breaking lances with the United facturing popula- put every thing —*Salem Land-*

e 24th, 1835.

-I have now been ned and wicked s most interest- the Statuary and vre—the Garden aise—the King's pital—the Palace ume—the Garden

but I must say, more than rea- e public buildings variety of its cu- rt, fill me with as- for example, in the en hundred feet in etely covered on enty feet, with the I spent two or ay, and came out the multitude and ures. I intend to away with me a what I see.

ls here ask me how t I see more to ad- efore in my life. ries of the fine arts, izens and strangers and so cheap—such every department of nt coins and me- ts of the world— —such churches— xcite not only your nment. nd, such wide spread try—such an awful —such naked statues t public places of re- s in a thousand shop l and unblushing li- disregard, by thou- , of all the most ten- n society—these are nudder and weep and

Paris for many years, e state of things is that it is not so bad. nt and some piety. e increasing in num- —There are six or where the truth is with much earnest- mber of those who solations of the place that this great and erted; but when will th men it is impossi- s are possible. ct of my taking this ou will rejoice with to God for his good- yage was twenty-five out I presume it was . I have been gain- nd am now better than thin the last three or pe, that by the month to be again at my ume my labours with rgy. My design was, a, and I do not entire- out as I can find no Switzerland soon en- st probable that I shall o Brussels, and thence nd, about which, if we have a great deal to

IGN.

I EUROPE.

havre, Capt. Depeyster, n has received Havre August 15th, and Paris h, containing London he 13th. nnced by the Court of urgents, Aug. 13th. he Assizes passed the the 14th by a vote of ind that the bill impos- e press, had been defi-

One of the reasons on on the Press of France t of the great body of distinct proof, however, epublican Press has no ay therefore with safe- niversally condemned, against it universally e much road nor much act heard, that the cir- can Journals are very y declining. But for ns to which they have uld have been wholly f they had not changed eir violence, it is clear, l attachment to repose, o readers. The malice in fact made them of em alive. As long as exposed to its attacks, r its equals in the eyes

d, almost unpurchased e Republican Journals a drunken man fallen hom nobody will help g; and while they are ernment fall upon them,

beats them, manacles them, and swears that they shall never get up any more. If the Government wished to enlist the active sympathies of the French in favour of the Republican press, and wished to place itself completely in the wrong, it could not do better than to unhandle and beat those who are already weak and down. To attack the fallen is cowardly, and unmanly men side with the oppressed. The faults of the Republican press, though now so acutely perceived, will soon be forgotten in the sense of injury arising from the general restrictions, and when indignation has gathered, on some occasion, to a head against the Government, the press will be forcibly liberated, and will strike a deadly blow at the Orleanist dynasty. We wish we to the Government of Louis Philip, but we look upon its present proceedings as cowardly, oppressive and impolitic, and as calculated to effect nothing so certain as its own final ruin.—*London Courier.*

Paris, Aug. 13.—Marshal Soult is said have come to Paris at the express desire of the King. This circumstance, added to the frequency of the audiences he has had of his Majesty since his return, has given rise to a rumour that he is about to enter the Ministry, and the Marshal Maison will resume his Embassy at St. Petersburgh.

Though the first division of the Legion Foreigners did not sail from Algiers till the 1 inst. its arrival at Majorca has been already announced at Barcelona.

The Government has decided to send a reinforcement of cavalry to Algiers. Orders have been dispatched to several regiments for each of them to furnish a detachment of 20 men.

Address of the Americans in Paris to the King

The following is the Address presented to the King by the numerous deputation from the Americans in Paris, on Sunday last:

"SIRE,—The undersigned citizens of the United States, participating in the common joy which is felt at the providential escape of your Majesty from the murderous attempt lately made upon your life, beg leave to offer to your Majesty, and to the royal family, as well as to the French nation, their sincere congratulations. In doing this, they cannot withhold the expression of their abhorrence of the deep depravity in which that attempt originated, nor of the cordial sympathy with the friends and relatives of those who unhappily fell victims to it. They beg leave, at the same time, to express the earnest wishes for the happy prolongation of your Majesty's life, and for the continued and lasting prosperity of the French nation."

His Majesty replied in these terms:

"Gentlemen,—I am much gratified by the congratulations of the Americans now resident in Paris. I wish, gentlemen, I could express to you satisfaction how highly I appreciate your sentiments on the late horrid attempt: but you will understand the feelings of my heart better than I can express them to you. Gentlemen, I admire your country, and I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the many acts of kindness extended to me when the stormy vicissitudes of my younger days drove me to seek an asylum in America; and I wish you may individually convey to your fellow citizens the feelings with which I receive you, and the assurances of my grateful recollection of the hospitality I have enjoyed among you during my residence in the United States, as well as the expression of my sincere and hearty good wishes for the welfare and prosperity of your nation."

This reply, not less gratifying to the body to whom it was addressed than honourable to the generous recollections of the royal speaker, was delivered by his majesty with a tone of cordial kindness and feeling, which was felt by every individual present. The deputation then took its leave.

JUDGMENT OF THE PEERS.

In the case of the Prisoners Implicated in the Disturbances of April, 1834.

The court of Peers assembled on the 12th to pronounce sentence on the Lyonese prisoners implicated in the insurrection of April, 1834. Seven of the prisoners have been condemned to transportation for life; 2 to 20 years imprisonment; and the remainder to various terms of imprisonment, such as one, three, five, seven, ten, and fifteen years. Nine of the prisoners have been acquitted.

The whole of the accused parties belonged to the Lyons divisions have thus been disposed of, with the exception, however, of the *contumaces*, with regard to whom the procureur general presented a requisitory, on which the peers retired to deliberate. Immediately after judgment had been pronounced, the chief registrar of the court proceeded to the prison of the Luxembourg, and signified their sentences to the prisoners detained there. He then went to the prison of Ste. Pelagie, and executed the same office with regard to nineteen prisoners who were not in court during the latter part of the proceedings.

RIOT AT BERLIN.—Serious riots occurred in the Prussian capital on the 3d August, and were repeated on the 15th.

The riots do not appear to have been connected with political questions.

SPAIN.

BORDEAUX, Aug. 11.—It is confidently asserted that, in consequence of the mission of the English Consul, Don Carlos has given orders to all his battalions not to violate the treaty made with Lord Elliot, but to exercise the great humanity towards the prisoners." Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated July 29:—On the 24th there was a violent disturbance at Alicante, the populace shouting—*The Constitution for ever! Down with the Monument of Ferdinand!* According to information obtained from the office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Pope is negotiating with our Government for acknowledging Isabella II as legitimate Queen of Spain. If Don Carlos loses this support, upon what can he rely? While his Holiness thus abandons Don Carlos to Providence, the Infante Don

having openly joined him, and thus lost the fined domain in Spain. He has had the extreme folly of acknowledging Don Carlos as King of Spain, forgetting, no doubt, that this act of rebellion against the lawful government will be followed by the confiscation of the Grand Priory of St. John, which forms almost the entirety of his rich apanage."

Paris, August 14.—According to accounts from Murcia, in the night of the 30th ult., rose and demanded that the authorities should set at liberty the men belonging to the mobilised company of the Fabra Guards, who, it is said, were confined for having disobeyed in Lorca, where the company was on duty. They were released. On the following day, further symptoms of disorder were apparent, and apprehensions were entertained of an attack upon the Convents. The Magistrates assembled, and among other measures they called out the Urban Militia, who remained under arms all night on the public square of the Arsenal, as well as the Magistrates themselves. The rioters advanced with the intention, but were checked by the sight of the armed force, and it was hoped that there would be no disturbance.

At day break, however, the Convents of St. Dominic, of the Trinity, of Mercy, and of St. Francis, suddenly appeared on fire, and the flames raged with such violence, that the Convent of Mercy alone was saved. One hundred perished, the rest having taken flight on the first breaking out of the disorders in the town. On the 1st inst. an inventory was taken of all the effects found in the Convents of the town, for they were abandoned. According to further letters, the Convent of the Minimes of Alcantarilla was reduced to ashes on the 1st. It is also stated, but not with any degree of certainty, that the Convent of St. Catharine of the Mount has suffered the same fate. The authorities have taken all necessary measures for preventing a recurrence of similar disorders.

RUSSIA.

A serious conspiracy against the emperor is said to have been discovered; the design was to assassinate him at the grand review at Kalisch. The conspirators are stated as Frenchmen, Poles, and Italians—and 58 in number. In consequence of this discovery, severe precautionary measures had been taken particularly against foreigners travelling toward Kalisch, & generally through the empire.

TURKEY.

Often information was received at Constantinople on the 19th of July of the garrison of Scutari surrendering the fortress into the hands of the insurgents,—Hussein Bey the chief leader of the rebels, ordered the garrison, it is said to be put to the sword, after having first put to death every Albanian who had entered the Pacha's service. Hussein Pacha was thrown into a dungeon, and his harem abandoned to the brutality of an enraged soldiery. Repeated attempts were made by the Seraskier Valessy to march to his relief; but the resistance his troops met with at Mirdit Bogaz obliged him to give up the undertaking.

The Albanian troops under Hussein Pacha refused to act against their countrymen. The intelligence created great dismay in Constantinople, where the most active measures were in progress to suppress the rebellion. The army of the Sultan, is, however so ill organised, so disaffected, and so badly commanded, that success is by no means certain.

RIOT AT BERLIN.

Serious riots occurred in the Prussian capital on the 3d August, and were repeated on the 15th. The annexed account of the disturbance on the 3d is copied from the Hanover Gazette;

"The troops arrived and showed a disposition to act with violence. The dragoons and lancers made a charge upon the people, who retired into the wood called the Thiergarten, where the cavalry impudently followed them cutting down all they could reach. The right of inoffensive women and children thrown down and wounded, irritated the populace, who assailed the cavalry with showers of stones gathered from the road, and the contest became very obstinate. The crowd, passing through the Brandebourg gate in the town, took up a station in the Avenue of Linden Trees, tearing up the benches and fences round the trees converting the fragments into weapons, breaking the lamps and committing other excesses. The cavalry and infantry continued to charge, and a great many persons were wounded, some say as many as 400; besides several killed. Several officers are reported to have been torn from their horses and massacred by the people in their fury. Several gendarmes are also said to have lost their lives. The crowd having forced its way farther into the town, continued breaking the lamps and the windows, and threatening the guards at their post, who not being in sufficient force, suffered these depredations to be committed without opposition.

The main guard at length made its appearance as the rioters were surrounding the Palace of the Princess of Liegnitz (the King's wife), and were breaking the windows. Being charged again by both cavalry and infantry, they became so desperately enraged that they resolved to pull down the monument of Blucher. They were, however, prevented from doing this, and contented themselves with venting their rage on the house adjoining, inhabited by Gen. Tippelskirch, the commandant of Berlin, and breaking the windows and the doors. As the tumult continued to increase, and the rioters had got into the courts of the palace, and were breaking the magnificent candelabra with which they are adorned, the citizens were ordered to boot to arms, and Duke Charles of Mecklenburg, Commandant of the garrison, came out at the head of a considerable force, and at length succeeded in restoring order. This morning it was easy to trace the windows and the pedestal of the candelabrum in the centre of the court-yard of the palace was stained with blood. At 6 o'clock this afternoon (the 4th,) an immense crowd has reassembled on the plain where the troops are exercised, and we are apprehensive of fresh disorders this evening. Proclamations have been posted up, and many persons have been arrested. Among the dead is the name of a Captain of Cavalry. The Leipsic Gazette gives very nearly the same account, and estimates the number of persons seriously wounded at 40 or 50.

Extract of a letter from Berlin dated the 5th instant: "The disturbances were renewed last night. The populace assembled at the same places as the night before, uttering vociferations against the troops, the police, and the authorities, and displaying an increased exasperation, though not quite so numerous as on the 3d. The Government had taken measures of precaution, by calling into Berlin the garrison of Potsdam, doubling all the posts, and stationing strong detachments at all the points threatened by the violence of the people. Those preparations, however, did not prevent the crowd from breaking some windows, and provoking the military to

charge, but happily the rioters were dispersed without the necessity of firing upon them.—This has been the most serious disturbance ever seen at Berlin; those immediately after the revolution of 1830 were trifling in comparison. Those in November, 1832, on the entrance of the Princess Royal, created no animosity between the people and the soldiery; but on this occasion, at least on the 3d, the troops were at one time nearly losing the mastery, and this has added considerably to the importance of the occurrence in a political point of view. The upper and middle classes of society are, however, indignant at the conduct of the populace, and will lend their aid to the Government if there should be a renewal of the disorders. We hope, however, they are at an end; and as a proof that they have not been considered of political importance, the funds have not been effected by them to-day any more than yesterday. The number of wounded is not known, nor is it certain that there have been any killed, though several persons have asserted that they saw some dead.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Napoleon, Captain Smith, the Journal of Commerce has received English papers to the 24th of August, inclusive.

Col. Fairman, Secretary of the Orange Institution, was on the 20th, ordered to be *committed to Newgate* for refusing to produce certain documents in his possession demanded by the House. The affair produced, as may be imagined, a strong sensation, both within and without the halls of Parliament.

Handbills announce that Dr. Channing's short Discourse against War, would be read in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute at Plymouth, on the evening of the 20th. The object was, to prevent enlistments for the Spanish service.

There is nothing important from Spain, unless it be the spread of the Anti-Convent outrages, which extend, in many cases, not only to the burning of the Convents, but to the murder of more or less of the inmates.

The Paris Court of Peers closed their session as a judicial body on the 17th, having on that day passed sentence upon the remainder of the Lyonese prisoners.

The Chamber of Deputies were engaged on the Jury Bill.

An earthquake was felt in Lancashire, England, on the 20th.

Halley's comet has been seen both in England and France.

The cholera has made its appearance in Genoa.

Favourable news had been received at Cape-Town, (South Africa,) from the exploring expedition under Dr. Smith that had gone into the interior of the Continent.

THE BUDGET.—On the 13th the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his Budget. The income of the year ending the 5th of April next is estimated at £45,550,000; the expenditure will be £44,715,000, leaving a surplus of £835,000. Of this sum, however, between £600,000 and £700,000 will be required for the interest of the West India Compensation Loan, so that the total surplus available for the reduction of taxes will not exceed 150,000 or £200,000. The taxes to be reduced are the additional duty imposed last year on spirit licenses, where the quantity of spirits does not exceed fifty gallons annually; a reduction from sixpence to twopence per pound on the manufacture of flint glass; and the removal of the stamp duty on awards in Ireland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 19.

Mr. Hume moved that Colonel Fairman, Deputy Grand Treasurer and Secretary of the Orange Institution of Great Britain, be called to the bar for refusing to produce to the committee on Orange institutions a letter-book which he admitted to be in his possession.

The motion having been agreed to, Colonel Fairman was brought to the bar, when he persisted in his refusal to produce the letter-book, on the ground that it was a *private* book of his own.

Mr. Wallace, member for Greenock, then moved "that Colonel Fairman be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and carried to his house, where the Sergeant-at-Arms should seize the book, with such other papers as might be found there relating to Orange Lodges!"

After a discussion, it was agreed, on motion of Mr. S. Rice, that Col. Fairman should be called to the bar and informed that the House was of opinion that he was bound to produce the book. Col. Fairman having been called in, was addressed by the speaker in the following terms:—"It is my duty to inform you that the house is of opinion that you are bound to produce the book of which you have spoken in your evidence, and which you have declined to lay before the committee. Without adverting to foundation of what you considered a point of honour, I am confident that when the house has come to the decision that you ought to produce the book you will forthwith comply, because you must be aware that the first duty of a witness, and one which supersedes all private and personal consideration, is to yield a prompt obedience to the pleasure of this house."

Colonel Fairman withdrew, and here the matter dropped for the present.

Aug. 2.—Mr. Hume having reported that Colonel Fairman, had refused to produce the book which the Orange Lodges Committee called for, moved that Colonel Fairman had been guilty of a breach of privilege.' The motion having been carried, Mr. Hume moved that Colonel Fairman be committed to Newgate,' which motion was agreed to.

LONDON, Augt.—Additional facilities have been given by the Bank of England to the money market this morning, by consenting to make advances on stock as well as on other 'approved securities,' for a short period. The more immediate cause of this, a very unusual measure, is said to be the very large amount of payments in full made on the scrip of the new loan, for conversion into stock, which was sensibly felt in the money market, and likely to lead to some further pressure upon it so as to make money inconveniently scarce.

FALMOUTH, Aug. 14.—This morning the Cumberland steamer, which left this port on the 5th inst. for Santander, returned after having landed 400 troops embarked from Glasgow, under the command of Col. Tupper. By this vessel we learn that Commodore Henry had recently made a capture of a Carlist Schooner, mounting 4 guns, and had taken her into Santander. The days previously to the arrival of the Cumberland, the Christino chief at the latter place had caused to be shot five French and one Polish officer, who had landed on some part of the coast with which they were unacquainted, and missed their way and on enquiring of a woman the direction of the Carlist camp, were betrayed by her to the garrison at Santander. The Lord Lynedock transport had also arrived, and landed, all well, the 500 men embarked from the Isle of Dogs; and on the Cumberland's departure from Santander she left lying there His Majesty's ship Castor, a French brig of War, and two Spanish men of war steam vessels.—No later news from the interior.

From the Moniteur.

The news from Spain is becoming more and more afflicting. At Mantoro, and upon several other points, there have been new risings of the people, accompanied by cries of "Death to the monks!! Death to the nobles! Death to the rich! Long live liberty!" At Tarragona the King's lieutenant and the town-major were massacred. Valencia has likewise been the theatre of deplorable excesses. At Barcelona numbers of proclamations are being issued. The inhabitants have been called upon to take up arms, in order to exterminate the Carlists, and second the popular movement. The inhabitants of Saragossa, governed by the junta, are awaiting peacefully an answer to the demands addressed by them to the Government. It is affirmed that Don Carlos wishes now to direct all his efforts upon Castile.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Paris papers of the 20th and our correspondent's letter bring a variety of intelligence from the different parts of Spain, according to which the exasperation against the monks seems to be gaining ground over the whole surface of the country beyond Navarre and the Basque provinces. In the capital itself, tranquility remained uninterrupted, but nothing was known of the measures that the Government would have thought it necessary to adopt under the extraordinary circumstances by which it was surrounded. Our letter from Barcelona supplies more information from that quarter than the paper before us.

The Indicature of Bordeaux of Aug. 15th, inst. states, a Spanish Cabinet Courier passed through that city on Thursday. When he left Madrid on the evening of the 9th, every thing was tranquil, and no attack had been made on the Queen Regent's authority.

The Moniteur publishes the following despatch: "Don Carlos marched on the 15th in the direction of Vitoria. Cordova, who is at Logrono, observes all his movements. Three battalions of Carlists arrived on the 12th at Ayoz; they talked of entering Aragon but Iriarte, who arrived the same day at Pampeluna with his column, and Guerrea, who is at Artajona with his division, are fully prepared to prevent them."

London, Aug. 19.—The tranquillity of Madrid had well nigh been seriously disturbed on the 5th inst. in consequence of a dispute between some Urbinos and Royal Guards, in which one of the latter was killed. Two Urbinos having been arrested on the occasion, their comrades turned out and tumultuously demanded their release, which was accordingly granted. A great crowd assembled round the building in which the prisoners were confined, and vociferated cries of "Death to the Ministers!" and to "the wife of Munoz," and vivas for "liberty and the Constitution of 1812!" In the evening, however order was restored.

FRENCH COURT OF PEERS. Aug. 17.

At 1 o'clock the Peers and the law officers of the Crown entered the court, and after the usual formalities the President proceeded to read the judgment agreed upon in their previous sitting with closed doors upon the remainder of the prisoners implicated in the charges arising out of the insurrection at Lyons, who had refused to plead. The penalties pronounced by this judgment are, transportation for some, and an imprisonment of 20, 15, 10, and a lesser number of years for others.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 18th day of May last, in Montecello, Alabama, after a short illness, leaving a wife and four children, Mr. ALLEN NICHOLS, formerly of this city.

DR. C. H. STEELE

OFFERS his Professional Services to the Public. Office adjoining Mrs. Loucker-man's residence.

Sept. 24.

NOTICE.

THOSE Persons entitled to a distributive Share of the Personal Estate of the late Benjamin Harwood, are informed that a FIFTH DIVIDEND has been struck, which will be paid to them on application to H. H. Harwood, at the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

HENRY H. HARWOOD,
Surv'g. Adm'r. of B. Harwood.

Sept. 24.

FIRST RATE CHINA, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the Auction Room of Mr. Wm. McNeir, consisting of a quantity of first rate

WHITE CHINA, GILT EDGED, and FANCY GILT,

at reduced prices. Also an assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

such as BRITISH LACE, &c. The China will be for sale for a few days only.

JOHN BROCKLEHURST.

Sept. 17.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of Richard Harwood, of Thomas, late of said county, deceased. Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payments—Creditors are also desired to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, as early as practicable to

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

Sept. 24.—law3w.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne Arundel County, will meet at the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of October next, at 9 o'clock P. M. The Trustees of the several school districts are earnestly requested to forward their Reports to the Secretary at as early a day after the 1st of October as practicable. When sent by mail the postage must be paid. Those who are not supplied with the Blank Printed Reports can procure them on application to the subscriber.

JNO. RIDOUT, Sec'y.
R

Sept. 24.

CAPITAL PRIZE $10,000.

100 PRIZES OF $500!

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

EXTRA CLASS No. 7 for 1835.
To be drawn at Washington, Monday, Sept. 28, 1835.

Fates and M'Intyre, Managers.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	prize of	$10,000
1	prize of	3,000
1	prize of	2,000
1	prize of	2,000
1	prize of	1,263
100	prizes of	500
20	prizes of	200
20	prizes of	150
2	prizes of	100
64	prizes of	50
64	prizes of	40
64	prizes of	30
64	prizes of	20
128	prizes of	16
128	prizes of	12
3008	prizes of	8
22176	prizes of	4

25816 *prizes, amt'g. to* $202,575

Tickets $4 00, *Shares in proportion.*

Tickets and Shares for sale at

DUBOIS'

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Church street, Annapolis.)

Sept. 24.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE McNEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received, and is now opening at his new establishment, second door from his former place of business, a large and general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings

selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the greatest care. He invites his friends and the public to give him a call.

Sept. 17—tf.

ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an Election will be held at the several places designated by law for holding elections in Anne Arundel county, on the first MONDAY of October next, for the purpose of electing Four Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and two Representatives, to represent the 4th Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben., Sheff.

Sept. 17

MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Corner of Saratoga and Courtland Streets,
BALTIMORE,

Will be re-opened on the first day of September next.

MR. and MRS. H. have provided their Seminary with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their Philosophical Apparatus is equal to *any that can be found in private seminaries in this country*, and their Chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their Cabinet of Minerals, though small, contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's, and Gardner's Globes, several Pianos and a Harp; the instruments they possess are the best they could procure in this country, or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 2000 volumes, connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have access.

In all the departments the most competent teachers are engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction is carried on in a regular system of academic studies, embracing *all* the scientific and ornamental branches.

Parents and Guardians who wish more particular information can obtain a prospectus of the Seminary, by sending, (post paid,) to the Principals.

August 20—8t.

A BY-LAW,

Providing for the Grading, Paving, and Curbing of certain Streets and Public Places in the City of Annapolis.

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common-Council of the City of Annapolis and by the authority of the same, That the city Commissioners, be and they are hereby authorised to cause that part of the church circle, attached to the church enclosures, which has not been graded, curbed and paved, to be graded, curbed and paved, and also that part of the State House Circle, adjoining the private lots thereon, which has not been graded, curbed and paved, to be graded and curbed.

And be it established and ordained, That it shall be the duty of each and every person, claiming any lot or part of a lot, binding on the aforesaid part of the State House Circle, to cause the same to be paved out to the curb line on said streets and public places, and to be laid in good red paving brick in such manner as the Commissioners for curbing said streets, or a majority of them, shall direct.

And be it further established and ordained, that it shall be the duty of the city Commissioners aforesaid, to notify each occupant of any lot or part of a lot on the aforesaid part of the State House Circle, to have the same paved as provided in the second section of this by-law, and under the direction of the said Commissioners, within such time as the said Commissioners or a majority of them shall limit and appoint, and in case any person holding any such lot or part of a lot, shall neglect or refuse to pave the same within ninety days after the expiration of the time limited by the said Commissioners, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for each and every week that he, she or they shall suffer the same to remain unpaved, to be recovered in the same manner as other penalties, and applied to the use of the corporation.

And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases when the owner of any such lot or lots shall be a non-resident, and the tenant or occupier shall neglect or refuse to pave the same within such time as said Commissioners, in their discretion, may limit and appoint, it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to have the same paved at the expense of the Corporation, and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to make a just account of such expense, and return a true copy of the same to the Corporation, and the said Commissioners for their services shall receive a commission of ten per centum on the amount of said expenses.

And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the Corporation, in case of a violation of the provisions of the fourth section of this by-law, to cause process of attachment to be issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, for the recovery of the same against each and every non-resident.

And be it further established and ordained, That the city Commissioners cause the front of the lot owned and occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Society, for a meeting house, to be paved with bricks of the same width as of the circle, at the expense of the Corporation.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

Sept. 17.

A BY-LAW.

For the further protection of Public Property.

BE it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons shall wilfully break, pull down, hurt or destroy, any tree or trees, which are now or may hereafter be planted in any of the streets, or other public places of the city aforesaid, or injure the fence or inclosure of any property belonging to the city aforesaid, said person or persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum not more than ten dollars, and not less than one dollar, for every offence, to be recovered as other fines are, one half for the use of the Corporation, and the other half to the informer, and if the offender be a slave, and the owner refuse or neglect to pay the fine imposed, he shall be subject to be publicly whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes, at the discretion of the authority before whom the case is tried.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

Sept 17.

"SIX MONTHS IN A CONVENT;"

Or the Narrative of REBECCA THERESA REED who was under the influence of the Roman Catholics about two years, and an inmate of the Ursuline Convent on Mount Benedict, Charlestown, Mass.

An Answer to Six months in a Convent,

By the LADY SUPERIOR.

The above Books have just been received and are for sale by the subscriber.

F. M. JARBOE,
Church street, Annapolis.

July 2.

A BY-LAW,

For the better protection of the Public Pumps.

BE it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of Annapolis, That from and after the passage of this By-Law, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to cleanse Flesh, Fish, or Vegetables, at any of the Public Pumps, and for each and every such offence shall be fined in the sum of not more than one dollar, nor less than fifty cents, one half to the informer, and the residue to the Corporation; And be it further provided, that if the person or persons so offending shall be slaves, that then and in that case the owner or owners of said slave or slaves shall be subject to the penalties aforesaid as herein provided.

D. CLAUDE Mayor.

Sept. 17.