

From the Albany Daily Advertiser. In tone, style and sentiment, the following lines are indeed of rare and surpassing beauty.

Think not beloved, time can break The spell around us cast; Or absence from my bosom take The memory of the past.

THE HOLY CHILD.

From Blackwood's Magazine. There is a charm in the sudden and total disappearance even of the grassy green.

LAND FOR LEASE OR SALE.

I WILL sell a farm containing about two hundred and seventy acres on Accommodating-terrace, or I will rent it for the balance of the present year.

March 22.

G. I. GRAMMER, JR.

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

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to his friends and the public, that he will write and execute DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE, MANUMISMENT INDENTURES, and make out INSOLVENT PAPERS, &c.

at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON. The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven), and Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock.

Passage to Castle Haven or Easton 83 50; to Annapolis 81. N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

LEML G. TAYLOR, Capt.

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 CASSIMERE 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 reasonable style, for cash, or to punctual measures.

Sep. 29. 1851.

TORRENT.

THE BREK 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.

PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK.

MAJOR JONES' Sloop leaves Annapolis for Broad Creek, on Monday and Friday, at 7 o'clock. A. M. There 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. Return, will leave Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, arrive at Broad Creek in time for dinner; at Annapolis, by 5 o'clock, P. M. same evening.

Fare from Annapolis to Broad Creek \$1.50, from Broad Creek to Queen's-town .75, from Broad Creek to Easton .75.

For passage apply at the Bar of Williams-on and Swan's Hotel. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

PERRY ROBINSON.

Feb. 16.

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 so 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 the market. Any communication in writing, will be promptly attended to. We can act at all times as found at Williams's Hotel, Annapolis.

EDG & WILLIAMS.

December 18, 1851.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at public sale, at James Hunter's Tavern, in Annapolis, on Saturday the 26th day of May, inst., at 12 o'clock, M. all that

PARCELS OF LAND.

in Anne Arundel county, which was heretofore sold by Frederick Dorsey, to Henry Vanbill, lately deceased, consisting of part of the addition to Stony Thicket, part of Calcutta Chauce and Stony Thicket, and containing

176 1-8 ACRES

of Land, more or less. This parcel of Land constituted the dwelling plantation of Henry Vanbill at the time of his death. It lies near the public road from Annapolis to Merrill's Tavern, and about four miles from the latter place. Persons disposed to purchase are requested to view the premises. The sale will be made for ready money to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the court.

MRS. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court, April 18th 1852.

ON application by petition of Aaron Hawkins and Mary Hawkins, Executors of Joshua Hawkins, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they 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.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Willis, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscribers of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Joshua Hawkins, 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 subscribers, at or before the 18th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 18th day of April 1852.

AARON HAWKINS, & MARY HAWKINS, Exrs.

April 26. 6w\*

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court, April 18th, 1852.

ON application by petition of Elizabeth Collinson, Administratrix of William Collinson, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that she 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 published in the city of Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Willis, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Collinson, 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 18th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of April 1852.

ELIZABETH COLLINSON, Adm'r.

April 26.

BY-LAW.

FIXING the line of Church st. between the corner of Market space and Church street, and the lane between the property of J. Hughes and P. C. Hyde, on Church street.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis and the authority of the same, that the line of the public street between Joseph Sands' brick house at the corner of Market space and Church street, and the lane running between J. Hughes and P. C. Hyde's property, shall hereafter be, and forever remain, a straight line between the south east corner of the brick house about to be erected by Frederick C. Hyde, at the corner of the lane afore said, and the south east corner of the Market space and Church street, and that the said line be hereafter observed accordingly.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

May 10, 2.

A BY-LAW.

TO provide for a new assessment of the real and personal property in the City of Annapolis and the precincts thereof.

Be it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authorities of the same, that James Iglehart, James Allison and George McNeil, be, and they are hereby appointed assessors, to assess and value the real and personal property in this city and the precincts thereof.

And be it further established and ordained, by the aforesaid authorities, that the said assessors shall, in all cases, proceed and be governed by the provisions of the by-law passed April 15, 1849, entitled, "A by-law imposing a tax on the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis and the precincts thereof, and to assess and value the same."

And be it further established and ordained, by the aforesaid authorities, that if any person or persons shall offend against the provisions of the by-law aforesaid, such person or persons shall be subject to the fines and penalties therein directed.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

May 10. 2

manufacturers, might be more rapidly encouraged. It is believed, however, that by the scale of duties in the bill, the advancement and prosperity of each will be certainly attained; and if it is for those interested to consider, whether it be not wiser and more patriotic to be content with a certain and permanent, though more gradual, process, than by contending for extreme protection to endanger their own interest, and ultimately to disturb the harmony of the Union.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

LOUIS McLANE, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. Speaker, of the House of Representatives.

BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.

If a man was employed to count the National Debt, supposing he reckoned 100 pieces every minute, for twelve hours a day, it would take him thirty years to count it in sovereigns; 600 years to count it in silver; and 1,440 years to count it in half pence.

In shillings placed in a line, it would reach ten times round the earth, or once to the moon (240,000 miles). Its weight in gold is 5,625 tons; in copper 21,400,000 tons. It would take 100 barges to carry it in silver, or 182,000 barges to carry it in copper; these would reach 500 miles placed close to one another. To carry it in copper, it would take upwards of 21,000,000 of carts, each one ton; to carry it in silver, nearly 90,000 carts; to carry it in gold, 5,625 carts.

[Entertaining Press.

IN CHANCERY,

8th May, 1852.

Thomas H. Lockett

Benjamin Shrive Junior, and Mary Elizabeth his wife, Stephen White, and Ann his wife, heirs at law of Daniel Trundle and others.

THE object of the bill of revivor in this case is to revive the proceedings in a suit in this court which have abated by the death of Daniel Trundle.

The bill states, that on the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and twenty five, the complainants original bill against Otto H. W. Lockett, Valentine P. Lockett, Samuel Clapham and Daniel Trundle, claiming two legacies of one hundred pounds current money, of the commonwealth of Virginia, each charged on certain land devised by the will of his father to the defendants, Otto H. W. Lockett and Valentine P. Lockett, who said the said lands to Samuel Clapham, who sold the same to Daniel Trundle—that said Clapham and Trundle had full notice of the complainants lien on said lands, and praying a sale of said lands to satisfy said legacies, unless the defendants, or some of them, should pay the same with interest, as should be decreed by this court.

The bill further states, that the said Samuel having died, the complainant filed his amended bill, supplemental bill, and bill of revivor, on the 26th day of February 1829, against the said Otto H. W. Lockett, Valentine P. Lockett, Daniel Trundle, Elizabeth Clapham, James B. Murray, Elijah Thompson, Peter Augustus Jay, and Blizz Ratcliff, setting forth the substance of the original bill and the proceedings thereon, stating that the said Daniel Trundle had purchased one parcel of the said land called Reserve on Discard, instead of the lands devised by the said will as stated in the original bill—that the defendants Eliza Thompson, Peter Augustus Jay, and Eliza Ratcliff, had purchased the residue of said lands from the defendant, James B. Murray, to whom the land had been conveyed by the said James C. Clapham—that the said Murray, Thompson, Jay and Ratcliff, had notice of the complainants lien at the times of their respective purchases and conveyances—that Elizabeth Clapham was the widow and heir at law of said Samuel Clapham, and praying that the said suit might be revived against the said Elizabeth Clapham as the heir of said Samuel, and that if it should appear that the interest of the said Samuel Clapham had been transferred by the aforesaid deed, and was vested in the said Eliza Thompson, Peter Augustus Jay, and Eliza Ratcliff, that the said land should be sold to satisfy the complainant, their heirs, or some of them, should pay the same, with interest, as decreed by this court. The bill of revivor also states, that the defendants, Otto H. W. Lockett, Valentine P. Lockett, Elizabeth Clapham, James B. Murray, Eliza Thompson, Peter Augustus Jay, and Eliza Ratcliff, failing to appear according to the course of publication, an order was passed on the 9th day of October 1829, to take the original bill pro confesso against the said Lockett, and to take the other bill pro confesso against the defendants Lockett, Elizabeth Clapham, Eliza Thompson, Peter Augustus Jay, Eliza Ratcliff, and James B. Murray—that a general replication had been filed to the answer of Daniel Trundle, and commissions to take testimony issued to Zadock Magruder of Montgomery county, and William A. Powell of Leesburg Virginia—that before any other proceedings were had, the said Daniel Trundle died, leaving Mary Elizabeth the wife of Benjamin Shrive, Junior, of Loudon county Virginia, and Ann the wife Stephen White, of Montgomery county, Maryland, his heirs at law.

It is thereupon, this 8th day of May, 1852, ordered, That the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 8th day of June next, give notice to the absent defendants, of the substance and object of this bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by a solicitor, before the 8th day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

Drop copy. Test.

RANSBY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

May 10. 2

all parties interested—the producer, manufacturer, importer, consumer—would derive from timely notice of any important changes in the rates of duty; is a consideration which also, ought not to be overlooked.

For the objects mainly intended to be provided for, an annual revenue of \$19,000,000 is estimated to be necessary. Of this amount, until Congress shall otherwise determine, the sum of \$3,000,000 may be estimated to be received from the public lands. Should Congress hereafter determine to disburse with this source of revenue, any deficiency thereby occasioned may readily be raised by a small augmentation of the duties proposed by the bill upon the class of articles which are taxed solely for the purposes of revenue, or may be distributed among the whole.

The remaining \$16,000,000 it is proposed to raise exclusively from duties on imports, in the manner particularly provided for in the bill. It is estimated that, by this mode, the whole annual revenue from customs, calculated upon the importations of the year ending on the 30th September, 1830, after deducting re-exports, will be reduced more than \$10,000,000, and, upon that portion of them commonly called protected articles, more than \$3,000,000; and, also, that the rate of the whole duty from customs, calculated upon the cost of the imported merchandise in the same year, even in the bill, will be reduced from about forty per cent to about twenty per cent.

The difference, however, between the rate of duties since 1830, and that under the bill, will not be quite so great, owing to the reductions already made in the duties on tea, coffee, molasses and salt.

A great number of articles of the first necessity, on partaking of the character of raw materials, have been relieved from duty altogether, and on many of the necessities of life, and those principally consumed by the poorer classes, a duty almost nominal has been imposed.

An opinion has been heretofore expressed by the undersigned, in favour of a prospective and gradual reduction of the existing duty on articles embraced by the protective system; but it has been departed from in the bill, in deference to respectable opinions, from a different quarter, to what is understood to be the wish of the manufacturers themselves, who prefer a system permanent in its character to one liable to change.

It has not been supposed practicable to offer any reasonable scheme of compromise, and for the adjustment of existing differences, which should not avoid the incongruity in the act of 1838, from the extravagant duty on the raw materials, and the well founded objections to the system of minimums.

It is believed that the producer of the raw material, and especially the grower of wool, will receive an ample indemnity for the concession now required, in the constancy and steadiness of the market, which the sure and permanent success of the manufacturing establishments will not fail to afford for its commodity, and in the cheapening of his general supplies. Independently of these considerations, however, it will appear by the statement accompanying the bill that by the duty imposed by the bill on raw wool, a price not less than 40 cents a pound is secured to the domestic producer of that article.

Other statements showing the operations of other parts of the bill, will be prepared and transmitted, as they may be found necessary.

The system of minimums is regarded as imposing an unnecessary and extravagant rate of duty, and as encouraging the commission of frauds difficult, if not impossible, to prevent. It is believed that the effect, already has been to exclude the fair American importer, in a great degree, from the trade, and to leave it in the hands of others less scrupulous as to the restraints imposed by the laws.

The most plausible ground on which this system can be defended, is the security it affords to the manufacturer against the superior capital of his foreign rival, and the occasional excessive influx of the foreign merchandise. But an ad valorem duty of sufficient amount upon the actual value of the goods fairly ascertained under the guards in the bill, may accomplish the same object not less effectually. From information derived principally from the statements of eminent manufacturers, a duty of 10 per cent on the manufactured article, beyond that on the raw material, world, of itself, equalize the cost of the domestic and foreign article, and afford a sufficient protection to the manufacturer against foreign competition in the ordinary course of trade. If, by the reduced rate of duty on the raw materials, and the low rate of duty on all other articles of general consumption, the American manufacturer may, as is believed, bring his merchandise into market upon terms of equality with cost with the foreigner, it is not doubted that the ad valorem duty proposed by the bill, with cash payments, and a duty on sales at auction, will be fully adequate to guard against the superiority of foreign capital, and the fluctuations of trade. It is a rate of profit in ordinary times not enjoyed by any other branch of industry not necessarily exposed to great risk and vicissitudes.

The imposition of a revenue duty merely on course would not raise in the United States, and on the coarse denomination of cloths, is believed to be a concession due to the south, and to the south western portions of the Union, and which may be made without serious detriment to the manufacturer.

Without some concession of present advantages from all interests, any scheme of adjustment must be considered as hopeless.

The bill now submitted proposes to raise the revenue, with as little inconvenience as possible, to all parts of the Union; it designs to leave all the great national interests adequately protected, while it lessens the duty on raw materials and articles of necessity. Greater protection might be given, and the growth, both of the raw

(Continued from first page.)

gestions, he is well aware of the delicacy and responsibility of the task he has been intrusted to perform; he is profoundly sensible, however, of the importance of the crisis which has induced the demands; and he has entire confidence in the liberal patriotism with which every honest effort, for the adjustment of its acknowledged difficulties, will be received.

If the raising the proper amount of revenue were the only object, or could alone guide these suggestions, the task would be comparatively easy; but the crisis presents a different and far more complicate subject.—The impost system of the United States has been, for many years, incidentally, but so intimately connected with the growth and protection of American capital and labour, as to have raised up great national interests, indispensable to the prosperity of the country, and which cannot be lost sight of in any new adjustment of the system. How far other interests, in different portions of the Union, can be satisfied in the system now to be framed, without injury to those important interests, is the question which makes a compliance with the direction of the house, a labour of great delicacy, and of still greater difficulty.

In the circumstances which at present require a general reduction of the revenue, it is not believed practicable to preserve, for any length of time, the degree of protection heretofore accorded to those interests which have grown up under the past legislation. The state of public feeling throughout an important portion of the country, which, with greater or less intensity, calls for a revision of the existing tariff, is not to be dismissed. Both patriotism and wisdom dictate that this sentiment should be respected, and, as far as may be compatible with the common weal, that it be satisfied, not from any unworthy motive, but under that obligation of duty which requires that all be regulated with an equal eye; that all be borne upon with an equal hand; and, under that no less solemn obligation, to preserve, by any reasonable concessions, our inalienable Union.

Fully impressed with these considerations, and in the belief that, by their resolutions, the house has required suggestions for a general reduction of duties on the articles common to all, the undersigned, in the discharge of his duty, has felt it to be his duty to deal with the subject in that spirit, and has now the honour to submit the result of his investigation and reflection in the form of a bill accompanying this letter.

He does not intend it so much for a perfect scheme, as to embody those suggestions which he has been called upon to make, in a definite and intelligible shape; and, while looking to the patriotic object of the resolution, which has also guided his own judgment, he cheerfully assumes the responsibility of the scheme now presented; he will receive no less gratification if that object is better attained by any other plan, which wiser counsels may devise.

The basis of the bill now submitted, is a total repeal of the act of the 19th May, 1828 from and after the third of March, 1833, and a limitation of the revenue afterwards to be raised, and a new system of duties to be levied on the expenditures of the Government, and such other necessary expenditures as the exigency of the public service may require, and Congress, in its wisdom, may authorize.

The estimate, which was presented in the late annual report from this department, of the amount to be received into the Treasury, from customs, in the year 1832, was founded chiefly upon the importations of the year 1831; and, as the receipts from that source will not be greater than may be safely relied on for the payment of the public debt within the time proposed, the duties cannot be materially, if at all, reduced consistently with that object, earlier than the period indicated.

If the duties be reduced, as proposed in the bill to take effect in March, 1833, the amount which, according to the principles adopted in forming the estimates for 1832, may be estimated as the receipts from the customs in 1833, will be about \$18,000,000, which sum, after providing for the payment of the debt in that year, would leave, for all other objects, \$15,500,000.

Should the public expenditure amount to \$15,000,000, after the payment of the debt in 1833, there would be a surplus in that year of only \$3,500,000.

No allowance, however, is made in this estimate for the effects of a diminished importation, or an unusual re-exportation of those articles which may be included in the reduced tariff, and might not be necessary for the consumption of the country before the reduced tariff should go into operation. Yet, however equally a prospective reduction may enable the importer to adjust the supply to the demand, it is believed that a considerable reduction should be made for these contingencies. It is doubtful whether they would leave any surplus, but if any, a small one. And, in carrying into effect a great change like this, it would be imprudent to incur the risk of a scanty or defective revenue, merely to avoid the chance of a small surplus.

If a reduction of \$10,000,000 or upwards, should be made to go into operation immediately, it would affect not only the future revenue, but that which has already accrued, and which forms the chief basis of the receipts into the treasury, during the present year. Whatever amount, receivable from the customs in this year, may be now in bond, it cannot be doubted, that before these bonds became due, a re-exportation would take place of all such articles as should be included in the reduced tariff, and be in a situation to enable them to re-appear. Such articles could not enter into competition with those imported under the reduced tariff, and would necessarily be re-exported.

In regard to the proper time for the reduction to go into operation, the advantage which