

objects said sums have been expended.—There-
fore,

Ordered, That the Treasurer of the Western
Shore of Maryland be, and he is hereby re-
quested to inform this house to whom, and for
what purposes the money under the head of
"Contingents" and "Miscellaneous Expenses"
have been paid.

The clerk of the senate returned the resolu-
tion relating to certain acts therein mention-
ed, to be delivered by the Governor to Captain
Thomas Dowden, at Cumberland, endorsed,
"assented to with the proposed amendment."
The house adjourned until to-morrow morn-
ing ten o'clock.

SATURDAY, January 20th.

Mr. Shower presented a petition of the trust-
ees of Deer Park academy, and others, praying
for a donation from the State to said academy.

Mr. Shower, also a petition of Doctor John
Rose, and others, of Carroll county, praying the
passage of an act authorizing the Botanical or
Thomsonian system of medical practice, to be
used and administered by persons not members of
the Medical Faculty.

Mr. Comery reported a bill, to prevent the
destruction of wild fowl, in the head waters of
the Chesapeake Bay, in the several counties
therein mentioned.

Which was read the first, and by special or-
der the second time, and passed.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, en-
titled, an act, to compensate Robert B. A. Tate,
for extra services, as clerk of the levy court of
Queen Annes county, endorsed, "will pass," or-
dered to be engrossed.

Also the bill, entitled, a supplement to an act,
to prohibit the owners of vessels, and others,
from navigating the same, by, and under the sole
command of negroes or mulattoes, passed at De-
cember session, 1836, chapter 150.

Also the bill, to make void certain deeds
therein mentioned, severally endorsed, "will pass
with the proposed amendments," which amend-
ments were severally read assented to, and the
bills ordered to be engrossed.

Also the bill, entitled, a supplement to an act,
to accept the provisions of an act of Congress,
for the continuation and repair of the Cumber-
land road, in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Il-
linois, endorsed, "will not pass."

The house adjourned until Monday morning,
ten o'clock.

MONDAY, January 22d.

Andrew Rentch, Esquire, a delegate returned
from Washington county, appeared, qualified and
took his seat.

Mr. Hillen presented petitions of James Cham-
bers and Christopher Lambert, of the city of
Baltimore, soldiers of the revolution, severally
praying to be placed on the pension roll of this
State.

Mr. Kerr a petition of Ann Weston, of Talbot
county, praying to be divorced a vinculo matri-
monii from her husband James Weston.

Mr. Parker, a petition of Col. Benjamin Smith
of Cecil county, praying to be divorced from his
wife Rebecca Smith.

Mr. Geyer presented a memorial of farmer-
planters and others, of Frederick county, pray-
ing the Legislature to pass a law to make it ob-
ligatory upon the Baltimore and Ohio rail road
company to transport produce immediately upon
delivery at any depot on said road.

Mr. Geyer also presented a memorial of sundry
citizens of Frederick county praying for a
donation to an academy in New Market in said
county.

The clerk of the senate returned the ad-
ditional supplement to the act, for the relief of
the poor of Saint Mary's county.

Also, the bill, to divorce James Lynch, of Ce-
cil county, from his wife Mary Ann Lynch.

Also, the bill, to divorce Levi Moore of the
city of Baltimore, from her husband John
Moore.

Also, the bill, to divorce Elijah Brittingham,
of Worcester county, from his wife Johann Brit-
tingham.

Also, the bill, to divorce Mary Corner, of Dor-
chester county, from her husband Solomon Cor-
ner.

Also, the bill, to divorce George W. Max-
well, severally endorsed, "will pass."

Also, the bill, entitled, a further supplement
to the act, to incorporate the George's Creek
Mining Company, endorsed, "will pass with the
proposed amendment," which was read assented
to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

And, delivered a bill, originated in, and pas-
sed by the senate, entitled, an act, to limit the
sessions of the General Assembly in every al-
ternate year.

Also, the bill, entitled, a supplement to the
act, entitled, an act to amend and reduce into
one system the laws to direct descents.

On motion of Mr. Hudelson,
Ordered, That the committee on the currency
be instructed to correspond with similar com-
mittees of the several States' Legislatures, (now in
session) relative to the proper time for a general
resumption of the payments by the banks.

Mr. McD. obtained leave to bring in a
bill, to incorporate the Union Silk Company of
Kent county.

Mr. Williams obtained leave to bring in a bill,
entitled, an act to confirm an act, entitled, an act
providing for the appointment of clerks of the
several county courts, the clerks of the courts
of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores,
the clerk of Baltimore city court, and the regis-
ters of wills in the several counties of this
State.

The bill reported by Mr. Alexander, entitled,
an act, relating to mortgages was taken up for
consideration.

On motion of Mr. Alexander, said bill was
ordered to lie on the table.

The bill reported by Mr. Gallagher, relating
to the city of Baltimore, was taken up for con-
sideration.

On motion of Mr. Berret said bill was amend-
ed by striking out in the first section thereof the
words "a major part," and inserting in lieu
thereof, the words "two thirds," read the second
time amended and passed.
The house adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 23d.

Mr. Rentch presented a petition of sundry citi-
zens of Washington county, praying the pas-
sage of a law authorizing the practice of the Bo-
tanical or Thomsonian system, to be used and
administered by persons not members of the med-
ical faculty.

Mr. Rentch, also a petition of William Peter-
son, a free man of colour, of Backley county,
Virginia, praying the passage of an act, to au-
thorize him to remove from the State of Vir-
ginia, to settle and reside in Maryland.

Mr. Harrison, a petition of Rebecca Mott, of
Queen Annes county, praying to be divorced from
her husband William Mott.

Mr. Geyer, a memorial of farmers, graziers,
and other citizens of Frederick county, praying
the passage of an act, authorizing the appoint-
ment of a weigh master for live stock, in the city
of Baltimore.

Mr. Hillen, a petition of Elizabeth Burke,
widow of Nathan Burke, a revolutionary soldier,
praying to be placed on the pension roll.

Mr. Biser, a petition of the Hon. A. Shriver,
and others, praying the General Assembly to
enlarge the power and duties of the Mayor, in
the city of Frederick.

Mr. Biser, also a petition of the Hon. A.
Shriver, and others, praying the General Assem-
bly to extend and enlarge the duties and powers
of the Mayor, in the city of Frederick, so far as
relates to constables in said city.

Mr. Mann a petition of Jane Hillerd, of
Washington county, praying the passage of an
act to make void her title to several negro slaves
for a term of years.

Mr. Turner of Baltimore county, of Mary
Pearce, praying to be placed on the pension
roll of said county.

Mr. Orrick, a petition of Samuel Painter, of
Baltimore county, to be divorced from his wife
Elizabeth Painter.

Mr. Orrick also presented a petition of Thom-
as P. Paree, of Baltimore county, complaining of
the commissioners of the tax of said county, and
praying for the redress of grievances therein
mentioned.

Also, a petition of the trustees of the Gorman-
town Academy, in Baltimore county, praying
for a transfer of the donation to the Garrison
Forrest Academy, until the rebuilding of the said
academy.

Also, a petition of sundry citizens of Balti-
more county, praying for an additional ap-
propriation of six hundred dollars to complete the
bridge at Monkton Mills.

Also, a petition of sundry citizens of Balti-
more county, praying an act of incorporation for
the Herford Academy in said county.

Mr. Nelson, a petition of William Rampley,
and others, of Harford county, praying the pas-
sage of a law authorizing the commissioners of
said county, to levy a sum of money expended
by said William Rampley, in building of a
bridge.

On motion of Mr. Selby,
Leave was given to the committee on inter-
nal improvement to bring a bill to incorporate
the Atlantic Rail Road Company.

Mr. Lennon reported a bill, to alter and
change the name of Charles Ricketts, of Somers-
et county, to that of Charles Evans.

Which was read the first, and by special or-
der the second time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Orrick,
The house then adjourned until to-morrow
morning ten o'clock.

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PRINTING OFFICE, stand-
ing on the subscribers' Lots, (just be-
low George Mackubin, Esq.) will be offered
at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, 2d day of
February next, on the premises, to the highest
bidder for cash, the purchaser obligating
himself to remove or cause the same to be
removed from said Lots immediately. Sale
to take place at 11 o'clock.

R. W. GILL,
JAS. IGLEHART.

January 25.—ts.

JACOB BASFORD,
Merchant Tailor,

HAS taken a Shop opposite Swann & I-
glehart's Hotel, where he has just ar-
rived with an elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which he offers to his friends and the public,
and will have them made up in the most fas-
hionable style, at low prices for Cash, or at
short dates, to be met when due. He has
adopted this method of business, and shall
endeavour to pursue this course, and hopes
by strict attention and punctuality to give
general satisfaction.

TWO or THREE JOURNEY-
MEN TAILORS WANTED IMME-
DIATELY.

Annapolis, October 26, 1837.—tf.

BASIL SHIPHARD,

Having declined business in favour of Mr.
J. Basford, who has removed his Shop im-
mediately in front of Swann & Igle-
hart's Hotel, wishes those that are indebted
to him either by note, bond or open account,
to his old business, or to the firm of Basil
Shipard & Co. to call at his old stand, op-
posite Mr. J. Hughes', and settle the same.
All who may have claims against him or the
firm, will present them for settlement.
Any orders that may be sent to me, I will
see them attended to.

B. S.

Annapolis, October 26, 1837.—tf.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, January 25, 1838.

A FAIR for the benefit of the Female Or-
phan Society of the City of Annapolis, will be
held at the Assembly Room, on

TUESDAY, the sixth day of February next,
to which public attention is invited, and for
which public patronage is solicited. The doors
will be opened at 12 o'clock, M., and tickets
for admission had at the time and place of ex-
hibition. An usual variety of useful as well
as ornamental articles will be offered for sale;

the formation of which is now furnishing occu-
pation to a number of benevolent ladies, who
will rejoice to see the proceeds of their taste
and industry transferred to the Orphan's Treas-
ury. The means now resorted to for the sup-
port of this Society have so often been attended
with success, that it seems scarcely necessary
to press their claims further at present. The
managers having experienced for the last ten
years the most gratifying results to their exer-
tions, feel that it would be unreasonable in them
to be distrustful of the future, and relying upon
the support of Him who has styled Himself the
Father of the Fatherless, are fully resolved to
continue their efforts. To most of those who
will visit the exhibition, the character of the
Society is known, and by them the object for
which it was instituted, will be appreciated.—
To those who are strangers, it may be advisa-
ble to say, that it was formed a few years ago
for the purpose of rescuing from poverty and
probable vice, female children deprived of their
parents, and with them, of support—such exist
in every community, who have even in the sun-
ny hours of childhood the weight of misery
and upon their hearts. Unprotected childhood
is a melancholy sight to contemplate, yet its
sadness is far less distressing than its danger.
It is hard to lose in life's earliest years the
cherishing influence of a parent's smile, but hard-
er still to be exposed to poverty and vice, with-
out the shield of a parent's care. To soothe
such youthful mourners, to protect such desti-
tute beings from the evil that surrounds them,
the Orphan Asylum opens its doors. To sup-
port such an Institution is both a duty and a
privilege—to do so is in accordance with His
will, who went about doing good; while on
his mission of mercy to a ruined world. It is
from His hand we derive all our blessings, and
we can never make a more appropriate use of
our treasures than by imparting in obedience to
His commands, relief to the destitute.

TO BENEVOLENCE.

The Orphan School of Annapolis main-
tains and educates a limited number of desti-
tute children, at an annual cost of about six-
ty dollars for each child. It has no certain re-
venue, nor any patronage. It claims no share
of political power for its advancement, and is
exclusively dependent on voluntary contribu-
tions. It is in every respect essentially a char-
ity. Its design is to snatch from the fangs of
desolation and despair, the children of poverty,
dissolution and despair. What can more claim
our pity and assistance than a female child, be-
reft of both parents, without a father to protect,
or a mother to guide it, in the exposed and slip-
pery paths of life? At an age when protection and
sympathy are most precious to happiness—and
the prospects of life are full of thorns and briars
with pain at starvation in view, and the chan-
ces of future degradation awfully increased, this
God-like charity steps forth, and taking a little
sufferer by the hand supplies it with food and
raiment; shelters it from the storms of life;
teaches it industry; cultivates its tender intel-
lect; directs its young hopes to purity and vir-
tue, and fulfills at once, almost, the place of
father and mother. This kindness is done with
no hope of reward, save that which springs
from doing good for its own sake. Who is such
a charity is considered; the subjects of its pity
and guardianship contemplated; the present
good it confers, and the future evils it avoids,
does it not call loudly upon the generous bene-
volence of all for aid?

Every human creature is liable to the ills of
life. The fortunate and prosperous of this
generation are often progenitors of the needy,
suffering, and miserable. Who will not then
feel in aiding this work, that in its fruits they
may be providing friends for children less for-
tunate than their parents? more unhappy—and
perchance more virtuous, only because more ex-
posed to the toils and temptations of this life.

In Baltimore, where the objects of such a
charity abound, we have witnessed the pres-
erving efforts of a generous female spirit pro-
viding a home, food and instruction for hun-
dreds of desolate little ones—succeeding by
steady industry in a most laudable purpose, un-
til its whole society attracted and elevated by
the zeal and devotion which sustain such enter-
prises, with willing and liberal hands from year
to year pour out their treasures into the lap of
this holy cause. Not content with the good it
does at home, the Orphan here sends the influ-
ence of its beneficence, and each season brings
its kind offerings. This however is but the wid-
ow's mite. The little sufferers cannot exist
upon those charitable gleanings. They call
with beseeching voices upon all here still to sus-
tain those who overlook their interest. They
call upon the friends of the poor—the most la-
mentable of the poor—the young—helpless—un-
protected—houseless orphan; for a pittance
from the bounties of Providence—who will re-
fuse that call? Not one—There is not one who
would not gladly reflect, in a communion with
his own thought, that in some mode he had
contributed his just portion to feed and educate
those females whom heaven has placed in the
care of charity and mercy.

We extract from the—Greenville Mount-
neer, a neat and well conducted paper, pub-
lished at Greenville, S. C. the following arti-
cle. It is gratifying to the many friends of
Mr. Leary in Annapolis, to find that his cap-
acity as a first rate teacher, is duly appreciated
at the South. This gentleman for several years,
was a professor of St. John's College in this
City, and from his correct and gentlemanly dis-
position, secured the esteem and regard of ma-
ny of our most respectable citizens.

GREENVILLE ACADEMIES.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we call the
attention of our readers to the Advertisements
respecting the Male and Female Academies,
at this place, which will be found in another
column of our paper. It will be observed that the
Male Academy is still under the general super-
intendance of W. B. LEARY, Esq. who takes
charge of the Classical department himself. As
to Mr. L.'s superior qualifications as a teacher,
it is unnecessary for us to remark, as it is ac-
knowledged by every one, who has had the least
opportunity of judging, that he is unsurpassed.

The Mathematical branch is to be under the
management of Mr. McVicar, late Professor
of Mathematics in Hampden Sydney College.
The high standing of this distinguished gen-
tleman is a sufficient guarantee that he will fill
the station he is to occupy, to the entire satis-
faction of the public. The Rev. Mr. SPALDING
continues to preside over the English classes.
This gentleman's abilities as a teacher are well
known in this community, and his services duly
appreciated. Where, we would enquire, can a
School be found that opens under such favour-
able auspices, taking every thing connected with
it into consideration, as the Greenville Male
Academy? There is none within our knowledge
that can be compared to it.

The Female Academy, it will be seen, is still
under the management of Mr. and Mrs. HAL-
LOWAY, whose well-known and undisputed
qualifications, great experience, and unremit-
ting application to the arduous duties of the im-
portant station they occupy, render it unnecessary
for us to say any thing further in their favour,
than to call attention to their Advertisement.
It will be seen that three Female Assistants
have been employed for the ensuing year, which
will insure a constant and proper attention to any
number of pupils that may apply for admission.
We understand, also, that it is the intention of
the Principal to erect an addition to the Acad-
emy building this Spring, which will greatly add
to the comfort and convenience of both teachers
and pupils.

Both Academies were opened on Monday last,
with a larger number of Scholars than has ever
attended at the same season of the year. Dur-
ing a considerable portion of last Summer, the
two institutions had upwards of two hundred
pupils.

For the Maryland Gazette.
TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.
No. II.

In a late communication the writer exposed
the debts of the State, as of Dec. 1, 1837, and
exhibited the funds specifically appropriated
by the several acts, which are particularly re-
ferred to for the more authentic elucidation
of the matter, besides which, as he showed, "a
large amount has been specially assigned and
set apart for the redemption of the different
debts, within their periods of maturity," inso-
much that the effective means of the sinking fund
ALREADY EXCEEDED AN AGGREGATE OF MORE
THAN EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND
DOLLARS, which is esteemed a sum sufficient,
by its accumulative operations, to avoid any prob-
able demand upon the Treasury on account of
the principals of those debts; and the payment
of interest being also secured, you are protected
by existing laws, (if executed in good faith) by
a general additional taxation for the support of
government, and to sustain your credit for a
term of time which may be safely computed to
reach beyond the productive operations of great
improvements now in progress, or prospective—
and it cannot be believed that any enactment
will be interposed to counteract or impair the
wise provisions which have been made for those
inestimable purposes—and he promised in fu-
ture numbers to exhibit the wealth and income
which have accrued to the State, or are in pro-
spect, from the creation of the debts enumerated
—and to demonstrate the deeply injurious con-
sequences which would result from an adverse
course of policy, by which the improvements
would be retarded or destroyed."

Of the aggregate of debts, amounting to \$5,
011,920 73, a capital of \$292,980 73 has been
raised for the purchase of real estate, and the
erection of Penitentiary buildings, and Tobacco
Inspection Warehouses—the establishment of
the University—the completion of the Wash-
ington Monument, and \$4,719,000 for
internal improvement, where \$1,719,000 is
held in stock of different companies, and \$3,
000,000 in bonds of the corporations upon the
security of their respective works and revenues."

The catalogue of wealth which has accrued
to the State from the liberal extension of her
credit, will embrace the valuable realties on
which have been erected splendid edifices for
Penitentiary punishment and Inspection Ware-
houses—the University with its infirmary and
cabinets and libraries—and that magnificent col-
umn, arising from its trophied base, and sur-
mounted by its colossal statue, "towering to
the skies," in commemoration of him who was
first in war first in peace, and first in the
hearts of his countrymen," as if pointing to his
beatificity in another world. Also, the capacious
Hospital for Lunatics, and some spacious
Temples dedicated to the Deity, towards which
the means of the public prerogative have been
extensively bestowed—as well as for the pro-
motion of literature, proportionately to her po-

position, to an extent unknown in the annals
of any country;—with ample provisions for the
education of the deaf and dumb—for the sup-
port and relief of surviving officers and soldiers
of the War of Independence, and their widows
—the Colonization of the free people of col-
our, and for Topographical and Geological sur-
veys to promote improvements in agriculture,
and to develop the mineral riches of her ter-
ritory. All of which, although not sources of
direct revenue, are monuments of munificence
highly creditable to the State—eminently cal-
culated to foster and preserve her republican in-
stitutions, and to solve the great problem of
man's capacity for self-government in a mode
most satisfactory to every admirer of the world's
hope in this sublime experiment in human poly-
tany.

The investments for those beneficial purposes
in permanent property, and charges on capital,
have exceeded four millions of dollars, exclu-
sive of disbursements for various progressive
improvements amounting to \$4,719,000, subject
to an interest of \$205,450 per annum, for which
the State is secured, as appears by the last re-
port of the Treasurer, to the amount of \$215,
000—to wit:

From the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company for one fifth of their receipts for the transportation of passengers on the Washington branch,	\$35,000 00
The Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road, for interest,	60,000 00
And the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, for interest,	120,000 00
Constituting a total of	215,000 00
And leaving to be supplied from "special deposits," reserved for that deficit, the sum of	50,450 00
	\$265,450 00

Until the dividends for those improvements
shall prove sufficient for those supplies, which
are computed to become so at the end of Nov-
ember 1840—to which time sufficient funds
have been provided by adequate enactments in
advance.

Over and above the permanent property and
other valuable investments enumerated, to an
amount exceeding four millions of dollars, with-
out including the public buildings and other
property at the stock of government, the State
possesses in stocks and specialties, extended
immediately separate, or prospectively pro-
ductive, as follows—to wit:

In the Farmers Bank of Md.	\$190,000 00
Bank of Baltimore,	174,000 00
Mechanics Bank of Balt.	46,500 00
Union Bank of Maryland, Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore,	21,666 66
Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore,	15,000 00
Bankin Bank of Balt.	15,000 00
Marine Bank of Balt.	10,000 00
Hagerstown Bank,	25,000 00
Canal & Rail Road Stock,	1,938,724 44
Bonds and Loans,	3,054,731 12
Making together,	\$5,523,421 24

Besides other stocks and specialties to a con-
siderable amount, of a less substantial or pro-
ductive character, composing altogether an ag-
gregate of nearly ten millions of dollars in val-
ue, or more than the double of the actual li-
abilities of the State on account of internal im-
provements.

From all which it appears that the financial
legislation of Maryland has not only evinced a
wise foresight but has been calculated to elicit
her resources and afford the means of your sub-
stantial prosperity in future time. And the ap-
propriate response to an invocation from the pa-
triotic advocates of internal improvement—
"laissez nous faire?" would seem to be the en-
couraging language of "go ahead"—for it needs
not the faculty of second sight to depict the in-
jurious consequences of incalculable depth and
breadth which would certainly ensue from an
adverse course of policy" by which the adopt-
ed system of amelioration would be deranged
or retarded, and consequently deteriorated or
destroyed. "We are," indeed, "so far a-sept in
that going back were worse than going o'er."

A demonstration of the appalling picture will
be reserved for another essay.

A MARYLANDER.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Editor: A Real Estate Bank, or a State
Bank, seems to be a prevailing object of desire,
and many imagine that the present epoch is pec-
uliarly propitious for such a purpose. But,
while it is admitted, that, under proper restric-
tions and limitations, the one or the other might
be adopted, and made eminently subservient to the
general welfare, it is believed that, under existing
circumstances, it would be inexpedient to attempt
the establishment of a Real Estate Bank, inas-
much as its principle of vitality would necessar-
ily require a large extension of the public credit,
the beneficial employment of which, for so
many years to come, might be found impracticable,
and thus an insuperable obstacle would be, tem-
porarily, interposed. That objection, however,
does not apply to the alternative proposition;
as, for a public institution of such a character, the
State possesses abundant means within the control
of her Legislature, and the accredited action of
her people's bank might make productive her
latent resources, and prove essentially auxiliary
to her fiscal ability, and beneficial to every in-
terest and class of society.

The elements on hand for a STATE BANK
would consist of the several funds and cash de-
posited, together with all investments of the pub-
lic moneys for revenue, and debts due from indi-
viduals and corporations, which, without includ-
ing the unproductive capital in the treasury,
would constitute EFFECTIVE MEANS TO A GREAT-
ER EXTENT THAN ARE POSSESSED BY ALL THE

EXISTING BANK
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GEORGE

The following
by the Georgia
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