

LAW OF MARYLAND

An additional appointment to an notary public, an act for quieting possessions, annulling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That if any person or persons seized or possessed of, or holding any estate or interest in any lands, tenements or hereditaments, lying and being within this state, shall be without this state, and within the United States, and shall execute and acknowledge a deed for the conveying of such estate or interest, or for declaring or limiting of any use in and for the same, before any judge of a court of record and of law of the state and county in which such person or persons may be, or before any judge of the supreme or circuit or district court of the United States, and the clerk or prothonotary of such court, shall certify upon or annex to such deed under his hand and the seal of his office, that the judge before whom the same may be executed and acknowledged, is or was at the time of the execution and acknowledgment thereof, a judge of such court, and such deed shall be recorded within six calendar months from the day of its date, among the land records of the county, in which such lands, tenements or hereditaments may be, such deed shall be good and effectual for the purposes or purposes therein mentioned.

2. And be it enacted, That if any feme covert in whom such estate or interest may be, shall be a party with her husband executing such deed (or shall only be relinquishing her right of dower in or to such estate or interest), and the judge of such court aforesaid, before whom the same may be executed and acknowledged, shall examine her out of the presence and hearing of her husband, whether she doth make her acknowledgment of the same voluntarily, and without being induced to do so by fear or threats of ill usage by her husband, or by fear of his displeasure, or to that effect; and the said judge shall endorse upon or annex thereto his certificate of such examination and acknowledgment, and such clerk or prothonotary shall certify as aforesaid, and such deed shall be good and available for the purposes therein mentioned, and thereby intended.

3. And be it enacted, That the clerks of the several county courts of the state are hereby authorized and authenticated, agreeably to the provisions of this act, in the same manner, and under the same restrictions as they are authorized to record deeds or conveyances executed and acknowledged within this state.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts heretofore passed, that may be repugnant to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

An Act relating to actions of Replevin.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases where an apprentice, hath been or hereafter shall be taken from or detained against the will or consent of his or her master or mistress, the master or mistress, as the case may be, shall have as full and ample right and power to recover the possession of such apprentice, by action of replevin, as the owner of a personal chattel, has now, by law to recover the possession thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That in all actions of replevin heretofore brought in any court of this state, if the plaintiff or defendant shall be returned "summoned," and shall not appear in person or by attorney, on or before the fourth day of the term next succeeding that to which such return shall be made, the court shall be, and they are hereby authorized and required, on motion, to enter up judgment for the plaintiff or plaintiffs, for the property replevied, and for nominal damages and costs.

An act regulating appeals from Magistrate's Judgments.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, when any appeal shall be taken from a magistrate's judgment, and an appeal bond shall be filed, with sufficient securities, the said appeal shall operate as a supersedeas to any execution on said judgment, notwithstanding a levy may have been made under the same; and the said appeal shall be taken and the said bond filed within fourteen days after said judgment is rendered; and provided also, that the party appellant first pays, or tenders payment, to the officer making such levy, all the legal fees which shall have accrued upon said levy.

2. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect in any way the time allowed by law for taking appeals from magistrate's judgments, or the legal operation of appeal bonds, otherwise than as in the first section of this act is expressed.

JAVA.

Bengal papers of December 31st, contain intelligence from Java to the 27th of October, which is of a very disastrous character, and represents the insurgents' force at 40,000 men. The Dutch garrison at Solo were reduced to such distress as to eat their own horses. A Penang paper states that Sourabaga was in possession of the insurgents, and that the Dutch were hemmed in and surrounded in Samarang.

VIVE LA BAGATELLE.—We mentioned an old Connecticut law several weeks since restricting, and almost prohibiting the use of tobacco in that colony. Upon this subject, in Adams' Annals of Portsmouth, we find a memorandum dated 1662, Sept. 25, wherein it is ordered that "a cage be made to punish such as sleep or take tobacco on the Lord's day, out of meeting, in the time of public exercise." The largest cage, or stone jug, clasp'd a prison, would not contain such transgressors in our day. Again we find on 1672, March 13, Voted, that if any shall smoke tobacco in the meeting-house, or at any public meeting, he shall pay a fine of five shillings for the use of the town." We recollect an old Indian plant, which we suspect must have come from Portsmouth. It began thus: Tobacco is a loathsome weed, The devil did it sow, And them that doth tobacco use, 'T' the devil shall they go.

Should this sentence of condemnation be enforced in these latter days, the world would be in a sad way.

FROM FRANCE.

From Paris in the 14th March have been received by the ship Don Quixote at New York from Havre.

We learn with pleasure, that the Greek government, in an official interview and conversation with Mr. Stafford Canning, gave him distinctly to understand, that they would listen to no propositions for a termination of the war from the Ottoman Porte, or permit that power to have any agency in whatever may concern the independence of Greece. This is spirited, and to the point, and carries with it an assurance of success, which recent events in that country warrant.

From Russia there is nothing further.—Silence and mystery still shroud the unaccountable and strange events of the imperial succession.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the law on the infamy of the Colonies is under discussion. Some speeches have been made against the course pursued by the king, in which it is insisted that he has exceeded his powers in ceding territory without the advice and consent of his ministers. It has likewise been asserted that it is contrary to the principles of monarchy, to yield up a rebellious colony while the kingdom was able to fight. The deliberations appear to have elicited strong expressions on both sides, and to have brought up every point of the subject particularly in view.

This subject was brought under discussion by the report of a committee, presented by M. Pardessus, Feb. 28th. As it involves some important and very delicate questions, the principles it inculcates will be looked upon with great interest. It begins by attempting to establish, that the King's ordinance acknowledging the independence of Haiti, does not transcend the plenitude of his constitutional powers. It then shows, that the statu quo could not have been longer maintained; and that an attempt would have sacrificed for France vast commercial advantages. He says the ministerial papers acknowledge, that after a certain period a revolted colony may be acknowledged by a foreign power; and that the governments are sometimes less strict on such subjects than their editors.

The law of primogeniture was yet to be discussed in the Chamber of Peers, and petitions against it were receiving subscriptions in different parts of the kingdom.

There had been rumours of disturbances in Petersburg; but they appear to have been unfounded.

Troops have been ordered, and some of them marched, from Austria for the frontiers of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The French papers speak of a commercial treaty, concluded with Brazil, but contain nothing official.

Paris, March 12.—The affairs of Greece present a more and more favourable aspect every day; their success is confirmed by letters from all quarters. The Capt. Pacha owed his safety to a steamboat, which received him at the moment the frigate he commanded was down upon it. It appears that Colocotroni is actually master of Tripolizza, the garrison of which he put to the sword. Ibrahim has retired to Navarino.

The Greeks are desirous of giving Ipsilanti such powers, as shall enable him to act with greater promptitude and vigor, and prevent the other chiefs from dividing into parties.

The city of Preveza has been laid waste by an earthquake.

It is said that the Pacha of Egypt has refused the Porte to undertake another expedition.

The naval victory of the Greeks before Missolonghi, is confirmed by the way of Smyrna, and also the following facts. The Turkish fleet was put to flight by 27 Greek vessels, and Missolonghi relieved.—The Turkish troops on land having deserted for want of food. The English having established themselves in the Island of Pettao, (near Missolonghi) hitherto uninhabited, and have made it a depot of provisions and munitions of war. The insurrection at Negropont is supported by Col. Fabvier—all these facts are also stated in the Trieste Gazette.

St. Petersburg papers to the 23d Jan. are filled with details of the funeral ceremonies which took place where the escort of the deceased emperor passed. The body arrived at Moscow the 1st of February, and remained till the 6th. The care of the remains is confined to Gen. Count Orloff Denisoff.

FROM THE BAY OF BAHY.

The Bay of Bahy gives an idea of the extent of the island of St. Paul, which is a fine vessel of her own, which is a fine vessel of her own, which is a fine vessel of her own.

On the morning of the twenty-seventh of August, 1816, the weather being remarkably fine and temperate, the atmosphere only slightly agitated by the breath of zephyrs scarcely perceptible, the whole western horizon, as seen from this house, is covered with vessels of war of various classes and sizes, from the terrible three decker down to the insignificant gun-boat.

The following extract from Mr. Shaler's work forms a graphic and striking description of a memorable event.—Nat. Gaz.

"Minutes of the Battle between the British fleet under Lord Exmouth and the Algerines, taken at the Consular house in the city."

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At eleven o'clock the breeze freshens a little, and a frigate is detached from the fleet, stands near in with the marine batteries under a flag of truce, & sends a boat on shore.

This frigate maintains her position, with a flag of truce flying, until about one o'clock in the mean time the fleet concentrates in the bay in apparent readiness for action. On the flag being hoisted down on board of the frigate, many signals are seen flying in the fleet, and six frigates under the Dutch flag, are formed in a separate close line of battle ahead. A French corvette, that was lying in the bay, on the appearance of the combined fleets this morning, left her anchorage and stretched out amongst them. At forty-five minutes past one, four bomb vessels take their positions opposite the city, at distances hardly exceeding a mile from the principle marine batteries. At a quarter past two, many signals are seen flying and the manœuvring of the fleet indicate the intention of taking positions of attack.

At half past two, P. M. the British Admiral in the Queen Charlotte, of one hundred and twenty guns, fills the way with a moderate breeze from the north, and leads in, in majestic style, followed by two ships of seventy-four guns; another of seventy-two guns; the frigates stand in prospectively, with the apparent intention of taking allotted stations, and the Dutch squadron follows in regular line of battle.

A few minutes before three, the British Admiral passes out of sight of this position, and to appearance almost brushing the formidable line of marine batteries with his yards. At this moment two seventy-four gun ships take their positions at distances apparently not beyond pistol shot, and at the same time the Impregnable of ninety-eight guns, with a Rear Admiral's flag, though a much greater distance, obviously an error. At this time the fleet has passed out of sight of this position except the three last mentioned, and several sloops and small craft, which keep manœuvring under sail, without apparent intention to anchor. At exactly three o'clock, a gun is fired by the Algerines upon the British Admiral, and the battle instantly becomes general. At twenty minutes past three, the fire of the marine batteries appeared to be silenced, and hundreds of fugitives from them are seen flying along the seashore under the walls of this house, where many of them are mowed down by the fire of the Impregnable. The cannonade endures with great fury on the part of the British and is returned with constancy from the batteries in this quarter. At five o'clock the fire of the marine batteries is renewed, and continued at intervals. At half past seven, the shipping in the port is discovered to be on fire. At eight o'clock the Consul is informed that the British Consul has been taken from his house by an armed band, and confined in heavy chains in the common prison for criminals. At half past eight the cannonade endures. The upper part of this house is apparently in ruins, fire shells burst within its walls. At nine the fire begins to slacken on both sides. At eleven the growing of cannon is only heard at long intervals. At midnight, from the terrace of this house, every thing in the port appears to be in flames, and two wrecks on fire are drifting out. The spectacle at this moment is peculiarly grand and sublime. A black thunderstorm is rising, probably an effect of the long cannonade; its vivid lightning discovers the hostile fleets retiring with the land breeze, and paints them in strong relief on the dark obscurity of the horizon. Shells and rockets occasionally stream across the horizon, and discharges of cannon from ships still within reach, proclaim an enemy fatigued, exhausted, but not vanquished; while the Algerines, by discharges of cannon at intervals, from a line of batteries more than three miles in extent, lay claim to the same honours.

"The morning of the 28th discovers that the Algerines are unable to make any further resistance, while the combined fleets appear to be in a state to renew the battle. In the course of the day the former acknowledged themselves vanquished, by accepting the humiliating terms of peace offered to them by the victors."

FRIGATE UNITED STATES.

A letter from an officer on board the frigate United States, received in Boston, dated off Gibraltar, November 25th, mentions that a number of the officers and crew had been sick with the small pox, but that the ship was then healthy, as the sick had been confined to the crew and died.

FROM JAMAICA.

We have received our files of Kingston papers to the 25th March inclusive, by the Amity, at Philadelphia, but they contain nothing interesting to the American reader.

THE GUN-BRIG AMERICA.

The Gun-Brig America, which will probably sail in a few days for the Mediterranean, is a fine vessel of her own, which is a fine vessel of her own, which is a fine vessel of her own.

On going aboard this vessel the officer day for the purpose of examining the execution of the interior accommodations. The Captain's cabins furnished in the most splendid style. Eight fluted pilasters on each side, ornamented with two mahogany cabinets and as many beautiful mirrors.—The cabinets are in the form of desks, surmounted by glass book cases, the fronts of which are hung with green damask curtains. From the cabin are state rooms on each side, the entrances of which are ornamented with damask curtains and fringe of a beautiful sea-green colour. In the after part of the cabin is a recess beneath similar curtains, in which a fine hair sofa is placed.—Fronting the sofa at the opposite end of the cabin, a model of the America in alto-relievo is carved in wood, painted, and is said to be exactly the same relative dimensions as the brig herself. The beautiful silk damask is hung with the most sumptuous materials.

In going from the cabin into the officer's wardroom you pass an alcove at the foot of the companion stairs, on which is placed a desk for the general use of the officers. The wardroom itself is a very roomy apartment, and although unfurnished when we went round it, still there could be discovered much to admire. State-rooms from each side run off in the same style as we have already described in the cabin. At one end there is a frame raised for the purpose of fixing muskets and pikes upon them. This is done in such a manner as to form a very neat ornament to the place.

Proceeding further towards the bows of the brig, the jistier then enters the birth deck, which is set apart for the accommodation of the crew. It is also very roomy, and comfortably furnished. On each side of this apartment are a number of lockers for the safe keeping of the cloths and other articles of the seamen. This is an improvement we understand upon the accommodations of any ship of war now in our navy.

Among other parts of the America which attracted our attention was the companion way, leading to the cabin on the one side and the wardroom on the other. It is ornamented with a sort of brass and iron transverse railing. This is surmounted with four serpents of the same material, whose extremities meet on the top, on which are brazen eagle's with half expanded wings. The pump heads and handles are also constructed of the same material and with equal ingenuity; so are also the belyingings and many other parts. In the after part of the brig, the deck is flush, but forward there is what is called a poop deck enclosed around with iron railings.

We understand that she measures 600 tons, and that her model is beautiful, and carries twenty-two guns, but only five were on board, the rest having been cast away in a vessel bringing them round from Georgetown, D. C. that went ashore in the Cleopatra. The big America was built at the ship yard of Charles Porter, on Manhattan Island, and is intended to be sold to the Mexican government. We have further understood that Commodore Porter goes out in her to Vera Cruz, and thence he proceeds to Mexico to consider whether he will accept the invitation of that government lately tendered to him.

BRAZIL.—The Adriana at Philadelphia, in 27 days from Pernambuco, makes the following report:—The Emperor left Rio de Janeiro, the 3rd of Feb. conveyed by a powerful force of his own, and a French frigate that volunteered on the occasion. He was accompanied by the Empress, their eldest daughter, and the Vis Countess de Santos. The Emperor thinks perhaps to gain the affections of the Bahians by doing just as he does at home. He left an infant as Regent during his absence. He had appointed a minister to meet the Congress of Panama, to support the principles of European Legitimacy and the Holy Alliance. It is needless to remark that his Majesty shows a contempt of public opinion quite worthy the stock from whence he sprung. He was also expected at Pernambuco, and considerable preparations were consequently made for his reception: a Palace had been fitted up, &c.

He continued pressing for the service most severely, daily, indeed you might say hourly lots of miserable looking wretches were seen passing through the streets of Pernambuco, flanked by Negro Soldiers, (loaded with heavy irons) destined for the army; these were the Emperor's volunteers.

The province of Pernambuco has suffered much for the two last seasons on account of the drought, scarce any rains have had, and should another season pass over without them, the country would be wretched indeed. Many have died in the interior from actual starvation. Hundreds are daily flocking into the sea ports begging with the most desponding looks the smallest pittance.

CURE FOR THE POLYPUUS IN THE NOSE.

In conversation with a friend from the Western country, I have been informed of a fact, too important, as it appears to me, to be withheld from the public.

His daughter was troubled with a polypus in the nose, which was extracted by a surgeon, but soon grew again to its former size. He heard of the blood-root as a cure, and it was tried with such efficacy, that the polypus shrivelled away in about ten days, and was soon entirely gone.

Another young woman in the same neighbourhood had one so large as to spread her nostrils considerably, and affect her speech. After using the blood-root a short time, the polypus dropped out entire, and she was soon well.

Receipt.—Take half an ounce of blood-root, (Sanguinaria Canadensis) finely pulverized, and sift it, and one drachm of Calomel. Mix them together with a stermutatory. A small pinch of this powder is to be stuffed up the nostril three times a day; and a syringe of the following wash is to be thrown up the nostril twice a day.

Dissolve half an ounce of powdered alum in a gill of brandy; shake the salt until it is dissolved.

LETTERS FROM GREENLAND.

From the Boston Evening Globe. Official Camp of Genl. A. A. Sargent, Jan. 27, 1822.—I take the liberty of writing you the account of the late victory. On the 12th there was a small party of about one hundred men, who were sent to the village. About 2 o'clock, and fell into the contest began with the outgoing, and fell back into line. A large body of men were charged by our cavalry, headed by Col. Benton, and totally routed. Our men were then picked out the enemy's camp, and advanced to their post. Our men were served by French and English soldiers, who had orders not to fire until they were within 200 yards.

On the 13th, the enemy's camp was discovered at the point of the bay, by Col. La Fayette, our second in command. The battle now raged along the whole line, and the most deadly fury. The village of John was three times taken and retaken, with great slaughter; their second in command fell in the last attack, when they besides prisoners and wounded, were carried the village of St. Anne's, and other general attacks, with the whole fled in every direction, leaving 3000 prisoners, 400 wounded; 25 taken, 9 cannon, the Pacha's tent, 14 baggage, ammunition waggon, &c. Our loss was killed and 700 wounded. A young man the name of Herbert took two standards, which he was made Captain on the 13th; three other standards were also taken. The Turkish force was ten thousand men, and was seven thousand. Make all the you can to join us.—I hope the next will form you that the Cross floats on the sea of Lepanto."

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The steamboat Codrus, when last heard from at Oswego, upwards of 240 miles above Harrisburg. There was no difficulty in the way of this boat's passage into Oswego lake.

Barland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1826.

From the late Col. Ricksburg, of Washington in the many great success with activity wrestling.

"During hours, the year Gymnasium Willis excelled demanded Chief, then go of a W. shore of a gallant air of would be to any victor's their arms, embraced." The of the Palae inspired by dired previous felt the lion's that confident for her moment when he was force which the very man shouts, long bouting fore triumph.

Modest from the toil man that live a noble few, borne the part retired to his have had a hope that I He was not his length in young lion willing to roar lair."

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