

Church, service to con-

Meeting, next House in, day the 12th National Ad-

Brooke, following resolu-

all the mem- professing to Administration to adopt such

jointly con- by the Con- State Govern-

Baltimore in recommenda- the Vice Pre- which Conven-

g warmly ap- vention, and elical friends

Brooke, and through dis- George Sem-

ment I. Hill- ottingham dis- A. Callis, of

Crawford and burg district, ph L. Jones,

ended as pro- on the first of nominating

meet in Balti- nominate de- Convention to

edings of the rman and Se- Globe and Na-

apolis, city, napolis. 3. Chair- man. 4. Chair- man. 5. Chair- man.

If it be desirable to set before you any ad- ditional motives, I would barely suggest a few thoughts on the nature, the obligation, and the recompense of the duty in question. Nothing is more clearly established than that the charities of life never impoverish the giver, but on the contrary, that he is tempo- rally, as well as spiritually benefited. He becomes a more active and respected member of the community, and more susceptible to all kind and social affections. Each is the law of Providence. It was told to God's an- cient people, on Divine authority, that, "the poor shall never cease, out of the land." In every community, there will be found a sim- ilar class of objects, requiring the religious man's consideration and care—a class, who, without any fault of their own, are reduced to penury. They are spoken of every where, in the Scripture, under the general designa- tion of "the poor." And so often and so ur- gently, do the Divine oracles present them to the kindness of his people, that they are em- phatically "the Lord's poor." They are a- mong us by His will, and for His purposes. In regard to such an unfortunate individual, wherever he may be found, sending up his cry for help, the word of the Lord is, "thou shalt surely give him, and thy heart shall not be grieved when thou givest unto him; because, that for this thing, the Lord thy God shall bless thee, in all thy works, and in all that thou puttest thy hand unto." And God has not only required this, expressly, that this shall be done, with a willing cheerful spirit, but he hath also prescribed the degree, "thou shalt open thy hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy needy in thy land."

Such being the general principle, on which all charitable offices rest, I ask, where, among the whole number, can we find one so unex- ceptionable, or so pressing, as that of relieving these female orphans? They are a class, who, by the immediate fiat of God's Holy will, are deprived of father and of mother. And God hath done it, that he may know whether his people, while they profess to be "eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame," will also become fathers and mothers, and brothers and sisters, to them! We all ac- knowledge "it is the Lord who maketh rich; and he also maketh poor." And how striking is the particular form of this truth, in which we are now concerned, that God, reduces to orphanage? His ways are, indeed, mysteri- ous; but, in all the "dark days" of the trials of "the least of His children," it will be found at last, that He chastened, for the good not only of the afflicted soul, but of those al- so, to whose sympathies and Christian virtues the sufferer was entrusted.

I put it, then, to the common sense and candour of those who hear me, to say, what will be the fate of the poor orphans, if they shall not be rescued from the evil influences which surround them? They will grow up in ignorance—they will be contaminated by vi- cious examples—they will form criminal ha- bits—they will be driven to desperate ex- pients, for gaining a wretched subsistence, during a few years of shame and sorrow, by which, the destruction of the body, will be added, in the eternal ruin of the soul! And let any person, but once witness the transi- tion from such a spectacle of squalid poverty and complicated vice, to the neat and cheer- ful, the virtuous and religious refuge, provid- ed for these children of sorrow, and, I am persuaded, if before he has given nothing, he will no longer continue "a debtor," to a class of his fellow creatures, possessing such strong claims upon his beneficence. Nay, I am so confident, that they who give, to such pur- poses, on mere general convictions, would find their interest vastly increased, by actu- ally entering the abode of want, that I may affirm, if they would go and "first look on this picture, and then on that," they would "open their hands wide," and, instead of dol- ing out their shillings, they would pour their pounds into the laps of the humane Managers of this fund.

It may well form, then, an anxious topic of inquiry, what must be the personal conse- quences of neglecting such appeals to the heart? Heaven has many ways of punishing those who turn deaf ears to its high behests. We know that the "liberal soul, deviseth li- beral things," and, in pursuance thereof, ex- pands all the noble feelings, and strengthens the elevated principles of our nature; and, we know it is the award of Heaven, that, "by liberal things, he shall be enlarged." The least that we can apprehend from an opposite line of conduct, is, that "the churlish soul, will be left to churlish things."—A moral torpor will come over his spirit, contracting his views, by sordid influences; till the most stirring ap- peal, that can be made, will not affect him—"the vile person, shall no more be called libe- ral, nor the churl said to be bountiful."—This is one of the sorest judgments of God, to be cursed by a selfish and stupid state of the affections! It does not come upon the heart, however, except, as the direct consequence of neglecting to follow the example of the Saviour, to "go about, doing good." Where- ever such neglect exists, it follows, as uni- formly, in the course of Divine Providence, as the breath of the charitable, is promoted, by his "setting apart something," statedly, for the poor, "out of the abundance where- with God hath blessed him." If one goes on the principle of waiting, till the wealthiest, and therefore, most modest and retiring ob- jects of charity, are driven to force them- selves on his attention, he will be likely, soon, to lose some of the efficacy, even of this pa- sive benevolence; if it can be so called; and to give very sparingly to those, who do not un- derstand the necessity of imploring his unwitting assistance, to shield one "lame" upon them! The force of habit, ere long, will enable such an one, to put away as "unfortunate," unfeel- ing, from his door, and finally to repel them, with rudeness and scorn! This I repeat is a sore moral judgment, from the most High! It is a judgment, under which, "the heart of flesh, is turned to stone!"

I need not add, that the charity of the as-

sociation, whose advocate I am, is not of this passive kind—They cheerfully bestow their time and their labour, and their contributions, upon their precious charges, and they seek out the worthy objects of compassion, while they look to the generous co-operation of the com- munity, to enhance the benefits of their ef- forts, fifty or an hundred fold. This chari- ty has the powerful recommendation, belong- ing to all similar enterprises that are conduct- ed on system, i. e. the greatest possible; eco- nomy. Incalculably more good is done, by concentrated efforts, than could possibly re- sult from individual operations. A given amount of money, will here do the greatest amount of good. And, the smallness of the expense, in the asylum, is striking, when contrasted, with the end to be accomplished, that I cannot forego the pleasure of setting it in this point of view—A child may be re- covered, from an impending evil fate, for the small sum of some sixty dollars! A sum, which many a private individual, would do well to spare, from habits of expense, which procure no good, if they are not, indeed, pro- ductive of harm. And who would grudge such a sacrifice, for this noble, this godlike purpose!

The word of God declares, "who, stoppeth his ear at the cry of the poor, he also shall cry himself, but shall not be heard!" Let no one trust, then, in a fancied impunity, for rejecting this appeal. Let none rely on the vain excuses that are made, for not extending more aid to the destitute. And above all, let no one "trust in uncertain riches." God says to such an one, "thou fool, this night thy soul may be required of thee." And in that dread hour, "when consolation turns the good man pale," oh! you will wish that the blessing of the poor, whom you might have "warmed with the fleece of your sheep," would go up to God in your behalf; and you will bitterly feel that you deserve no such al- so to soothe the pangs of a guilty heart! You also will cry; but you shall not be heard!

My respected auditors will think with me if I seem to press this point upon their notice. I have endeavoured to impress upon you the views that I entertain, as the advocate of the society. But on such an occasion, I cannot forget that I am "an ambassador of God." I cannot lose sight of those "voices that are upon me," to bear "testimony to the truth as it is in Jesus," and to extend the means of car- rying His blessed "Gospel to every creature." Our responsibilities to the orphans, in this view, are solemn and weighty as eternity! If their exposure to temptation and sin be such as I have described, the means that you shall far- ish to rescue a single one of their number, may be the means of "saving a soul from death!" And who can estimate the value of the immortal spirit, thus endangered, in the person of every one of these little wan- derers, who are only waiting for the addition- al bounty to be bestowed by you, to be "brought up out of the horrible pit and the miry clay, and to have songs of salvation sounding on their tongues!" I no longer speak, then, of the amiable interest that actuates the gentle almoners of these temporal blessings; but I speak of their deep concern for the human soul—a concern that was felt by the pious women who stood to the last around the cross of our Saviour, and who were seen the ear- liest at his sepulchre; a concern that has been most cherished by their sex in every succeed- ing age, accompanied with the highest degree of sensibility to that Divine compassion that spares and restores the fallen creature, at an infinite sacrifice! Oh, it is not only the feel- ing that animates the exertions of the good on the earth; it is the emotion, which, in a more exalted purity and perfection, fills the bosom of Angels, who "rejoice in the presence of God over one sinner that repenteth" say, it is an emanation from the Divine Love that brought the Son of God from the bosom of the Fa- ther, to taste the bitterness of death, that we "might have everlasting life!"

Would that I might find yet another argu- ment to sustain this claim, which, too feebly for its merits, I have attempted to plead. Per- haps one can be found in the ever appropri- ate precept of "Him who speak as never man spake"—"as ye would that men should do un- to you, do ye even so unto them, for this is the law, and the prophets." Perhaps some of those who hear me, are happy in the possession of children, who, like young and tender plants, are growing in the loveliness of innocence by their side. Start not at the suggestion of the possibility of your being taken away to the cold grave, and leaving them to the sym- pathies of a heartless world. I only ask you to suppose such a separation to have taken place, in order that you may feel how much you ought to do to others, when you consider what you would wish that they should do to you. Imagine yourselves (a thing, indeed, in the course of a year, or a month, not im- possible,) removed from your sweet offspring to the eternal world—Your children at first could not, of course, be sensible of the extent of their loss—But on coming to years of discretion; one of these little innocents would give utterance to her grief in language like the following—

"I heard them name my father's death,
His home and tomb alike the woe;
And early I was taught to weep
Beside my youthful mother's grave—
I wish I could recall one look—
But only one familiar tone—
If I had aught of memory,
I should not feel so all alone!"

"My mother, does thy gentle eye
Look from those distant stars on me?
Or, does the wind of evening, bear
A message to thy child from thee?
Dost thou pine for me, as I pine
Again a parent's love to share?
I often kneel beside thy grave,
And pray to be a sleeper there."

Who does not feel, who will not act, for such a child! Go, then, all ye who heed the example of the Saviour of mankind who have hung with delight over the manner in which He took up little children in His gra- cious arms, and blessed them; and who have received His promise, that "a cup of cold

water given to one of these little ones, shall not lose its reward;" go, and learn practically, that "blessed is he that considereth the poor."

The body of William Linstead, a respect- able citizen of Anne-Arundel county, was found in the Basin, near the City Block, on Tuesday morning last, and a coroner's in- quest was held over it by James B. Stansbur- ry, Esq. the verdict of which was "death by drowning." We are induced thus to allude to the verdict from the circumstance that on the night the deceased was missed, cries of murder were heard on the Falls Avenue, and the inquiries of his friends resulted in the conviction that he had been first robbed and then murdered. It appears, however, that these summes were without any foundation, for, on a minute examination of the body, no mark of violence was discovered, and his watch was in his pocket. There is every rea- son to believe, therefore, that the deceased was accidentally drowned. *Balt. American.*

OBITUARY.
DIED, in this city, on Sunday morning, last, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. SARAH BURTON, for many years a member of the Methodist Church.
—At Ellicott's Mills, on the 9th inst. GEORGE ELLICOTT, in the 73d year of his age.

NOTICE TO HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas Woodward, late of Washington county, District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the voucher, to the sub- scriber, at or before the 15th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of April 1832.
THOMAS W. MARRIOTT, Adm'r,
of Thomas Woodward.

CLARK'S OFFICE.
Baltimore, April 16.
The following are the drawn Nos. of the Maryland State Lottery No. 2, for 1832, drawn on Saturday last—1, 20, 19, 36, 29, 33, 13, 45.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY
NO. 3, FOR 1832.
Will be drawn in Baltimore on Satur- day, the 28th of April next, by a combination of 60 numbers and 9 drawn ballots.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	\$12,000	is	\$12,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	1,270		1,270
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
10	500		5,000
20	200		4,000
40	100		4,000
31	50		2,550
51	50		1,550
102	20		2,050
102	15		1,550
1530	8		12,240
11475	4		45,900

Whole Tickets 84; Halves 82; Quarters 81.
For the sake of a splendid collection of Nos. apply at
CLARK'S,
N. W. corner of Calvert and Market, N. W. corner of Gay and Market, and N. E. cor- ner of Charles and Market streets—Where prizes have been sold amounting to millions of dollars.
April 9.

IN CHANCERY,
10th April, 1832.
Andrew Aldridge, Benjamin D. Higdon, Francis M. Alricks, and Benjamin Harrison.
vs.
Joseph N. Burch, James Irwin, and Wil- liam L. Hodgson.

THE object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a decree for the execution of the trusts of a deed from Joseph N. Burch to William L. Hodgson, in trust, to secure cer- tain debts due from Joseph N. Burch to James Irwin, or for the sale of the property men- tioned in said deed, the proceeds of sale to be applied to the payment of the debt due to Irwin's claim, and the balance, if any, to the satisfac- tion of the complainants' judgments, according to their respective priorities.
The bill states; that the complainants, Ald- ridge, Higdon and Alricks, at April Term, 1831, of Prince George's County Court, recov- ered two several judgments against the said Joseph N. Burch, one for the sum of three thousand dollars, current money damages; to be released on payment of one thousand dol- lars, and twenty-three dollars, and ninety-five cents, with interest on two hundred and four dollars and thirteen cents, from the fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and twenty- nine, at five hundred and sixty three dollars and forty three cents from the ninth day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and on two hundred and fifty six dollars and forty cents from the thirtieth day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and twelve dollars and forty-eight and a third cents cost, and the other for five hundred dollars current money damages, to be released on payment of two hundred and fifty nine dollars and fifteen cents, with interest from the thirtieth day of

March eighteen hundred and thirty, and seven dollars and thirteen and a third cents, as part of which judgment has been paid to the said complainants. That at the aforesaid term of said court, the complainant Harrison, who re- covered a judgment against the said Joseph N. Burch, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars current money damages, to be released on pay- ment of seven hundred and ninety-three dol- lars and sixty cents, with interest from the six- teenth day of July eighteen hundred and thirty, and seven dollars and thirteen and a third cents costs, no part of which has been paid to him. The bill further states; that the said Joseph N. Burch, being indebted to the said James Irwin in the sum of eight hundred and forty- three dollars by bond bearing date the fourth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty, and being liable to the said James Irwin on account of certain promissory notes endorsed by and loaned by the said James Irwin, and discount- ed at the Bank of Alexandria for the use and benefit of the said Joseph N. Burch, and being further liable to the said James Irwin on account of his endorsements and acceptances of certain notes, bills and drafts, drawn by a cer- tain James A. Waters on him, which endorse- ments and acceptances were made and execut- ed at the request and upon the guarantee of the said Joseph N. Burch, the said liabilities amounting to the sum of nine thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars, or thereabout, did by his Indenture of three parts, bearing date the fifth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty, between the said Joseph N. Burch of the first part, William L. Hodgson, of the town of Alexandria, of the second part, and James Irwin of the said town, of the other part, for the purpose of securing the said debt, and to provide a fund for the payment of the aforesaid bill, notes and drafts, conveying cer- tain lands lying in Prince-George's county, and a large number of negroes, particularly described in said deed, to the said William L. Hodgson, and his heirs and assigns forever, upon the following trusts, to wit:—To permit the said Joseph N. Burch to retain possession of the said lands and slaves, and to receive the rents, issues, profits, and without account until the sale become necessary under the terms of said deed, but if the said Joseph N. Burch should at any time after the date of said deed, when required, make default in payment of said bond, with the interest due thereon, or any part thereof, or should at any time, when required, make default in the payment of the said notes, or any thereof, or any notes, obligation or obligations, substituted there- for, or any thereof, or any discount, interest, costs or charges which may accrue thereon, or any interest which may be required on the same, or any thereof, at any time when requir- ed by the said James Irwin, or his representatives, fail to pay to him or them, the full amount of any land or advance of money by him or them for or on account of the payment of the said notes, bills, drafts or obligations, or any thereof, then the said William L. Hodg- son, or his heirs, shall on the request of the said James Irwin or his executors, administrators or assigns, proceed to sell the said slaves and the said and at public auction, on the pre- mises, for cash, or on credit, as parties con- cerned may direct, and after defraying all costs and charges attending the sale, shall out of the money thence to arise, pay to the said James Irwin, or his representatives, the full amount of any and all advances of money which he or they may have made on account of or toward paying any of the bills, drafts, notes or obligations, therein specified, or if any renewals thereof, with interest thereon, and shall then proceed to take up, pay and sat- isfy, the said bond, and all interest due there- on, and all and every of said notes, bills, drafts or obligations, which may be then due, and the residue as they may become due, and the balance, if any remain, pay to the said Joseph N. Burch, his heirs or assigns, which said deed contains a proviso that the same shall be void if the said Joseph N. Burch shall, before a sale actually made, refund to the said James Irwin all advances made by him, and pay and satisfy the said bond, bills, notes, drafts and obligations, which may be then due, together with all discount, interests, costs and charges, which may have accrued thereon, and also all costs and charges which may have accrued under said deed.

The bill further states, that said deed operates by way of mortgage, and that the sums thereby due and secured, and payable on de- mand—that the complainants are entitled to a decree for a sale of the property therein men- tioned, the proceeds to be applied to the satis- faction of the claims of the said James Irwin, and the balance in discharge of the aforesaid judgment, according to their respective prior- ity—that the said property if properly ap- plied, will be amply sufficient to properly ac- quit the said James Irwin's claims, and the com- plainants several judgments. The bill further states, that the whole or a greater part of the money due to the said James Irwin, or for which he is responsible for the said Joseph N. Burch, has been paid, and that a very small part thereof, if any, is now due—that the bal- ance due on account of said deed, if any, is suffered to remain unsatisfied for the purpose of protecting the property from the executions of said Burch's creditors, and particularly against the complainants' executions.

The bill also states, that the said William L. Hodgson, and James Irwin, reside in the town of Alexandria, in the District of Colum- bia, without the jurisdiction of this court. It is thereupon, this tenth day of April 1832, adjudged and ordered, that the com- plainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, once in each of three successive weeks, before the tenth day of May next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed, on the 20th August next.

Test.
RAMSAY WATERS,
April 19. Reg. Cor. Can.

E. DUBOIS
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.)
MOBE LUCK.
Sold Combs. Nos. 3 13 45 Prize of \$500 in Class No. 2, 1st Double Class No. 1 in which was sold Combs. No. 43 48 50 Prize of \$250 besides several small Prizes in both classes.
Look to No. Three for more Luck.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 3, FOR 1832.
To be drawn at Baltimore,
On Saturday the 28th April, 1832.
Sixty number Lottery—nine drawn Ballots.

SCHEME:

4 prize of	\$12,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	1,270
5 prizes of	1,000
5 prizes of	500
10 prizes of	300
20 prizes of	200
41 prizes of	100
51 prizes of	50
51 prizes of	30
102 prizes of	20
102 prizes of	15
1,530 prizes of	8
11,475 prizes of	4

Tickets 84—Halves 2—Quarters 1.
Tickets and Shares for Sale At
E. DUBOIS
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
April 19.

NOTICE TO HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Lydia Bartling, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the voucher thereof to the sub- scribers, at or before the 10th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 8th day of March 1832.
ROBERT TIPPETT, Adm'r,
WILLIAM ALLSTON, }
March 22. 4w

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned ha- ving a right, or in any way employing my Boy SOLOMON, without a written permission from me.
March 22. J. GREEN.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Richard Iglehart and Wil- liam L. Hammond, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of John S. Mathews, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: A House and Lot in Main street, near James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, also all that tract of land lying and being in the fourth Election district called Champion For- rest, containing three hundred acres of land more or less. And I hereby give notice, that on Wednesday the 2d day of May next, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, I shall offer to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid.
BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT
April 12. Sheriff

LAND FOR RENT OR SALE.
I WILL sell a Farm containing about two hundred and seventy acres on accommodat- ing terms, or I will rent it for the balance of the present year. Persons disposing to rent or purchase, will call upon the subscriber or Mr. George Wells of Annapolis.
JOHN S. SELLMAN
March 22.

South River Bridge Company.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for Nine Directors, to manage the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the hotel of Wil- liamson & Swann in Annapolis on MONDAY the 7th day of May next at 9 o'clock P. M.
W. H. FRANKLIN Treasurer
April 12.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.
The Steam Boat MA- RYLAND, will com- mence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven Land- Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and con- tinue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.
Passage to Castle Haven or Easton, \$2.00 to Annapolis \$1.
N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners or owners.
LEML G. TAYLOR, Cap.
March 22.