

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLES:
Thursday, September 12, 1833.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
WILLIAM GRASON, Esquire,
of Queen Anne's County.
Election to be held on the first Wednesday in October.

Anne Arundel County,
For Senator,
JOHN S. SELLMAN, Esq.
For the House of Delegates,
**RICHARD W. HIGGINS,
CHARLES HAMMOND,
DR. ALLEN THOMAS,
CHARLES D. WARFIELD,**

City of Baltimore.
For the Senate,
HENRY STUMP.
For the House of Delegates,
**GEORGE GORDON BELL,
ELIJAH STANSBURY,
WILLIAM P. PRESTON,
FRANCIS GALLAGHER,
JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER.**

Baltimore County.
For the Senate,
HUGH ELY.
For the House of Delegates,
**DR. THOS. C. RISTEAU,
DR. JOHN C. ORRICK,
JAMES TURNER,
MARCUS E. HOOK,
HENRY A. FITZLUUGH.**

Harford County.
For the Senate,
OTHO SCOTT.
For the House of Delegates,
**Gen. I. D. SULLSBY,
THOMAS HOPE,
JAMES W. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM L. FORWOOD.**

Prince-George's County.
For the Senate,
JOHN B. BROOKE.
For the House of Delegates,
**WILLIAM D. BOWIE,
DR. DAY,
H. C. SCOTT,
ARTHUR P. WEST.**

Frederick County.
For the Senate,
JOHN H. McELFRESH.
For the House of Delegates,
**Gen. JOHN McPHERSON, of Frederick,
DR. ABDEL UNKEFER, of Liberty,
JOHN HARRITT, of Emmittsburg,
DANIEL S. BISER, of Middletown,
DR. JOHN W. GEYER, of New Market.**

Washington County.
For the Senate,
ROBERT WASON.
For the House of Delegates,
**JOHN C. WHARTON,
JOHN D. GROVE,
JOHN T. MASON,
FREDERICK BYER.**

Allegany County.
For the Senate,
WILLIAM MATTHEWS.
For the House of Delegates,
**JOHN NEFF,
JONATHAN HUDDLESON and
DANIEL BLOCHER.**

Cecil County.
For the Senate,
LEVI H. EVANS.
For the House of Delegates,
**JOHN W. COMEGYS,
SAMUEL B. FOARD,
GEORGE GILLESPIE.**

Kent County.
For the Senate,
WILLIAM B. WILMER.
For the House of Delegates,
Mrs. PRIMROSE, LASSE, and KIRBY.

Queen Anne County.
For the Senate,
ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, J.
For the House of Delegates,
**WILLIAM A. SPENCER,
PERE WILMER,
LEMUEL ROBERTS.**

Talbot County.
For the Senate,
NICHOLAS MARTIN.
For the House of Delegates,
**PHILIP P. THOMAS,
MORRIS O. COLSTON,
DANIEL LLOYD.**

Worcester County.
For the Senate,
LAMBERT P. AYRES.
For the House of Delegates,
**DR. CHESSID PERNELL,
ELISHA E. WHITLOCK,
JAMES H. HOLLAND,
LEVIN G. IRVING.**

A call having appeared in the public papers, signed by several very respectable voters of the 5th and 6th districts, and directed to the different candidates for the Senate and House of Delegates, propounding the following questions, viz.

1st. We beg to be informed through the public prints, whether if elected you will certainly

support by your votes and influence in the Legislature the division of Anne-Arundel county, in such manner as to establish the Howard District, with such boundaries and such civil and other rights as were sought of the last Legislature?

2d. Whether your private opinions are in favour of the establishment of said District?

3d. Whether the people who are residing in that part of Anne-Arundel county, which it is asked shall compose Howard District, are not so situated as to render it an urgent duty upon the part of the Legislature of this State, to grant to them the facilities and advantages which such a division and organization of the county would afford?

I reply to the first question, by saying, that if elected, I will certainly support by my vote and influence, the proposed division of the county, so as to secure the privileges and facilities that were sought of the last Legislature.

To the second question, I answer, by saying that my private opinions are in favour of the establishment of said district, and further, that the location of the Court House and other public offices, should be left exclusively to the selection of the people who shall be included within the boundaries of Howard District.

In answer to the third, I state, that I am an old resident of the upper part of the county, and have long witnessed with regret the many hardships and privations to which many of my neighbours and acquaintances, as well as myself, have been subjected, owing to the great distance of the seat of justice from us; amounting in many cases to an entire denial of justice. I therefore hesitate not to declare my opinion, founded on my own knowledge of the wants and wishes of the people, that I consider it to be the urgent duty of the Legislature to grant to them the facilities and advantages which such a division and organization of the county would afford.

CHARLES D. WARFIELD,
September 4, 1833.

From the Baltimore Republican, DIRECT TAXATION—A WORD TO TAX PAYERS.

In May 1835 an Address was presented to the People of Maryland by the Reform party, under a resolution passed at a Convention held at Annapolis in the preceding January. This document came from the pen of the Hon. WILLIAM COST JONSON, who, we suspect, stands sufficiently well with the Whig party in this State to entitle his arguments and appeals to respect with them, even if the facts which he states are not enough of themselves to force conviction upon the mind. We would ask for the extract a careful perusal from men of all parties, and would especially press the matter upon the attention of the agriculturalist and the holders generally in Maryland. When, to the deplorable truths here related, it is remembered, not in the continued mismanagement and extravagance of our rulers there has been added additional arguments in favour of the necessity of an absolute reform in the whole administration of affairs in this State, we trust that none will fear to meet the question boldly, and in acknowledging the necessity of such reform that they will lend their aid to the only means of remedy in the hands of the people, the exclusion of the present powers from authority, and the selection of men as public servants who honestly and from principle are rallying around them the friends of "Reform and Retrenchment."

In reference to this important subject and to put down at once the deception attempted to be practised in the reckless assurance that DIRECT TAXATION cannot be the result of a bankrupt treasury and an enormous State debt, we refer to an article in another column from the Frederick "Citizen," and we would have these facts also borne in mind, that in 1830 when the Jackson party were in power, the whole expense of each session of the Legislature was only thirty-seven thousand dollars, and that since that time, under a continued Whig rule, it has been swelled to SEVENTY THOUSAND dollars. Before the year 1829 the whole expenditures of the State, including the interest on the public debt, were three hundred thousand dollars; in 1837 they amounted to SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND. In the year 1828 the public debt was one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and at the present time it is more than TWELVE MILLIONS! A surplus treasury of thirty-five thousand dollars left in possession of the Whigs in 1831, has been squandered, and an estimated DEFICIENCY of one hundred and sixty one thousand dollars will be the result of the most ruinous extravagance on the first of December next. The State printing alone, which in 1831 cost the people but four thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars, in 1837 was swelled out to FIFTEEN THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THREE DOLLARS! Let the tax payers of Maryland ponder these incontrovertible facts. Some of the most striking consequences of all this prodigal expenditure will be seen in the annexed extract, and he who will soberly cast over the subject in his mind, must feel convinced of the duty he owes to all his best interests, to find and use the remedy befitting such abuses of the administration of our State Government.

Who then can be surprised that the farming interest has taken the alarm, and is calling aloud for a reform of abuses in government. Ought it to be expected that a high spirited and free people would longer remain quiet or inactive under such enormities? Can the rich agricultural counties flourish when they are annually drained of such a large portion of their wealth, which does not return to them, but goes chiefly to the support of officers of government who do not reside among them, and with the services of one half of whom the State could with profit dispense. Besides these ha-

vy State taxes, the agricultural counties are compelled to pay out of their county treasury large and oppressive amounts for the support of their numerous county officers, for roads, and various local charges which the large counties are made to incur. The rate of tax per hundred dollars, in 1833, in Prince-George's, was 80 cents—in Worcester 72 cents—in Calvert 70 cents—in Charles 63 cents; whilst in Cecil it was 124 cents per hundred; in Harford 131 cents; in Allegany 153 cents, and in Washington 175 cents.

Why is it that the agricultural energies of Maryland are more paralyzed than they are in any other State with a soil equally productive? The facts already stated furnish the answer—Because they are taxed higher. We will offer but one other statement to demonstrate the fact. If we take two farms of equal value in each of the richest agricultural counties in Virginia and Maryland, it will be found that a farm which cost \$10,000 in Jefferson county, in the former State, will have to pay for county and road tax, 2 dollars and 60 cents, sometimes varying a few cents more or less; whilst one of the same value in Frederick county of this State, will have to pay, generally, about 20 dollars.

With the full knowledge of these facts, can we be astonished that land is so low and in such light demand in Maryland? Her citizens emigrate with their wealth and ability to labour, to other States, which present to them not only a republican form of government in which they can participate, but land exempted by a law of Congress from State taxation for the first five years after the purchase, and where road taxes, school funds, and the whole expenses and profits of government are equally borne, and honestly distributed.

Should the agricultural interest in the vicinities of unwise legislation, which are ever impending, or from other causes, be subjected to heavy direct taxation, it will not only be oppressed but utterly ruined. A farmer who owns the best land in the State, feels that after he has paid the tax-gatherers, and the expenses incidental to a farm, he can hardly lay up aittance at the end of a year. If he has to "force a reluctant soil to yield him bread," his fortune too often, with the most rigid husbandry, decreases.

The urgent domestic, county, and State charges, give him no repose, nor can he give his land rest. They both are kept constantly employed, and both are made poorer together—Pinching necessity, or the advice of the money changers, too often urge him to a loan, in order to relieve some pressing necessity, or with the hope of improving his land—and as a consequence, it is often augmented interest into principal, and while it gives momentary relief, only abbreviates the approach of ruin—and in a few years, to prevent a trustee's or sheriff's interference, he sells his estate, and removes with the fragments to the far west.

This is not a dream of the imagination; it is truth, and lamentable—every county, every district, every neighbourhood in the State, furnishes more strikingly the original, of which this is a faint outline.

The expenses of government chiefly fall directly or indirectly upon the landed interest, and what subordinate interest can flourish when that languishes? This great and expensive interest desires not only a convention to reform the inequality of representation, and to prune the constitution of its aristocratic branches, but hopes to establish a salutary reform in the economy of the State. Not by reducing salaries, but by reducing the number of sinecure officers in the various departments of government—drones in the political hive—consumers without being producers, that set like a paralyzing incubus upon the energies of the industrious portions of the community. The public work then would be better done. If there were fewer officers they would understand the duties of their places by being kept employed, and public responsibility would become concentrated.

TRIBUTE TO MERIT.
It is stated in the Charleston Courier that the compliment to Capt. Perry, of the ship *Comet*, of that port, for his human and gallant conduct in saving the crew of a ship wrecked vessel, under circumstances which would have daunted many a man from making the attempt, (the particulars of which have been published in this paper) was received by that gentleman a few days since. It is a handsome silver Siver, of very neat workmanship, in the centre of which is the following inscription:
"Presented by Capt. TORP NICHOLAS, C. B. and the officers of H. B. M. ship *Herald*, and the officers composing the drafts of the 15th, 34th, 43d and 93d regiments, embarked in that ship from Halifax, Nova Scotia, in March, 1838, to Capt. Perry, of the Commerce, of Charleston, S. C. in admiration of his humane and gallant conduct in perseveringly staying by the wreck of the British brig *Elizabeth* "Caroline, for two nights and a day in a gale of wind, and thereby ultimately saving the whole crew, who had been on the wreck in the utmost distress, for twenty-three days."

The following proposition, made in the Norfolk Herald of Friday, is likely to find favour to an extent as universal as the class of consumers of the article in question:
POTATOES.
It is now ascertained that the drought has destroyed the potato crop with a few exceptions in the New England States, and that there will probably be none left for consumption after retaining the necessary quantity for seed. This will prove a sore deprivation to the great mass of our people, to all classes of whom this popular esculent is an article of the first necessity; and with a view to supply the deficiency, as far as possible, we would recommend that Congress

be petitioned to repeal the duty on foreign potatoes for twelve months, and even to allow a small bounty on the importation. We do not know a more legitimate and praiseworthy application of the public treasure than that of providing for the sustenance of the people; and we dare say such a petition would be granted immediately, unless perchance some of the members should take it into their heads to waste a few hours in proclaiming the unbounded satisfaction which it gave them to second so reasonable a demand.

The Staunton, Va. Spectator of Thursday last contains the particulars of the trial of the three slaves, *Andree, Lucinda and Caroline*, for the murder of the two children of their master, Mr. Mayse of Bath County, Va.

Some account of the murder has already been given to the public. On Friday the 10th of August, two little daughters of Mr. Mayse, one aged something more than seven years, and the other probably from 12 to 18 months younger, who had been going to school for some time, about three quarters of a mile from their father's house, having failed to return home at the usual time, their mother became uneasy at their delay, and caused a search to be made for them, supposing they had strayed off for the purpose of gathering wild berries and had lost their way. Her alarm was increased by the fact that her husband was absent at the Hot Springs, and night was fast approaching.

For some time the search was unsuccessful, but at length the children were found lying dead, near the road by which their father must necessarily pass on his return home, with their throats cut from ear to ear. Suspicion soon attached to three negroes, viz: a man named *Andree*, a woman named *Lucinda*, and a girl about 14 years old, named *Caroline*, all of whom belonged to Mr. Mayse. A coroner's inquest was held over the bodies, and a great deal of testimony was examined, which confirmed the previous suspicions, that the three negroes were arrested and committed to jail, and a warrant issued to convene a court for their trial on the 22d of August. Immediately after the arrest, *Caroline*, the girl, made a disclosure, criminating *Lucinda* who was her own mother, and the man named *Andree*.

On the trial which took place on the day above mentioned, two of the accused, *Andrew and Lucinda*, were separately arraigned, and the girl *Caroline* was brought forward as a witness. Her testimony was to the following purport:—On the evening of the murder, *Lucinda*, her mother left the house of her master, for the ostensible purpose of gathering blackberries. As she went from the house she told the witness that she must go down towards the school house, and meet the children, as they came from school, and bring them up to the gate over the hill and that she would show them another blackberry patch. The witness accordingly took the child of Mr. Mayse which was nursing, about fifteen months old, and went towards the school house, until she met the children on their return home.

She readily persuaded them to accompany her to the place designated, which was about 400 yards from the house of Mr. Mayse, on the road, and near the gate which led into one of his fields. The ground on one side of the road, at this point, was in a forest, and on the other was cleared, with the exception of bushes, which had grown up in the field. The situation was quite public for that remote section of the country, as the road was occasionally a good deal travelled.

When the witness reached the point designated she found the prisoners *Lucinda* and *Andrew*, waiting for them, the latter leaning on the fence, with his shirt sleeves rolled up to his shoulders. Almost immediately upon their reaching the spot, *Lucinda* seized the eldest child, who finding herself so roughly handled, begged *Lucinda* not to hurt her, as she never loved her any more. *Lucinda* made no reply to this prayer for mercy, but catching hold of the head of her victim she drew it violently back so as to leave the throat fully exposed, and standing behind her held her firmly in this position until *Andrew* with a single stroke of a sheenmaker's knife cut her throat almost from ear to ear.

Lucinda then relinquished her hold, and the poor little innocent with its eyes rolled upwards in agony, and with uplifted hands, staggered forward in her course a half circle, with the blood spouting from every vein and artery, until she fell prostrate upon her face and expired without a groan. The other little victim, terrified beyond expression, at the horrible scene which she had just witnessed, fled into a corner of the fence, and with outstretched arms implored for mercy. But she might as well have appealed to hungry tigers. *Andrew* rushed upon her, dragged her forth from her place of refuge and handed her over to *Lucinda*, who held her in the same position in which her sister had met her horrible fate, and *Andrew*, with the same instrument of death, to use the language of the witness, "sawed at her neck for some time" until the head was almost severed from the body, and she fell dead without a struggle.

The witness stated that she then ran away to the house, and did not know what the prisoners did or where they went for some time afterwards.

This dreadful narrative of the witness was sustained by all the circumstantial evidence in the case, and by the testimony of all the other witnesses as to the collateral facts. Upon an examination of the position of the bodies of the children, and the wounds, and the appearance of the ground, it was found that every thing corresponded with the statement of the witness. The body of the eldest lay upon the face, and the blood showed that she must have fallen in that position, as a large quantity had flowed from the wound and was found immediately under the neck.

The traces of blood were also distinctly visible showing that she had staggered forward and described a semi-circle in her progress, as stated by the witness. The wounds too corresponded with her description, for whilst the gash in the throat of the eldest was smooth, and not more than two or three inches in length, that of the youngest was ragged and uneven, and of much greater depth and extent.

Words cannot describe the feelings which were produced upon the bystanders as this dreadful narration progressed, particularly as the father and the mother of the murdered children were obliged to be present. The deepest emotion pervaded the whole audience. The counsel were so much affected as to be compelled from time to time to suspend the examination, and the poor mother was so convulsed with agony, that she was obliged to be supported, half fainting, and sobbing as if her heart would break, from the Court house.

A number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony went to establish the guilt of the prisoners, and the Court accordingly pronounced them guilty. The girl *Caroline* was subsequently arraigned and tried. In consideration of her youth and of the full disclosure she had made, and from a regard to public policy, as well as from the inconclusive nature of her testimony, independently of her own crimes, she was acquitted. *Caroline*, but found her master in the penalty of \$2000 for her good behavior—or in other words for her transportation.

The two negroes convicted of the murder are to be executed on the 25th inst.

SCIENTIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE MOSQUITO.

We copy the following questions and answers in ornithology from the Cincinnati Gazette. The answers are as learned and luminous as the questions are searching and profound:
Teacher—John, can you tell me what class and order of the insect tribe the Mosquito belongs to?
Boy—Don't know sir.
Teacher—Jacob, can you tell?
Boy—Yes sir, he isn't an insect, he belongs to the bird tribe, and is a species of Owl, and sings louder in proportion to his bulk, and like the owl, commits his deprecations in the night. Father said that other night he should think that about forty roosted on his nose, and others were scattered on his cheeks and eyebrows.
The Mosquito is not like the owl, omnivorous, but is man-ivorous, like the bedbug, and like the humming bird, it sucks not honey from the flowers, but—
Teacher—That will do, go above him. The boys may go out.

AN ACRE OF LAND CONTAINS.

4 Rods, each rod 40 rods, poles of perches.
160 Rods, 163 feet each.
4,840 Square yards, 9 feet each.
43,500 Square feet, 144 inches.
174,240 Squares of 6 inches each, 36 inches.
6,272,640 Inches, or squares of one inch each.

HYMENEAL.

Married, at Bellevue, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Carey, R. I. C. Jones, to MARY G. daughter of Louis C. Pascault, Esq. all of Kent Island, Q. A. County.

At a meeting of the members of the Senior Class of St. John's College, Mr. STONE was called to the Chair, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was appointed Secretary—when the following resolutions were proposed by Mr. Ross, and were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That we have heard with deep sorrow and unfeigned regret, of the death of our excellent class-mate, CALVIN DORSEY, and that we will cherish a lively recollection of his many virtues and faultless character, and of the universal esteem which he won of our hearts while continued among us by a gracious Providence, and as a testimony of our regard for his memory that we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That Messrs. Culbreth, B. J. Worthington and Ross, be a committee to transmit these resolutions to the family of our deceased class-mate, with a letter of condolence expressive of our sympathy with them under this painful bereavement.

F. STONE, Chairman.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

ANNA-POLIS GIGAYS, ATTENTION!

THERE will be a meeting of the Company on Saturday evening next, at half past seven o'clock, at the City Hall. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. Persons wishing to become members are invited to attend.
By order of the Capt.
EDWARD THOMPSON, O. S.
September 13.

IN CHANCERY,

11th September, 1838.
Andrew Aldridge and others
Joseph N. Burch and others.
ORDERED, That the sale of the real and personal estates of Joseph N. Burch, made and reported by Somerville Pinkey and John J. Lloyd the trustees, be raised and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 12th day of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks before the 12th day of October next in some newspaper.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$15,359 34.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Cas.
September 13.

BY-LAW

To provide for the payment of the Stock in the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company, subscribed for by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Annapolis.

[Passed September 10th, 1833.]
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 Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to issue Certificates of Stock, signed by him, and countersigned by the Clerk, under the Seal of the Corporation, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars, and in sums not less than fifty dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the first day of January, April, July and October, redeemable at the pleasure of the Corporation after the expiration of twenty years, and payable to such person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, who shall pay to the Commissioners hereinafter named a sum at least equal to the amount for which such Certificates may be issued, and the faith of the City is hereby pledged for the payment and redemption of the said Certificates, principal and interest, as aforesaid.

2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That Somerville Pinkey and Thomas S. Alexander be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, to negotiate for the sale of the said Certificates, at not less than the par value thereof, and the proceeds of the said Certificates shall be paid by the said Commissioners to the Treasurer of the Corporation.

3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That so soon as the proceeds of said Certificates shall be received into the Treasury, the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed, to pay the same to the Annapolis and Elk-Ridge Rail Road Company, the sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars, on account of the subscription made by this City to the capital stock of the said Company, provided the said Company will agree to apply the same to the payment of the instalments on said stock as they may be called for by said Company, and to allow to this City interest on the excess of the said payment over and above the amount of said instalments to be paid as before stated.

4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Collector shall be and hereby is authorized, on the last day of October in the year 1839, and on the same day in each and every year thereafter, as soon thereafter as so much may be collected by him, and until a fund shall be created thereby equal to the redemption of the stock hereby authorized, to pay to the Commissioners to be appointed as aforesaid, the sum of one thousand dollars to be applied by them to the payment of the interest on the aforesaid stock as it may accrue, and the residue as received, with all the profits thereof, to be invested in some safe and productive stock, and held by them as a fund for the redemption of the principal of the stock to be issued as aforesaid.

5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners may invest any portion of the aforesaid fund in the stock of the City to be issued as aforesaid, and that so soon as the fund to be created as aforesaid shall be equal in amount to the said stock, it shall be applied to the redemption thereof.

6. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the interest to accrue on said stock, prior to the first of January 1840, shall be paid by the Treasurer, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury.

7. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That instead of borrowing money upon Certificates of Stock to be issued as aforesaid, the said Commissioners shall be and they are hereby authorized to borrow the aforesaid sum of money from the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, or any other corporation or individual, upon the negotiable note or notes of this Corporation, upon the terms and conditions hereinbefore provided.

8. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to enter on a separate book the name or names of the person or persons, body politic or corporate, to whom such Certificates may be issued, with the amount held by each, and the said Certificates may, at the pleasure of the holders thereof, be assigned or transferred.

9. And be it established and ordained, That in case of the death or resignation of either of said Commissioners, the vacancy shall be filled by the Corporation for the time being.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.
September 13.

MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
Corner of Courtland and Saratoga Streets, Baltimore.
WILL BE RE-OPENED on MONDAY the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in Day School and Boarding Department.
A prospectus of the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.
August 9.

The Princess Anne Herald, Easton Whig and Gazette, Annapolis Republican and Gazette will insert the above to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American, Baltimore.

71.

72.

73.

74.

75.

76.

77.

78.

79.

80.