

THE SIX MILITIA MEN.

The Jackson Committee at Nashville have published the following Certificate, which was addressed to their Chairman. While it explains the causes which led to the trial and execution of six mutinous militia men, it acquits General Jackson of blame. As well might the administration prints charge every state Governor, who has signed the demand for the blood of his fellow-citizens, and as soon as we arrived were discharged.

Certificate of Col. Pipkin.

April 16, 1827. Dear Sir—I have been informed that Messrs. Buckner and Johnson, late members of Congress, have erroneously charged Gen. Jackson with having six militia men killed and executed, without necessity, and for crimes committed after the time of service had expired.

Believing that the six men alluded to were of my regiment, I deem it a duty I owe to General Jackson, as well as the community at large, to make a full statement of the facts and circumstances connected with the arrest and execution. The regiment which I commanded was mustered into service under an act of Congress for a term of six months duty, on the 20th June, 1814, and ordered to garrison the different posts in the Creek Nation. In the latter end of August or the first of September, I discovered a mutinous disposition in my regiment, as well as at Fort Jackson, where I had established my head quarters, as at other posts; but I had no proof that would justify my preferring charges, until a soldier by the name of Hunt, made a public declaration that he would go home at the expiration of three months, or die in the attempt. I then wrote to Gen. Jackson, at Mobile, and requested him to order a court-martial for the trial of said Hunt, which he did, but the order did not come in hand, until after the mutinous part of my regiment had released themselves from under guard, who, with a few deserters on the 20th September 1814, a short time previous to this, the same party demolished the barracks, destroyed the oven, and did many other disorderly and mutinous acts. The day previous to their desertion, a large number paraded armed, and marched towards the commissary stores. I ordered that they should disperse, but my order was disregarded, and they forced the guard stationed for the protection of the stores. The commissary, anticipating their design, closed and locked the door; but that did not restrain them; for one of the men (who was afterwards shot by sentence of the court-martial) immediately snatched up a pick-axe, and cut the door off the hinges. They then entered the house, and took out eleven barrels of flour, and made proclamation to all who intended going home, to come forward and draw rations, which they did. They then proceeded to the bullock pen, and shot down two beavers, the balance taking fright, broke the pen, and ran some distance, where they killed a third. They then returned to the fort, and completed their arrangements to start home, as before stated, to the number of about 200. I immediately reported to Gen. Jackson the situation of my command, and the manner of my proceeding. Shortly after, I received orders from the General, directing me, that if I had not already arrested them, to use every exertion in my power to do so, and bring them brought back for trial. A party of them were arrested, and a court-martial ordered to be convened for their trial, by Lieut. Col. Arbuckle, acting under the orders of General Jackson, at Mobile, and to consist of five members, and two superintendents. Lt. Col. Perkins, of the Mississippi militia, was appointed president of the court, and Lieut. Robason, Judge Advocate. I was ordered to detail the balance of the court from the militia troops of the state of Tennessee, and to order the witnesses, for the trial of the prisoners of my regiment, to Mobile, also, to make out charges and specifications against them, which I did on the 4th of December, 1827, and notice from Col. Perkins, that the court-martial was organized, and commenced with the trial of Captain Strother, and continued for three days until all the prisoners were tried. In all this business, Mr. Chairman, Gen. Jackson had but little more to do than you had. It is true that, at my request, he ordered a court-martial, and appointed the president and judge advocates, who were very respectable and intelligent men, but the balance of the court was

tailed by me. Nor was General Jackson present, or even in Mobile, at the time when the prisoners were tried and executed: for I have already understood and believe, that he had reached the city of New-Orleans before the court was organized, and he remained until the restoration of peace. On the 20th December, the term of service of my regiment expired, and on the 21st or 22d day, we took up the line of march for Tennessee, and as soon as we arrived were discharged.

Philip Pipkin. State of Tennessee, Davidson County. Personally appeared Philip Pipkin, before me, an acting Justice of the Peace, for said county, and made oath that the foregoing facts and circumstances, as set forth, are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Philip Pipkin. Subscribed and sworn to this 20th day of April, 1827. W. B. Lewis, J. P.

The U. S. frigate Java, Captain Crane, sailed from Boston on Tuesday morning the 5th inst. for the Mediterranean. She will take the place of the flag-ship North Carolina, Com. Rodgers.

COM. PORTER.—It is stated that Commodore Porter left Key West about the 9th of May, in the ship Hound, on a short trip to Vera Cruz. The Congress Mexicano, formerly the Spanish line of battle ship Asia, and intended for Commodore Porter's flag ship, was to have left Vera Cruz last February for Vera Cruz, we may therefore look for her arrival immediately, and it is probable that Commodore Porter's visit to Vera Cruz is founded upon the belief of meeting her there.

CAPT. CLAPPERTON. The Malta Gazette of the 7th of March says—"Letters from Tripoli of the 22d of February commutate the most favourable hopes of the safety of Major Laing. It is said that he met Capt. Clapperton at Tripoli, and that they were both about to be on their way to Tripoli, so that we may fairly encourage the expectation of hearing short and most gratifying accounts of them."

GREECE.—The Editor of the Athenaeum has received a letter from Smyrna of the 27th of March, confirming the account of the arrival of Lord Cochran, and the writer adds—"The Greeks are acting as usual, and the campaign looks as if it would be more decisive than the former ones; and from all accounts Russia does not care to interfere to make them an independent state—at least this is the view I have always taken of the substance. The Turks are exerting themselves in getting ready a strong fleet, and sending off the new troops to Morea. It is pretty well understood that the Porte will allow of the interference of no European powers. England alone has interfered in their behalf. Athens has been relieved by the Greeks, and some advantages gained. Gen Karakiski has gained a decisive victory over Omar Vrionne, who is in a very bad situation. The Sultan has received a Tartar with this news."

WOLVES.—We learn from the Williamstown (Mass.) Advocate, that several wolves have made their appearance on the range of the mountains running west of that town, through the towns of New Ashford, Ansook and Lanesborough, in all which places they have done considerable mischief. In the three last mentioned towns, they have killed more than 400 sheep, and in Lanesborough alone, nearly 300. Preparations were making by the people to hunt after them and if possible to kill them.

ASZCOTE.—In a time of much religious excitement and consequent discussion, an honest old Dutch farmer, of the Mohawk, was asked his opinion as to which denomination of Christians were in the right way to heaven? "Vel den, (said he) ven de side our wheat to Albany, some say de best road, and some say it is de post; but I don't tink it makes much difference which road we take for when we get dere, dey never ask us which way we come—and it is none of our business—if our wheat pe good."

At a dinner recently given in Louisville, Ky. there were present several gentlemen whose united height was thirty two feet five inches—several heights were 6 feet 8, 6 feet 4, 6 feet 6, 6 feet 4 1-2, and 6 feet 4.

Maryland Gazette ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1827.

Candidates for the Legislature. ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY. Abner Linthicum, Charles R. Stewart, Robert W. Kent, William J. W. Compton, Christopher L. Gantt, Charles S. Matthews, John S. Williams, John S. Sellman, Robert Welch, of Den. Edward E. Andersson, Stevens Gambrell, Joseph Nicholson.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

A report has been circulated in different parts of Anne-Arundel county, that I had declined being a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland. I am pleased to continue my name in your paper; and I take this method of informing my fellow-citizens, that I am, and will continue to be, a candidate for their suffrages at the next election. C. L. GANTT. A. A. County, June 4, 1827.

It is stated in the Baltimore papers, that three companies of the 5th regiment of light infantry of that place, intend honouring this city with a visit on the 4th day of July next.

It is announced in the Washington papers of Tuesday, that Mr. Secretary Clay, has left that city on a visit to Kentucky.

COURT OF APPEALS; W. S. Monday, June 11.—This being the day for the meeting of the court, the following Judges attended, viz. BUCHANAN, CH. J. and MARTIN, ARCHER and BERRY, J.

After calling the Docket, and disposing of the undisputed cases, where the attorneys of the parties were present, the court took up the case of Brown vs. Brice, trustee of Causten, (No. 49), which was argued by Williams, (District Attorney U. S.) for the Appellant, and by R. B. Magruder, for the Appellee.

Alexander Kilgour and Augustus E. Addison, esquires, were admitted attorneys of the court.

Tuesday, June 12.—Judges EARLE and STEPHEN attended. The case of Causten vs. Burke, (No. 29), was argued by Mayer for the Appellant, and by Meredith for the Appellee. Chase vs. Glenn, (No. 31), on motion of Meredith for the Appellee, the court dismissed the appeal for want of Jurisdiction. J. & P. Turner vs. Jenkins, et al. (No. 34), was argued by A. C. Magruder for the Appellants, and C. Dorsey for the Appellees. Sanderson's ex'rs vs. Marks, (No. 35), was argued by A. C. Magruder for the Appellants, and by C. Dorsey for the Appellee. Belt, et al. heirs and Representatives of Waters vs. Riley's adm'r. (No. 36), was argued by F. S. Key and Z. Magruder for the Appellants. No counsel argued for the Appellee. Giles adm'r. of Bacon vs. Penman (No. 37), was argued by Scott and Meredith for the Appellants. No counsel argued for the Appellee; and Taylor & McNeal vs. Phelps (No. 54), was argued by Gill for the Appellants.

Wednesday, June 13.—STEPHEN, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Murphy vs. Barron, argued at December term 1825, by Mitchell for the Appellant, and by R. Johnson for the Appellee—Judgment Reversed.

He also delivered the opinion of the court in Saurwein vs. Brunner, argued at June term last, by Cruise and Mayer for the Appellant, and by Kennedy, R. B. Magruder and Mitchell, for the Appellee—Judgment Affirmed. Donahoe, J. dissented in part from the opinion delivered.

DORSETT, J. delivered the opinion of the court in Capneau vs. Middleton & Baker, argued at June term last, by J. Scott for the Appellant, and by Finley for the Appellees—Judgment Affirmed.

The argument in Taylor & McNeal vs. Phelps, was continued by Meredith for the Appellee, and concluded by Moore for the Appellants, in reply.

The case of Morrow vs. The State use of Israel, (No. 55), was argued by Williams, (District Attorney of U. S.) for the Appellant. Richard J. Bowie, esquire, was admitted an attorney of the court.

THE UNITED STATES & ENGLAND.

The following is an extract from the last number of the Edinburgh Review: "It occurs immediately after the notice of the battle of New Orleans—"

"Such is war. And such was the issue of this attempt, the last, we trust that will ever be made on the territory of the United States with a British force. The writer of the narrative before us, has not only entered into details on the accidental causes of its failure, and generally on the impolicy of warring against America with a handful of British troops. But what would it avail though we were to send 15,000 troops in place of 3,000—or 30,000 instead of 10,000? A momentary success, all that we could ever expect and wish, too, only if we continued to surprise the Americans. But they are now prepared for our reception. We pointed out to them, by our last invasion, the vulnerable points of their coast. These are now covered by fortifications; and we could scarcely even land with safety. One part of the territory, the only one, we must much that the judicious officer should recommend another expedition against New Orleans, when he considers by that unlooked-for chance it was that the British even effected a landing. Does he gain count on the singular good luck of surprising the American settlements, and that a force could land, namely, the Creek de Cataline in a defenceless state? It cannot be concealed, and it ought not to be concealed, that we have not the least chance of making an impression on America by a land force. Past expeditions, and the present, do not seem to us to be more than enterprises of the nature, and it will now be universally admitted, we suppose, that we can never have the least chance of being joined by any part of the population. In the event of a quarrel between the two countries, therefore, we have nothing to look out for but a annihilating war. The nations would exhaust their blood and treasure in a vain contest for the sovereignty of the seas, and after years of trouble and vexation they would probably end where they began. Great Britain could scarcely hope, by the mere damage of a naval war, to create any great rival into submission. Her fleets would no doubt occasion serious loss, and a grievous interruption to trade. But these injuries, besides that they would be retaliated, would only tend to exasperate and inflame a high spirited people to fresh exertions; and thus the war would degenerate into a system of sea robbery, and might be protracted for years without any ground being laid for peace in the humiliation of either party: And when we contemplate for a moment the misery, loss, and devastation which such a war must produce, is there any event which the friends of freedom and humanity would have reason more deeply to deplore? One of its first consequences would be to annihilate the trade between the two countries, which is of the last importance, not merely to the happiness and comfort, but to the subsistence of thousands. Great Britain and America are placed exactly in the same relation to each other which leads to a reciprocal exchange of produce. The one a growing country, having neither labour nor capital to cultivate her half-desert territory, is abundantly supplied with rude produce, while she is comparatively deficient in the finished manufactures, which are the produce of labour and capital. This she obtains in exchange, and still more in the art and industry of her numerous artisans, with a well cultivated territory and a crowded population, a bounds in the finer manufactures. These being exchanged for the rude produce of the agricultural country, the one is supplied with the fruits of the soil, and the other with the manufactures which she needs, and which she finds a ready outlet for the surplus produce of her improved industry. A war would destroy this most beneficial intercourse, which not only adds to the national wealth, but diffuses happiness and comfort through the most remote districts of both countries. In such a contest, a war of attrition would be a heavy calamity. Great Britain and America hold out, each after its own fashion, a great practical example of the benefits of a free constitution. They may be considered, therefore, as the two standing lights of the political world—the two great beacons to put in the way of the nations, and to guide them to the port of freedom and peace. Those two countries afford an asylum to the persecuted patriot, from whatever land he comes. What a spectacle then, would a vindictive and sanguinary contest between those two enlightened nations present to the world. How cheering to despotism to see the friends of freedom and peace, engaged in destructive wars, and how discouraging on the other hand, to the progress of political improvement! It is proper, however, to add, that we have no apprehensions on the subject. The rulers of both countries are far too cautious and moderate in their views lightly to put in the way of the blessings of freedom, since the conclusion of the last war, accordingly, their policy has been, on the whole, most pacific and friendly; and under its healing influence past animosities have been gradually dying away in the body of both communities. Situated as they both are, with every great interest leading them to harmony and peace, we cannot bring ourselves to apprehend that any paltry disputes about boundaries or colonial trade can ever interfere with the good understanding that we so loudly call on to maintain—or that two nations, bound as they are to each other by the peculiar ties of kindred blood, and indelible laws, manners, and language, can ever deliberately choose to be other than friends."

U. S. Senator for Massachusetts. The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, the present representative of the town of Boston in the House of Representatives of the U. S. was on Thursday last elected a Senator in Congress, for six years, ensuing the 4th of March last, by the House of Representatives of Massachusetts.

The Senate have concurred in the appointment of Mr. Webster.

IMPORTANT LAW DECISION.

The National Gazette publishes an able opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the law of Maryland, imposing a tax upon foreign merchandise. It also has a bearing upon a law of Pennsylvania, which has created considerable excitement. The law of Maryland enacts that "all importers of foreign articles, &c. and other persons selling the same by wholesale, bale," &c. "shall, before they are authorized to sell, take out a license," &c. The law of Pennsylvania requires a license to be taken for vending foreign merchandise, "by every person who shall deal in the selling of any goods," &c. "except such as are sold by the importer thereof in the original cask, case, box, or package, wherein the same shall have been imported;" sales made by auctioneers and licensed tavern keepers are also excepted. The case under the Maryland law, was carried up by a writ of error from the State courts, where the State law had been sustained; but the Supreme Court has reversed the judgment in the courts below, and declare the law of Maryland unconstitutional and void. Will not this opinion affect the Connecticut law of 1819.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on Thursday night last, after a short indisposition, Mrs. JANE THOMPSON, relict of the late Mr. Richard Thompson. Mrs. Thompson was one of the oldest inhabitants of this city.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne-Arundel county court and me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Richard G. Watkins, at suit of Henry C. Drury, of Samuel, for the use of Benjamin Welch and Nicholas Owens, of Isaac, and at suit of Thomas J. Hall, use of McDonald & Ridgely, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest, property claim and demand, either at law or in equity, to all those tracts or parts of tracts or parcels of land called "Gasaway's Lot, Bear Ridge, and Nathan's Purchase," containing 238 acres of land, more or less, and on Friday the 6th day of July next, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the claims, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. R. Welch, of Ben. Shff. A. A. C.

An Extraordinary Surgical Operation.

A tumour weighing upwards of 8 lbs. larger in size than the human head, was extracted entire from the abdomen of a woman in London on the 21st March, by Dr. Crutwell. Notwithstanding the extent of the incision, such was the facility with which the operation was conducted, that the quantity of blood lost did not exceed two ounces.

NEW ORLEANS.

Proof-slips from our correspondents of the New-York Gazette and Mercantile, state the receipt of New-Orleans papers to the 22d ult. inclusively, by the ship Talma.

The schooner Antoinette, Bateman, lately captured by the Colombian sloop Bolivar, was taken possession of on the 19th in the River, below Fort St. Philip, by the steamboat Favorite, having on board an armed force from the Fort. She was towed up to Fort Jackson, where six of the prize crew were put in irons. The Antoinette was towed up to the town on the 21st.—Another account says, "the Antoinette, being short of provisions, came to anchor off the S. West Pass, when she was boarded by a pilot boat.

The pilots proposed to Captain Bateman, of the Antoinette, to re-take his vessel, which he acceding to, an attack was made on the prize crew, when the prize master and six of his men attempted to escape, by jumping overboard. They seized the boat and made for the brig Amiable Matilda, at anchor within the pass. The Amiable Matilda mistaking the cause of the firing from on board the schooner, as the boat approached, fired in her turn, and wounded the prize master severely; he remains on board the brig, and the rest of the crew was brought up to town in irons, on board the Antoinette. Capt. Bateman states that since his capture he has been well treated; that the hatches of the Antoinette were not opened, nor the men allowed to touch any thing."

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Shaw & Claude,

Have just received and offer for sale, Best Family Flour, Second Quality do. Third do. do. Rye do. Corn Meal. June 14.

WINES.

Old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Port and Rousillon Wines, in Bottles, and by the Gallon, or smaller quantity, for sale by Shaw & Claude. June 14.

The State of Maryland,

To all whom it may concern: STEPHEN LAWSON, Having produced to me an Exequatur signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said state, recognizing him as Vice Consul of His Majesty the King of Sweden and of Norway for the port of Baltimore, in this state; I, Joseph K. nt, Governor of the State of Maryland, do hereby order and direct, that the said act of recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the said State, this 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty first. JOS. KENT. By the Governor. TH. CULBRETH, Clk. of the Council.

The following is a copy of the Exequatur, viz. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States of America.

To all whom it may concern: Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me, that Stephen Lawson, is appointed Vice Consul of His Majesty the King of Sweden and of Norway, for the port of Baltimore in the state of Maryland, I do hereby recognize him as such; and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the Vice Consuls of the most favoured nations, in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 17th day of May, A. D. 1827, and of the Independence of the United States of America the fifty-first. J. Q. ADAMS. By the President. H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

To be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Republican, Gazette, and Carrolltonian, in Annapolis, the Patriot, American and Gazette, in Baltimore, Political Examiner, Frederick town, Maryland Herald, Hager's Town, Star, at Exton, and National Intelligencer.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at the late residence of David Stewart, deceased, on Friday the 13th day of July next, PART OF THE PERSONAL ESTATE, of said deceased, consisting of a Roan Colt, two years old; two steers, two year old; 20 head of sheep, with lambs, a sow and five pigs, a pig and harness, 500 feet of plank, &c. Terms—Six months credit for all sums of five dollars or upwards, the purchaser giving bond and security, with interest from date, under five dollars, cash to be paid. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock. Henry H. Stewart, Adm.

In Chancery,

6th June, 1827. Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Louis Gasaway, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Brown, sen. deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary before the 6th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the Annapolis newspapers, before the 6th day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$17,18 50. True Copy. Ramsay Waters, Reg. Cur. Can. 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday the 22d June next, at the Market house, in Annapolis, the Personal Estate of Mary Johnson, deceased, consisting of Beds, Bedding, & a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Six months credit will be allowed for all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving note with security; under five dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at six o'clock in the morning. Zachariah Johnson, Ex'r. June 14.

Notice

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 19th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, &c. H. I. Cowman, Clk. May 14.

City By-Laws.

A Supplement to the By-Law, entitled, A By-Law to provide for the appointment of City Constables.

Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council of the City of Annapolis, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, each of the city constables shall be entitled to, and receive the sum of fifty dollars per annum compensation for their services; and that all provisions in any ordinance inconsistent with the provisions of this supplement, be and the same are hereby repealed. Richard Harwood, (of Thos.) Mayor.

A Supplement to the By-Law, to appoint a Treasurer to the Corporation.

Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common-Council of the City of Annapolis, That from and after the passage of this supplement, the treasurer to the corporation shall receive the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars as compensation for his services, and that all provisions in any by-law inconsistent with the provisions of this supplement, shall be and the same are hereby repealed. Richard Harwood, (of Thos.) Mayor.

A By-Law imposing a tax on Dogs, and for other purposes.

1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That a tax of one dollar be levied and collected on every animal of the male dog kind, kept within the city and precincts, and that a tax of three dollars be levied and collected on every animal of the female dog kind, kept within the said city and precincts.

2. Be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the city constables, some time in the month of August in each and every year, to take an account of every animal of dog kind in the said city and precincts, and to return, to the collector of the said city an alphabetical list of the names of the owners, with the number of males and females belonging to each; and the said collector shall take a duplicate of said list, and return the original to the clerk of the corporation.

3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the owner or owners, harbourer or harbourers of every such animal, shall at all times, when there is required by either of the city constables, or by any other person who may be authorized by the authority aforesaid, to make return of every such animal by him, her, or them owned, or which they suffer to remain about their house, on penalty of forfeiting ten dollars for every such refusal or neglect, to be recovered before the Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen.

4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said collector, within thirty days after receiving the list of dogs aforesaid, shall demand the aforesaid tax of one dollar for each male, and three dollars for each female animal, so returned, and if the said tax is not paid within thirty days after the said demand, the said collector is hereby authorized and required to proceed to recover the same in like manner as small debts are now recoverable by the laws of this state, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen, and the said collector shall be entitled to receive for his services ten per centum on all sums by him collected under the provisions of this by-law.

5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any person residing within the said city or precincts, being the owner or harbourer of any female of the dog kind, shall refuse or neglect to pay the same when he or she is required to do so, the said city or precincts, such person, so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for every such offence, to be recovered as above provided for, to be paid over to the treasurer, one half for the use of the corporation, and the other half for the use of the Mayor, and it shall be the duty of the constables, and it is hereby made lawful for any other person, to destroy any female dog so going at large.

6. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the collector, on or before the first day of November in each and every year, to pay over all taxes and fines by him received under this by-law.

7. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all by-laws heretofore passed, repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed. Richard Harwood, (of Thos.) Mayor.

A By-Law imposing a Tax upon the Real and Personal Property within the Limits of the City of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof.

Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That a tax of fifty-six and a quarter cents in the \$100, be and the same is hereby imposed upon all the assessable property within the said city and precincts, for the year 1827, to be levied and collected agreeably to an act of assembly, passed at December session eighteen hundred and eighteen, entitled, An act to alter and amend the charter of the city of Annapolis, and a by-law passed on the sixteenth of June 1813, entitled, A by-law to appoint a collector of taxes and to designate his duties. Richard Harwood, (of Thos.) Mayor.

An Ordinance to Regulate the Coding of Bark in the City of Annapolis.

Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, That all bark brought in, and sold in the said city, or precincts thereof, shall be set up, packed, corded and measured, by the wool order of the city for the time being; and that each cord of bark, so measured, shall be eight feet in length, four feet in breadth, and four inches in height, and well stowed and packed, and the wool-order, for his trouble in packing and measuring the same, shall receive the sum of ten cents for each cord of bark so corded, to be paid by the purchasers of said bark. Richard Harwood, (of Thos.) Mayor.

Notice is hereby given, That the Corporation of the City of Annapolis will meet on Wednesday the 20th inst. and continue in session for three consecutive days, from 10 until 12 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers on the assessment book, prior to the collection of the tax for the year 1827. Richard I. Cutman, Clk. Corporation, Annapolis. June 14.