From the American Sentinel. lagrans patriz gloria studium - A malady in no way tatal to Office-

Hunters.

SIR—In this address to yon, I shall endeavour to consult, not the views either of faction or of party, but the clear prescriptions
of that constitution which is the glory of our
country, and which his lodged in the breast
of every true American a feeling expressed
in the motto to this letter; a feeling, howeer, to which no other language can do no
out lustice. The Romans, whatever they qual justice. The Romans, whatever they enjoyed, always anew how to speak of free dom. Party views will fluctuate, sometime honestly up doubt, but to be true to the con stitution we must be as fixed at the great instrument itself. I still admit that it would be utterly absurd to suppose, that a change of the award implies either a want or a change of principle; but this change is in no way connected with the new versions of the charter, which have been presented in the conduct of Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, or in the elaborate discourses of, Mr. Webster and Mr. Everett, the main supporters of a mongrel administration. There is, I freely admit, considerable sublimity in some of Mr. Everett's views, but surely nothing can be tucky troops from the charge of having infarther from the truth than the supposition distribution of human affairs does of the General at New Orleans to the not leave nations at liberty to accommodate their plans of government and the distribu-tion of power, to the ever-changing state of their own interests or situation, whether foreign or domestic, or to those fresh securi-ties which must always be called for under an extension of their population or their ter-ritory. These are grave subjects, which in my humble section, though they effect us to the very core, have been viewed, by Mr. Exercit especially, very much like an in practised man, the sport, if not the victim of funtried theories a man who looks chiefly to the abstract power and properties of go vernment, and not those popular rights and franchises which government itself, a sunder stood in this country, is descined and indeed ordained to protect. To strengthen the hands of government, so as to make the executive in any way independent of the people, is contrary to the genius of our institution. ple, is contrary to the genius of our institutions; and here, in a idressing you, most pointedly, I must say, that if I dissent from you in opinion upon what you call the "constitutional competency of the executive," a phrase of ill-onen, and urge my own conclusions with apparent vehenence, you at least, sir, will agree whene, so far as we are all instructed and aumonished by the lessons and the lights of history, that usurpation, accurated usurpation, usually raises its proud and ed usurpation, usually raises its proud and grim front upon a construction of right and power, and that the rest is then cally ac-complished by the tame neutrality or the complished by the tame neutrality or the guilty acquiessence of the people themselves. Of your vast experience, Mr. Clay himself has spoken freely and glibly, but believe me, sir, that he knows little indeed of the materials of which the hardy and intelligent citizens of the republic are made up, who would enter upon calculations of this who would enter upon calculations of this sort, calculations quite as false to the judgments as to the rights of the people, of the ments as to the regards of the people, of the electors at large, sir. And yet, I cannot withhold even from myself the strong suspicion, that you view the powers and preorgatives of your own office, if not with a royal cye, certainly with a partiality wholly unknown to the constitution itself. The account of the partial transfer is the partial transfer of the partial transfer is the partial transfer of the parti ceptance of the Panana invitation was cer-tainly deemed by you and your immediate advisers, entirely within the competence of your own office. This fact can never be overlooked by any real democrat in America. I know that you did not venture to step out without a coarting plance at the ultimate concurrence of both houses of congress, con-sidering your-elf beyond all doubt as a sus-taining trunk to those binnehes! In this taming trank to those brunders. If the term more than meets the eye at once. You are a studious, a most laborious man, a good artist, and of course not dithout design. It is quate unnecessary to enter into a very particular enumeration of the objects of the eve at once. particular chimeration of the objects of the Panama mission. Our commerce was a leading object, and the regulation of our commerce with foreign nations is explessly placed with Congress. Of this constitutional principle you cannot even affect innorance. Ministers, Annassadors and all other public functionaries of this nature, down even as nctionaries of this nature, down ven as low as a consul, must be appointed by and low as a consul, must be appointed by and with the advice as well as consent of the Sonate, a body which. I must say, has been most midely assailed by a slavish, venal ness, avowedly in your own interest. Mr. Chy, in his talk, alludes to the Panama mission, but even admitting that it was a new case, in most of its circumstances, was not that of itself a new reason, why you should not at-tempt to act with a vigour beyond to arrict prescriptions or presumed analogies of the itself a new reason why you shou nstitution of your country; or is power in deed so sweet as to sink all other considera-tions? Mr. Clay, like Alexander the Coppersmith, had done us much mischief. "May the Lord reward him according to his works!" The grand trunk, the executive, might safely hold itself responsible to 178 le gislative branches for what it had done; but is not this, sir, to give, to the senate, mereas not this, sir, to give, to the senate, increased an appellate jurisdiction, where it most undoubtedly had concurrent, superior and original authority. How has this rule operated in other nations? Exactly in this way the people of England were choused out of their liberties; precisely in this manner the people of France were sunk into absolute, I will not say hopeless, captivity, in strict conformity with this rule, the people of the Eastern Continent, and amongst them our Belgic sires of old, were robbed of their fair-est inheritance, the just prize of their undoubterl valour. From the opinion which you entertain of your own official competency, it is most evident to me, that the clear obligation you were under to act with the advice and consent of the Senate on the Pa-nama business, was tortured by you and your satraps into a co-instructive authority or right to the, act without first consulting ei-ther the one or the other!!! If this be not the case, what in God's name could induce you to use the language you did on this oc-casion, or what could induce you to assign casion, or what could induce you to assign, to the station you hold, an authority spart from our gornal system of legislation, an authority what you well know appertains, only to kindly power or hereditary, aristocratic rule. The you should answer for yourself. You're they are wholly unequal to the task. Incapable of defending your principles, they make a general reference to your measures. There is no monarch in Europe who does not they. His roluntary your measures. Increasing monarch in Europe who does not be the rolustary tondestension to this tree. It pleases the blave, but I mistake my countrymen, and wasking above all distribute, if Americanis are to be guiled in this manner. LYSIMACHUS

From the Cincinnati National Republican.

Estract of a letter dated Louisville, Ky.
Octo 4th, 1826.
'Mr. Wickliffe, the Representative in
Congress from this district of Kentucky, addressed his constituents, by appointment, at
the court liouse in this city, this afternoon.
In his address, Mr. W. gave a brief history the court liouse in this city, this afternoon. In his address, Mr. W. gave a brief history of the Presidential contest, and his reasons for voting for Jackson in preference to Mr. Adams. He proved, by documents read to the meeting, that the avowed object, both of the friends of Mr. Clay and Gen. Jackson, in Krhtucky, was to break in upon the line of chainst suggestion, and to market the of chinet succession, and to present the traillent appointing his successor through the Secretary's chair. He stated, that Mr. Clay, in an address to his constituents at Campbell's Well, I think in the year 1821, depicted in the strongest terms the danger of successive Secretary dynasties, and Advised the people of the propriety of breaking through the line of succession, by choosing a President from the ranks of the people. Yes Mr. Clay now professes to think the succession of the Secretary of State to the Presidency "a safe precedent."

"Mr. Wickliffe showed from copies of documents on the files of the War Office that Gen Jackson had acquitted the Kentroops of Kentucky, Tennessee, &c. which was beceived with unbounded applause.— Mr. W. also read, from a Frankfort paper of 1824, the decates in the legislature of Ken tacky on the adoption of the instructions by that bridy to the members of Congress to vote for General Jackson, in obedience to the will of the people of the State. This was a most interesting document, showing that Mr. Clav's friends wished him to rentain untransmelled, or in the Language of one of the debaters, without "handcuffs," to make the best bargain he could. Mr. Wickliffe sat down, cheered by the reiterated applains of the meeting.

An administration man attempted to an-

swer Mr. Wickliffe; and as an explanation of the delay of our Panama Ministers, stated that Mr. Anderson, one of the ministers, was dead. Here some one of the meeting asked, where was John Sergeant, the other
Minister? The interregatory was received
with much applause, and the administration
man sat down completely discomfitted.

Mr. Wickliffe again rose, amid the cheers
of the meeting add in assert to the asser-

of the meeting, and in answer to the asser-tion that the immediate. Representatives in the Legislature from Mr. Clay's district had erred regainst the instructions in farour of General Jackson, showed by the printed documents, that these very representatives had supported the resolutions in favour of General Jackson. Mr. W. was roused by the occasion, and concluded by a most clo quent nurrative of some of the important services of Jackson during the Revolution and in the last war. Gratitude to our countries try's benefactor beamed on every counte nance, and sparkled from every eye; and when the orator sat down, the building echord with the cheers of the meeting. At least ten to one of those present were in favour of Jackson in opposition to Adams. This electoral district of Kentucky gives

five votes. These, in a contest with Mr. Adams, Gen. Jackson will certainly receive, by an overwhelming majority. I am assured by some of the most intelligent and respectable residents of this place, that the General will not lose an elector in Kentucky, and that he will beat Mr. Adams in the county in which Mr. Clay resides.

J. Q. Adams, the Minority President. John Q. Adams received a minority of the electoral votes, (Nackson 99, A-lams 84)—of these 84, twenty ix the appointed by a minority of the 1 clishaure of New-York, after a week's juganing. He received a minority of the votes of the People—Jackson, 152,934; Adams, 105,504—and, finally, he 152,034; Adams, 105,503—and finally, he was appointed President by a minority in Congress—S7 members voting for him, and 125 against him, Mackson 71, Crawford 54. Five Western States voted for Adams; four only for Jackson. The vote of the people of the West liaving been declared through the ballot boxes—Jackson, 68,067; Adams, 21,555; Clay 43, 967; Crawford 2330—Ye; the friends of General Jackson, the majority of the prople, are denounced as a faction, for opposing the re-election of the minority President

SIAK. An elderly farmer from Connecticut told us the other day, that he had about five hundred mulberry trees then growing on his own farm—that he fed one hundred thousand worms, which produced about fifty pounds of silk annually. The whole business of feeding the worms, &c. is performed by his daughters. But very little labour is required, and he thinks that in the course of a few years after his treescome to matuof a few years, after his treescome to maturity, he shall, by increasing the number of his worms in proportion to the quantity of feed supplied, produce yearly about three hundred pounds of the raw material. Thus giving his girls an opportunity of adding to the common stock of domestick comfort, and of providing a livelihood for themselves We wish him success; and the heart of every friend to the increasing prosperity of our domestic manufactures, will throb a generous réponse. Boston Mirror.

A gentleman who had an Irish servant: having stopped at an inn several days, pre-vious to his departure desired to have a bill, vious to his departure desired to have a bill, which being brought to him, he found a large quantity of port placed to his servant's account, and questioned him about having so many bottles of wine. Please your honour, (cried Pat,) read how many they charge to my account. The gentleman began, 'One bottle port, one ditto, one ditto, one ditto,' 'Stop, stop, (cried Pat,) they are cheating you. I know I had some of theirport, but did not daste a drop of their dittor. ditto!

Luttrell observing the following epitaph Byron's favourite lounge, Harrow Church Yard a

Yard As I am now, so you must be,
Therefore proper to follow me—
wrote under early in poneil.
To follow the Park not content,
Unless I know which way you went—
A German journal states that the descendant of Inther, the reformer, who was studying in John at the expense of the Government, had seedlenly become insanc.

X COXX AH

vario than the glast more fantastic in an appendix of a poet's eye, which gives to airy nothing a deal habitation and a name. To combat them is to beat the air. Though the phantoms rise like the heads of the hydra, having destroys them.

WINTER.

The length of the evenings in winter, which renders it necessary to find some accountribute to render reading amore favourite amusement in winter than in summer. Books enable the imagination to create a summer in the midst of frost and snow; and with the assistance of a cheerful fire, whose confortable warmth supplies the absence of the sun, the winter may be made as plea-sant as the season of vernal breeze or solar effulgence.

DEFINITION OF A LADY'S ALBUM. An instrument of torture invented by some cruel fair one to rack the brains of her

DEFINITION OF WOMAN. A wicked old Greek writer gave the fol-owing very singular definition—"Woman an animal delighting in finery."

SOLID COMFORT

lay be copiously derived from the fol-lowing sources: a gliet conscience—health—liberty—one's time one's own; or if not, usefulty, innocently and moderately employed ed by others—a freedom from inordinate passion4 of all kinds—a habit of living with in one's income, and of saving something for extraordinary occasions—an ability arising from rational economy to defray all necessary and expedient expenses—a habit of good humour, and aptitude to be pleased rather than offended—a preparation for adversity—love of one's family—sincerity to friends -love of one's family-sincerity to frie henevolence to mankind-and piety

MATRIMONY.

Experience has long pronounced those marriages the happiest, in which the contracting parties are of a condition nearly equal; so that, when the first ardours of love are abated by time, neither can assume a superiority, or think it a condescension to have acceded to the nuptial alhance. ___ *`*

The following extract is from a gentleman, formerly a resident of Philadelphia, to his friend now in this City—dated

"Alexandria, (Egypt,) July 1.

"You have no doubt heard with some little surprise, of my visiting this once classic city, of the ancient house of bondage; from the character it bears from pestlence, how these not being the character it bears from pestigence, plague and these but these not being spectres to my imagination, from the impression that such afformare generally overrated, and their victims generally the subjects of intemperance or incaution. I have ventured on the proof, and found myself not widely in error, with the pleasing consola tion of the absonce of this generally too fa-tal scourge—A desire to see the world in all its varieties, added to a species of romance for visiting the wondrous fertilizing Nile, pyramids, antiquities of the earliest people, Holy Land, and birth place of con Saviour, have been among the inducement that have led me to this quarter, bearing it mind also, not to return without some of the "filthy lucre." This City does not presen many attractions—it is dirty—of rude architecture and surrounded by ruins of its anci ent greatness, literally verifying the pro-phecy of not one stone remaining upon ano-ther. The mixture of the people and languages make it a perfect Babel-and as the majority of the Franc or European popula tion cannot trace their origin, to very noble ancestors, you must not consider it as highly claste, refined or intelligent. With it I mix but little—the want of a fluent knowledge of Italian or French forming one barrier and, and disinclination, another; the leisure from business is confined to our establishment, which is principally English—though a few interesting Donnas, somewhat of the character of your "Sicilian Nymph" might be selected from the Italian of Greek belles. but the number would be rather limited.

The opening of trade be ween this and the United States, is vet small, indeed nothing direct, yet capital might make a bene-ficial visit if not too anxious for an early return, or disposed to go beyond the received limits of ordinary commercial operations." Philadelphia paper.

The editor of the National Gazette has letter of the 9th Sept. by which he learns that Com. Porter has reason to be perfectly satisfied with the deportment and disposisatisfied with the depotentiant and inspiration of the Mexican government, and has become a favourite with the officers and seamen of its Navy. With the marine corps he had some difficulty, in the settlement of which he displayed his characteristic energy and decision. He confined ten of the officers in the castle of Ullos, and sent the commo marines to the Island of Sacrificios, supply-ing their places by well disciplined troops from the land service. The government in Mexico, and the authorities and people in Vera Cruz, gave their warmest approbation to the manner in which he suppressed the attempt to resist his authority. It seems that the colonel of the marines was jealous of him as a foreigner, and contrived to ex-cite the corps to a state of complete findi-ny; but succeeded with none other. He al-so was arrested. The natives of the country make fine soldiers, while the officers who are generally descendants of the Span iards, are not so praiseworthy. The officers of the navy are, for the most part, of Campeache, and without any mixture of Spanish blood. These are more tractable in every

respect. respect.

Commodore Boter of a advancing rapidly in his ardy us task of establishing good discipline in the Mexican vessels, and on the whole, a sensule change for the better had taken place. By the side of the Dutch brig of war, which was at Vera Cruz in the first week of September, the comparison is, could be large from the first week of September, the comparison is, could be large from the first week of September, the comparison of the said to have been greatly in favour of the Mexicun ships. The latter are to be kept as much as possible at sea. One of the main objects of the government, and of Pormain objects of the government, and of Por-tican—to avoid, whenever it may be practi-cable, the introduction of any fereign mate-rials. There is a fact College, at which all the mid his mer now are. This is an important chall take not in reference to the end just menuacid.

Copy of a tradesman's letter to a debtor. Sir, if you will favour me with the amount of my bill yet will ablige any if not I must

तिस्कारिक प्रिकारिक विकास

BUENOS AYRES & BRAZILS Extract of a letter from a Midshipmes on board the U. S. ship Boston, to his frend in the town of Fortland, Cated Montovideo Harbour, July 25 1855.

"Montevideo, on the Twee La Plata, about 60 miles from the mouth, is at present in the possession of the Emperor of Brazil, to which the Buenos Ayrean-lay a claim, also the Banda Orientals, or Patriots, alives of the country. The latter assisted by the

also the Banda Orientals, or Patriols, in these of the country. The latter assisted the Buenos Ayreans, have besieged the city, at the same time the Brazilians are blockading the harbour of Buenos Ayres, about 95 miles up the river. You must know 'the Brazilians are a cowardly race of soldiers as ever lived, and although three times the num Afred, and although three times the number of their enemies, are beat in every action. The Buenos Ayrean squadron is commanded by an American, Admiral Brown, and is about a sixth part of the strength of the Brazilian squadron, but still they dare not attack him, and he lays securely in the harbour of Buenos Ayrea. The Patriots back of the city cannot come in as yet, as a very strong well surrounds the city, and being in of the city cannot come in a yet, as a substrong wall surrounds the city, and being in want of artillery, cannot, as yet, take the place, but they have stopt all communication between the country and city. I am sorry to say they can starve them out, as the water communication is still and will be a communication of the water communication is still and will be communication. open to the Brazilians. And we have come here for the purpose of keeping the Erazilians in order, as they have committed several depredations on our commerce for which we will make them smart, if they do not settle to the satisfiction of our Commodore, whom we expect here every day in the Con-

BOWS TREET-LONDON.

UNREQUITED LOVE.'
MR. PETER TWIG-a venerable, rosy gilled Greenwich pensioner, was charged with having created a great riot and disturbance in and about the attic residence of Mrs.

Margaret Muggins; and with having threatened to beat the said Margaret Aluggins to a mummy, under pretence of being in love

with her.

It appeared that Mrs. Muggins—having lost her husband, and being short of money and one leg, was some time an inmate of the parish workhouse; and there she was first seen by Mr. Peter Twig, who no sooner saw her than he felt he was a lost old man unless he could make Mrs. Muggins his own. He therefore determined to get himself admitted an innute of the workhouse for even the walls of a workhouse cannot hold love out; "and what love can do, that dare love attempt." He succeeded in getting into the house, and he succeeded in getting into the good graces of Mrs. Mug-gins. He told her of the battles in which gins. He told her of the battles in which he had fought—all on the rearing sea; he spoke to her of land perils, and water perils; of fire, and smoke, and grape shot, and the miseries of six-water grog; and he ex-patiated on the splinter that knocked off a piece of his nose; and Mrs. Muggins was moved. "She loved him for the danger he had seen, and he loved her"—because as he said, he couldn't help it. So they e loped together from the workhouse, & took shelter in a three pair back, and there they fostered their venerable loves with gin an jugg'd jemmiest for three entire weeks. But, before the end of the fourth week, I'm weeks ter's pension money, and Mrs. Muggins love, were all exhausted, and in spite of his tears and entreaties she left him, and wen to reside with her married daughter. Poor Peter was inconsolable. He tried to drown his sorrows in max-upontick, t but it would not do: for his credit was little, and his sor rows were large, and at length he resolved to move Mrs. Muggins to pity him by cast ing himself at her foot. But Mrs. Muggins had a heart as hard as any rock, and she would not see him; and he laid himself down at the threshold of her anartment, and wish ed the door at the devil! So he-

"Built him a willow cabin at her gate, And call'd upon his love within th Making the babbling gossip of the air Cry out-Meg Muggins!"

And all this gave great offence, not only to Mrs. Muggins and her daughter, but to all the gossips of the neighbourhood; and they insisted upon his bundling himself off, and he would not. Then they attempted to bun-dle him off themselves, and then he flow into a great rage, and swore he would beat Mrs. Muggins to a mummy, and molify her heart with his fistes, since he could not soften it with sighs; and then they gave him in to custody of a constable for fear he should

These things having been detailed to the magistrate by the daughter and neighbours of Mrs. Muggins—for Mrs. Muggins herself was too much alarmed to appear—his wor-ship asked the forlorn old swain what he had to say to it.

"Your honour," replied Peter, "I have been desperately illused. She—she knowshe has ill-used me; and yet I can't forget she, for the life of me! When a man's in love, your honour, it's of no use talking to him! They may punch me, and knock me about, but they can't knock the love out of me; and your honour may send me to quod, but quod won't cure me. What is it I would not do for she?—(Mrs. Muggins, 'he would have said, but Mrs. Muggins stuck in his—gizzard.) What is it I wouldn't do for his—gizzard.) What is it I wouldn't do for she? And yet you see how she uses me. Your honour, I've served my king and country many a long year, and have seen acroice in all parts of the orld, and have seen many places took by stom, and its preparate lard to be used in this manner after all?"

His worship admitted that it was very hard; but as it was evident the lady was described to the state of t

termined not to yield, it behaved him to raise the siege and go into quiet quarters, for he certainly would not be allowed to take her by stonn

Peter declared that he had no intention of taking her by storm; and said if she would only write him an answer to the letter he had shoved under her door, he would try to be content.

His accusers undertook that the letter and eventually Peter was discharged, with an admonition to cease from peatering Mrs.

Muggins, on pain of imprisonment,

A back room on the third floor.

sheep's head. ; f'Gin upon credit.

A settlement is making at the Tethniat of Tchuantepec, about 150 miles from Veta.
Cruz. A nver ascends to it; and it is a leagues across to the Pacific, at the Fidense, to which a good carriage road is forming. Com: Porter it considered to be concerne and it is called Porter's Settlement

a man particularly Daniel Webster, esq. has been re-norm nated for Cougress in the city of Boston.

RIGCHESTER.

From the New York National Advocate.
The suddlen rise; and rapid growt o many towns and rilages in the yestern just of this state have been often adverted a furnishing evidence of unexampled praying in a newly settled country. In 1811, it said in Spafford's Gazettere, the grow which is now the village of Rockester, a tained but two or three ordinary hous tained but two or three ordinary house. is said in Spanord's Gazetteer, the gre-which is now the village of Rochester, of tained but two or three ordinary hous In 1822, there were 602 huildings and was supposed, about 2,500 inhabitants 1823 the number of inhabitants was 3,70 In 1824 there were 4,271, and in 182

As further proof of its growth and pr perity, we have to menuon, that here how established in the village, a da newspapers We do not believe such a thin 14 years old. 1

OHIO CONFERENCE. The Ohio annual Conference of the atholist Episcopal Church, closed its sense at Hillsborough, on Wednesday the lightly the Bishop Hedding presided; great mony prevailed, and the business of conference was conducted in a satisfical manner. Resolutions were passed, apple in the business of the establishment of the thing. Advocate, and of the circulation of it whim the bounds of the conference. Here preachers were admitted on tital. The were ordained to the office of Peacon, a preachers were admitted on that The were ordained to the office of peacon, a 7 to that of Elder. One was returned up numerary, 6 superannuated, four recens a location, one was expelled and one had not been already or the property of the property of the peacons. a incation, one was expetted and one ided. The number of members in Social is 29,825 whites, and 379 coloured, being an increase since last year of 1600. The extreme of the conference is to the conference in the conference in the conference in the conference is to the conference in held at Cincinnati, September 19, 1827

CAN THIS BE CALLED SPORT

WOLF HUNT .- On Wednesd evening last a few young men assentied at the White Oak Bottom, to to the experiment of decoying wolv with a composition of assafatica They greased a sheepskin with tallo and applied the composition-this the supposed the wolves to be, to a sca fold where they intended to lay wi their guns. Scarcely had they reso ed the scaffold, when a wolf was o serve on their trail, but perceiving his enemy, stopped and commenced howl, in which he was immediate joined by (it is confidently asserts from forty to sixty. Owing to the height of the grass in which a lurking foe might have seized and overpowe ed them; and the pancity of the number, our party did not venture attack, but were detained in the breathless expectation of their ice fold being gnawed down, auricul witnesses to the howling of these r venous animals, until the morning sun had dissipated their fears.

Western Sun.

· ANECDOTE.

John Randolph seated himself the pit, one evening, in the Liverpa theatre; and his singular dress a appearance provoked the ridicule of young man near him. After a allies, however, Mr. R. turned up him, and giving him a fierce loo said: "Let him that jeers the Tart beware of his Affk!" This provi

State of Maryland, s Anne-Arundel County Orphans Cou

November 4, 1226.

On application by petition of Iss
Hotiand, administrator of Joseph
Barrett late of Anna Arundel count deceased, it is ordered, that he gi the notice required by law for erectors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same l published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and Carrolltonia THOS. H HALL Regul Wills Anne-Arundel county.

Notice is hereby Given That the subscriber of Anne Ara del county, hath obtained from burphans court of Anne Arundel cou ty, in Maryland, letters of administr tion on the personal estate of Jose A. Barrett, late of Anne-Arundelost ty, deceased All persons having clair against the said deceased, are here warned to exhibit the same, with t vouchers thereof, to the subscriber or before the fourth day of M next, they may otherwise by law excluded from all benefit of said e tate. Given under my tand this day of November 1826 .- . 4

Isaac HoHand; Adm'r. Nov. 9. Anne-Aruadel County, to wi

Anne-Arundel County, to will be to b

Karyland Wagette.

ANNAPODISE THURSDAY, NOV. 9, 1826.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S. Thursday, November 2d-Donsay, I delivered the apinion of the court in

Eddberger v Finley & Vonlear, arad by Gill for the Appellees-Judgent offirmed.

KARLE, I. delivered the opinion of the court in Neale v. Clautice, argued

Raymond fur the Appellant, and by Heredith for the Appellee-Judgment Received.
Buchanan, Ch. J. delivered the opi-

of the court in Elder v. It arfield, argued by R Jahnson for the Appellant, and by C. S. IV. Dorsey for the int, and by C. S. W. Dorsey for the incellee—Judgment affirmed.

BARLE, J. delivered the opinion of the court in James, et al. Lessee v. Boyd, argued by C. S. W. Dorsey and will for the Appellant, and by Speed in the Appellee—Judgment Reversed and Procedendo awarded.

Dorset, J delivered be opinion of the court in Dorsey or Hays, argued by Speed for the Appellant, and by Gill for the Appellee—Judgment affirmed.

The argument in Mary Ringgold, et

d. v S. & T. Ringgold, was further entined by A.C. Magrader and Witt (Attorney General of U. S.) for he Appellees. Friday, November Sd .- The argu-

ment in the above case was further continued by Hoffman for the Appelbuts, in reply. Saturday. November 4th. Hoffman

entinued his argument in the above use, in reply.

Nonday, Nov. 6th-Buchanan, Ch.

I delivered the opinion of the court is Hyman v. Gray, argued by Mereword for the Appellee .- Judgment af-

The argument in Mary Ringgold et Lv. S. & T. Ringgold, was concluded by Berrien for the Appellants, in re-

Tuesday, Nov. 7th .- Sterney, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Rogers, et al. Lesses, v. Moore, arguhat, and by Rogers and Tiney for the Appellee. - Ingment affirmed.

The cases of Colt, adm'r. of Newdm'r. of Newson, cross appeals from Baltimore county court (No. 527 and E.) was argued by Kennedy and Mitch ell for Coll, the Appellant in the first

Widnesday, November 8th .- The ar gament in the above cases was continued by R. Johnson for the Appellant, in the first appeal; by Meredith and Wirt (Attorney General of U. S.) for the Appellee in that appeal, and Appellant in the second; and by R. Johnson. for the Appellant, in the first appeal, and Appellee in the second.

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL.

The Philadelphia Gazette, contraficts the account which has lately apkared in several newspapers, that the nick of the company opening this carighal-cost of each share, to 70 dolhrs. The Gazette likewise gives a brief notice of the progress which has ent dondition, and says, "we believe rear fully justifiable when we say, his work is in such a state of progression, at to satisfy the public that it

COMMUNICATED.

1827."

PETTY THEFT, &c. A free coloured man was committed to the gaol of this county on Sunday last, charged with stealing a bushel of com in ears. The county court will not meet until the third Monday in April next; be cannot, therefore, be brought to trid before the lapse of something more than five months, during which time his support devolves from the county. Now is, it not to be regretted that there is no law of the state making phances similar to the labue, punishable by a Justice of the frace? Such a law would, in the counties of the state. There is the counties of the state. A free collured man was committed scarcely a term passed by a court of any one of the counties, at which there

any one of the counties, at which there is not a free negro arraigned and tried for a patty theft. And it no doubt has often cape to be to be county has amounted in the present case. But the prisoner has remained in confinement sill his cost to be county has amounted no for times the rates of the property stolen. It but this an eyil worth year the Tattention of the next legislature? That body only possess the power to apply the remedy. Past legislature? The body only possess the power to apply the remedy. Past legislatures have devoted their time to subjects in which he could be next legislature. The membershed less interested. The membershed lime between this as the day their meeting to reflect upon the subject, and to prepare bills on it. It's and heir meeting to reliect upon the sur-lect, and to prepare bills on it. It is lect, and to prepare bills on it. It is induce them to do than that this com-

antication has been published.

A County Man.