

Maryland Gazette
ANNAPOLIS
Thursday, June 24, 1830.

NOTICE.
The Rev. Mr. Bowden, of the Associated Methodist Church, will preach, by Divine permission, on Sunday next, 27th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Assembly room. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.
Waterloo, Anne Arundel county, June 19th, 1830.
At a meeting of the delegates appointed by the several districts of this county, to meet in convention for the purpose of recommending suitable and proper persons as candidates for the next legislature of Maryland, Dr. BENJAMIN WATKINS was called to the chair, and BAZILLAI MARRIOTT appointed secretary.

Resolved, That this convention highly approve of the course pursued by the National State governments.
Resolved, That this convention will support the administrations of the National and State governments, so long as they shall be conducted with an eye single to the interest, welfare and prosperity of the republic, and with their measures based upon the spirit and principles of our political institutions.

ABNER LINTHUM, M. Senr.
HORATIO RIBBETT,
GEORGE OGBURN,
RICHARD SELLMAN,
as candidates to represent this county in the next general assembly.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and published in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Republican.

BENJAMIN WATKINS, Ch'm.
BAZILLAI MARRIOTT, Sec'y.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1830.
June 17th.—In No. 85. Sewell et al. vs. Sewall and Freeland, argued at this term. Decree affirmed.

No. 114. Planter's Bank of Prince George's County, vs. Sellman, was argued by A. C. Magruder for the plaintiff in error, and Alexander Forrester for the defendant in error.

No. 115. Iglehart vs. State, use Mackenzie. The argument was commenced by Shaw A. C. Magruder for the appellant, and Taney, Attorney General, and Brewer for the appellee.

June 18th.—The argument in No. 113, was concluded by A. C. Magruder for the appellant.

The argument in No. 116, Stockett, vs. Adams, of Nicholas Watkins, of Thomas, was commenced by Alexander for the plaintiff in error, and Randall for the defendant.

June 19th.—The argument in No. 116, Stockett vs. Adams, was concluded by A. C. Magruder for the plaintiff in error.

June 20th.—The argument in Nos. 89 and 90, was concluded by Forrest for the appellant, and Key for the appellee.

No. 100. Keplinger vs. Griffith. The argument of this case was commenced by Williams, District Attorney U. S. for the appellant, and Johnson for the appellee.

June 21st.—The argument in No. 100, Keplinger vs. Griffith, was concluded by Williams, District Attorney U. S. for the appellant in reply.

No. 117. English et al. vs. Lingan, et al. was argued by Johnson and Forrest for the appellants, and A. C. Magruder for the appellees.

For the Maryland Gazette.
MARYLAND, No. 6.
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
The first great work of internal improvement in the United States, was the Cumberland road, which was commenced in Maryland, and commencing the road in this state, owing to her favourable situation as the central state in the union, and through which the waters of the Atlantic could be most easily connected with the Ohio river, and this road was not made under any specific powers conferred on congress by the United States constitution, but owes its origin to propositions made to the people of the eastern divisions of the territory, north west of the river Ohio, in an act of congress, passed April 30, 1802, providing for their admission into the union, and for footing with the original states.

great western road was a public, a national benefit—it was a benefit to the treasury of the general government, by enhancing the value of the public lands, in which it was to lead and through which it was to pass.

By an act of congress passed March 29, 1806, entitled, "An act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio it was provided, that the president of the United States should appoint commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to lay out a road from Cumberland, or a point on the northern bank of the river Potomac in Maryland, between Cumberland, and where the main road leading from Gwynn's to Winchester, in Virginia, crosses the river, to the state of Ohio, to strike the Ohio river between a point on its eastern bank opposite to the northern boundary of Steubenville, in the state of Ohio, and the mouth of Grane creek which empties into the Ohio river a little below Wheeling, in Virginia.

It was a great and important object for the state of Maryland to have Cumberland, on the Potomac, made a point from whence the road should commence, and for this Maryland is much indebted to the exertions of General Samuel Smith, of Baltimore. It was also doing simple justice both to Maryland and Virginia, and it was saving in fact to them where it is the point at which the road to Ohio shall commence, and here, according to the true intent and meaning of the act of 1802, it ought to commence, this is all that is bound to do, and if Maryland or Virginia consider it their interest to intersect this road, at this or any other point, hereafter, they may do so, and Pennsylvania can also intersect it further west if she chooses, but congress will never make it further east for the benefit of any particular state.

There was much reason, as well as justice in this determination of congress, and their decision ought not now to be set aside or even disturbed. Maryland has connected her chief city Baltimore, with that road, at Cumberland, by a turnpike road of 130 miles, and surely the city of Washington and George town, Monticomey, and part of Frederick are able to make twenty four miles of turnpike, which will unite them with the western road, the state has done something considerable already for this road, and if necessary will still do more.

What is one hundred thousand dollars to Maryland? and the money is not to be thrown away; it will yield an annual revenue to the stockholders, nor will Maryland be called upon for the whole amount, others who feel a deep interest in the road will not doubt unite in having it made, and the road will soon be made.

The same act of congress (1806,) provides that if the president accepts the report of the commissioners, he is authorized and requested to pursue such measures as in his opinion shall be proper to obtain consent for making the road of the state or states through which the same has been laid out, and which consent being obtained, he is authorized to cause such road to be made in its whole distance, or in any part or parts of the same, as he shall judge most conducive to the public good, having reference to the sum appropriated for the purpose; and the act also provides, that the amount of thirty thousand dollars, appropriated, shall be paid first out of the fund of two per cent reserved for laying out and making roads to the state of Ohio; and secondly, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, charged upon and retained by the treasury, by said fund of two per cent, as the same shall accrue.

It ought here to be noticed, that although one twentieth part, or five per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands in Ohio, was reserved by the act of 1802 for the Cumberland road, yet by a subsequent law, three per cent of this fund was appropriated to laying out, opening, and making roads in the said state, so that only two per cent was actually reserved for making the Cumberland road, and upwards of two millions and a half of dollars have heretofore been appropriated towards this great work, besides a new appropriation of two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, which has been made at the late session of congress.

But the acts of 1802 and 1806, shew a very great deference to state rights, both laws requiring the consent of the states before the road could be made, and they both have an eye to the treasury, by providing a particular fund, out of which the road was to be made. The Cumberland road therefore, cannot be cited as an authority by any president for signing any bills making appropriations for other roads. It stands alone, and never can be assimilated with any other road which the United States may hereafter choose to make, and its eastern termination has been permanently fixed; and it is well for Maryland that this is the case; and although many Marylanders are much disappointed by the president's determination in putting his veto on the Rockville and Frederick road, yet after the temporary excitement is over, when the hours of calm and cool reflection arrive, even those who have been most disappointed, will say he was right, right as it regarded other states, right even as it regards Maryland. Jackson has in this instance acted calmly and coolly, whose sole object is the public good; he has taken a large and expanded view of the whole ground, and has acted accordingly; and he has acted impartially, he has refused to sanction appropriations for a turnpike road in Kentucky; he has refused to sanction an appropriation for a turnpike road in Maryland; and whatever we, who are interested in Maryland, may think, he could not have granted our wishes and refused those of Kentucky, although we may think our claims were the strongest, as our road was in this point of view it had strong claims, and had more sincere friends in both houses of congress, than any other internal improvement in the United States; it was deserving of more friendship, in a national point

of view, than any other road bill which had passed both houses of congress, yet Jackson rejected it, and the day is not distant when we shall thank him for doing so—though we may now think differently.

Maryland wants but little aid from the United States government to any of her roads; some of those very roads it is the interest of the United States to aid her in making; and will carry on, her own great works of internal improvement. She is prepared to do her duty in this respect, she is prepared to do her duty in all respects. In peace, and in war, she will still be
MARYLAND.
June 15, 1830.

The fourteenth annual report of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian church, in the United States, was published last month. It appears from the report that the board, during the past year, from the 1st of May, 1829, to the first of May, 1830, employed one hundred and ninety-eight missionaries, viz: forty five in Pennsylvania—thirty six in Ohio—thirty two in New York—eleven in Maryland—ten in Indiana—six in North Carolina—two in South Carolina—four in Georgia—two in Alabama—six in Kentucky—six in Tennessee—four in Illinois—five in Missouri—three in New Jersey—four in Delaware—five in Virginia—one in Massachusetts—one in the North Western Territory—two in Florida—one in Lower Canada, and the remaining number, ten, in different states for short periods, at the discretion of the board. During the same period, the receipts of the board amounted to twelve thousand six hundred and thirty-two dollars, forty three cents, and the expenditures to fourteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

HORRID MURDER.
It is now confirmed to a certainty that Jared Coffield, the lad who was missed from the lottery office of Mr. Holmes, Greenwich street, several months since, was barbarously murdered by some friend or friends, in order to get possession of the money trunk which he took from the office in the early part of the evening to carry home to his master's. Yesterday his body was found on the Brooklyn side opposite Counties slip. The head was gone, occasioned no doubt by a weight being attached to the neck, in order to prevent the body from floating. Upon the breast a pair of blood were plainly visible. The key of Mr. Holmes's store was found in the pocket of the deceased, also a handkerchief marked with his own initials. The public safety, as well as the demands of justice, urgently require that no effort should be spared to ferret out the murderer.
Journal of Com.

THE SIAMSE YOUTHS.
Some very singular facts relative to this *Isis* nation have been communicated to the Royal Society, by George Buckley, Esq. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and communicated by Dr. Roget. A silver tea-spoon being placed on the tongue of one of the twins, and a disc of zinc on the tongue of the other, the moment the two metals were brought into contact both the boys exclaimed "Sour! sour!" thus proving that the galvanic influence passed from the one to the other, through the connecting hand. Their strength and activity are very remarkable. They run with great swiftness, bend their bodies in all directions, and in their sports often tumble head over heels, without the least difficulty or inconvenience. London Paper.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
The ship Caroline Augusta, Captain Merrill, arrived in Hampton Roads on Sunday, from Antwerp, via Plymouth. Captain Merrill sailed from Plymouth on the 11th. May, but expecting to be anticipated by the packets bound to New-York, brought no papers, and is unable to give any information respecting the markets. He states that a Bulletin of the King's Health, dated 10th May, was received at Plymouth, just before he sailed, which gave little hopes of that monarch's surviving much longer. Sir Henry Hallford, one of his attending physicians, pronounced his case hopeless. His complaint was dropsy.

OLD PORT WINE.
The subscribers have just received and offer for sale a supply of superior Port Wine, in Bottles and on Draught.
CLAUDE & HAMMOND.
June 24.

A CARD.
MISS A. M. SCHAEFFER respectfully informs the Ladies of Annapolis, that she intends giving lessons in that beautiful art of VELVET & CHINESE PAINTING, also Wax and Enamyl work. A few specimens of those beautiful accomplishments may be seen at Mr. JAMES ALLISON'S.
June 24.

DIVIDEND.
THE President, and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a dividend of twenty-five cents per share, for the last six months, on the capital stock of said company. The same will be paid on or after the first day of July next, to stockholders in person, or to their order.
By order of the President and Directors.
THOS. FRANKLIN, Treasurer.
June 24.

PAYMENTS MADE OF MARYLAND, Annapolis, June 24, 1830.
IN compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplemental thereto, establishing a branch thereof at Fredericktown, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of that western branch, that an election will be held at the banking house in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the branch bank at Fredericktown.
By order, SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.
June 24.
The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above law.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscribers of Saint Mary's county, Md. have obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Elijah TAYLOR, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of June, 1830.
JENIFER TAYLOR, Adm'r.
of Elijah TAYLOR.
June 24.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscribers of Saint Mary's county, Md. have obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Elijah TAYLOR, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of June, 1830.
JENIFER TAYLOR, Adm'r. with the will annexed, of George TAYLOR.
June 24.

ESTRAY.
I certify, that Charles S. Middleton of Prince George's county, this day brought before me the subscriber, a justice of the peace of said county, as an estray, a pair of spotted and black horses, on the new road leading from Saint Mary's county to Washington city, with five miles of the Eastern branch of a Cleburne Saddle Mare, supposed to be about four years old, and about four months old, which has a star in his forehead, from which descend a narrow white hair, and is called by the name of "Old Tom". Given under my hand this 15th day of June, 1830.
R. C. BOELEN
The owner of the above described Mare is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
June 24.

INCHANCERY,
16th June, 1830.
ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Louisa Dora, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, made and reported by J. H. S. on the 15th inst. heretofore appointed to make the said sale, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the sixteenth day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis once a week for three successive weeks, before the sixteenth day of July next.
The report states the amount of sales to be eleven hundred dollars and nineteen cents.
True copy.
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
June 17.

Ann Arundel County, &c
ON application to the subscribers, in the presence of the court, some of the Associate Judges of the Orphans' Court, by petition, in writing, of Elijah Donaldson of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is a real confinement for debt only, and paying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed a November 23rd, 1805, and the several supplements thereon, on the terms therein mentioned a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Elijah Donaldson having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Elijah Donaldson having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed David Owens his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Elijah Donaldson a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed. I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Elijah Donaldson be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Elijah Donaldson should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.
Given under my hand this 18th day of June, in the year 1830.
THOMAS BRICE, Sm.
June 24.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, Md. have obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of William BROWN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of June, 1830.
SAMUEL HARRISON, Adm'r.
of Wm. BROWN.
NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Esq.
June 24.

AMERICAN STENOGRAPHIC ACADEMY,
No. 6, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.
The Proprietor of this establishment has visited the principal cities, towns, and colleges in the United States, as a Reporter, and as a Teacher of STENOGRAPHY, and is now induced, by the solicitation of numerous respectable individuals, in various parts of the country, to propose a plan for communicating a knowledge of this art to all those who may consider it worth their attention, but who, from their remote situation, cannot enjoy the benefit of his personal instruction.

The system, a knowledge of which it is proposed to communicate, may be considered the standard of American Stenography, and is almost the only plan used in the United States, and is not by most of the Bookellers, to the exclusion of all other systems. It has passed through several large editions, and has been recently much improved, and is now published with several new copperplate engravings, illustrative of the theory.

A copy of this work will constitute the first three numbers of a contemplated series of printed lectures, or periodical numbers, to be published weekly, and sent through the medium of the mail, or otherwise, to each subscriber, till a thorough knowledge of the art shall have been communicated.

It will be the object of these Lectures, not only to convey to each individual a complete practical knowledge of shorthand, and writing, but to point out the most eligible way to employ it as a labour, and time saving method, for acquiring other useful knowledge, by performing in minutes and hours, that which must otherwise require days and weeks.

Should the above plan succeed, as there is reason to believe it may, these periodical numbers will be sent monthly, at one dollar per annum, under the following title, to wit:

THE AMERICAN REPERTORY
Of Arts, Sciences, and Useful Literature.
The object of this work will be to furnish, in numbers, to the young gentleman, a *Miscellaneous Encyclopedia*, embracing in its course, a complete view of the most interesting topics of the age, with the exception of fiction and politics. As a matter of great convenience to the reader, especially through the medium of the mail, or otherwise, will be denoted by appropriate symbols, the manner in which marginal words, a general index, will be framed upon the principle of Lock's Common Place Book, thus furnishing to each reader an inflexible key to the whole, or any particular part, which he may wish to re-peruse, at the same time saving to the aspirant after knowledge, a method, which if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him incalculable benefit, by an ultimate saving of time and labour; for, it is asserted, without the fear of exaggeration, that a young man, who will first acquire facility in shorthand writing, and then proceed to write in a Common-Place Book upon the principles here suggested, will acquire more useful knowledge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years, by any other plan that has ever been devised.

In carrying out the design, these important principles will be constantly in view:
First.—To select from the great mass of human knowledge that only which is useful.
Second.—To condense it as far as its practical utility will admit.
Third.—To systematize and arrange the whole in such manner, that each and every portion shall be at immediate command.

The scanty limits of a prospectus forbid the addition of other considerations on this plan.

TERMS.
For a full course of instruction, as above mentioned \$25 payable in advance, or on the receipt of the first three numbers of the periodical.
All Postmasters are respectfully solicited to act as agents in their respective neighborhoods, if a Postmaster procure but one subscriber, he will be entitled to a gratuitous copy of the published system; if four subscribers, to a full course of instruction, or \$25 from the money collected, and in like proportion for a greater or less number of subscribers, that is, to say, a commission of 25 per cent for his services. Those who wish for a more full explanation, or to see a specimen of the paper, &c. to be used, may be gratified by calling at this office with an introduction to the system above referred to, and also with a great variety of testimonials from those who have learned the art.

The issuing of numbers will commence early in July, from and after which, each new applicant will be supplied, at the time of subscribing, with a perfect set from the beginning.

The publisher of any Newspaper or Public Journal, who will give this Prospectus a conspicuous insertion, and forward a copy of the paper containing it, shall receive a regular series of the contemplated lectures without other charge.

Whereas Franklin F. Iam, late collector of the Primary School district number 23, in Anne Arundel county, hath returned to the Trustees of said district the following list of lands in said district, whereon the following sums are due, and chargeable to the several persons herein named, and there being no personal property in said district subject to, or liable for the payment of the school tax for 1829—

Persons Names. Name of Land sum due.
Rezin Hammond, of Philip Part of Hammond's 6th Connexion 81 26
George W. Hammond, Part of Hammond's Connexion and Part of Hammond's 5th and 6th Connexion 9 00
Elizabeth Hammond, Addition to Leggoz 7 50
Philip Newburn, a minor Part of Leggoz 6 50
John Worthington's heirs Stewart's Lot and part of Worthington's Beginning 1 50
William Warfield's heirs, Part of Leggoz 1 50
minors Part of Worthington's Beginning 90
Benjamin H. Mallin, Part of Worthington's Beginning 90

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT unless the Primary School taxes due for 1829 on the said lands are paid within thirty days from the publication of this notice, the said lands will be exposed to sale, or such parts thereof as may be necessary, to pay the said taxes due thereon.
Dennis Gwither,
Dennis Brown,
Saml. Warfield, Trustees.
June 17th, 1830.
The Baltimore Gazette will publish the above law and forward their account to this Office.