"We have had news of a Prussian ship bound to the westward of Cape Horn, in a fine brig, the captain of which is a Frenchman; I have not been able to ascertain particulars, should it be the case, however, it will give the men of war on this coast a pleasant fox chase."

MARKETS AT VALPARAISO, June 16—Flour $12, Domestics 16, Chairs and Furniture dull, no regular prices; German Goods pay a profit of about ten per cent; French and Cutlery Goods dull, not profitable; Copper in demand at 16½ to 16¾—large contracts are made for India at the latter price.

ENGLAND & AMERICA.

A writer in the London Morning Herald, in comparing the expenditure of the British and American governments makes the following statement:—

"The annual expenditure of the United States amounts to only about £2,313,883 sterling—that is to say, about one twenty-fourth of ours, which is £55,000,000. The details of expenditure bear a similar proportion. Thus, while our army costs eight millions sterling a quarter, the United States army costs but £468,000. Our navy costs 6 millions and a half; that of the U. States only £726,006.— Our ordnance a million and three quarters; the American ordnance £262,000. Our civil list—namely, king, royal family, nobility and courts of justice, two millions a quarter; the civil lists of America £274,000. Our king one million; the president of the United States £4,000."

Mobile was visited by a severe frost on the 6th ult. which almost entirely destroyed the gardens in that vicinity as well as fruits of almost every description, which in consequence of the mild winter were remarkably forward—such as figs and plums, which would have been in maturity in a few weeks; peaches, nectarines, grapes, &c. The flowering, and even some of the tender forest trees, exhibit the blight effects of the keen frost. The corn is all cut off. Ice formed during the night in some places much thicker than a dollar.

From the Sacket's Harbor Advocate.

HORRID MURDER.

It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most shocking and appalling murders that ever blackened the catalogue of human crime, which occurred at Brownville, in this county, on the 15th inst. A misunderstanding long subsisted between four individuals of that place, by the names of John and Heber Rogers, Henry Diman and Henry Evans, neighbours, all of whom were concerned in this bloody tragedy. Evans was living upon a piece of land which he held by contract and had often stated that he should quit it this spring upon learning which, one of the Rodgers went to the owner of the land and obtained a new contract for it and performed Evans what he had done. He then swore he would not leave the premises till he got ready. This fanned the embers of the old feud existing between them to a flame, and a consultation was held between the two Rodgers and Diman, to devise how they should dispossess Evans of the place. The brother of the Rodgers, who was a particular friend of Evans, overheard the conversation respecting putting Evans out of the house on the premises in question, went to him on the morning of the 15th inst. and told him that his brother Joseph and Heber and Diman were determined to do, and remained with him in the house during the consummation of the horrid and bloody act which ensued. He told Evans barred the door to keep his brothers and Diman out, but the Rodgers and Diman, who still say they say the door was not barred when they entered the house. Some time in the evening, Joseph Rodgers went into the house, his brother Heber and Diman following after at some distance. Joseph entered the door and was instantly struck to the floor by Evans, by a blow on the head with an axe, and expired. Shortly after Diman and Heber came up to the house; & Diman went in and was met by Evans with a blow on the head with the axe with which he was armed, which brought him to the floor, but which has not as yet proved mortal. Heber then entered the house, ignorant, (as it would seem) of the fate of his brother Joseph and Diman, but on discovering their situation he attempted to retreat, but was pursued by Evans, who gave him a violent blow upon the back with the edge of the axe which felled him to the ground, from which, however, hopes are entertained that he will recover. Evans then went to a distillery near by and informed the owner, a Mr. Peck, that he had killed the Rodgers, and he went glad of it. He said he had long desired to kill them; and requested Peck to go with him to his house. On arriving at the house and ascertaining that only one of the unfortunate men upon whom Evans had wreaked his long meditated vengeance, was dead, he said he was sorry, and regretted that he had not despatched all three of them. He has been lodged in jail at Watertown to await his trial, and to receive the inflictions of the law due to his crime. We are informed that since in jail he boasts with stoic hardihood of the bloody and depraved deed his hands have done, and says he is not sorry for it, and regrets only that he did not kill the other two.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, May 8, 1828.

OCTOBER ELECTION.

LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATE—JAMES F. BRICE.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Senior,

Respectfully notifies his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county, that he is again a candidate to represent them in the next legislature.

CHARLES S. STEWART,

Is again a candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next legislature.

Captain UPTON D. WELCH, of the 4th election district, will serve, if elected, as a Delegate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next Legislature.

BARZILLAI MARRIOTT

Is a candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county, in the next General Assembly and will be strenuously supported by

MANY VOTERS.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Anne-Arundel county and the city of Annapolis, held agreeably to adjournment, at this city on Wednesday, the 23d inst. Dr. D. Claude was called to the chair, and A. Randall, Esq. appointed Secretary. The following addition to the article to the constitution of the society was adopted.

In addition to the officers of this Society, mentioned in the second article of the constitution, there shall be also annually appointed an agent, whose duty it shall be to receive and take charge of contributions made to the Society, of articles, except money, and dispose of the same, agreeably to the directions of the board.

On motion, the meeting then proceeded to the choice of the officers for the ensuing year, not appointed at the previous meeting. We publish the entire list as appointed at both meetings.

President Daniel Murray.

Vice-Presidents.

Dr. John Done,	Dr. G Stockett,
Capt. J. T. Chase,	Dr. A. Thomas,
Capt. Th. Bland,	Thos Snowden,
Capt. Dr. Rafferty,	Abner Linthicum,
Capt. Th. B. Dorsey,	Dr. Gus Warfield,
Capt. Leep,	Jacob Hollingsworth,
Capt. Jr. Davis,	George Cooke,
Capt. Vison Waters,	Daniel Warfield,
Capt. M. Maynadier,	Major William Hall,
Capt. E. Ballard, U. S.	Virgil Maxcy,
Capt. Levy,	John Mercer,
Capt. C. Marguder,	John G. Bond,
Capt. H. Dorsey,	George Mackubin
Capt. J. Worthington,	Samuel Brown,
Capt. Nicholas Ridout,	Isaac Mayo, U. S. N.
Capt. Hood,	

Secretary—Dr. Sparks.

Treasurer—Samuel Maynard.

Agent—Jeremiah Hughes.

Managers.

Capt. J. G. Blanchard,	Joseph Howard,
Capt. C. A. Davis	John Thomas,
Capt. N. J. Watkins,	Dr. Ridout,
Capt. Claude,	Dr. Cheston,
Capt. Edgely,	Alexander Randall,
Capt. James Murray,	Thos S. Alexander,
Capt. D. Warfield,	James F. Brice,
Capt. Robert Kent,	Joseph H. Nicholson,
Capt. Richard I. Crabb,	Colonel Sudler,
Capt. Charles R. Stewart,	Th. R. S. Boyce,
Capt. George Shaw,	John S. Sellman,
Capt. John Claytor,	M'Clean Brown.

The meeting then adjourned.

From the Baltimore Republican.

JACKSON MEETING.

Thursday, 1st May, 1828.

At a general meeting of the friends of General ANDREW JACKSON, in the City of Baltimore, convened agreeably to public notice, at the Jackson Reading Room this day, on motion it was

Resolved unanimously, That we highly approve of the nomination of JOHN S. SELLMAN, Esq. by the friends of Jackson in Anne Arundel county and the city of Annapolis, as the Jackson electoral candidate, to be substituted in the place of the late lamented Thomas W. Hall, Esq. and we pledge ourselves to give him our cordial and undivided support.

General Jackson, Dr. Ely. &c.

GEN. JACKSON'S MORAL CHARACTER.

Pending the discussion in the senate of this state of the bill for incorporating the American Sunday School Union, the opponents of the bill made an unfair use of some sentiments advanced by the Rev. E. S. Ely of Philadelphia, in a sermon delivered by him on the 4th of July last. The Dr. has published a pamphlet repelling the charges made against him, and vindicating the principles avowed in his sermon. We wish not to bring these questions into discussion in the public papers, but we think it due to the character of General Jackson, to extract from Dr. Ely's pamphlet the following testimonials of the 'private walks' of the Gen. the Doctor says—

'In illustration of the assertion, that we can form correct notions of the moral character of a being whom we have never seen, I reminded my hearers, that they had all formed some conception of the moral character of Washington, and latterly of Gen. Jackson. My notions of his character might be incorrect, or incorrect, but I would tell them an anecdote which I thought conveyed a just idea of him. I then stated what I now reiterate.

'That between three and four years prior to the General's being first nominated as a candidate for the presidency, Mr. Somerville, then an accomplished young officer in the navy, but since deceased, informed some of my family connexions, that he had lately spent a week in the General's company, at his own house; that the Gen. appeared to him to be greatly changed in several respects; and that the Gen. had said to him in a very serious and impressive manner, "*You may depend upon it, Somerville that without true religion there is no happiness in the present life, and none to be expected in the next.*" I told my hearers, that this is a true saying, and I was aware that coming from a distinguished fellow citizen it might have some influence with some men who more regard the word of their deservedly favourite hero than the word of God.

'This statement has been shamefully distorted; but I think the anecdote worthy of any pulpit, and calculated to do good. Would to God that many admirers of Gen. Jackson would record this among many of his patriotic and excellent sentiments, on the tablets of their hearts! They would then cease to think him likely to prove a patron of their exterminating party zeal, and licentious lives. I have repeated the same anecdote, years ago in Flemington, N. J. and in August last in Huntingdon, in this state. My numerous hearers will recollect the anecdote.—If ever the Gen. shall be president, as I freely acknowledge it is my hope that he may be, I may predict, from my knowledge of him, without the spirit of prophecy, that he will disappoint many of his friends and foes, by being the impartial, temperate, prudent and exemplary chief magistrate of the whole nation.

'Mr. Duncan has intimated that my discourse on the 4th of July, was preached in favour of the election of General Jackson. How far this is true, every person who will read, may judge for himself. Those who support Gen. Jackson as one of the sovereigns of men, must think my sermon a point blank shot into his heart.

'Since, however, I have been called in question about my politics before the senate, I will here state, for I fear nothing from candour, that Mrs. Jackson, (for the politics of the day include her,) is an eminently pious woman, and has sustained this character for about a quarter of a century. On the subject of baptism, I believe she is a Baptist, and has been immersed. I have heard no evil said of her, by those who know her, unless it be this, that she prefers a prayer meeting to a palace; and this will not sink her in the estimation of any who do not forget their religion in their politics.

'Of the General's I shall say, that he is as far from hypocrisy as any man living, and shall give a few extracts from some of his letters, which I think will show him in his private character, in a true light. I must beg his pardon for making, without the opportunity of asking his consent, the present use of his friendly communications to me.

'Under date of Nashville, April 21st 1823, he thus writes to me on the subject of a clergyman who had been suspended for many years on account of some imputed errors in doctrine.

'Sir—Being informed by my friend, the Rev. Mr. C. of this place, that the case of the aged, pious and reverend Thomas B. Craighead, is to be discussed before the general assembly at Philadelphia, at its approaching session, I feel it my duty to address you on that subject.

'Having known Mr. Craighead, from my boyhood—having been raised in the neighbourhood in which he commenced his ministry—having been wafted by fortune to this western country, in which he had settled himself, and presided over a congregation large and respectable—and having for the last 34 years of my life lived within five miles of his house; I am authorised in saying that I have a full knowledge of him, both in his private walks and public ministry. And if we are justified in judging the tree by its fruits, I can with great truth testify, that no man has laboured with more zeal in the ministry, and that none have been more respected for piety, or more revered as Christians, and as men. He has done much good, and would have done still more, but for the unhappy difference which arose between him and some of the clergy in Kentucky on some doctrinal point. This originating warmth of discussion, was carried, perhaps too far; and enlisting advocates nearly poised on both sides, limited the extent of his services, and has ended in his suspension for some years—a circumstance which has been much regretted by a great portion of the good citizens and christian professors here, and has injuriously affected, as I believe, the Presbyterian cause.

'To see a venerable man, whose hairs have grown grey in the service of his God—a man whose walks have been those of piety, morality and the benevolence of true religion; respected by all, but deprived of the benefit of communion, and for that which many, very many of the most pious Presbyterians cannot regard as inconsistent with the Holy Scriptures, which are the guide of all Christians, has filled us here with much regret, and it may be truly said, that nothing would give more general satisfaction, or tend more to the prosperity of this church, than his restoration.

'Disunion is evil in both church and state, and the present is a period, when every means consistent with the principles of true religion, ought to be employed to restore harmony and union to the Christian cause. 'Tis religion to inculcate charity, and if a brother err, to forgive him. And in the sincere reliance upon those principles, while I shall be acquitted of any view to dictate to the calm deliberation of the Assembly, I hope that this address will be excused, from my desire to represent fairly the character of the aged and pious Mr. Craighead. This alone has been my motive; and to have done less would have been injustice to my own feeling, as well as to the interests of the church.'

Under date of Washington, Jan. 1st. 1824, on the same subject the General writes to me:—'Before I close this letter, will you again permit me to bring to your recollection the case of my aged and pious friend, the Rev. Mr. Craighead, and request that you will endeavour to have his case finally considered before your next general assembly. My prayer is, that he may be restored to his church and fellowship with the christian brethren. This, and this alone, can bring his hoary head in peace to the grave.'

Suffice it here to say, that soon after this, the case of Mr. Craighead was finally reviewed, he was restored to the ministry and presbytery within whose bounds he resided, with the full approbation of the assembly, and has since retired to his everlasting rest.

One short extract more, is from a letter dated at his Hermitage, July 12, 1827, in which the Gen. says:—

'Having been educated and brought up under the discipline of the presbyterian rule, (my mother being a member of that church,) I have always had a preference for it. Amongst the greatest blessings secured to us under our constitution, is the liberty of worshipping God as our conscience dictates.—All true christians love each other, and while here below ought to harmonize; for all must unite in the realms above. I have thought one evidence of true religion is, when all those who believe in the ample atonement of our crucified Saviour are found in harmony and friendship together.

My enemies have charged me with every crime—but hypocrisy. I believe they never alledged this against me; and I can assure you no change of circumstances, no exalted office can work a change upon me. I will remain uniformly the same, whether in the chair of state, or at the Hermitage. My habits are too well fixed now to be altered.'

Such as these extracts from his letters, written without any conception of their ever being made public, indicate him to be, what I believe Gen. Jackson is. I have never affirmed, that he is a renewed man, by the power of divine grace. That question must be left with himself and his maker.

I have declared my knowledge of the fact, that he is the avowed friend of christianity, and I claim the privilege of thinking and speaking as freely on this subject as those numerous editors of papers, who for the sake of abusing the candidate for the presidency, whom they oppose, have been very abundant in their vituperations of myself.

No office, no worldly emolument do I seek. I feel no conviction of having prostituted the pulpit, for the promotion of sinister party purposes. My desire is, that correct religious principles may govern myself, and all my fellow citizens, in all the transactions of private and public life. I freely confess that I esteem Gen. Jackson much, and I love my country much, but I love Christ more.

MILITARY EXECUTION.

We copy from the Lancaster Intelligencer, of July 1799, the following trial and execution of a soldier for desertion ALONE, under the mild and peaceful reign of John Adams! It took place at a time when our country was at PEACE with all the world, and when it was not absolutely necessary to make an example, to deter our soldiers from committing that crime, which in time of war might be ruinous to the army and country.

New-York, July 8, 1799.

Trial and execution of JOSEPH PERKINS for desertion.

Proceedings of a general court martial held at Little's Hotel in the city of New-York by order of Major-General Hamilton, on the 25th day of June, 1799, for the trial of such persons as should be brought before it, in the case of Joseph Perkins.

Major Wm. Wilcock, President.

Members.

Major Shute,	Captain Cole,
Captain Reed,	Capt. Patterson,
Capt. Freeman,	Lt. Smith,
Capt Williamson	Lt. M. Wharton,
Capt. Stockton,	Lt. Ludlow.

Washington Morton, esq. Judge Adv.

The prisoner being called in he was asked if he had any objections to the members; there being none, the court and judge advocate were sworn according to law

Charges.

For that you Joseph Perkins, a private soldier belonging to Capt. Ingersoll's company of the first regiment of artillerists and engineers, did on or about the 22d day of May 1799, desert from the said company, you having been before that time duly enlisted in the service of the United States, and at the time in their service and pay; and also at the sametime of your desertion being on guard over two prisoners confined by sentence of court-martial for desertion, which said prisoners you liberated and took away with you, contrary to the articles of war made and provided.

W. Morton, Judge Advocate.

The charge being read, the prisoner was asked for his plea.

The prisoner pleads GUILTY to the charge.

The court having maturely considered the proceeding, do find the prisoner, Joseph Perkins, guilty, and two thirds of the members agreeing, do sentence him to suffer DEATH.

General Orders.

New-York, July 20, 1799

The general court-martial, of which Major Wilcox was president, having convicted Joseph Perkins, a soldier of the first regiment of artillerists and engineers, of the crime of desertion, aggravated by that of liberating and carrying off with him two prisoners, confined under the sentence of a court-martial for desertion, over whom he was sentinel and having condemned him to suffer death, the president of the United States, in pursuance of the authority vested in him; and considering the flagrancy and complication of the crime of the said Joseph Perkins, and not only the beneficial influence, but the absolute necessity, of well placed examples in military service, has thought fit, by warrant under his hand and seal of the war office, to order and direct, that the said sentence shall be carried into execution.

Accordingly, Major-General Hamilton appointed Wednesday 23d inst. between the hours of 8 and 10 in the forenoon, for the execution of the said sentence at Fort Jay, at which time and place, the said Joseph Perkins is to be shot to death.

The Reverend Mr. Mason will visit the prisoner in his confinement. The garrison under arms, will be present at the execution. Major Hoops will make the requisite arrangements.

Examples of capital punishments in the army of the United States, are as rare as they are painful. It were to be wished, that the crime for which it is now to be inflicted was equally rare; a crime which disgraces the offender, by the double character of perfidy and cowardice. Abandoned must be the man, who takes the reward of his country, pledges himself by oath to its service, and meanly deserts its defence amid the prospect of foreign danger. May the character of the American soldier cease to be stained by examples of such baseness. But if a sense of faith and duty under a mild treatment, shall continue insufficient to restrain from the commission of a crime so pernicious, the severity of punishment must do it. While the past forbearance of the President of the United States, demonstrates his reluctance to capital punishments, his decision in the present case, ought to be received by the army, as a full proof of his firm determination, to repress by adequate means, offences destructive to the service.

(Signed) Abraham R. Ellery,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The assault on young Mr. Adams.

Some great man who had been long in political life—we believe it was Mr. Burke—declared that he was no longer surprised at any thing. One must, however, have observed a good deal of the conduct of the inferior drudges of party, not to be surprised at the attempts making in certain newspapers to convert the quarrel between col. Jarvis, of the Washington Telegraph, and Mr. John Adams, son of the President, into a party question. As soon as it took place it was seized on with great avidity by the letter writers of Bion's Democratic Press, and the New York American, not to mention certain other papers of a better reputation for decency and talent; the most highly colored, and indeed false accounts were given of the assault; the causes which provoked it were represented as insignificant, and the whole blame of the affair was cast upon the Jackson party—as if they had any thing to do with it.

Granting however all these stories to be true—which they cannot well be, since they do not agree in their particulars—the affair was a mere personal quarrel between two individuals, for which neither political party is responsible. It would be unjust to visit upon the great mass of either party the irregularities of particular individuals belonging to them. For example, the American is proverbial for publishing all sorts of slanders and untruths which the editor imagines can help his party. Yet it would be unfair, illogical and illiberal, to say that the great press of the Adams party in this city are daily employed in inventing and retailing idle and slanderous gossip, because the editor of the American is so. We certainly are not disposed to do them so great an injustice.

The Washington papers behave with more decency in regard to this matter.—They have published the message of the President; the communication of col. Jarvis, and the proceedings of Congress, and they have published nothing else. The stories of the letter writers would not do for that latitude; and besides the matter is in a train of investigation. It does not however speak much for the candor of those papers in this city which published first the stories of the letter writers, and then the President's message on the subject, that they have not also published col. Jarvis's communication. That paper puts a different face on the matter; and if the account it gives be true, as we see no reason whatever to doubt, it shows the existence of the strongest provocation to the assault. It was such a provocation as could scarcely have been passed over in silence by any individual. In the meantime one thing is certain—that if the Jackson party, as a body, are to be held responsible for the assault committed by Mr. Jarvis in pulling Mr. Adams's nose, the Adams party might also to share among themselves the district of the breach of hospitality and civility committed by young Mr. Adams, in insulting a party of ladies in his father's house. Whether he happens to be a secretary or a son of the President, it is very certain his conduct was not that of a gentleman. A proper degree of self respect will, we presume, dictate to both houses what steps are advisable for them to take

N. Y. Evening Post.

The following is an extract from a letter received at Nassau, and dated Havanna, April 11th.

"Laborde has returned here from his expedition; he has done nothing, and nobody answered the signals which he had been directed by the Puerto Rico Authorities to make at different parts of the coast; nor did any one come for the arms and specie with which he was provided. He did not touch at Jamaica, nor did he proceed off Vera Cruz. It is reported that the Spaniards have some intention of blockading Vera Cruz—this would seriously annoy the Mexicans."

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.

As Mr. George Love, in Barre, Vermont, on the 18th ult. was cutting wood near a maple sugar manufactory, his wife dodging from the flame which a gust of wind blew in her face threw her head under her husband's axe, which descended upon her neck and severed the muscles and tendons and entered the bone. The unfortunate woman with medical aid survived a number of days, and left her miserable husband and three children to mourn their loss. Mr Love was so terribly affected by the first shock as never to retain his perfect senses and on the day of her death, left his house in a state of derangement; and though searched for on the day of the funeral, in every direction by an hundred men, has not yet been found.

NOTICE.

In execution of the last section of the act of December session 1827, ch 104, I will receive, until the 10th of June next, proposals to lend to the State, on interest of 5 per cent per ann. to be payable quarterly, fifteen thousand dollars on the 1st July, and ten thousand dollars on the 1st October next, for which, or for any part thereof, not less than $1000, certificates will be issued, of stock of the State, to be redeemable at the pleasure of the state at any time after *fifty years* And on the said 10 h of June next, I will contract for the said sums on the best terms offered, not less than ten per cent premium

George Mackubin,
Treas. W. S. Md.

May 7 1828.

CHEAP
Boot, Shoe & Hat STORE.

R. R. GOODWIN,

Has just received a Superior Assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES and HATS.

which he offers on the most moderate terms for CASH

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order, and in the neatest manner.

Annapolis, May 8. 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Wednesday the 28th May inst. at the late residence of David Stewart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Indian Corn, Tobacco, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.

For all sums above twenty dollars, six months credit will be given; for all sums under twenty dollars, the cash to be paid. Notes or bonds with good security will be required. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock

Henry H. Sewart, Adm'r.

May 8. ts

Runaways.

Was committed to the jail of Anne-Arundel county on the 23d day of April 1828, two runaways, who say they belong to a Mr. John Sims near Leonardtown, in Saint Mary's county; one of them is a bright yellow Man by the name of James, is 5 feet 6 inches high; the other is an old black Man by the name of Ambrose, is 5 feet 4½ inches high. James' clothing is white country cloth roundabout jacket, white pantaloons, blue coat, old hat and shoes, osnaburgh shirt Ambrose's clothing, striped yarn jacket, white country cloth pantaloons, osnaburgh shirt, old hat and shoes. The owner or owners of the above described negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law

Richard Iglehart Shff.

May 7.

Maryland State Lottery,
NO. 2 FOR 1828.

The drawing will take place in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY the 28th of May, under the superintendence of the commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council

Highest Prize $3000.

SCHEME.

1 prize	of 3000	is	$3000
1 prize	of 2000	is	2000
1 prize	of 1000	is	1000
2 prizes	of 500	is	1000
10 prizes	of 100	is	1000
10 prizes	of 50	is	500
100 prizes	of 10	is	1000
100 prizes	of 5	is	500
5,000 prizes	of 3	is	15,000
5,225 prizes amounting to			$30,000

This Scheme contains only 10,000 tickets, and is arranged on the *odd and even system*, by which the holder of two Tickets or Two Shares is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three.

Whole Tickets $4 | Quarters $1
Halves 2 | Eighths 50

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers at

SWANN'S OFFICE,
Annapolis.

Orders either by mail (post paid,) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash, or prizes in any responsible Lottery will meet the same prompt and punctual attention, as if on personal application, if addressed to

THOMAS SWANN.

Annapolis May 6. td

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of

Watkins & Selby

are requested to come forward immediately, and make settlement to either Nicholas J Watkins or the subscriber, who having purchased the

STOCK OF GOODS

of the said firm, with the addition of a complete assortment of

Seasonable & Fashionable Goods,

(From Philadelphia and Baltimore.) Offers them to his friends and the public generally at the lowest **Cash Prices.**

He returns them his sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes they will continue to give him a share of their patronage, as he is determined to spare no pains to please them in both price and quality

JOHN S SELBY.

May 8

Sheriff's Notice.

According to the fifth section of the Act of Assembly, passed December session 1827, No. 117, entitled, 'An act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries, and others,' it is provided, 'That from and after the first day of May next it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, within this state, other than the grower, maker or manufacturer of the specific articles which shall be therein exposed for sale or barter, to open, set up keep or use any booth, stall, shop, office, store, warehouse or other building, yard, enclosure, vessel or any other place or part of any house, building or place, for the purpose of selling by wholesale or retail, or bartering any dry goods, groceries, spirituous or fermented liquors, imported dried fruit, glass, crockery, hardware, drugs or medicines, paints, printed books, stationary, saddlery, gold, silver, or plated ware, jewelry, toys, wearing apparel, salted provisions, grain, meal, flour, timber, tobacco, leather, hides, lime, wrought or cast iron, copper or tin, or any other kinds of goods, wares or merchandise, foreign or domestic,' without first obtaining a **License** in the manner prescribed by said act

And further, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, body or bodies corporate or politic, to open, set up, or keep any ordinary, tavern or inn, nor any victualling house, cook shop or oyster house, nor any place at or in which any spiritous or fermented liquor shall be sold or bartered in quantities less than a pint at any one time without first obtaining a LICENSE in the manner now provided by law.' Now according to the provisions of the act above referred to

Notice is hereby Given,

To all persons and bodies corporate or politic whom it may concern, within Anne Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, to obtain license or renew the same, according to the provisions of the act aforesaid

Before the Tenth of May inst.

ensuing, otherwise they will be liable to the forfeitures and penalties in said act contained

RICHARD IGLEHART,
May 8 Sheriff A. A. C

Notice.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court House, in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 3d day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, &c.

By order,

Rd. I. Cowman, Clk.

May 1.