

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, May 17, 1838.

NOTICE.

The Friends of the Administration of the General Government are requested to meet at the City Hall on Saturday Evening next, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 31st of this month, and also to choose delegates to meet the County Convention at Ellicott's Mills to nominate a candidate for the State Senate.

At a meeting of the Voters of the 1st Election District, held according to notice, on Saturday the 12th of May, for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet in the State Conventional Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 31st day of May, as also to appoint delegates to the County Convention to be held at Ellicott's Mills on the 1st day of June, to nominate a candidate for Senator and delegates to the next General Assembly from Anne-Arundel county, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to represent said first district in both conventions—John C. Weems, Sprigg Harwood, William Whittington, Dr. James S. Owens, and John S. Sellman.

On motion it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Republican.

ALEXANDER FRANKLIN, Chairman.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

At a respectable meeting of the Democratic Republican Voters of the 3rd Election District of Anne-Arundel county, convened pursuant to public notice, on Saturday evening 12th inst. EDMUND CLAGETT was called to the Chair, and NICHOLAS J. WORTHINGTON appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was Resolved, That John W. Davis, Charles A. Waters, Thomas R. Cross, Nicholas J. Worthington, and Edmund Clagett, be appointed delegates to meet in General Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 31st of May, to nominate a suitable candidate for Governor—and to meet the County Convention to be held at Ellicott's Mills on June 1st, to nominate a candidate to represent the county and the city of Annapolis in the next Senate of Maryland, and four delegates to represent the county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

Resolved, That a majority of the delegates assembled be authorized to fill up any vacancy that may occur in its own body.

On motion, it was unanimously Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Maryland Gazette, and the Baltimore Republican.

EDMUND CLAGETT, Chairman.
NICH. J. WORTHINGTON, Sec'y.

FOUR LETTERS TO MR. BIDDLE.
From the Boston Courier, (Whig).
To Nicholas Biddle, Esq. Philadelphia.
No. 1.

BOSTON, April 16, 1838.
SIR.—It is of little consequence to the public, or to you, who I am. Enough be it, that I never was your enemy, personal or political.—On the contrary, so long as you presided over a National Bank, I was one of those, who, as far as lay in my power, defended your institution and yourself, from all attacks. I would gladly have continued to do so until this hour, when you stand to the country in a very different position, but I cannot. Circumstances appear to me to make it the paramount duty of every free citizen, who regards the national welfare, to resist the issue which you and others appear determined to make up. If there is no evil above all others, by which we now suffer, in my humble opinion it springs from an undue and improper connexion between partisan politics and our pecuniary concerns. No matter where this originate, or how it has been carried on, you should never have sanctioned it.—For so long as neither you, nor your friends, manifest any disposition of your own free will to form any permanent ties with the party passions of the day, a prospect remained open for the people to judge calmly, and to ascribe the fault, if fault there was, to the true cause. That prospect is now forever closed by your own act. You have deliberately descended into the arena of party politics. You have assumed the position of a gladiator. In doing so, you have removed all pretence for sympathy, in case of your defeat. You declare, almost in as many words, that you fight for a prize, and that prize is your present position, you should never have hinted a desire for, and the very aspiration after which, is reasonable cause for the most profound apprehension of your chance of success. Your last letter to Mr. Adams is the first undisguised announcement of your intention—and as such, is somewhat startling. But inasmuch as it is attended with reasoning which is certainly ingenious, and by a style very well adapted to its purpose of convincing and persuading, I think it deserving of some exertion in reply. I propose, as one of those who do not admit the truth of your propositions, to express my objections in a free, but yet respectful manner. Personalities are not to my taste—they injure the effect of true argument, instead of aiding it, while they degrade the standard of political criticism. If therefore you cannot be refuted by fair means, I, for one, am willing that you should enjoy the credit of establishing truth.

And, first of all, permit me to object to your mode of introducing the question you purpose to discuss. You assume, with some dexterity, that the banks in the United States are the representatives of the people, of their property and industry—and having assumed this, the next step is easy of making up an issue between yourself and other similarly constituted representatives of the people, and the President of the United States, together with his leading friends in the general administration. Upon the latter you are disposed to charge all the faults of management which are thought to have brought on our catastrophe, while for yourself you claim the merit of the exclusively protecting popular interests.

With great deference, I must venture to show how very deeply this fallacy runs into your whole argument. Mr. Biddle, you do not represent the people at all, nor can any ingenuity of man make you properly a representative of more than a portion of the commercial negotiations of a few of them. At most you are the representative of certain debtors in and out of Pennsylvania, whose interest, as your debtors, is against a resumption of specie payment, and therefore directly at variance with that of the people, who to it is to be hoped are not all debtors, and to whom a resumption is the only measure of permanent security for their daily bread. You represent the interest of European stockholders, who, as you yourself admit, consider the state of our currency as a very subordinate to the trading with them. Perhaps you represent the moneyed interest of Pennsylvania, because you furnish to it a capital not naturally its own.—This is all, that by any possibility can be claimed for you. And what is this to authorise you to speak as if you had a duty to the whole Union? Or as if you had any duty even to the people of Pennsylvania, other than that of preserving the nine tenths of them who are not your debtors, but your creditors, should receive from yourself only ninety five cents in the dollar for your just and lawful debt.

If there is a quarrel between the administration and the banks, I must insist upon expressing my belief, that the people, by which word I mean the great mass of the community, are no parties to it, and have not as yet been at all consulted. They have but one object to secure—the object is an equal and uniform currency.—Further than this in pecuniary matters, they need not, and ought not to look either to the Government or the banks. This currency which they ought to have, should never, under any circumstances, cheat them with false hopes, nor be equivalent to any smaller sum in the precious metals, than it purports to promise. Now, Mr. Biddle, permit me to ask you how it happens that the people have at this moment no such currency? Have they lost it by any act of their own? Or of the Government? Or of yours? Certainly not by their own act, because they have issued no paper to pass as money.—You may answer as you have done, that it was the act of the Government! But pray explain to a dull comprehension how. The Government has issued no currency to depreciate in the people's hands. The Government has uttered no deceptive promises. Mr. Biddle, can you say as much?

I am perfectly aware of the fact, that you ascribe the suspension of specie payments to the Treasury Circular, the distribution of the deposits on the frontiers, and the Executive clamor about bank notes. To my amazement, "who overstrained and damped energy," which appears in another part of your letters as "the disease of the country," is not even remotely alluded to in connexion with the causes of suspension. What! was the creation of myriads of rotten banks nothing? The emission of reams of new paper promises nothing? The madness of gambling speculation nothing? Surely the fact, that the paper money of the community swelled once and a half of its amount, that is to say, from \$60,000,000 to \$150,000,000, in seven years, is deserving of some little notice as a phenomenon in political economy. Its connexion with property, through certain appearance of excessive prosperity, was too remarkable to have escaped your vigilant eye. What caused the unexampled sale of the public lands, at the rate of thirty millions a year? Was it the Government, through the Specie Circular? That measure was adopted to check speculation, and was only faulty because it was not effective.—But it never could have been regarded as promoting it. The fault, if any, was of omission in not preventing the act of others. It was not a fault of commission. This lies some where else. Perhaps with you, and the nine hundred banks whom you are now endeavouring to persuade to keep you in countenance in persisting in your error. Who flooded the country with paper, which bought every thing with promises? Promises, perfidious as some lovers' vows. Promises, the worthlessness of which, as a standard of value, you and your coadjutors are daily contributing to establish.

The Specie Circular the cause of the suspension? The proposition appears to me too absurd for argument. A mouse could as readily move a mountain. If that celebrated measure had any effect at all, it was to check the formation of debts, which were multiplying far too rapidly for the public good. Let any man, not eaten up with the canker of party, reflect for a moment upon the probability of what might have been in the West, had there never existed a Specie Circular. Let him ask himself what the tendency was to speculate in public lands, two or three years ago, and then consider, that if it went so far, in spite of the Specie Circular, where would it have stopped, had there been none. If the banks, which were receiving the government deposits, could have converted them into paper engagements, for future redemption, as fast as they pleased, where would they have stopped? And if they had gone on *ad libitum*, how could the suspension of specie payments have been better avoided? The measures of the Government, so far as they had any effect, were obstacles to the gambling mania. But

the friends of the Government had become as much infected with it as its enemies, and this mania it was which brought on the suspension. The Specie Circular had little to do with it.

To start in your letter with so very unphilosophical and inadequate an explanation of the causes of the suspension, is calculated to shake the confidence which might otherwise have been placed in your judgment. It leads inevitably to a belief, that you write under influences little favorable to that calmness for which you have heretofore been celebrated, and that you are acting as a partisan, by throwing into shadow that which may, by possibility, tell against yourself, while you give undue prominence to that which, in your opinion, will most injure your antagonists. In doing so, you may, it is true, manifest some skill, but not without weakening the force of your authority. The inquiry is perfectly natural, what is the drift of all this? And the answer is as palpable, that you are no longer a financier, but a thorough-going politician. Why, otherwise, should you have made all this one sided introduction to the following remarkable proposition:—

"The credit system of the United States and the exclusively metallic system, are now fairly in the field; you say, 'face to face with each other; one or the other must fall. There can be no other issue.'"

What an astounding disclosure! And is it indeed true? Are the people to try this issue between these parties? Who made it up? Not they themselves, I answer for it. They want neither alternative, in its full extent. Nor has it been made with their consent. Their wish is security to themselves and their property, and this object is gained, not by extremes on either side, but by a reasonable and moderate conjunction of the precious metals and credit, which neither you nor your opponents seem prepared to furnish them.

If the printer will consent, I propose to add something to this view of the case.
Very respectfully,
A CITIZEN.

To Nicholas Biddle, Esq. Philadelphia.
No. 2.

BOSTON, April 16, 1838.

SIR.—The credit system of the United States and the exclusively metallic system, are now fairly in the field, face to face with each other; one or the other must fall. There can be no other issue. It is not a question of correcting errors or reclaiming abuses, but of absolute destruction; not which shall conquer, but which shall survive. The present struggle, too, must be final.

I quote the most extraordinary sentence that ever fell from the pen of a financier. Is it indeed true, that the people, nine-tenths of whom are not concerned in making up the singular issue you would present, are to be kept depending upon the irredemnable paper of irresponsible banking institutions throughout this country, because you affirm that a Senator of the United States, and sundry other extravagant politicians choose to agitate the question of a purely metallic currency? Are you, Mr. Biddle, and your nine hundred banking associates, to feel yourselves justified in stepping forward into our politics, poisoning our sense of moral obligation as well as the sources of our industry, because our rulers choose to be a little wrong-headed? God forbid. The people will settle their own affairs in their own way. They will select representatives, who will be better fitted to take care of their interests, than in your present situation you can possibly be. They have not entrusted those interests to your care. Your task care and make good your promises—to take measures to pay them, as you say you pay your foreign creditors, in the equivalent for specie. Further than this they ought not to allow you to pass. And of all things not to stretch your power over their political rights. To starve the Magistrate whom you point out, is not so safe as to leave them to exercise their own discretion. For depend upon it, Mr. Biddle, to an independent man, the domination of banks will be quite as bad as the domination of radicals.

Let me put this matter in another light, and connect it with the very question upon which you write your letter—the expediency of a resumption. Supposing for a moment, that Mr. Van Buren should take up the issue you have deliberately tendered to him. Supposing the battle between your allied banks and the exclusively metallic system should be fought, and Mr. Van Buren should be regularly re-elected Chief Magistrate—thereby confirming the superiority of the radical party—will you be justified, in that event, in continuing to use your present arguments for exciting yourself from re-remembering your obligations to the people, who decide against you? Or rather, do you not perceive that you are acting a trap, in which you may yourself be ultimately caught? What greater argument can be used against you, than that drawn from your disposition to tamper with the politics of the country with so little scruple, as to be willing to persevere in a deliberate violation of your engagements, for the sake of embarrassing the government? As one of the people, I confess, while I disavow any approbation of the apparent course of the administration, I plead guilty to not a little jealousy of the influence of banks upon our institutions—and that I could not see, with composure, the president of a great bank like yours, telling us, with a tone of authority, what you will and what you will not do, and upon what conditions. General Jackson was too dictatorial in his legitimately acquired situation, to make me rely the style any where, far least in so very improper a quarter as that from which you write. In telling us, that you will do as our army did at New Orleans, stand behind the cotton bales, until the enemy has left the country, whom do you refer to in your parallel as "the enemy"? Do you refer

mean the administration of the General Government? And that you intend to overturn it? But supposing, for a moment, that you should not succeed, where will you stand then? And what justification will you have for implicating your commercial honour in questions with which that honour neither has nor can have any but a forced connection!

Having frankly stated my objections to the main position of your letter, I now propose to examine, with the requisite calmness and deliberation, some of the reasons assigned by you against an immediate resumption. After making a contrast between the present condition of the country and that in which it was in 1836, your strongest objection is to the difference in the course of the Government now and at that time. Then, you say, it aided the banks; now, it is hostile. And you certainly do your best to magnify the extent of that hostility. I agree with you so far as this, that the Government committed a most enormous error of judgment in suffering you and your coadjutors to impute to them, with the least appearance of plausibility, the motives which you do impute. A very large number of honest men are now so convinced of the truth of what you say, that, whether true or not, the effect is equally bad upon them and the public interest. Confidence is the great want of the time, and confidence will never spring up, without some positive manifestation on the part of the Government, that what you say is not true. For some reason or other, best known to it, that manifestation is not yet made. Yet that you are correct in your surmises, I do not believe; for the simple reason, that they appear to me so extravagant as to make Mr. Van Buren, who he certainly is not, mad. For it would be madness in any man to issue Treasury Notes, not wanted for the expense of the Government, merely for the sake of collecting bank notes with which to make demands upon the banks. Depend upon it, Mr. Biddle, no President of this nation would venture to do such a thing; and if he did, it would be perfectly safe in you to leave the correction in the hands of the people.

I may be wrong, but it appears to me the Administration has as yet shown no wish to attack the banks—any farther than by an indirect mode of ceasing itself to employ them. You and I might probably agree in the opinion that this was not judicious; and that a National Bank was indispensable to the perfect regulation of our financial department—but this is a very different thing from the issue which you draw up. That issue is hard money or paper money. You maintain that the Administration is entirely for hard money, and, therefore, you will give nothing but paper money. But do you not perceive that in forcing this issue, you put yourself upon the feeble leg? If you make the people the alternative, as you present it—if you make the Administration take the best side of the question, as you state it, whose fault will it be if it goes against you? The Administration has as yet said nothing to justify the extreme to which you would drive it, far less to justify you in catching up the opposite extreme, "irredemnable paper money." It can be nothing else, because the credit system, when abused, as it has been, inevitably produces it, and yet you tell us that we must not now think of the abuse or reform. We must take gold and silver exclusively, or paper, with all its abuses.—"There can be no other issue." Now I will insist upon it that the people make no such issue—that they approve the credit system within reasonable limits and under sufficient restraints; but if you insist upon doing those limits and restraints, you must take the consequences which may flow from your violent and extreme course. The people never will sanction, for a length of time, irredemnable paper money.

In the course of this letter, I have ventured to doubt the truth of the motives of action which you impute to the administration, for the sake of raising an argument to release you from resuming your obligations. But supposing that I now grant you your promises, I nevertheless insist that it has the power to hurt you, or any other sound bank in the country. And a strong argument in favour of my denial is to be drawn from the very tone of your letter—a tone which you would never have indulged in, if you had not felt that instead of your being at the mercy of the government, it was more likely to be at yours. You knew the Administration had been defeated in the popular elections. You knew that it could not carry its measures, excepting in a very qualified form, in the National Senate; and that it was doubtful if it could do so, in any shape whatsoever, in the House of Representatives. You knew that it had no revenue at its command—that the expenditures were daily overrunning the receipts—and that the issue of Treasury Notes authorised by law, barely kept up the motion of the machinery. How then could you venture to ascribe to the Administration any power of doing you injury if you decided upon returning to specie payments? Particularly if we are to believe you in your confident statement of the condition of your bank. "The great prerogative of strength," you tell us, "is not to be afraid of doing right." Then why do you profess a fear, which you cannot seriously entertain, of the influence of a government which you are defying, for the mere purpose of fortifying yourself against the performance of one of your most imperative duties?

For, I do maintain, it is your duty to resume specie payments as soon as you possibly can, and that without any reference to what you suppose may be the interests of the country at large. Those interests are not now in your keeping. You derive all your authority from the Legislature of a State, and to that Legislature you should look for the signs of approbation of your conduct. I now ask you, Mr. Biddle, do you find them there? Has not one branch

of it at least, unequivocally expressed its sense of what is your duty—and the other branch almost equally divided? I very much mistake the character of the people of your State, if they do not agree with their representatives. They are proverbially a people who detest the idea of a debt—who do not imagine a man rich, because he counts his millions on both sides of his pockets—who do not believe in the modern theory that credit is capital in any sense in which the word may be used. To them, of what consequence is the coming of a second cotton crop, compared to the loss of \$3,600,000 a year in the depreciation of your paper, not to speak of that by all the other banks in the State, whose conduct your course influences? They hold that your duty to them is to redeem your bills in specie, and nobody can doubt that in this they are right.

With respect to this matter of the second cotton crop, as connected with the system of foreign exchanges, it is of so much importance that I must reserve the discussion of it for an entire letter.

Very respectfully,
A CITIZEN.

Several men were recently arrested in the vicinity of New York for making and passing counterfeit coin. The officers also secured their tools and a quantity of false money, made of German silver.

A man named H. M. Woods, late assistant postmaster at Ellsworth, Maine, was recently tried at Portland for parolizing money from the mail. He was found guilty and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.
Occurred at Brooklyn on Saturday afternoon. A little Irish boy about ten years old, whose name we did not learn, was sitting with his legs hanging over one of the wharves, engaged in fishing, when a sloop under full sail was suddenly swept by the tide along side, and before the little fellow could escape, his limbs were caught between the vessel and the wharf and completely severed from the body! He was alive when last heard from, but it seems to be almost impossible for him to survive so frightful a mutilation.
—N. Y. Gazette.

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.
A serious accident occurred at the printing office attached to the Methodist book room in this city, on Saturday. Mr. Ludlam, the superintendent of the power press, by some means became entangled in the machinery, and was carried around for some minutes, by the main shaft. He was alone in the room at the time, but his cries soon brought the other inmates of the building to his assistance. On extricating him, it was found that his legs, and one arm were broken. He was still alive at noon of this day.—N. Y. Com. Adr.

SEVERE SENTENCE.
The Wilmington (Del.) Gazette says—The trial of John Kennedy, who was arrested a few weeks since in this city on a charge of robbing Mr. Thomas Vandever, while on his way to market, was closed on Wednesday last, when the jury returned a verdict of guilty. He was yesterday sentenced to pay to the state a fine of five hundred dollars, to stand on the pillory for the space of one hour, shall be publicly whipped with thirty nine lashes on the bare back well laid on, imprisoned for a term of two years, and upon the expiration of such imprisonment, to be disposed of as a servant to the highest and best bidder or bidders for the term of ten years.

FROM FLORIDA.
A slip from the office of the Brunswick, Georgia, Gazette, contains the following information from Florida.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.
By the Revenue Cutter Madison, Capt. Howard, from Havana 24th, Key West 29th ult. and Key Biscayne 3d inst. arrived at this port on Sunday last, we learn that Col. Harvey of Fort King, having captured a squaw from whom he obtained the necessary intelligence, has gone with a detachment of 160 dragoons and artillery, to attack Sam Jones, who it will be remembered was driven to the pass along the Southern point of Florida about Key Largo. This expedition left Key Biscayne on Thursday the 31st inst.

The latest intelligence at Key Biscayne was that Aleck Hojo, the Seminole Chief who negotiated with Gen. Jesup, and surrendered to him, had been shot with all his immediate followers, by order of Sam Jones, the Chief of the Mickasukies. This assassination is said very much to have exasperated them now beg our troops to allow them to remain and assist in exterminating their late allies, Sam Jones and the Mickasukies.

The naval detachment, lately engaged in Lieut. Powell's expedition, have gone to Pensacola to join our squadron for Vera Cruz. This squadron is detached to protect our commerce from the consequences of the French blockade.

Lieut. Magruder and his company came to the Madison from Key West to Key Biscayne, and thence shipped in the Campbell for St. Augustine.

FRAUD AND FORGERY.
The city was yesterday full of reports of extensive forgeries committed by William Bromwell, a Dry goods dealer in Baltimore street, and a man, heretofore, of unsuspicious honesty and good character. It appears that Mr. Bromwell has been in the habit for a long time, of supplying himself with money and goods by lodging as collateral security with those from whom he borrowed the

money, by being signed by country merchants of good credit, who were known or supposed to be his customers. By this system he succeeded in obtaining considerable sums of money and large quantities of goods. It is believed, however, and it is but justice to him to state it, that he used the money procured by these criminal means, in a vain attempt to sustain his credit as a merchant, under the delusive expectation that he might, by some means or other extricate himself from his embarrassments and relieve himself from the consequences of his misconduct by taking up and destroying the evidence of it. It is understood that he has left the city.—Circus.

BY MEXICAL.
Married on Sunday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Decker, Captain DAVID GRIFFITH, of Baltimore, to Miss EMILY BARBER THOMAS, of this city.

DIVIDEND.
THE President and Directors of the Annapolis Savings Fund, have declared a dividend of five per cent on the stock in said Fund, ending 23d April, and payable on or after the first Monday in May inst.

By order,
JAMES IGLEHART, Treas'r.
Sw.
May 17.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann Gable, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment upon the same by or give to

By order,
HENRY GABLE, Adm'r.
Sw.
May 17.

A BY-LAW.
Authorizing the laying of Curb on a portion of East-Street, and for other purposes.
(Passed May 14th, 1838.)

SECTION 1. 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 authorized and directed to cause that part of East-street commencing at the corner of Charles Henshaw's lot on said street, and running to the lower end of Jeremiah Hagley's brick house on the corner of Fleet street, to be graded and established to the benefit of the footway on that part of the said street directed to be curbed in pursuance of the provisions of this by-law.

Sec 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid by the Treasurer to the order of the City Commissioners, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

Sec 3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of each and every proprietor of a lot fronting on that portion of said street directed to be curbed by the provisions of this by-law, to cause the footway so far as the same shall bind on his, her or their lot, and each and every person who shall neglect to have the same for the space of thirty days after being notified by the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Dollars for every week thereafter that the same may remain uncurbed.

By order of the Board,
N. H. GREEN, Secretary.
Sw.
May 3.

THE National Intelligencer, Washington city, and Baltimore American, will publish the above once a week for four weeks, and forward their accounts to the office of the Maryland Republican.

IN CHANCERY,
8th May, 1838.

ON motion it is Ordered, That the said trustee, Joshua Waffell, give notice to the creditors of Nicholas Welch, deceased, to file the vouchers of their claims in the Chancery Office on or before the fifteenth day of August next, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once a week for four successive weeks before the 8th day of June next.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Ctr. Cau.

PUBLIC SALE.
ON WEDNESDAY the 23d May, will be sold at Public Auction, at the late residence of Mrs. Sarah Murray, in this city, a variety of articles of
FURNITURE, &c.

Terms of Sale—All sums of or above Ten Dollars, six months credit will be allowed, on the purchaser giving bond or note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; below that sum the Cash will be required.
DANIEL MURRAY, Adm'r.

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SECTION 1. 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 authorized and directed to cause that part of East-street commencing at the corner of Charles Henshaw's lot on said street, and running to the lower end of Jeremiah Hagley's brick house on the corner of Fleet street, to be graded and established to the benefit of the footway on that part of the said street directed to be curbed in pursuance of the provisions of this by-law.

Sec 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid by the Treasurer to the order of the City Commissioners, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

Sec 3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of each and every proprietor of a lot fronting on that portion of said street directed to be curbed by the provisions of this by-law, to cause the footway so far as the same shall bind on his, her or their lot, and each and every person who shall neglect to have the same for the space of thirty days after being notified by the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Dollars for every week thereafter that the same may remain uncurbed.

By order of the Board,
N. H. GREEN, Secretary.
Sw.
May 3.

THE National Intelligencer, Washington city, and Baltimore American, will publish the above once a week for four weeks, and forward their accounts to the office of the Maryland Republican.

IN CHANCERY,
8th May, 1838.

ON motion it is Ordered, That the said trustee, Joshua Waffell, give notice to the creditors of Nicholas Welch, deceased, to file the vouchers of their claims in the Chancery Office on or before the fifteenth day of August next, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper once a week for four successive weeks before the 8th day of June next.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Ctr. Cau.

PUBLIC SALE.
ON WEDNESDAY the 23d May, will be sold at Public Auction, at the late residence of Mrs. Sarah Murray, in this city, a variety of articles of
FURNITURE, &c.

Terms of Sale—All sums of or above Ten Dollars, six months credit will be allowed, on the purchaser giving bond or note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; below that sum the Cash will be required.
DANIEL MURRAY, Adm'r.

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