"A REVERIE."

Some days are fill'd with pleasure,
And some are fill'd with pain,
And though a different measure
Each mortal may obtain;
There's joy enough to speed us
Through life's journey home,
And woe enough to lead us
To long for worlds to come.

Life bears such recollections,
Such changes on its wings,
Such beautiful affections,
Such black and baneful things,
That though fond hope would try it,
For future joy and pain,
Who that has hurried by it,
Would try the past again?

From the Washington Globe, Feb. 16.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The following account of Graham Island, is derived from the "Malta Government Gazette," transmitted to the Department of State by the Consul of United States at Malta:

*A brief notice of the present state of Graham Island, a recent volcano on the coast of Sicily.*

On the 19th August we got sight of Graham Island, in the afternoon; it is about twenty seven miles from Sciacca on the Southern coast of Sicily, lat. 37 degrees 11. N. long. 22 deg. 44 E. It appeared two hummocks, united by a lower neck of land; and from the southern extremity emitted a column of smoke or vapor of uncertain density and magnitude On the 20th, after diligently working to windward all night, we approached the island considerably; and the breeze springing up favourable from the S. E. we were enabled to heave to within one mile distance at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On our approach to the Island, we observed immense shoals of porpoises, and multitudes of sea fowl, chiefly gulls, attracted, no doubt, by the fish which may have been destroyed, by the late volcanic eruptions. It was very remarkable what a regular distance these voracious tribes kept from the land, about four or five miles, not one being observed near the shore on our visit to the Volcano.

The Island appeared about 150 feet high, presenting a various aspect, as the bearing by compass altered; but in general, that of two longitudinal hills connected by intermediate low land, sending up smoke or vapour in abundance.

On the western and highest part we observed the Union Flag of England waving majestically over this new and appalling scene of danger and desolation.

At 10 A. M. the boats were lowered down and manned; and, in pursuance of previously concerted arrangements with the Commander-in-Chief, all Officers impelled by curiosity or science, desirous of witnessing the phenomenon, took their places in them accordingly.

We pushed off from the ship, made sail, and landed, in a little bay on the N. E. side of this sombre, lonely Isle. A boat from the St. Vincent preceded us a few yards, and the bowman, an Officer, prepared to be first ashore, touched the ground with the boat-hook laid his weight upon it, pushed it down the second time firmly, with a kind of apparent misgiving of terrestial stability, and jumped upon the beach.

We were all on shore in an instant, scampering up the hill to the flag staff, through a dense, oppressive vapour of Carburetted hydrogen gas.

The flag staff is on the highest point of the Island, bearing the name of Lieut. Coleman of H. M. cutter Hind, and from it we had a bird's eye view of the wonderful scene.

In the centre of the Island, to the eastward of us, was a circular basin of about ninety feet diameter, of boiling salt water, of a dingy red colour, from the peroxide of iron in solution. The active ebullition from the centre, and emission of steam from the whole surface were evident to every one. From the summit where we stood, this basin appeared like a funnel, a quarter full. the bank shelving down in the same imaginary proportion.

The vapour here was oppressive to most of us, affecting the digestive, more than the respiratory organs, producing nausea, and faintness, without any sense or feeling of suffocation.

The pulse was not affected in the least; mine was 86, accelerated by the exertion of quickly ascending the hill, breathing a highly rarefied atmosphere, not a little augmented by the internal caloric, emitted copiously in vapour from the earth, as well as the heat of a scorching sirocco sun, which was extremely fervent this day.

On the S. W. side of the Island, adjoining the principal crater, was a terrific ebullition and agitation of the sea; evidently the commencement of a new crater, with constant ascension of dense white steam impregnated with the carburetted hydrogen gas, which blackened the silver and watches in the pockets of the observers.

That this vapour was not impregnated with sulphur, I infer, first, from the absence of that peculiar fetor, and its not affecting the lungs; secondly, from the colour of the water in the crater, which, by coming in contact with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, would have been changed to a protoxide, and been black in place of red. This last chemical test, I consider, conclusive on this point; but it has been the custom to speak of sulphurous smoke; which, by-the-by, may have been ejected in actual combustion, during the violence of previous eruptions, but certainly not now, in form of gass.

On our descent, passing the margin of the crater, where it was not more than twenty feet to the boiling surface, I threw off my jacket, and jumped down, to the astonishment of all present, anxious alike, to procure something from the cauldron, and try the temperature of the water.

I plunged my hand into the margin, but quickly withdrew it, finding it about 190 of Farenheit; the reduction of twenty-two degrees being easily explained on reflecting on the extended surface becoming exposed to the atmosphere in a basin, as before mentioned, of two hundred and seventy feet in circumference.

The water was excessively salt, owing to the continued evaporation, since the direct communication with the sea has been closed probably by the last eruption) and appears something lower than the sea, leaving evident marks of decrease on the coloured masses of scoria around the margin.

The Island is about a mile in circumference, nearly around, or perhaps an imperfect spheroid, indented at the ends, where the great crater was at different periods connected with the sea It is about one hundred and fifty or sixty feet high.

The substance of which the island is composed, is chiefly ashes, the pulverized remains of coal deprived of its bitumen, iron scoria and a kind of ferraginous clay or oxided earth. The scoria occurs in irregular masses; some compact dense and sonorous, others light friable and amorphous, with metallic lustre, slightly magnetic, barely moving the loadstone.

I only procured one native stone, a piece of limestone about two pounds weight, thrown up with the incumbent earth, having no marks of combustion.

There was no trace whatever of lava, no terra puzzolana, no pumice stone, no shells or other marine remains, usually found at Etna and Vesuvius

Around the Island, where Neptune makes his advances, the sides fall down in abrupt precipices; and we could discern every strata ejected by each separate eruption; the water evaporating, left an incrustation of salt, which now appears a white, firm layer, plainly marking the regular progress, and formation of the Island.

The surface of the Island is likewise covered with a similar incrustation, in some places so thick, as to be visibly white some distance at sea.

From the nature of this Island, there being no bond of coherence in its heterogeneous particles, and from the precipitous falling down of its sides by the action of the sea, I am inclined to think, that there is not the stability of permanence in its composition.—The insatiable ocean will encroach upon its base; the winds of heaven will scatter the dusty surface to the four cardinal points of the compass; the rain will dissolve the saline bond of union, and the crumbling ruin will gradually sink and extend its base, to a bank barely above the level of the sea.

Its loss will not be deplored, for the screaming sea-bird, instinctively wheels and directs his flight to a distant part of the ocean, to avoid the dark and desolate spot: and even the inhabitants of the deep seem to avoid the unhallowed shore.

A. OSBORNE,
Surgeon of H. M. S. Ganges.

20th Agust, 1831.

*From the Triel.*

ALICE—THE MINSTREL

There are no doubt many—perhaps many who read this—who can remember with distinctness most of the minute incidents that made up the grand total of excitement occasioned by the last war. Among the novelties which that stirring period gave birth to, was a regiment of ballad singers who frequented the corners of the streets in the evening, singing the many songs which appeared in the newspapers at that time, all referring to some glorious victory—some bloody battle, or some favourite hero of the day. These urchins scattered themselves throughout the city at various public places, so that of a calm summer evening you might hear a dozen patriotic ballads chaunted forth within the compass of a few squares. Each of these little minstrels was sure of an audience; and it was truly remarkable to observe the breathless silence which held the crowd as the song progressed. When it was over, the minstrel held out his hat to his auditors, and many was the shining copper dropped into the crown as a reward for his vocal exertions.

But among a dozen or two of these, there was but one little girl, who being the only female among them naturally attracted the largest share of attention. Her name was Alice; and her history is not a little singular. Finding that the street minstrels succeeded tolerably well in earning pennies, Alice, whose widowed mother was enfeebled by sickness, and was at the same time miserably poor, bethought her, though then only thirteen years old, that she might possibly contribute to the support of her mother and her little brother, who, to crown their misfortunes, had gone totally blind. The mother found it difficult to live—and who, in those severe times did not? The war made every thing scarce and dear. The common luxuries, those which all now, poor as they may be, think indispensable, were not to be had—for scanty was their stock of money, and still scantier their health. Alice was too young to labour, yet the little she contrived to do was their principal dependence. She possessed a face in which all the attributes of juvenile loveliness seemed to struggle for the mastery; her eye shone with the brightness of a gazelle's, and her black hair hung down her shoulders in ringlets of nature's own curling. To these were added a voice of surprising sweetness and power, which unimproved by any culture, struck on her ear with an impression that distinctly awakened an interest in the hearer to know more of its fortunate possessor. This good-hearted girl, sick with the distresses of the mother, taking her blind brother by the hand, set out one evening to commence the popular avocation of a street minstrel. She had previously learned all the verses usually sung at the corners, and was thus mistress of at least ten or twenty, which the public decided as established favourites. Taking her station with becoming modesty, at the front door of a large hotel, then kept on the north side of Market-street above Seventh, she commenced with a tremulous voice, a song descriptive of the capture of the Guerriere, then in the zenith of its popularity. No one stood at the door but herself and her little brother. The evening was rather cool, and all the inmates of the house were sitting in the large bar-room, which communicated with the door at which Alice was standing, one hand grasping that of the little blind one, who stood in mournful silence listening to his sister's song, unconscious of the sublime feeling which impelled her to breathe it. The tavern, as many of my readers will remember, was a favourite stopping place for merchants, from the west, while procuring fresh supplies of merchandise in the city, and at the moment Alice began her song, as many as forty were sitting in the bar-room, within hearing of her voice. She had not proceeded more than a stanza when all the conversation was suspended. The company looked at each other in much surprise, delighted, yet unwilling to lose a single note by utterance to it. The voice was evidently that of a very young girl, and the trepidation of its tones was singularly contrasted with the bold vociferation of the singing boys. Its extreme melody revived them with delight, and they could scarcely refrain from pressing in a body to the door to see the little fairy who had so entranced them. Presently the voice ceased, and on passing the short entry leading to the front door, they found the songstress, but she was in tears!—A crowd had gathered round on the pavement, among whom were many fashionably dressed ladies, and the effort to go through with her song in the presence of so many whom poor Alice had not dreamed of collecting there; the thought of her sick mother—her blind brother, and the new avocation, all together affected her gentle spirit, with a load of mingled grief and terror, that the moment she finished her beating heart found relief for its sorrows in a flood of tears.

The crowd from the street pressed round her with impatient curiosity and delight to see, speak to, and reward the little fairy who had so unexpectedly enchanted them, and were met by the crowd of strangers rushing out of the bar-room of the house. For some moments Alice was totally bewildered. The crowd in front eagerly called out for the hat which they so often handed round on similar occasions, and but for the thoughtfulness of a young lad present, the spontaneous donations would have been lost. Hastily snatching off the little blind fellows hat, he reached it over through the dense mass on the pavement, and received the contributions of a delighted audience, showered down in the shape of bank notes of from six cents to half a dollar, the silver of the country being locked up in the vaults of the banks. When this ceremony was concluded, the same thoughtful lad, taking the blind one by the hand ushered the two into the bar-room, and as the light fell upon the thoughtless child, a feeling of commiseration ran through the company, which vented itself in solid gratulations. Alice, now the chief object of notice in a room crowded with strange men, felt her heart die within her at the terror of her situation.—But kind words and gentle treatment dissipated in a degree, the embarrassment, and in reply to the numberless enquiries made of her by the gentlemen, she detailed, but without complaining, the distress of her mother's family. Although the company were inflamed with curiosity to hear a second song from Alice, yet perceiving the extreme trepidation into which their applause had thrown her, they contented themselves with exacting from her a promise to return the following evening, first deputing three of their number to accompany her home, with instructions if they found her mother as she had represented, to leave with her a roll of notes amounting to ten dollars, which they had cheerfully contributed for Alice.

I need not say that every thing was found exactly as the virtuous Alice had represented, and the money was consequently placed in the sick woman's hands. On the following evening, Alice again visited the hospitable Inn, in Market-street. The strangers had prepared for her, impatient for the musical feast about to be presented to them. Instead of one song, Alice went through the list she had contrived to learn, and as each one closed, the increased satisfaction of the company was audibly expressed. Among them was an elderly gentleman from the neighbourhood of Pittsburg, who during the whole of Alice's performance, seemed affected in a remarkable manner. The tears of delight ran down his face as he listened, and his whole heart seemed opened by the magical influence of the sounds he had heard. When Alice was dismissed—well rewarded again—this gentleman accompanied her home. He came, he said, to the mother, to offer the whole three an asylum on his farm! Again, and again did he embrace Alice and fold her to his bosom with the fondness of a parent, and assure the mother that she should no more feel the gnawings of the monster poverty. They went, and a house was ready for them; every thing they needed was provided, and the sunshine of a happy life beamed on their heads with invigorating warmth. The rest is soon told. As if to reward this gentle and most affectionate child for her filial devotion, the son of their mutual benefactor offered her his hand in marriage; and six years after she appeared in the character of a ballad singer, she became the wife of one deserving the love of so affectionate a heart. I have been on the farm they occupy, have seen the uninterrupted happiness they enjoy, and record the story of Alice as a new incentive for the young to be good and virtuous, and under no difficulty whatever, to despair.

A chemical laboratory has been commenced in Gardiner, Me. Pyroligneous acid, for baconizing pork without the tedious process of smoking, is already extensively made.


**LAND FOR SALE.**

THE subscribers offer for sale about THREE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, being part of Roe Down, which formerly belonged to William Brogden, Esquire, deceased, and is now in the possession of the subscriber, William Brogden. This parcel of land adjoins the farm occupied by Thomas J. Dorsett, Esq. and the lower estate of William Steuart, Esq. The soil is fine, and the land heavily timbered.

The subscriber, Margaret Brogden, will also sell about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of the LONDON TOWN FARM, which belonged to the late James M'Culloch, Esq. and is now in possession of David M. Brogden.

The land will be shewn, and the TERMS OF SALE made known to persons desirous of purchasing, by William or David M. Brogden.

If the above property be not sold at private sale before Monday, the 2d day of April next, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, upon terms to be made known at the time of sale. The sale will take place at Butler's Tavern, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

MARGARET BROGDEN.
WILLIAM BROGDEN.
DAVID M. BROGDEN.

March 1 2 R

**LAND FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND called

**GREEN'S PURCHASE,**

containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY EIGHT AND A HALF ACRES, situated in Anne Arundel county, near to, and adjoining the lands of, the late Joseph M Ceney, Esq. This land is exceedingly fertile, and now in a high state of improvement; plaister acts with great effect, and the land is in every way adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco, and is also peculiarly adapted to the growth of Clover.

The improvements are a large new BARN, and THREE QUARTERS for servants, in good repair; there is also an excellent TIMOTHY MEADOW in fine order. Any one inclined to purchase, will of course view the premises. The TERMS will be made ACCOMMODATING. Captain Joseph Owens, who lives near the premises, will show the property to any person inclined to purchase. Application can be made to me in the city of Baltimore, as also to Capt. Owens, who will give information as to terms, &c.

Feb 23. 3 BENJAMIN M'CENEY.

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SCT**

WHEREAS Abner Linthicum, Jr. late Collector of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, hath returned to the Commissioners for said county, the following list of LANDS on which TAXES are due for the year 1829, and on which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit.

| Names of persons assessed. | Names of Lands. | |
|---|---|---|
| William Cork, | Name unknown, | $1 76 |
| Matthew Phelps, | Part Portland Manor, | 5 70 |
| Joseph Hood, | Part Finland, | 0 45 |
| Mary O'Rourke, | Part Hammond's first connexion, | 0 58 |
| Able Pocock, | Part First Discovery, | 0 75 |
| Nehemiah Rowles, | Scott's Folly, Last Shift, and part of addition to Timber Neck, | 6 88 |
| Rebecca Dulany's heirs, | Ditto, | 0 57 |
| James Dunn, | Ditto, | 3 |
| Thomas Morgan, | Ditto, | 0 75 |

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That unless the county charges aforesaid, are paid on or before the 24th day of March next, that the said lands, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax, and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, on the day aforesaid, agreeable to the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.
Late Collector A. A. County.

Feb. 23. 7

☞ Baltimore Republican will insert the above once a week for 3 weeks.

**THE STEAM BOAT**

**MARYLAND**

WILL, until *further notice*, leave Baltimore on Monday next, and every succeeding Monday, at 7 o'clock, M., and return the same day, leaving Annapolis at one o'clock.

On Tuesdays, leave Baltimore at 7 o'clock, M., for Easton, and return on Wednesday, leaving Annapolis at 1 o'clock.

On Friday, she will leave Baltimore for Annapolis, at 7 o'clock, M., and return on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

☞ All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Feb. 9.

**CASH FOR NEGROES.**

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

**100 LIKELY NEGROES,**

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

December 15, 1831.

PATENT INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH.

**DR. A. PLANTOU.**
**SURGEON DENTIST**

(From Paris, but residing for the last twelve years in Philadelphia, No. 210, South Fourth-street, where his son attends to his office,)

OFFERS his services to the inhabitants of Annapolis, for a short time, in preserving, cleaning, filling, and plugging teeth; and particularly in setting incorruptible artificial teeth, of which he is the inventor, and for which he received ten years ago, a certificate from the Medical Society of Philadelphia, signed by Drs Jackson, Harris and Merze, as a Committee, attesting their superiority over all other kinds; they being not subject to change of colour nor bad smell, and perfectly durable.

He will attend on the Ladies who may honour him with their confidence. He has recommendations of the highest sources.

☞ He lodges at Mr. Williamson's Hotel.

Feb. 16 3w

**REMOVAL.**

**WILLIAM BRYAN,**
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**

HAS recently taken the Shop that he formerly occupied, nearly opposite Messrs Williamson & Swan's Hotel; where he intends keeping a very Superior Assortment of

**Cloths Cassimeres, & VESTINGS,**

All of which he will sell very low, and make up at the shortest notice and in the BEST MANNER.

Sept. 29.

**PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK.**

MAJOR JONES' Sloop leaves Annapolis for Broad Creek, on Mondays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M., thence passengers will be taken in the mail stage to Queen's-town, Wye Mills, and Easton; to arrive at Easton same evening by 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, will leave Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. on Sundays and Wedne-days, arrive at Broad Creek in time for dinner; at Annapolis, by 5 o'clock, P. M. same evenings

Fare from Annapolis to Broad Creek $1 50,
from Broad Creek to Queen's-town 75
from Broad Creek to Easton 1 50

For passage apply at the Bar of Williamson and Swann's Hotel.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

PERRY ROBINSON.

Feb. 16. 4 tf.

**G. I. GRAMMER, JR.**

RESPECTFULLY notifies his friends and the public, that he has just opened, at the residence of his father, nearly opposite the large brick building formerly occupied as a Boarding House by Mrs. Robinson,

A choice and well selected assortment of

**GROCERIES,**

which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms, for Cash.

Dec 15

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

**GEORGE M'NEIR,**
**MERCHANT TAILOR**

HAS just received a large and handsome assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of the latest importations, among which are

**Patent Finished Cloths**

Of various qualities and colours, with

**CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.**

of the latest style, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, *and in the most* FASHIONABLE STYLE, for CASH, or to punctual men only.

Sept. 29. 1831.

**NOTICE.**

SEALED PROPOSALS will be *received* by the subscribers, until the first of the ensuing month, for furnishing materials and erecting a FENCE around St. Anne's Church, in this city. The materials and fence must be of the following description:

Locust Posts, 7½ feet long, to be planted 2 feet in the ground, and worked round with a cone top—diameter 6 inches from the surface of the ground to the top rail Rails to measure 3 by 4 inches of the best heart yellow pine scantling, (fine grain scantling would be preferred;) top rails to be 4½ feet from the ground, and beveled from the centre on the top—the tops of the other rails to be rounded sufficiently to throw off the water.

Each pannel 3 rails, eight feet long—rails to be set in the posts with white lead—two double gates, framed with three rails and balustres.

The proposals will state the price of materials and workmanship seperately.

DENNIS CLAUDE, Jr.
JAMES IGLEHART.

Feb 16 tf

**NOTICE**

TO persons indebted to the late firm of WATKINS & SELBY—That a longer indulgence than the 15th March next cannot be given, as they wish to close the business of that firm. It will therefore, be expected, that all claims be settled at or before that time.

Feb. 16 5w

**TO RENT.**

THE BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Green Street, formerly owned by Mr. Brice B. Brewer. To a good Tenant the rent will be low. Also, the OFFICE in West Street, between the offices of Alexander Randall and J. H. Nicholson, Esquires. The rent of the latter property is fixed at $50 per annum.

R. I. JONES.

Jan. 26. 3



# The A

VOL. LXXXVII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
*Church-Street, Annapolis.*

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.


## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, March 6th, 1832.

The house met. Present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Wright presented the petition of Elizabeth Barrow, of Dorchester county, praying a stay on the state's claim against her deceased husband.

Mr. Kent presented the petition of Henry Thompson, messenger of the council, praying the payment of monies which he alleges to be due him under a resolution of the general assembly.

And, Mr. M'Kinstrey presented the petition of Jacob Landes, John Kinser, D. W. Naill and others, praying the passage of an act to incorporate a company to make a rail road in Baltimore and Frederick counties, and to connect the same with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road; which was read and referred to Messrs. M'Kinstrey, Hood and Stansbury.

Mr Nicols, from the committee on ways and means, delivered the following report—

The committee of ways and means, to which was referred an order from this house, to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the offices of the treasurer, the examiner general, land office and judge of the land office of the eastern shore, have had the same under consideration, and report that it is inexpedient at this time to legislate on that subject.

Mr. Winder, from the committee, to which was referred the resolutions from the senate relative to the establishment of a national foundry, reported favourably thereon.

The said resolutions were then read the first and second time by special order, unanimously assented to, and returned to the senate.

Mr. Kennedy reported a bill, to authorise the president and directors of the Hagerstown Bank to sell and convey real property.

Mr. Ely reported a bill, to empower the several county courts in this state, to grant new trials where judgments have been obtained by default, and on inquisitions taken without notice to defendants:

Also, reported a bill, to alter and amend that part of the the constitution which relates to the election of the senate by electors:

Which were severally read.

The clerk of the senate returned the supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the trustees of Abingdon Academy, in Harford county, passed at December session, 1829, chapter 57:

Also the bill, for the relief of Joseph Stone and others, securities for William Williams, late sheriff and collector of St. Mary's county, severally endorsed 'will pass;' ordered to be engrossed:

Also a further additional supplement to an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware, and the Chesapeake bay, passed at November session, 1799, chapter 16:

Also the bill, to authorise a toll to be collected upon the bridge in the city of Baltimore, over the mouth of Gwynn's Falls, for the repairs thereof, severally endorsed 'will pass with the proposed amendments,' which amendments were severally read the first and second time by special order, assented to, and the bills ordered to be engrossed:

Also the resolution in relation to opening a safe and direct navigation through the sounds which run parallel with the sea coast:

Also the resolution in favour of Margaret King, Rachel Lucas, Patience Fairbrother, Elizabeth Trux, Sarah White, Elizabeth Donnelly, Mary C. Shryer, and Catharine Grove, widows of revolutionary soldiers:

And the resolutions in favour of Samuel Lecompte:

And the resolution in favour of Jonathan Kershner, and James P. Bayless, severally endorsed 'assented to;' ordered to be engrossed,

Also the bill, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to improve the navigation of Queenstown Creek, in Queen-Anne's county, endorsed 'will not pass.'

The resolution from the senate, in favour of William C. Conine, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and assented to.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the house took up for consideration the amendments proposed by the senate, to the resolution authorising the Librarian to dispose of the surplus books remaining in the state library:

The said amendments were then read the second time, severally assented to, and the resolution ordered to be engrossed.

The bill from the senate, entitled, An act for the relief of Thomas B. Gorden, of the city of Baltimore, was taken up for consideration: