

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, April 28, 1836.

THE FRIENDS OF VAN BUREN AND JOHNSON IN THIS CITY.

Are respectfully requested to meet at the Assembly Room on Saturday next at 7 1/2 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to meet the State Convention in Baltimore in May, to select ten candidates to be supported as Electors of Martin Van Buren as President, and R. M. Johnson, as Vice President.

The citizens of the fourth Election district of Anne Arundel County, are requested to meet at Cecil's Tavern, on Saturday the 30th April, to appoint Delegates to the Internal Improvement Convention, which is to meet in Baltimore on 2d of May next.

For the Maryland Gazette.

We have now had before us, for some time, a long harangue in the form of "An Address of the city of Baltimore to the people of Maryland." No longer then do the merchants and property holders separate themselves from their fellow citizens, but now all "with one accord" undertake to tell us what "the best friends of the State desire." We are told among other things, that it was we in our Legislature to determine upon an extra session—"to take a breathing space;" but then they have forgotten to tell us that this measure was not approved by the friends of the bill; that the motion was introduced by those opposed to it because of an attempt to curtail the measure; after several members unfriendly to the bill had left the seat of government; and it was opposed in the first instance by those who introduced the bill, and was never agreed to by them, or by the gentlemen from Baltimore, until it was discovered that the second effort would be as complete a failure as the first.

We are told too, that the subject has been considered by an "intermediate joint committee of both houses," who are instructed to report at the re-assembling of the Legislature. Now why not tell us wherefore the invitation to assemble on a fixed day at the city of Baltimore "an unnumbered delegation of the friends of Internal Improvement from every city, town, village, and election district of every county in the State." Surely this is not the course to be taken, if the interval is to be devoted by the people themselves "to the consideration of the great question lately in debate." The people will know what description of persons generally contrive to procure seats in those Conventions; that if there be some of them as in whom the people might be willing to confide, many are made up of those whom nobody would select—of those who go not to deliberate, but to "eat and drink," and of course to applaud whatever is proposed by those of whose good things they are allowed for the time being to partake.

If "such a crisis" as is suggested "has arrived in the internal affairs of Maryland," and "calls for the earnest and immediate action of every portion of the State," why not suffer the people at large, at their homes or in their neighbourhoods, to deliberate and speak for themselves? It is the duty of the people to give them instructions promptly, why this gathering from every "city, town, village and election district." Such an assemblage cannot, when collected, be very well qualified for deliberation, and must be without authority to intend the laws of the State. We have been often told, indeed, that representation in Maryland is not according to population. Surely it cannot be thought that such a body as it is proposed to assemble in Baltimore, would express the sentiment of the Yeomanry of Maryland. Surely Baltimore might ere this, have discovered that elsewhere it is considered that a mob is a mob, whether it be composed of those who choose to call themselves gentlemen, or of those who are admitted to be black guards.

It was, we are told, "especially the province of the people of Baltimore to take the earliest opportunity to express their own opinions on the subject in discussion." For so it is; and they have given us their sentiments in ex-cess, setting down reason after reason for thinking that all are fools who do not think as they think. Now be it remembered, that this self same reasoning, and those half same reasons, have at various times and in various forms, and to produce different results, been urged upon us before. If what these good folks now say, and for years past have been saying to us be true, we should even now, and for years past would have been the wealthiest and most prosperous State in the Union. But it has their duty to move first, and so they have been the first to put themselves in motion, and given us the "four causes," and then "the four reasons," and also "the most prominent arguments." Well then, they have done their duty; and why not here permit "every man in Maryland" to examine the subject and "study his map," by weighing he will "see that he ought to be at work to secure the communications to his own State?" Why refuse to let the people speak for themselves, each man seeing with his own eyes, and judging with his own understanding? Why "in order to secure a full and intelligent expression of the sentiments of the people on this question" is it necessary for delegates from towns, cities, &c. to meet in Baltimore, there to settle the affairs of the nation, and to pretend to speak in the name of the people, what the very full Baltimore representation (fitly in number) shall direct?

We are told of the immense line of Canals and Rail Roads which Pennsylvania has completed. And this, but the last year, was argued as a most persuasive reason for completing the Susquehanna Rail Road, and thereby securing to our great city a commercial line with "the great West." When they tell us of what Pennsylvania has done, they forget to tell us how Pennsylvania now complain of those works and of the debt they have been forced to incur in the construction of them; to what distress she was reduced until she had the good fortune to be able to sell a bank charter and thereby supply her wants. If Maryland can sell a charter for the same sum, she too might expend her millions. Of those vast improvements in Pennsylvania, what are we told by some of them selves? "The flood gates of extravagance were thrown wide open, and the people exulted with taxes to pamper the satellites of power." Every species of deception and fraud were resorted to, to keep the people ignorant of the extent and amount of the plunder. Aware of the frauds practised upon the public, and the waste of the people's money elsewhere, what did the legislature of Maryland design to do? To appoint "a committee to inquire in what manner the loan of the last session to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company had been expended, and the causes which led to the erroneous estimates furnished the le-

gislature; also generally into the manner in which the public moneys appropriated for the construction of works of internal improvement had been expended." Surely it was the duty of the people's representatives to make those inquiries, and even if further appropriations of money were required in the course of eight or ten months, to postpone all further action until the report was presented. Yet weeks before the committee of inquiry were even able to report that they were not prepared to report, and could not be prepared without dedicating the whole of their time to the subject; when indeed they could only infer "from the known character and probity of the parties," simply that they had no intention to mislead or deceive the people, another committee unasked and unauthorized, report the mammoth scheme. How unlike this to the conduct of a committee some few years ago, when the two great companies could not agree, because the one, after a defeat at law, wished to take from the other rights ascertained to belong to it by the decision. And who that now recollects that report and the doings of that day, and the memorial then presented to Congress by the one company insisting that Congress ought not to add the other, unless the other would surrender up some of its established rights, can doubt that some among us might exclaim, "Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur cum illis." It is the duty of the legislature before they give to any public work the people's money, to inquire and ascertain that the agents whom they employ are honest, and not only honest but capable. The work may indeed be of inestimable value to the State, but does it thence follow, that if those charged with the completion of it waste or misapply the public money their faults are to be overlooked, and no efforts are to be made to procure fitter agents? Is it any answer to all this to talk about "the absence of all charge and suspicion of improper expenditure of the fund for objects unconnected with the Canal," when time to make the necessary inquiries have not been allowed?

We are told in another "most prominent argument" for the passage of this bill, and the employment of three men to go to Europe, that New York is making two Rail Roads, and so we are to follow the example of New York. But this latter State did not attempt to make the Rail Roads until she had completed the Canal. Now let us follow for the present, the example. Besides New York has resources which Maryland has not. Among her various sources of revenue, she derives, and has all along derived a considerable revenue from auction duties, which always have been paid into the treasury, and for State purposes. Now our revenue derived from auction duties never has been, nor ever probably will be equal to that of New York. Moreover it will for years to come be a fund exclusively for the indemnity of the late sufferers in Baltimore, and thus is placed out of the reach of the State, whatever might now be its situation if "the merchants and property holders" had been so prompt to make known our sentiments to the world in August, as to the Legislature, a few weeks since.

To make the original Canal profitable to the State and other stockholders, another considerable expense must be incurred—a way must be opened to the Chesapeake, and then as the Address very justly remarks "the coal trade will build up a city of its if at that point where the Canal meets the Chesapeake." But then how does all this prove that the people need not enquire if their money be not wasted—that the people's representatives may vote away millions without taking care that it is applied as it ought to be?

As yet we are furnished with no reason for a grant of \$3,000,000 to the Ohio Rail Road. But the Address in the sequel, furnishes us "with a most prominent argument" for this grant. The Ohio Rail Road is now called "the great Western Rail Road." Touching this road we were told by our Committee of Ways and Means, that "it will derive its revenue from the transportation of passengers chiefly." Now, forsooth, we learn that "it is necessary for the transportation of the mail, and that it will insure a valuable contract with the General Government." Now, can it be reasonable that Maryland should be bled with this debt just to furnish the General Government with a good post road, or to carry passengers upon better terms and with more expedition than when they travel in the stage? Besides, this would be counting our chickens before they are hatched. Felix Grundy's bill is not yet and perhaps never will be a law. The sum asked is large indeed to be paid for a per centure. And what will the company do with this money, if the State, and the corporation, and the Western people supply all that is wanted to make the road? In addition to all this, it is most respectfully suggested that as "the great Western Road" now passes through Frederick and Washington, it is not right that these portions of our own State should be ruined, in order to construct with Maryland money, a rail road along the line of Virginia, and for the accommodation of the people of "the ancient dominion." Uncle Sam would pay as liberally for a rail road in the direction of the present turnpike as he would for any work constructed on the margin of the Potomac.

The fourth of the reasons is, if possible, more extraordinary than the others. The State is "in possession of the sources of credit both at home and abroad." With respect to our credit abroad, how is it possible for the city of Baltimore to discover it? The State once borrowed of foreigners, but they had to sue her in order to recover their money. Its credit abroad has not since been tried. Whenever it shall be, especially if as now, there be no ample fund pledged for the payment of the interest, foreigners may not think as favourably of Maryland credit as the city of Baltimore now does.

As to its credit at home, it may be observed that those who are most interested, begin to think that she already owes quite as much as her citizens will be able to pay, and that to preserve her credit she should studiously avoid waste and extravagance.

But our sound credit abroad is to be employed to procure for us "foreign capital." Now very many of our citizens think that foreigners already own too much of the stocks of this country, and our land holders might in a little time begin to fear that their farms, like the city of Washington, were in danger of being sold to the Dutch. Then again, this foreign capital is to give vigour to our various banking institutions. So after being told that more banks were necessary in order to give us the capital we want, now forsooth we are to send three of our patriotic citizens to Europe in order to get foreign capital for our banks.

The Address is careful to inform us, that "Baltimore expects to contribute much more to these great works." Now of her ability to contribute even the \$3,000,000 which she has promised, doubts may reasonably be entertained, when, according to the corporation reports she is utterly unable, in consequence of the Auction Duties being taken from her, to buy the Ice-breaker, or even to incur the expense of making a survey, which would cost but a trifling sum of money. It is this scheme of managing the legislature by means of grand Conventions, made up of individuals to be picked up in

"every city, town, village and election district," (made up in a considerable degree of men "without bread and without principle,") be successful, it must not be matter of marvel if our great emporium should in a little time (though by the like means to get restored to it the Auction Duties, and the rest of the State be left to pay the stock issued to the sufferers.

It will not be denied, that two of the works to which the money of the State has been contributed will, when completed, be of great value to us. Those two works (the Canal and the Susquehanna Rail Road,) the State, but the session before the last, determined to finish. But when the legislature on determined, assurances were given that no attempt would be made to construct the Rail Road parallel with the Canal "until the state of the trade should require it, and the income of the company would justify it." And moreover, it was then well understood that the Susquehanna (not the Ohio Rail Road) was the work which was to connect our great commercial emporium with "the great West." (See the report of the President and Directors of the Ohio Rail Road Company, and the luminous report of the Committee of Internal Improvement to the Trade Convention in November 1834.) Now why this marvellous change? Why before either of those works is finished, and when the State Treasury is not overflowing, are we to contract a debt of \$3,000,000, either to transport passengers between Baltimore and the Ohio, or to secure a contract with the General Government? Those reports convinced the legislature that the Ohio Rail Road ought not for years to come ask of the State more money. If it be right now to grant to that company such a sum of money, what opinion are we to entertain of those who then managed its concerns?

And even with respect to the Canal, why an extra session to vote to that work as much money as it contemplates to spend in the course of three years if "the revolution" with which we have been threatened "was to take place, and "all authority" in the state to be "put down." Why then it might be said to our legislature, despatch the whole work before the small counties and "the rotten borough" are demolished. But as we hope to have one more General Assembly to meet in the Fall, it will be quite time enough then to vote the money which is not to be expended till some two or three years afterwards. Every word of the Address might be admitted to be true as the gospel, yet there would be but one reason for doing at the extra session the business which is referred to it, and that is, "to see that this great bill passes, the great men will not be sent to Europe to borrow this great amount of foreign capital, and to be paid, each man of them \$2250. But it is the fate of some men of lofty genius never to be convinced that they are in error. Bank projects heretofore were to be equally beneficial to the community, and all our bank explosions have been caused by men who professed to believe that their schemes if they had not been arrested, would have "refounded the capital stock, enlarged trade, created new demands for labour, raised the value of lands in all directions, rewarded industry by large profits," &c. We know how the stockholders and creditors of many of our banks profited by the splendid schemes of splendid calculators, and so will Maryland profit by her funds and her failures, if such men are permitted to direct the employment of her credit.

SENEX.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

In conformity to public notice, a respectable meeting of the Republican Voters of Anne Arundel County, was held at the Ball Room in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 20th of April—when on motion JOHN S. SELLMAN, Esq. was called to the Chair, and PHILIP PETTIBONE appointed Secretary.

The following Resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the result of the present political contest, which is going on in the United States, is to determine, whether the will of the People or the influence of wealth is to be paramount in the administration of the Government; whether the voice of the Constituent is to speak through the Representative, or is to be silenced, to gratify such a seek to place themselves above the Democratic doctrine of instructions; and whether a monied aristocracy is to domineer over the hitherto republican institutions of the land, and to dispel the hope so fondly cherished by our Citizens, that a people were at length found of sufficient intelligence and possessing sufficient self-respect, to govern themselves.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the nomination of our eminent fellow-citizen, MARTIN VAN BUREN, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, seeing as we do in him an individual, whose whole life has been spent in maintaining for the people that elevated and important station, where the constitution of our country, and the spirit of its laws, have placed them, and in resisting the progress of every anti-republican and aristocratic influence.

Resolved, That RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, has proved himself to be in times of war and national disaster, the prompt and gallant defender of his country's honour, and at all times a talented, honest, and skillful Statesman, and the ever ready advocate and friend of the poor, the distressed and the helpless; and that he is therefore entitled to the support of the democracy of the land.

Resolved, That entertaining as we most sincerely do, the sentiments contained in the above resolutions, we pledge ourselves to use every honourable exertion to promote the election of the Republican Candidates at the ensuing contests in this State, and we do most earnestly call upon our political friends throughout the country, and all who desire to maintain the free and popular institutions of the country, to come forward and join us in this determination.

Resolved, That the result of the recent elections in the State of Connecticut, and the rapid change which has been effected in the political sentiments of that patriotic community, are flattering testimonials of the solid virtues of the American people, and furnish an inspiring promise that Maryland will soon follow this noble example, and will rank as

an ardent and generous rival in the support of those principles which are natural to the undeceived feelings of her freemen.

Resolved, That the Van Buren Republican Voters of each election district in the county, be requested to assemble at the place of voting, on Saturday week, the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock, and select five Delegates to represent them in the Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore on the third Wednesday in May next, to form an Electoral Ticket for the State; and that at the same time five Delegates be appointed from that election district to meet at Cecil's Tavern on the first Saturday in June, for the purpose of nominating two Electors of Senate, and four candidates for the Legislature.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in such newspapers as they may deem proper.

JOHN S. SELLMAN, Chair'n.

PHILIP PETTIBONE, Sec'y.

CIVIL OFFICERS OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, FOR 1836.

ORPHANS' COURT. Gideon White, Thomas H. Dorsey, Joseph Howard.

COMMISSIONERS. William O'Hara, Leonard Iglehart, Thomas Hood James Iglehart, John Warfield, of Joshua, Charles Waters, Benjamin Brown.

JUSTICES OF THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

For the 1st District.—William O'Hara, Rinaldo Pindie, William J. W. Compton. For the 2d District.—Dr. Benj. Watkins, Caleb White, Stephen Beard. For the 3d District.—Charles R. Stewart, John Selby, Frederick Rawlings. For the 4th District.—Andrew Ellicott, Benjamin Brown, Lancelot Warfield, Jr. For the 5th District.—Dr. Charles G. Worthington, Daniel Murray, Richard Gaubrell. For the 6th District.—Mortimer Dorsey, Thomas Burgess, Charles W. Hood. For the 7th District.—City of Annapolis—William Brewer, Thomas G. Waters, Edward Dubois.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Edward Warfield, Dr. Joel Hopkins, Joseph G. Harrison, Daniel Lambourne, Charles R. Stewart, Francis M. Jarboe, Richard G. Stockett, Anthony Smith, Gideon White, Thomas Bigham, Corneilus Duval, John Sellman, Lloyd Selby, Bela Warfield, of Bela, Richard Drury, George A. Barber, John F. Wilson, Dr. Howard M. Duval, John Clavtor, William Warfield, of Bela, Phoras Burgess, John Blew, McLeane Brown, Eli S. Brown, Abner Linthicum, George L. Stockett, Stephen Gambrell, William Kilty, John Disney, Benjamin Brown, John Disney, Thomas J. White, James Webb, Tristram S. Dorsey, William Kean, John S. Whittington, John S. Hobbs, Henry C. Dumbar, Jacob H. Slemaker, Benjamin Wells, Thomas C. Miller, Robert Boone, Thomas Snowden, Jr., Owen Disney, James Martin, John Pumphrey, Barret Ketts, William W. Seelders, Rignel D. Woodward, Joseph Nicholson, Charles Waters, Jr., Rinaldo Pindie, Larkin Lawrence, William O'Hara, Thomas Cooke, Moses St. Lawrence, Humphrey Dorsey, Charles W. Hood, Dr. John H. Owings, Nathan C. Hobbs, Samuel Brown, William Frost, William Frost, Isaac C. Anderson, Nicholas D. Warfield, of Bela, Dr. Zachariah Merriken, John Mercer, 1st district, Dr. James Tongue, Frederick Harman, Joseph Norris, John L. Moore, James J. Murphy, Richard Gambrell, Isiah Mercer, Henry H. Brown, William Brewer, Sen. Martin F. Revell, Samuel Gott, W. J. W. Compton, Thomas O. Denny, Gideon G. Tongue, Caleb Dorsey, of 1st 6th district, J. Gardiner, of Abraham, Dr. James Newburn.

SURVEYOR.

John W. Duval,

CORONER.

Philip Clayton.

LUMBER INSPECTOR.

Henry Thompson.

NOTARY PUBLIC. Annapolis.—Richard M. Chase, Blitcott's Mills.—William Baker Dorsey.

From the Providence Journal. A HORRID TRAGEDY.

It has become our painful duty to relate one of the most shocking occurrences that has ever happened in our community. A man by the name of Ball, who we are informed, has been absent from his family during the last two years, lately returned to this city, and in consequence of his abuse of his wife and children, was confined in jail, from whence he was liberated a few days since, on the promise that he would immediately leave Providence. This promise, however, he neglected to fulfil, and on Monday last, in a state of intoxication, he again visited his family, and treated his children with so great rudeness, that they sent for their mother, who was employed at a neighbour's house. She came to the protection of her children, several of whom are very small, and endeavoring in vain to suppress his inhuman conduct, she attempted to force him out of doors. While engaged in this attempt to put him out of the house, he drew a knife, and made two desperate stabs at her body, each of which inflicted a deep wound, the latter ripping open her abdomen so that her bowels immediately gushed out. In this condition, supporting her bowels with her hands, she ran through the street for several rods. The cold blooded fiend went away to the house of a relative, where he borrowed a razor, and after sharpening it, made a cowardly and unsuccessful attempt to cut his own throat, inflicting a wound which is by no means dangerous.

The unfortunate woman is still living, but probably will not long survive. She is the mother of nine children, and sustains an excellent character in the neighbourhood where she lives.

The inhuman monster has since been lodged in jail to await his trial and the penalty due his crime. He says he only regretted that he had not killed his wife, and also a son and daughter, against whom he indulges in venomous hate. We understand he is between fifty and sixty years of age.

LARGE AND VALUABLE CARGO.

The ship Fortitude, of Portsmouth, N. H. William Lambert, master, which arrived at this port on Monday, in one hundred and thirty four days from Calcutta, has brought forward four hundred tons weight and measurement of goods, and sixty tons in dunnage and provisions, being the largest cargo ever brought to this port, and valued at about \$100,000.—Balt. Cour.

The annexed article from the Louisville Journal, puts the Texian struggle in a new light. If the facts stated shall turn out to be true, Gen. Houston will not be long without an efficient ally.

From the Louisville Journal.

Col. Lewis a Commissioner from Texas, has stated to us a fact, which, when known, will shew the people of the United States, that a portion of them, even now, are not secure from the machinations of Santa Anna, the Mexican butcher. A few weeks ago, Colonel Manny, commander of the U. S. garrison at Fort Jessup, situated about 20 miles from the Sabine, accidentally learned, through an influential Mexican, living 9 or 10 miles from that place, had received from Santa Anna an important communication. Col. Manny, suspecting mischief and resolved to exercise the utmost vigilance, immediately sent out some three or four men under his command, who had the good fortune to obtain possession of the original letter in Santa Anna's own hand-writing, which they placed in the hands of their commander. The letter urged the Mexican to arouse the Indians in his vicinity against the Texans, and to promise them, if necessary, the full possession of all the Texian lands after the extermination of the inhabitants. Another injunction was, that he should, by himself, or through emissaries, excite the slaves of Louisiana to rise up and cut the throats of their masters; and then, under the promise of unlimited rewards, to join the Indians in laying waste the Texian country. Col. M., having read the letter, instantly despatched it to the Government of the U. States at Washington. There can be no mistake as to these facts. Col. M. stated them in person to Geo. C. Childers, the Minister from the Texian Convention to Washington city, and Childers stated them to our informant, Col. Lewis.

From the Albany Argus. WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

This Territory is fast gaining on public attention. The following notice of it is from Genesee (Lo Boy) Gazette, of the 17th inst. Two years ago, nearly, we heard a person, who was well acquainted with the west, speak of the Rock River country in terms of as decided praise as those we now copy. The editor of the Gazette says: "We have now in our possession a letter written by a young gentleman, formerly from Livingston county in this state, and who has spent considerable time in travelling in Michigan, Illinois and the Wisconsin Territory. He speaks well of this latter Territory. The Rock river country is the finest country he ever saw for farming purposes. He says: 'I thought Grand river surpassed any thing in the western world, but it will not compare with Rock river country.' Rock river is navigable for steamboats to Rockport, where there is water power equal to the Genesee river at Rochester. There are two steamboats now making at Rockport, to ply up the river to the far up as the rapids at Rockport directly west from Milwaukee very heavily timbered with pine so thick that it is almost impossible where Black Hawk and his tribe which is the most important property, is attracting the attention from all parts of the United States. One of the capitalists now building a large three story which will be finished about the 1st of May. It is expected that a rail road constructed from the Milwaukee on the Mississippi. The barbed oak and a light house built this land between the lake and Rockport the market this summer."

OBITUARY.

Died at his residence in Calverton Saturday the 16th inst., of a John J. Brooke, Esq. a distinguished member of the bar of that county, and by his children, relatives, and friends. Few men have been estimated for the cardinal virtues practised them to a greater extent than the rich man has lost a companion to a friend. Ever ready to redress the wrongs he was the willing and able protector in the hour of their distress. His death is a loss to the community.

OBITUARY.

How few, like him, inquire the woe And court the offices of soft hands. Like him, receive their ransom for Reach out their hand to feed the poor Or mix their pitying tears with the

Practising the cardinal virtues sunk into the arms of that unfeeling death, without fear or awe. Religion was that of Christ, and he was a true Christian.

Why should the grave be closed? He knew that, were the bends under the weight of his life a hand that props him; who weeps, there is a voice that encourages him. He knew, which is alien from God, which to fasten itself—none deeper and sweeter wants.

held communion in the unholy of retired prayer, and bent his age to his supreme and adoring. The sorrow of those who mourn no external show, but commencing the deepest mourning for that father, and that friend to a higher destiny than that which would we regret this nation? Why let loose the useless He who has departed will re- of a merciful Saviour, and the ing is the tears of regret or survivor.

Old let not tears embalm his to None but the dew by twilight. Old let not sighs disturb the gloom. None but the whispering wind.

Died, on Monday morning, in the city of Baltimore, of a RICHARD GARDNER, of Col. Widow and three infant children the loss of an affectionate father. It may be said the deceased, that he sustained a life, the character of a sober man. He died as he lived, a christian.

ANNAPOLIS GAZETTE.

YOU are hereby ordered to usual Parade Ground, on next, the 30th inst. at 3 o'clock Summer dress, with arms as in complete order.

By order, LOUIS G. GASS.

April 28.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the county will meet at the city of Annapolis on Tuesday of May next, for the purpose of appeals, and making transfer of the ordinary business of the county. Constables who have not acted of the last legislature, notwithstanding of their bonds two thousand of eight hundred, will bond same, on or before the above for the approval of the Com-

By order, R. J. C.

April 28.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY a negro boy, aged 21 years; five feet high; dark complexion; straight nose; attempting to speak had a white homespun Kersey; had other clothing. Fifty will be given if taken in above reward if taken out secured; so that I get him. Information may be added Gaither, Patuxent Forge.

JEREMIAH GAITHER.

April 21.