to rise superior to the mingled tumult of other sounds, altogether formed a scene, which for grandeur and impressive effect, I have seldom seen equalled, certainly never surpassed, and of which it would not be easy soon to lose the remembrance.

From the Philadelphia Nat. Gazette.

I have intermitted my usual avoidance of publishing private correspondence, and send for the Gazette a letter lately received from my old and highly valued friend General Lafayette. It will put an end to many idle tales propagated to his disadvantage, and rescue American travellers from imputations hastily cast upon them.

It would be affectation in me to deny the gratification I feel in the long and uninterrupted friendship of this singularly meritorious man, both on a public and private consideration. No one had such opportunities, as well in official as private intercourse in most critical and dangerous situations, of intimately knowing his distinguished merit and attachment to our cause, when it stood in need of every assistance which individuals as well as nations could afford; and none gave us more substantial and effective aid, both personal, pecuniary, and powerful, in every thing that our critical and often destitute circumstances indispensably demanded. I can truly aver that his talents were much underrated, and his services but partially known, whilst we were enjoying their invaluable benefits. All the manifestations of gratitude shewn to him are richly merited, and do honour to our country, whilst they are received by him with modesty and thankfulness rarely evidenced by any individual either in ancient or modern times.

R. PETERS.

Belmont, March 13, 1827.

Paris, Jan. 19th, 1827.

My dear friend—Your kind letter of December, is the last in date I have received. Those by Mr Chancellor and Dr. Ralston have been since delivered. I am happy in every opportunity to hear from you, and to talk of you with persons who have lately been in your company.

Our family has had to mourn a very afflicting loss. One of my sons in-law, Lewis Lasteyrie, husband to my daughter Virginia, father to four children, nephew to the agricultural author, has been taken from us after two months illness. This unhappy circumstance has made of late, La Grange less hospitable than I would have wished; and has delayed till next Tuesday, the pleasure we have in town to pass a weekly evening with our American and other friends; a meeting I resume as soon as it can be done without impropriety; fixed days being the best way to see each other; particularly for our young American gentlemen, who are most assiduously devoted to their studies. It is indeed, gratifying to see the conduct, manners, fellow feeling, and ardour for improvement, which are observed here, and by every body acknowledged, in those honourable specimens of the youth of the United States.

I see from your letter, my dear friend, there has been a great deal of mistake on account of American travellers to Europe, even with respect to me. It is something like the leak of the Brandywine. To be sure, every citizen of the United States, with or without an epistolary passport, has a right to my attention; not that I assume the privilege of an American public officer, but because your kindness has given me some of its duties; nor do I know why I ought to refuse my hand, in my own house, to any one whose hand I had the pleasure to shake at Independence Hall. So, in case any American citizen was in distress on this side of the Atlantic, and I could do him some service, I would think it an obligation incumbent upon me. But the fact is, that no improper visit that I know of, has taken place; no improper application has been made, and of those ascertained instances that have given you a kind feeling of pain, the explanation will be as satisfactory as that of our perils from a leak in the Brandywine.

You will not consider as American impositions, the visit of a French seaman, who pretended he was a Louisianese, and indeed knew much of New Orleans; or two letters from a pretended son of General M. and a pretended son of a Member of Congress, which, although written in good English, were probably an European cheat, as those who were charged with the enquiry found no trace of an American in the mentioned places. Those trifling anecdotes can only be mentioned in jest. Nor will you find fault with me for having felt an interest for a young man and his mother who had made a silly plan of European travels, when you will know their introduction to me had been to call themselves, as they have since been ascertained, in New York, to be descendants of my friend and brother General L.

I dwell on these circumstances, my dear friend, not only as an answer to your kind letter, but because inaccurate rumours have been spread which I beg you occasionally to explain. I have been sorry to see in the Philadelphia papers, the account of a visit to La Grange, very friendly indeed and well intentioned, but where, among a few trifling mistakes, there is an assertion that I am every day harrassed with applications for money by American travellers, and that the fact has been confirmed by Mr. Brown. The kind author has totally misunderstood the Minister, who on the contrary, said that, from the few cases that have occurred to him, he might judge of those which may have come to me, and so far are they from having any thing to do with the description of persons who seem to be meant by the letter, that in these rare instances, such as the French widow of an American, (a strayed native who wants to be helped in getting his passage) a subscription has been raised, under the good care of the consul, to which the American gentlemen in town generally become contributors. Be assured, my dear sir, that the utmost propriety and delicacy in every thing, namely in pecuniary matters, has been observed by the American travellers; that Mr. Brown and myself are daily congratulating each other on the compliments we receive from the Professors and other respectable members of the French circles, on the exemplary conduct and amiable manners of the young American citizens who come to Europe for improvement; the best of which improvements, in my opinion is the increased love and respect which a comparison with the institutions and habits of every country, on this side of the Atlantic, cannot fail to inspire for their own home.

In the publication I have alluded to, I see my opinion relative to your new penitentiary, has been divested of the expressions of affectionate regard for the directors of that experiment, of my high sense of their admirable philanthropy, of the superiority of their knowledge and general experience in matters of that kind, which have ever accompanied my own observations. I regret it, and beg you to express my feelings to them. Yet I cannot help persisting in my wishes that the enlightened, humane, planners and managers of the new penitentiary, instead of making solitary confinement the basis of this system, might employ it only to separate prisoners at night, and to punish delinquents; while the reformation system, which has excited the emulation of the other states, and of the best parts of Europe, should, in my humble, and, I confess, unexperimented opinion, be rather improved, than totally abandoned. This abandonment in Pennsylvania, the metropolis of the reforming system, has greatly discouraged the philanthropists of Europe.

I thank you, my dear friend, for the account you give me respecting the farewell address. Our Belmont conversation had well prepared me for the issue. The more now half centuries roll upon this world, the greater the unparallelled character of our beloved Washington will rise in the admiration of posterity.

LAFAYETTE.

COLUMBUS.

Every thing relating to Columbus is interesting, and while Washington Irving, esq. is raising our curiosity about the navigator, the following anecdotes, which are obtained from a scarce English work, will, no doubt, be acceptable to our readers.

The will of this great man is still extant in the archives of Genoa, in which city he was born. The most early life of him is to be met with in a book printed at Genoa in 1516, entitled, "Psalterium Hebræum Græcum, &c. cum tribus Intepretationibus," by Agostino Guistiniani. It occurs in a note on this verse of the Psalms; "Cœli enarrant gloriam Dei."

In one of the letters which Columbus wrote to the king of Spain, from his fleet then lying before Jamaica, he has this remarkable passage: "The wealth which I have discovered, will rouse mankind to pillage and to violence, and will revenge the wrongs which I have suffered. The Spanish nation itself will perhaps suffer one day for the crimes that its malignity, its ingratitude, and its envy, are now committing."

One of Columbus's immediate descendants is said to have married into an English family. A Genoese gentleman of the Durazzo family, published, some years ago, a eulogium upon this excellent and extraordinary man, in which there are several particulars relative to him not generally known. Columbus addressed four letters to his sovereign, three of which were translated into French some years back, by the Chevalier Flavigny; the fourth is lost.

Peter Martyr, in his very curious account of Columbus's voyages, tells us, that on his landing on the Island of Jamaica, he immediately caused mass to be said on account of the safe landing of himself and his followers, and that during the performance of that sacred mystery, an old Carib, eighty years of age, attended by several of his countrymen, observed the service with great attention. After it was over the old man approached Columbus with a basket of fruit in his hand, which he in a very courteous manner presented to him, and by means of an interpreter thus addressed him.

"We have been told, that you have in a very powerful and surprising manner run over several countries which were before unknown to you, and that you have filled the inhabitants of them with fear and dismay. Wherefore I exhort and desire you to remember, that the souls of men when they are separated from their bodies, have two passages, the one horrid and dark, prepared for those who have been troublesome and inimical to the human race; the other, a pleasant and delightful one appointed for those who, whilst they were alive, delight in the peace and quiet of mankind. Therefore you will do no hurt to any one, if you bear in mind that you are mortal, and that every one will be rewarded or punished in a future state, according to his actions in the present one."

Columbus, by the interpreter, answered the old man, "that what he had told respecting the passage of the souls after the death of the body, had been long known to him and his countrymen, and that he was much surprised those notions prevailed amongst them, who seemed to be living quite in a state of nature. That he, (Columbus) and his followers, were sent by the King and Queen of Spain, to discover all those parts of the world that had been hither to unknown, that they might civilize the cannibals and other wild men that lived in those countries, and inflict proper punishment upon them, and that they might defend and honour those persons who were virtuous and innocent; that therefore neither himself nor any other Carib, who had no intention of hurting them, had the least reason to fear any violence, and that they would avenge any injury that should be offered to him or any other worthy persons of the Island, by any of their neighbours."

The old man was so pleased with the speech and the manner of Columbus, that though he was extremely old, he offered to follow Columbus, and would have done so, had not his wife and children prevented him. The old man appeared much surprised to understand how a man of Columbus's dignity and appearance should be under the control of another person, and became much more astonished when the interpreter explained to him the honour, the pomp, the wealth, of the several sovereigns of Europe, and the extent of the country, and the greatness and beauty of the things over which they reigned. He became pensive, melancholy, and in a flood of tears asked the interpreter repeatedly, whether it were the heavens or earth which had produced men so superior to themselves as Columbus and his followers.

DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.

It is at length placed beyond doubt that the Nile, of which Bruce conceived he had discovered the sources in Abyssinia, and which the Portuguese had seen and described in the sixteenth century, is only a tributary stream flowing into the true Nile, of which the real source is much nearer to the equator. For this information we are indebted to Mr. Calliand, a French traveller, who accompanied the predatory expedition of the two sons, Ismæl and Ibrahim, of the Pacha of Egypt, into Nubia, and who, in conjunction with M. Latores, has made known to us a new region in the exterior of Africa, more than 500 miles in length, and extending to the tenth degree of northern latitude. This gentleman has likewise determined the position of the city of Meroe, of which he found the ruins in the Delta, formed by the Bahirel Abriel (the White River, and the Bahir-el-Azraq (the Blue River,) precisely in the spot where D'Anville had placed them upon the authority of ancient authors. Avenues of sphynxes and of lions, propylea and temples in the Egyptian style, forests of pyramids, a vast inclosure formed with unbaked bricks, seem to point out in this place the existence of a large capital, and may serve to elucidate the much agitated but still undecided question—"Whether civilization followed the course of the Nile from Ethiopia to Egypt, or whether it ascended from Egypt to Nubia." Liverpool paper.

The Painsville (Ohio) Telegraph says, that at the late term of the Court of Common Pleas of Portage county, Col. George Darrow, was found guilty of counterfeiting, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.—The Quarterly Reviewers have laughed, not unjustly, at our fondness for military titles, and made themselves merry with the idea that our stages are driven, and our taverns kept by Generals and Colonels.—They may now add, that our penitentiary are not without their proportion of titled convicts.

The last cotton crop of Tennessee is expected to fall little short of two millions and a half of dollars, or even three millions. Trade is very brisk at Nashville.

The value of American manufactured cotton goods sold at Philadelphia in a single year, as stated in the National Gazette, varies but little from four millions of dollars, and is rapidly increasing, whereas in the years 1804–5–6, the whole amount sold in that city was only $17,670!

The Journal de Versailles announces that the representation of the Universal Deluge is put off on account of the rainy weather.

JACKSON & A TARIFF.

The following letter, from Gen. Jackson, was sent to Dr. L. H. Coleman, of Warrenton, North Carolina, in answer to some inquiries contained in a letter addressed by the latter to the former. Similar inquiries having been made from other quarters, the General states in a note, that the same answer had been returned to them:

Washington City, April 26, 1824.

"Sir—I have had the honour, this day, to receive your letter of the 21st inst. and, with candor, shall reply to it. My name has been brought before the nation by the people themselves, without any agency of mine; for I wish it not to be forgotten, that I have never solicited office; nor when called upon by the constituted authorities, have ever declined, where I conceived my services could be beneficial to my country. But, as my name has been brought before the nation, for the first office in the gift of the people, it is incumbent on me, when asked, frankly to declare my opinion upon any political national question pending before, and about which the country feels an interest.

"You ask me my opinion on the Tariff. I answer, that I am in favour of a judicious examination and revision of it; and so far as the Tariff before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting, and preserving within ourselves, the means of national defence and independence, particularly in a state of war, I would advocate and support it. The experience of the late war ought to teach us a lesson, and one never to be forgotten. If our liberty and republican form of government, procured for us by our revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure at which they were obtained, it surely is our duty to protect and defend them. Can there be an American patriot, who saw the privations, dangers and difficulties experienced for the want of proper means of defence during the last war, who would be willing again to hazard the safety of our country, if embroiled; or rest it for defence on the precarious means of national resource to be derived from commerce in a state of war with a maritime power, who might destroy that commerce to prevent our obtaining the means of defence, and thereby subdue us? I hope there is not; and if there is, I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessings of freedom.—Heaven smiled upon, and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of his blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron and copper: and given us climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool.—These being the great materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufactories and labourers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our country, a supply of those leading and important articles, so essential in war. Beyond this, I look at the Tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labour, and to revenue, and with a view to discharge our national debt. I am one of those who do not believe that a national debt is a national blessing, but rather a curse to a republic; inasmuch as it is calculated to raise around the administration a monied aristocracy, dangerous to the liberties of the country. This Tariff—I mean a judicious one—possesses more fanciful than real danger. I will ask, what is the real situation of the agriculturalist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labour employed in agriculture; and that the channels for labour should be multiplied? Common sense points out, at once, the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labour; employ it in mechanism and manufactures; thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs, and distributing labour to the most profitable account: and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture, in the United States, six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you at once give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, Sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time that we should become a little more Americanized; and, instead of feeding the paupers and labourers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves.

"It is, therefore, my opinion, that a careful and judicious Tariff is much wanted, to pay our national debt, and afford us the means of that defence within ourselves, on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labour, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community.

"This is a short outline of my opinions, generally on the subject of your inquiry, and believing them correct, and calculated to further the prosperity and happiness of our country, I declare to you, I would not barter them for any office or situation of a temporal character, that could be given me.

"I have presented you my opinions freely, because I am without concealment; and should, indeed, despise myself if I could believe myself capable of desiring the confidence of any, by means so ignoble.

"I am, Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) ANDREW JACKSON.

"Dr. L. H. Coleman, Warrenton, N. C."

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Captain Allen, of the Benezet, arrived at New Bedford in 42 days from Lisbon, reports, that an engagement took place about the 5th or 6th February, near Oporto, between the Constitutionalists, under the Count de Villa Flor, and the rebels, under the Marquis of Chavres, when the latter were completely routed, with loss of 150 to 200 killed, 300 prisoners, several pieces of artillery, and baggage. The rebels retreated towards Calicia.

Baltimore, April 3.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The fine ship Herald, Captain Graham, arrived below from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 19th, and Liverpool to the 20th ult. inclusive. Captain G. came up on Monday night in the Norfolk steam boat, with his letter bag, and with his accustomed politeness has furnished the editors with papers to the time of his sailing.

The impression generally prevailed that the two very important bills before Parliament, in which the interests of the British nation are so deeply involved, would be thrown out in consequence of the illness of the Earl of Liverpool and the continued indisposition of Mr. Canning.

From the Globe Office, 19th Feb. 4 o'clock, P. M.

Up to this time Lord Liverpool has been going on well, but there is not the slightest ground for supposing that he can ever again return to public business.

London, February 19.

It is reported at the House of Lords, within this half hour, that dispatches have reached town, bringing information of the decease of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who has been for sometime suffering from an inflammatory attack.

PORTUGAL.

A letter written immediately before the departure of the steam boat from Lisbon, dated the 7th February, states, "An express has just now arrived from General Stubbs, at Oporto, the rebels are defeated, they have lost their baggage, and are flying in all directions. The reports are, that it is a last effort, and that their numbers did not exceed 1,500 men."

POLAR EXPEDITION.

It has been resolved by the British Admiralty that another expedition to the North Pole should be undertaken; and in consequence the Hecla has been undergoing repairs in the Dock-yard at Deptford, preparatory to setting out a third time, under the command of Captain Parry. The vessel is to proceed to Cloven Cliff, in Spitzbergen, latitude 79 50, about 600 hundred miles from the North Pole, which place, it is expected, she will reach about the commencement of June. Here the Hecla is to remain, and be established as a sort of head-quarters, to which recourse is to be had when necessary, and parties are to be detached to explore the surrounding coasts and seas, while the main object of the expedition, an approach to the North Pole, is attempted by Capt. Parry's party. The captainis to depart with two vessels, which are so constructed as to be capable of being used either as boats, or sledges to run upon the ice, according to circumstances. Two officers and ten men are to be appointed to each, and for this number provisions for three months are to be laid in each.

Thus, should they be able to travel on an average fourteen miles per day, and meet with no obstacles, they will be able to reach the long-wished for Pole, and return to the Hecla after the accomplishment of their object. Capt. Franklin, last year offered himself to undertake a journey on the ice from Spitzbergen to the Pole. The first who set so bold an example in this mode of travelling was Baron Wrangell. He had only sledges with which to accomplish his journey on the ice, and his only subsistence while travelling was dried fish, on which he lived forty days while going on the ice, until he was stopped by the water, and exposed to dangers for which he was totally unprovided. The Baron passed nearly four years on the ice in this climate.

HORRIBLE TRANSACTION.

A letter from Granada contains the following account of a most extraordinary and horrible event, which lately taken place in that ancient capital of the Moors: On the 8th of Dec. last, the Feast of the Conception, the chapel appertaining to a convent of Nuns at Granada was filled as usual with a crowd of the faithful at high mass. After the ceremony, the Prior, the nuns and the only persons who remained in the church were two cavalry officers. They were also in the act of retiring when a nun, who had remained behind the rest of the sisterhood, made a sign to the officer who was following his comrade, that she wished to speak to him. He accordingly told his comrade, to wait for him, and returned to speak to the nun, when the following dialogue took place: "You are a man of honour and discretion, I presume, sir?" "Yes, sister, I am both the one and the other." "Are you willing to render me an important service?" "Yes, sister." "I will not conceal from you that the service I require of your hands requires not only discretion, but extraordinary intrepidity; knowing this are you still willing to render me the service I require of you?" "Yes, sister, I am determined." "Very well, when you hear the convent bell strike half past twelve to night be at such a gate (particularizing the gate;) I shall be at the other side to open it, on your knocking twice, and you shall then learn what it is I require of you. Will you be faithful to the rendezvous?" "Yes, sister, I shall be there."—"Well, I depend on your adieu!" They parted, and the officer quitted the church. On rejoining his comrade, he told him what had taken place, and asked him if he should keep his appointment. The other, on being informed that the nun was about thirty, and not ill formed, advised him to keep the appointment, and offered for the fear of accidents, to accompany him to the gate, at which the nun was to be. Accordingly at the appointed hour, the two officers were at the gate, which, on the concerted signal being given, was opened by the nun. The chosen officer entered, and the other remained quite close to the gate, to watch the conclusion of this extraordinary adventure. The nun said to the officer who had entered, "You are a man of courage and honour, and as such entitled to my utmost gratitude."

The night being very dark, and the passages through which they had to pass obscure, the nun made him hold a corner of her robe, and in this manner conducted him to her cell, where there was a lamp light. She made him sit down, and invited him to take a glass of liquor with her, at the same time producing two bottles. She filled him a glass out of one, and took a little herself out of the other.—After he had emptied his glass, she told him to go to one side of the bed, while she placed herself at the other. The officer obeyed. The nun then said "We are alone—my door is fastened—look!" and at the same moment she proceeded to pull down the bed clothes, and discovered to his great horror and amazement, the dead body of a monk who had been poinarded. The nun then continued "you must take upon your shoulders this body, and carry it outside the convent; I will light you to the gate at the first court. You must instantly obey, or you are a dead man, for, the first motion you make, unless it be to take up the body, I shall shoot you through the head;" and suiting the action to the word, she drew a pistol from her bosom, and presented it at him. "I know," added she, "what my own life will be the forfeit if you refuse; for after shooting you, I have another pistol for myself." The officer, seeing no other means of escape, took up the body on his shoulders, and accompanied the nun, who carried a dark lantern, proceeded to the gate by which he had entered, and on issuing from it, threw down his hortid burden at the feet of his comrade, who was waiting to laugh with him, at what he supposed, was a pious love intrigue. After recounting to his friend the almost incredible adventures in which he had been engaged, they both returned to repair instantly to the Corregidor, and inform him of the circumstances. They had proceeded scarcely a hundred paces from the convent, when the officer who had brought out the body, suddenly complained of the most excrutiacing and burning pain in the stomach; he soon after fell upon the pavement, and in a few moments expired. His friend, beside himself with terror, ran with the utmost speed to knock up the Corregidor, and inform him of this tissue of horrors. Notwithstanding the exertions of the magistrates and the police, no discovery has as yet been made of the female demon who has perpetrated this double murder.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, short letters of administration, with the will annexed on the personal estate of Robert Frost, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to produce them legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Charlotte Frost, adm'x.

April 5.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1827.

Married, in Baltimore, on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Roberts, the Rev. *Henry Slicer*, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Miss *Elizabeth C. Roberts*, of that city.

CANDIDATE FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

CHRISTOPHER L. GANTT, will be supported as a Delegate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, by *Many Voters.*

PRINCE-GEORGE'S.

The Editor of the Md. Gazette.

Prince-George's County, 30th March, 1827.

Dear Sir,

You will much oblige the friends of General JACKSON in this part of the country, by giving the following notice an insertion in your next paper:

Jackson Meeting.

A meeting of the friends of General JACKSON, in Prince-George's county, is requested at Upper-Marlborough, on the 12th of April at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the propriety of sending Delegates to the Convention to be held in Baltimore in May next.

Meetings of the friends of General Jackson, have been called in Montgomery, Washington, Queen-Anne's and Cecil counties, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

CITY ELECTION.

On Monday last an election was held for seven Common Councilmen for this city, when Dr. John B. Wells, Joseph Sands, jun. Richard J. Crabb, Adam Miller, James Murray, William McParlin and Augustus E. Addison, were elected.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

An Act relating to the removal of Causes for trial to the third Judicial District.

[Passed Jan. 27, 1827.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no cause, civil or criminal, removed, upon suggestion, to the third judicial district, shall be taken up for trial, until all the business originating in the county to which such cause may be removed, ready for trial, and which shall require the intervention of a jury, shall be tried, dismissed, continued, or otherwise disposed of, for that term.

An Act regulating Writs of Error, and granting Appeals to the Court of Appeals—passed the 10th of March, 1827.

Sec. 1st Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no execution upon any judgment or decree in any County Court, or other inferior Court, or in the Court of Chancery, shall be stayed or delayed, unless the person or persons against whom such judgment or decree shall be rendered or passed, his, her or their heirs, executors or administrators, or some other person or persons, in his, her or their behalf, shall immediately upon praying an appeal from any such judgment or decree or suing out a Writ of Error upon any such judgment, enter into bond, with sufficient securities, in at least double the sum recovered by such judgment or decree, or in double the value of the matter or thing in controversy, which shall have been recovered or decreed, if a moveable chattel or chattels, to be estimated by the Court, from whose judgment or decree the said appeal shall be made, or writ of error directed, with condition as follows, or to the following effect: "That if the said party appellant, or party suing out such writ of error, shall not cause a transcript of the record and proceedings of the said judgment or decree, to be transmitted to the Court of Appeals to be holden for the Western, or Eastern Shore, as the case may be, within the time required by law and prosecute the said appeal or writ of error with effect, and also satisfy and pay to the said party, in whose favour such judgment or decree was rendered or passed, his, her or their executors, administrators or assigns, in case the said judgment or decree shall be affirmed, as well the debt, damages and costs, or the damages or sum of money, or matter or thing and costs, adjudged or recovered in the County Court, or other inferior Court, or Court of Chancery, as the case may be, as also all damages and costs that may be awarded by the Court of Appeals, then the said bond to be and remain in full force and virtue, otherwise of no effect."