(Continued from last page.)

On motion by Mr. Lee, the further consideration of said order, with the amendments proposed, was postponed until the 20th day of July next.

Mr. Lee renewed his motion of yesterday, that the house do proceed to consider the two several reports, made on the second instant, from the joint committee of conference, relative to the Maryland Hospital.

And the question thereon, being taken, was again determined in the negative.

The clerk of the senate returned the bills and resolutions of this house, of the following titles, viz.

An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Harford county.

And, an act for the relief of Mary Beckly of Washington county; severally endorsed, 'will pass.'

Also, a resolution relating to the land records of Calvert county.

Resolutions relative to the tobacco inspection warehouses in the city of Baltimore.

A resolution in favour of Andrew Slicer, messenger to the senate, and John Quynn, door keeper to the house of delegates, compensating them for the services therein mentioned.

And, a resolution providing a compensation for the services of the chaplains of both branches of the legislature, respectively; severally endorsed, 'assented to.'

Ordered, That the said bills and resolutions, respectively, be engrossed.

Also, a resolution with its preamble, relative to certain unpatented and unrecorded certificates of survey and resurvey of lands remaining in the western shore land office; endorsed, 'disagreed from.'

On motion by Mr. Buskirk, the following message, proposed by him, was twice read, agreed to, and with the resolution to which it relates, sent to the senate, viz.

By the House of Delegates, March 13, 1829.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We return to your honourable body, a resolution directing the register of the land office for the western shore, to make out and transmit to the clerks of the different counties of this state, lists of certain certificates of survey and resurvey, &c. under the hope that your honourable body will reconsider the same, and pass it. Your honourable body will observe that some of the certificates were returned to the said office previous to the revolution. This house has no objection to such a modification of the said resolution as will preclude the register of the land office from claiming any compensation for his services rendered by virtue of said resolution.

On motion by Mr. M'Mahon of Allegany, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr Hitch, entitled, An act to authorise Samuel Peace, of the city of Annapolis, to have recorded a deed therein mentioned, and for other purposes, and it was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion by Mr Steuart of Baltimore city, the house proceeded to consider the bill from the senate, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to the police of the city of Baltimore, reported yesterday, from the select committee to which it had been referred, without amendment, and the said bill was read the second time, passed without amendment, and returned to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Crabb, the house proceeded to consider the bill, reported by him, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state; and the said bill was read the second time. When,

On motion by Mr. Crabb, the said bill was amended, by the insertion at the end thereof, of an additional section, in the following words, viz.

'And be it enacted, That the trustees of the primary school districts in the several counties of this state, are hereby authorised and directed to refund to the free negroes and mulattoes of said counties, any tax which has been levied upon them, and collected under the act, entitled, An act to provide for the public instruction of youth, in primary schools throughout this state, and that in all cases where said taxes have not been paid, they stop all process for the collection of the same.'

The bill so amended, was then passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Lee, the house resolved to proceed to the consideration of the report made this morning from the joint committees of ways and means and internal improvement on the several resolutions with their preamble, submitted yesterday by Mr. Hughlett, and referred to the said committees, authorising the sale of the internal improvement stocks, and a loan to aid in meeting the current expenses of the state, with the resolution thereto subjoined, the passage of which is recommended in said report. When,

On motion by Mr. Lee, seconded by two other members, as required by the 39th rule, the house was called, and the door keeper sent for the absent members remaining in the city.

After some time had elapsed, the door keeper returned and reported, that in obedience to orders, he had notified all the absent members remaining in the city, that their attendance in the house was required.

The said report was then read the second time; when,

Mr. Teackle moved to amend the same by striking from the word 'inexpedient,' in the last paragraph thereof, the first syllable 'in.'

Mr. Smith of Worcester, called for the previous question; which call was sustained by a majority of the members present.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment proposed, and determined in the negative.

The clerk of the senate returned the bills and resolutions of this house, of the following titles, viz.

An act to prevent the operation of the escheat laws of this state in certain cases, endorsed 'will pass with the proposed amendment.'

And an additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of making and cutting a canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay, endorsed 'will pass with the proposed amendments.'

The amendment proposed by the senate to the first, and the amendments to the second mentioned bill, were read the first, and by special order, the second time, and severally concurred in.

Also, a resolution in favour of Samuel Davis, of Baltimore city, a revolutionary pensioner of this state.

And a resolution in favour of Josiah Bayly, deputy attorney of the state for Somerset and Worcester counties, providing a compensation for certain extraordinary services rendered by him; severally endorsed 'assented to.'

Ordered, That the said bills and resolutions, respectively, be engrossed.

Also resolutions authorising the exchange and sale of certain books in the state library, and concerning the printers of the senate and house of delegates. And,

A resolution requiring the state wharfinger, in the city of Baltimore, to perform certain duties therein mentioned; severally endorsed 'dissented from.'

And an act relating to Anne-Arundel county court, endorsed 'will not pass.'

And, delivered a bill, originated in, and passed by the senate, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to reduce into one the several acts relative to the times of holding the court of appeals, and the several county courts in this state, and for other purposes; which was read by its title & referred to the committee on grievances & courts of justice.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, April 9, 1829.

MR. GREEN

Will please announce the following Gentlemen as Candidates for the Common Council, for Corporation of Annapolis, and oblige

MANY VOTERS.

RICHARD J. CRABB,
THOMAS ANDERSON,
JOHN RANDALL,
JAMES F. BRICE,
HORATIO GAMBRILL,
GEORGE SCHWEER,
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County

Gentlemen,

I offer myself to your consideration, to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

JOHN S. SELLMAN.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly.

ABNER LINTHICUM Sen.

For the Maryland Gazette.

ODE TO PLEASURE.

1

Hail! intoxicating pleasure;
Thou art the thing for men of leisure,
Thy ways will suit them well;
Fashion and show are in thy train,
And every thing that's light and vain,
Will thy pageants swell.
With springing step and sparkling eye,
I see thy votaries move;
To thy loved haunts delighted fly,
Fit is the scene they love;
There laughing and quaffing,
No cares they ever dread;
Tho' forming and swarming,
Round each devoted head.

2

Thou phantom bright by them ador'd,
All thy delusive gifts afford;
To thy votary's prayers
Of sober truth they are afraid,
Then send delusion to their aid,
Far from thy scene's drive cares;
Then mirth shall reign in place of peace,
Throughout the joyful day,
All thought of future sure shall cease,
While they dilute their clay.
No care more, no fear more,
Shall ever there have place;
Delusion, confusion,
Is in thy sweet embrace. Bellumager.

FROM LIBERIA.

The Editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have received a letter from Dr. Randall, agent of the American Colony in Africa, by the U. S. Schooner Shark, via Pensacola. It is dated Jan. 3, 1829, and confirms the news, of the death of the Rev. Lott Carey, a colored emigrant from Richmond Va. who in the absence of Mr. Ashmun, and before Dr. Randall arrived, superintended the concerns of the Colony, by the accidental explosion of gunpowder.

Soon after Dr. R's. arrival at the Colony, he ascertained that there was in the settlement a Mandingo, or Mahometan Priest, from the interior of the country. He immediately sent for him, and by the assistance of Mr. Gomez, a highly intelligent African, educated in Europe, was enabled to converse with him, and obtain a translation of Prince Abdul Rahhaman's (or Aramana's) letter, (who, it will be remembered, was recently emancipated in this country,) to his relatives in Teemboo, capital of the Foulah Jalloh country. The Mandingo was from Susa, a country bordering on the Foulah Jallow. Dr. R. furnished him with a copy of the letter, and promised him a handsome reward if he would bring back an answer from Teemboo. The following is a literal copy of the letter, as translated by Mr. Gomez.

To Abdul Guadilly and Mahamado, of Foulah Jallow, Teemboo.

This letter is sent by me, Abdul Aramana, to Abdul Guadilly, to inform you that the good people of America have redeemed me and the whole of my family from slavery. I have therefore forwarded these few lines by the favour of Mr. Richard Randall, and have desired him to forward it, if possible, to my country, to you. I expect, by the help of God, to visit my country again in a short time; and I write this to let the whole of my country know the generosity of the American country, which I shall be more able to express myself, when I have the blessings to revisit my country.

Abdul Aramana.

The Prince has since embarked with his family at Norfolk, for the African Colony; and probably, before this, has reached his native Continent. The following remarks of Dr. Randall will tend to show the wretched condition of the native Africans—

As low in the scale of humanity as we consider the degraded slave in the U. States, he is here much exalted when compared with the native African. Even the re-captured African who has remained as a slave in Georgia but one year, occupies a high grade among his savage countrymen; and becomes the means of extending the light of civilization and Christianity among them.

I have under my charge, as U. S. Agent for re-captured Africans, a town of these people, who were but one year in the United States, and one year at service in the Colony. They are now comfortably fixed in their bamboo houses, with good farms about them, and I was pleased to find that the best house in the village was devoted to Christian worship. The establishment of this town was one of the last acts of benevolence and philanthropy of the lamented Lott Carey.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Saturday, March 21st, 1829.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened this morning, for the purpose of passing the sentence of the law upon Richard Johnson and Catharine Cashiere, who stood severally convicted of the crime of murder.

The hour for opening the court was fixed at eleven, but by some management, the doors were thrown open at ten, and, in a few minutes, the session room was completely filled. About half past ten, Richard Johnson and Catharine Cashiere were brought over from the Bridewell, and placed near the fire place in the N. W. part of the room. Johnson was immediately surrounded by several officers, with whom he appeared to converse in the most unrestrained manner. Subsequently, when placed in the box, his demeanor was grave and collected. He was very decently and respectably attired. It is difficult to describe the expression of his countenance. He seemed broken, but not contrite in spirit, and while anguish of mind was apparent, it was not seemingly of that character which is the beginning of true repentance. The woman, however, was just the reverse in her department, and appearance; and as soon as she was brought into court, she appeared considerably distressed, and wept with great apparent emotion. But her tears were dried before the court came in, and she listened to her sentence with perfect composure, though with due solemnity.—She is a good looking woman, with but a shade of the olive complexion, dark lustrous eyes, and rather an agreeable expression of countenance.

BY THE CLERK.

The sentence of Johnson was pronounced first. On the usual question being put, "If he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced according to law? he addressed the court as follows:

If your honours please—I am asked, "what I have to say, why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon me?" To this, I reply, to the judgment of the law, nothing. A jury of my country has pronounced me guilty; and there remains no discretion with the court, but to pronounce upon me the sentence of the law. But to the judgment of the world, I have much to say. I have been convicted of a crime, the bare recital of which causes humanity to shudder—and it is a duty I owe to myself, while living, and to my memory when dead, that the circumstances of my offence should be fully explained.

Before entering into this detail, I must take this public opportunity, in the name of that Omniscient and All Merciful Being, who will hereafter pronounce His judgment, alike upon my judges and myself, of disclaiming any knowledge of the transaction of that fatal 20th of November.

I do not mean to impugn the decision of the jury—the movements of the mind were beyond their power to penetrate; and hard as is my fate, I humbly bow to their verdict.

I cannot here enter fully into the details of my intimacy with the unfortunate cause of my own present awful situation. Duped and betrayed as I have been, into sorrow, despair, and lastly involuntary crime, I am unwilling, while living, to indulge in unavailing reproaches.

In life the deceased was the object of my tenderest affection—an affection that her own unkind conduct seemed but to inflame, and that, baffled in its honourable purposes—expelled reason from her throne—and in its absence, led to the commission of the offence for which I am now to satisfy the offended community, by my own life. Was I conscious of any moral guilt, at this result I should not repine. Accustomed throughout my life to respect the law, I have not now to learn that the blood of the murderer is alike a propitiatory sacrifice to the laws of God and man. Convicted of the legal crime, I know my fate. For the moral offence, I have to answer to my conscience and my God; and that innate monitor tells me, that I stand before this court and this community a legal, but not a moral murderer.

To my counsel, who have so ably, though vainly managed my defence, I tender my warmest thanks.

Of the court, I have but one request to make—that the period allowed me, to prepare for my impending fate, may be as long as the law will permit.

His manner, was firm and collected; his articulation deliberate and distinct; and he delivered himself with a studied oratorial air.

His Honour Judge Irving then pronounced his sentence as follows:

Richard Johnson, you have been found guilty by a jury of your country, of one of the greatest crimes a human being can perpetrate. Instigated by evil passions you have suddenly and with premeditated violence taken the life of a fellow being. Ursula Newman, the victim of your unbridled passions, was but shortly before the commission of this offence, the object of your strong attachment. Yet that attachment not being based upon virtuous affection, has enkindled those furious passions, which have plunged you into guilt, and have terminated in your destruction. You stand a melancholy proof, how speedy can be the transition from one tumultuous passion to another, and that vice is so all absorbing in its nature, that he who gives himself to its indulgence will eventually be led on to deeds of the greatest depravity.

The object for several years of your improper pursuit, has at last perished by your hand. She has been hurried by you out of existence, without time allowed to her for preparation. Her children, some of whom are of very tender years, and who were entirely dependent upon her, have been deprived by you of their earthly support, and are now cast upon the world orphans and destitute.

I mention not these painful circumstances to harrass your feelings, deeply as I trust they must be afflicted by these consequences of your crime. I dwell upon them for a better purpose. I would awaken your mind to a sense of its situation, with the hope of leading you to contrition. It is one of the most consoling principles of our religion, that however great are our offences, forgiveness will await the contrite, and that our Maker is as merciful as he is just.

The character which was testified of you on your trial, was that of being industrious in your habits, upright in your dealings, and kind in your general deportment—that you had been brought up to a reputable business, and which you was diligently pursuing for a livelihood. Young in life, had you only kept a vigilant guard upon your conduct, you had every thing to hope. The indulgence in one vice has blasted these expectations—has hurried you into the commission of an enormous crime and left you miserable and desolate. While we pity you, public justice requires that you be held up an example and a warning to others. We would enjoin you not to be misled by the hope of escaping the fate which must so soon await you. The yielding to such hope, will only beguile your mind from that serious reflection which your present situation most solemnly requires. What is left to you of life, is too short to be passed otherwise than in humble preparation for your future state. Let your thoughts be anxiously devoted to your religious duties; and while every thing is fashing you here, let your reliance and penitence, and humility of soul, be placed upon Him, who, in the deepest extremity, is able to console and to sustain you.

The sentence of the court is, that you, Richard Johnson, be taken hence to the prison from which you last came, and from thence on Thursday, the 7th day of May next, to the place of execution, and that there, between the hours of 7 in the forenoon, and 12 at noon, you be hung by the neck until you are dead. May God prepare you for that awful event, and have mercy on your soul.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN CLAPPERTON.

In the Journal of Captain Clapperton's second expedition into the interior of Africa, just published, there is an affecting description of the last moments of that persevering traveller, at Soccatoo, April 13th 1827, given by his servant & companion, Richard Lander; with the relation of whose adventures, on returning to the coast, part of the volume is filled. This account, we are persuaded, will be read with great interest:—"On the 12th of March, 1827, (says Lander,) I was greatly alarmed on finding my dear master attacked with dysentery. He had been complaining a day or two previously of a burning heat in his stomach, unaccompanied, however, by any other kind of pain.

From the moment he was taken ill he perspired freely, and big drops of sweat were continually rolling over every part of his body, which weakened him exceedingly. It being the fast of Ramadan, I could get no one, not even our own servants, to render me the least assistance. I washed the clothes, which was an arduous employment, and obliged to be done eight or nine times each day, lit and kept in the fire, and prepared the victuals myself, and the intermediate time was occupied in fanning my poor master, which was also a tedious employment. Finding myself unable to pay proper attention to his wants in the various avocations, I sent to Mallam Mudey, on the 15th, entreating him to send me a female slave to perform the operation of fanning. On her arrival I gave her a few beads, and she immediately began her work with spirit; but she soon relaxed in her exertions, and becoming tired, ran away, on pretence of going out for a minute, and never returned. My master grew weaker daily, and the weather was insufferably hot, the thermometer being, in the coolest place 107 at 12 in the morning, and 109 at three in the afternoon. At his own suggestion, I made a couch for him outside the hut, in the shade; and placed a mat for myself by its side. For five successive days I took him in my arms from his bed in the hut to the couch outside, and back again at sunset; after which time he was too much debilitated to be lifted from the bed on which he lay. He attempted to write once, and but once, during his illness; but before pen and ink could be brought him, he had sunk back on his pillow, completely exhausted by his ineffectual attempt to sit up in bed." Lander fancied from the symptoms that he had been poisoned; but Capt. C. assured him his illness proceeded from a cold caught in shooting, when he had incautiously slept on the wet ground.—"For twenty days," he continues, "my poor master remained in a low and distressed state. He told me he felt no pain; but this was spoken only to comfort me, for he saw I was dispirited. His sufferings must have been acute. During this time he was gradually, but perceptibly declining; his body, from being robust and vigorous, became weak and emaciated; and, indeed, was little better than a skeleton. I read to him daily some portions of the New [illegible]

[illegible] which he was [illegible] and on [illegible] to which [illegible] the possession of the [illegible] Lander [illegible] tions that in [illegible] Gambia [illegible] Chapperton's death [illegible] and [illegible] distinctly heard the tolling of an English funeral bell on the 13th," he continues, being awake, I was much alarmed by a peculiar rattling noise proceeding from my master's throat, and his breathing was loud and difficult; at the same instant he called out 'Richard is dead' and hurried down. I was immediately at his side, and was astonished at seeing him sitting upright in his bed, and staring wildly around. I held him in my arms, and placing his head gently on my left shoulder, gazed a moment on his pale and altered features; some indistinct expressions quivered on his lips; he strove, but ineffectually, to give them utterance, and expired without a struggle or a sigh."

THE SLAVE TRADE.

From the London Courier of January 29, we have news from the British frigate Sybille, Com. Collier, employed in cruising upon the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade, to the 30th of November. The Sybille was then on the point of proceeding to the Bight of Benin, in search of vessels employed in the slave trade, which were known to be actively engaged in that cruel traffic. The squadron on the station was healthy—the Sybille particularly so. Commander Turner, late Lieutenant of the Sybille, who was promoted for his gallantry in the command of the Black Joke, tender to that frigate, returned to England in the Plumper, with 40 pirates, taken out of a vessel captured by him on the coast, of whose atrocities it is hoped evidence will be adduced sufficiently conclusive to bring them to punishment. Commander Turner has been presented by the officers of the Sybille, with a sword, of the value of 200 guineas, in token of the high estimation in which they held his courageous and active conduct whilst in command of the tender. This deserving young officer, during that command, has rescued from slavery upwards of two thousand of his fellow creatures. N. Y. Com. Adv.

PIRACY.

The Editor of the New York Enquirer announcing the recent piracy committed upon the brig Attentive near Matanzas, makes the following judicious remarks.

"We publish this day an account of a horrid piracy and murder, committed near Matanzas. Much has been written and said, and done, to put down piracy—several awful examples have been made of these lawless depredators, but more remains to be done. From the variety of populations and character of those inhabiting the West India Islands, and South America, it is evident that piracy, hereafter less, will prevail. A sudden effort to suppress it may be successful; but the moment that vigilance slumbers, these marauders will put to sea again. It seems to be required, and, indeed, is the only alternative, that England, France and the United States to have a special understanding on the subject, and agree to keep a certain naval force constantly in those latitudes where pirates are most likely to cruise. Small fast sailing vessels of easy draught of water are to be preferred, and these will be independent commands for our young lieutenants. We should have, at least a dozen gun brigs or schooners cruising in the Gulf of Mexico, near the Bahamas and Cuba. We are too much wedded to large ships, we have, with much surprize, heard it declared by naval officers, that we should have nothing less than sloops of war, which, we now construct them, are equal in force to the old English frigates of the Revolutionary War. Employment for our ships and officers is indispensible, if we are to maintain our navy. The people ask, where is the benefit of three line of battle ships lying at the Wallabout, in ordinary—or, two in Boston, one in Portland—a heavy ship on the stocks at Philadelphia, and some rotting at Washington? To continue this branch of our national defence popular with the people, something must be done to bring the subject constantly in view.

"A squadron in the Mediterranean, one in the Pacific, and occasionally a few frigates about, are required by the public interests of commerce as well as the protection of our flag; but when we look up our naval register, and [illegible] lieutenants unemployed, and [illegible] men before they can be [illegible] we are constrained to believe that our naval system requires some modifications—that new energies should be infused in it, and old ones corrected.

"It is also of importance that warrant officers, lieuts. and seamen, should be sent to the West India Climates, in order that a naval force might be constantly in those seas, and in the friendly ports, without incurring any risk from yellow fever. This altogether a subject of much importance & cannot escape the attention of Congress."

OBITUARY.

Died on Saturday morning last, in this city, Mr. Samuel Watts, an aged [illegible] of Christ, who, having in faith and hope worked out his days work, for [illegible] time, through severe affliction [illegible] became due time, called by his [illegible] inheritance, the full prospect of which [illegible] in the midst of all his suffering, [illegible] and staff of existence. He [illegible] him, as a beacon upon the [illegible] light of other days. [illegible] brightly burning that all around [illegible] the example of meekness, [illegible] the concern of a Christian [illegible] ready he was to obey the [illegible] his heart had before [illegible] from the humble [illegible] He is a christian, and from his [illegible] to the life a christian forgive [illegible] fession—in a life time so [illegible] fic opportunity for prayer [illegible] to improve it. Deeply [illegible] hearts, and [illegible] suffered and [illegible] that I too, by living the life [illegible] ed religious death of the [illegible] my last end may be [illegible] worth of Christ [illegible] member [illegible]

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Shaw and Claude, was dissolved by limitation the 24th day of March 1829. Those having claims against said firm will present them for settlement, and those indebted will please make payment, or close their accounts by note.

George Shaw,
Dennis Claude, Jr.

Their business in future, will be conducted under the firm of

DENNIS CLAUDE, Jr. & CO.

Their friends will find it advantageous to call and examine their present stock, which they offer at reduced prices.

April 2.

MARYLAND LOTTERY

NUMBER 1.

For the benefit of the Washington and St John's Colleges, authorized by law, and approved by the Governor and Chancellor of Maryland.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on Friday the 1st day May, 1829.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000 is		$10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,380		1,380
2	1,000		2,000
2	600		1,200
4	400		1,600
8	200		1,600
39	50		1,950
39	40		1,560
39	30		1,170
73	15		1,170
390	10		3,900
4116	5		22,230
5051	Prizes; 9139 Blanks,		$53,700

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25.

For Tickets and Shares apply at

THOMAS SWANN'S OFFICE,

Annapolis, where were sold in the last Maryland Lottery, several very hand some prizes to citizens of this place

The cash will be advanced for all prizes as soon as presented. Address to THOMAS SWANN, Annapolis.

April 2. td

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Anderson, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 25th day of March, 1829.

Jane Anderson, Adm'x.
of Joseph Anderson dec'd

April 2. 4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Shaw, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are requested to present them, properly authenticated; and those indebted are desired to make payment.

James Shaw,
George Shaw, } Ex'rs
Thomas Franklin,

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county Orphans court, March 31st 1829

On application, by petition, of Thomas Furlong, executor of Hannah Gilford late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis. Thos. T. Simmons, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

Notice is hereby given,

That the Subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Hannah Gilford, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 9th day of March 1829.

Thomas Furlong, Exr.

April 9. 4w

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public will [illegible] that the following [illegible] which has been circulated with [illegible] beauty against the character of

John M. Duvall.

"Who steals my purse steals trash,
'Tis mean, but he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that, which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed."

This is to certify that Mr. John Mortimer Duvall has visited our store several times during this winter, and as it is reported that there has been Knives and Forks taken from the store by him, we hereby certify, that at any and at all times of his being here, that there has been no article of the kind missed from the store, to the best of our knowledge.

Lemuel E. Duvall,
James H. Iglehart,

March 13

2d. This is to certify, that no dispute or altercation has ever taken place between Mr. John M. Duvall and myself, either at the store, or elsewhere. Witness my hand.

James Iglehart.

March 13.

To the Voters of the Second Congressional District of Maryland.

A CARD.

Whereas meetings of the voters opposed to the re-election of our present representative in congress, have been called in the various districts of the counties of which the second congressional district is composed, and the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of nominating an *opposition* candidate; and whereas it is believed that this insidious course is only resorted to for the single purpose of foisting upon the people some devoted partizan of the "war, pestilence and famine" dynasty, to oppose the administration of Jackson, right or wrong; and whereas it is the duty of all freemen, who possess inalienable rights, to be upon the alert, and to act independently of all personal or local considerations to thwart schemes which are too shallow to pass without detection, and rather of too much consequence if successful, to pass unnoticed—it is therefore respectfully proposed, to all the friends of the present administration, an administration which has been called into existence by the voice of the people, backed by the unprecedented majority of one hundred and fifty-five thousand voters of American freemen, to meet in their respective election districts on Saturday the 23d day of April at 10 o'clock, and there appoint five, friendly to the present administration, who shall meet in convention at John Haslap's tavern, on the Washington Turnpike, 23d May, at 10 o'clock, to consult upon measures best adapted to give to the present administration a fair, open and liberal support.

MANY VOTERS

The Washington Telegraph, and Balt. Republican will please give the above several insertions.

Planters Bank of Prince George's County,

March 19th, 1829

The Board of Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock thereof, payable to the respective stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after Thursday the 26th inst

Test. Tilghman Tyler, Cash.

March 26 3w

Dancing Academy.

VICTOR D MONTALT,

Professor of Dancing, has the honour to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, that he proposes to open a School, for teaching that delightful accomplishment in this city.

The School will be opened at the Assembly Room on Friday next, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, for young Ladies and Boys; and at early candle light for Gentlemen of a more advanced age.

Mr. M will continue to give lessons every Tuesday and Friday, during the season, at the hours above mentioned, and there will be a Ball once every fortnight, for the improvement of the Scholars, and the amusement of those who may have the goodness to patronize him. The price of instruction will be $12 per quarter as heretofore, in this city. The Spanish Dance will be taught if requested.

Mr M. may be seen at any time at Williamson's Hotel.

Annapolis, March 19, 1829. 3

By virtue of a deed of trust from Benjamin Armiger, the subscribers will offer at public sale, at the Court House in Annapolis, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of April next, at 12 o'clock, a tract of land called Selby's Lot, lying on the north side of Severn river, and containing 300,3 8 acres, more or less. This land is now in the occupation of Benjamin Armiger, adjoins the lands of Nicholas J. Watkins of Capt. Boon and of Mrs Boon, and is equal in quality to any in the neighbourhood. Persons disposed to purchase, are requested to examine the premises before the day of sale. The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

Daniel Kent,
Mordecai F. Smith,
William M Parlin.

March 19. ts

Notice,

Is hereby given, that an election will be held at the Ball Room, in this city, on the first Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing [illegible] Council men, for the corporation of the city of Annapolis.

Isaac Holland, Cle.