

goose have been of some use in the world besides furnishing us with good feather beds, and quills to make pens.

Those who design to profit by raising poultry the approaching season, should give attention to it early in the spring and follow it up with vigilance and care until the young ones are well feathered, when they will require but little attention. There should be always a shelter provided for fowls whether they be old or young, and those farmers who are destitute of proper winter quarters for their poultry, should not let another season pass by without making suitable provision to protect them from the inclemency of the weather; for with proper winter protection eggs would be abundant all the year, and what pays a better profit than eggs? OVA.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, May 23, 1839.

For the Maryland Gazette.

How sweet to recall the days of our childhood,
When far, far advanced in life's devious way;
As memory revisits the vale, and the wild wood,
Where met our companions so pleasant and gay.
Each scene is before us—and happy we were—
Alone on the mountain—sleeping in the shade;
Knew not from experience trouble or care,
When we on the banks of the rivulet play'd.
By the side of the fountain, whose gurgling rill,
Full of life and vigor, our young hearts and our ear;
Not a breeze to be heard—'twas soft as a sigh;
'Twas echo was heard—'twas not a sound could you hear.
Its waters were crystal, transparently bright,
Its banks, or its borders delightfully dress'd;
It was there that our hours were pass'd with delight,
'Twas there, that when weary we lay down to rest.
New England, our country, tho' far off we roam,
From thy green fields, thy groves, thy streams, and
thy vale:
New England—New England—thou still art our home,
Tho' we should never be fam'd by thy gates.
LOGAN.

TO ELLA.

May blessings attend thee wherever you go,
For the banks of the Ohio, I very well know,
Will yield or afford either pleasure or ease,
To a soul so exalted—so easy to please.
If in the far West thy lot shall be cast,
Remember the writer—remember the past—
The "surroundings by blue"—yet think of the time
I pray'd thee to give me that fair hand of thine.
Oh! you cannot forget the days that are gone,
When thyself was to me a Star or a Sun;
Tho' the hours of the day my heart was with thee,
And present or absent, no other could see.
Prosperity's gifts I implore for my fair,
May her heart never corrode with anxiety, care;
When Ella, the fair, shall be called to her rest,
Her spirit will seek the shade of the blest.
JUVENUS.

The corpse of a white man was taken up on the shore of Hackett's Point, near this city, on the 17th inst. He had on a pair of duck pantaloons, white cotton flannel drawers, a red under shirt, a striped over shirt, a blue vest, and a good pair of quarter boots; about six feet high; apparently a German; but no marks or papers were found to give an idea of who he was or where he came from.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A convention is to be held at Centerville on the second Tuesday in June, to nominate a candidate to represent that district in Congress. We are pleased to witness the cordial good feeling existing among the republicans of that district, and the strong confidence with which they are making preparations for the coming campaign. "An early and complete organization, says the Sentinel, will place the election of our candidate beyond a doubt." "We can and we will," says the Cecil Gazette, redeem our congressional district by the election of a democratic republican representative."—*Balt. Post.*

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The following candidates have been announced for Congress in the respective districts:
Dis. Democrats. Whigs & Con.
1 Joel Holleman, Francis Mallory,
2 Francis E. Rives, James W. Pegram,
3 John W. Jones,
4 Geo. C. Dromgoole, Thos. L. Gholson,
5 Daniel A. Wilson, John T. Hill,
6 Walter Coles, Vincent Witcher,
7 Archibald Stuart, Wm. L. Goggin,
Henry A. Wise,
8 Robert O. Grayson, John Taliferro,
9 Francis Scott, R. M. T. Hunter,
10 William Seldin, John M. Botis,
11 Wm. F. Gordon, James Garland,
12 Linn Banks, Daniel F. Slaughter,
13 W. M. Thompson, Charles F. Mercer,
14 William Lucas, Richard W. Barton,
15 Green B. Samuel,
16 Robert Craig, Saml. M'Dowell Moore,
17 McCamant, Geo. W. Hopkins,
18 Andrew Beirne, Pierre B. Wethered,
19 Joseph Johnson, George D. Camden,
20 Wilson K. Shinn,
21 Lewis Steenrod, Thos. S. Haymond.
Those marked thus (*) were members of the last Congress.
Those in italics, Cooperatives.

MARYLAND—THE COMING ELECTION.

It is truly gratifying to us to look around and observe with what zeal and determination the friends of democratic principles are preparing themselves for the ensuing fall campaign. They appear to be sensibly alive to the necessity of an early and efficient organization, and are determined to carry out the good work so gloriously begun last fall, until Maryland shall stand forth completely regenerated, and shine as a brilliant star in the broad galaxy of democracy. Never were the incitements to vigorous action on the part of the friends of republican principles, more urgent than at present—and confident we are, that if properly directed, our exertions must produce the most glorious results. With harmony pervading our ranks,

and good men and true, upon whom we can rely with all confidence and strength as candidates, we can see no earthly reason to doubt as to the issue.—*Prof. Chiles.*

From the Baltimore Post.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

The new council which has just entered upon its duties in the city of New York have brought to light evidence of official profligacy in the recent whig administration of the affairs of that city, scarcely exceeded in any developments of political turpitude in the country. Among these acts exposed by the new Mayor, Mr. Varian, in his late message is the enormous expenditure of money for electioneering purposes by the Commissioners of the Alms House, under pretence of distributing it for the relief of the "out-door poor."

It appears from a tabular statement exhibiting the amount paid out each month, since May 1833, for the relief of the out-door poor, that in September last, when the November election was yet remote, the amount expended was only \$1042,60. But in October, just previous to the election, when the weather was yet mild and the general activity of business afforded ample opportunities for employment, the relief administered suddenly swelled up to the enormous sum of \$6318,51. After the election the charities of the Commissioners were so suddenly diminished. In the cold month of December they amounted to but \$1978,58; and as the winter advanced and the necessities of the poor increased, their bounties were proportionally stinted; in January they were \$1756,50 and in February no more than five hundred and thirty-five dollars.

The general sun of March, however, wonderfully warmed the hearts of these Commissioners. The April election was also at hand, and from five hundred dollars in February their charities expanded to the round sum of five thousand one hundred and ninety seven dollars in March. Thus, in October and March, the two months just preceding the two elections,—seasons of low year when commerce is active, and the poor have every opportunity to obtain employment,—seasons too of genial weather, the amount expended for the out-door poor exceeded eleven thousand five hundred dollars; whilst in the inclement months of January and February the amount expended for their relief was but little more than two thousand dollars. Concerning these profligate and unseasonable expenditures, the New York Evening Post remarks—

"There is but one explanation that can be given of expenditures so profuse and so posterously unseasonable. The money was expended, not with a regard to the wants and just claims of the poor, but with a view of affecting the election, and securing a majority who would continue the Alms House Commissioners in their places. If the same villainy, the same disregard of right and justice, had been displayed in a private transaction, it would have consigned them to infamy for life. We now see why eighty thousand persons out of the population of this city, as stated in the report of the Secretary of State, were relieved in one year as paupers."

The following is a list of Officers attached to the United States Flag Ship Constitution, which is about to sail from New York for Vera Cruz and the Pacific Ocean:

Commodore—Alexander Claxton.
Staff—Flag Lieut.—Franklin Buchanan.
Secretary—R. Ogden Glover.
Fleet Surgeon—Thomas Dillard.
Captain—Daniel Turner.
Lieutenants—E. W. Carpenter; Wm. H. Kennon, R. R. Pinkham, Thompson D. Shaw, William Smith, Peter Turner.
Purser—McKean Buchanan.
First Lieut. of Marines—J. C. Rich.
Chaplain—J. P. B. Wilmer.
Acting Master—George M. McCreery, Passed Midshipman.
Assistant Surgeons—Charles D. Maxwell; Samuel Jackson.
Passed Midshipmen—James E. Brown; Lewis C. Sartori; Montgomery Hunt; Maxwell Woodhull; Francis S. Haggerty.
Midshipmen—W. C. B. S. Porter, Sirs Beat, Henry H. Harrison, George H. Cooper, John P. McFarland, John H. M. Madison, Richard T. Renshaw, John S. Maurey, Wm. H. McCrohan, Charles W. Hays, Aaron K. Hughes, Benj. F. B. Hunter, Henry N. T. Arnold, Jacob F. Sperry.
Boatswain—Robert H. O'Neil.
Gunner—Gustavus Newman.
Carpenter—John Cahill.
Sailmaker—Nathaniel B. Peed.
Purser's Clerk—Wm. W. Watkinson.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1839.

The U. S. Frigate Constitution dropped down to the outer harbor yesterday, and to-day gets to sea if possible. The wind is fresh from the south half west, and if she gets out, she can make but little progress.

U. S. SLOOP OF WAR HORNET.

Who does not recollect the intense interest felt for the fate of this vessel and her gallant crew, and how long and how anxiously every arrival from the south was looked for to see if any intelligence there was of her melancholy fate. At length the news came that but a single tarpaulin, and a few planks, were left to tell the tale—they were picked up in the Gulf of Mexico, and bore marks of having belonged to the ship. She went to the bottom, and not one, it was thought, had been left to account the story of the sad catastrophe.

There is one survivor at least, a sailor, so asserts the New York Dispatch unhesitatingly. A gentleman just returned from the prairies of Illinois has seen him. He found him cultivating the land, upon the twelve mile prairie, near

the Kaskaskia river. He states that he was saved in a boat with five others; that they were drifted ashore upon the Islands of Cuba, whence, after different changes and fortunes, he is found at the West. He states that the Hornet was making for a harbor when she struck on a rock, and that he knows of the escape from the wreck of no persons except himself and his five companions. We doubt this story, but there is a possibility it may be true. So many years have passed, and so much anxiety expressed, that it seems to us ere this the history must have come out if a survivor existed. The Dispatch, however, insists that it is so, and is prepared to put any of the friends of the ill-fated crew in a way to obtain more particular information.

SOUTH SEA EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Extract from a letter to the Secretary of the Navy from Lieut. Wilkes, commanding the Exploring Expedition, dated on board the U. S. Brig Porpoise.

Off Cape Horn, Feb. 26, 1839.
"I have the honour to inform you that I parted company with the squadron at Orange harbor yesterday; the Vincennes under charge of Lieutenant Craven, being snugly moored in that harbor, having transferred myself to this vessel in company with the Sea Gull for the execution of your orders. The Peacock and Flying Fish schooner, with Capt. Hudson, left at the same time, and the Relief would leave to-day for the Straits of Magellan, with a large party of scientific corps."

"Our endeavours, and that of the Peacock, will be got as far south as we can at this late season. Although I am aware we stand some chance of being shut up in the ice, I could not resist making the attempt."

"The Porpoise, Lt. Comdr. Ringgold, is well provided with ten months (as is also the Sea Gull) of every thing that can render us comfortable in the event of such an accident. We are all in fine health and spirits."

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

SHOCKING STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

We have before us the painful duty of presenting to the public the details of a frightful disaster, that occurred on the morning of the 6th instant, on board the steamboat George Collier, on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis. The particulars of the heart rending accident, with the names of the sufferers, are given in the annexed letter, addressed to us by the Clerk of the Collier.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

Gentlemen,—It is with painful feelings that I have to relate to you the particulars of an accident which occurred on board the steamboat George Collier, on her voyage from this place to St. Louis, Mo.

At half-past one o'clock, on the morning of the 6th instant, when within about eighty miles of Natchez, the piston-rod gave way, which broke the forward cylinder head, and carried away a part of the boiler stands. The steam which escaped scalded forty-five persons, twenty-six of whom died the same day.

The occasion of this deplorable calamity is not clearly explained. From what has been stated, it appears that no blame is imputed to the officers of the boat. If they are exonerated from censure, we are left to search for the cause of the disaster in some flaw or imperfection of machinery. That there was culpable carelessness somewhere there can be no doubt. The nature and structure of steam engines is not such as to render accidents of the kind inevitable. If the fault did not lie in the management of the machinery, it must in its manufacture. Impressed with these views, we are ready to enquire, how long will the patience of the people tolerate the execrable abuses of steam navigation? Day by day the duty devolves on us of recording some new disaster—some severe and shocking calamity. While all the safeguards of a prudent legislation are thrown around our property, shall our persons remain exposed to the most frightful calamities without protection? These are questions which it is time to put to the country—questions which the dying groans and agonies of perishing hundreds are striking into the public ear. The impunity of a long series of outrages has engendered, among certain classes of men, a perfect indifference to human suffering—and unless the strong arm of the law is stretched forth, the traveller who ventures into a steamboat will run a risk as appalling as he that treads the verge of a volcano whose convulsions portend the bursting of the lava. The enactments of our national legislature on this subject, are ample enough for all purposes. The only requisite wanting in their rigid enforcement. To the importance of a rigid exaction of all the requirements of the law, we would now invite the attention of our executive officers, and it is to be hoped that another awful accident like the one recorded, will not be necessary to arouse their vigilance.

From the Charleston Courier.

THE FLORIDA PRINCESS AND THE POPE.

On the occasion of the Sunday School Anniversary, on Sabbath evening, in the Methodist Protestant Church, the Rev. Dr. Breckenridge fell into the error of relating this pretty jeu d'imagination, and this may give it currency it could never have acquired, without the authority of his name. Hence we think it may not be improper to set those right upon the matter, who otherwise may be deceived, as the good Doctor evidently was, into believing that such an occurrence ever could have taken place. The substance of the story we believe as related, is as follows: An American lady in Rome, (Mrs. J. M. White) was desirous of being introduced to the Chief Bishop of Christendom, she was informed that this was a distinction con-

ferred to Princesses of the blood; and the daughter of Sovereigns. "Sir," replied the lady to the Cardinal, to whom she is supposed to have made the application, "I am a Princess of the blood, and the daughter of a Sovereign, for in America the people are all sovereigns, and I am the daughter of one of the people." The story goes on to say, that the Holy Father was so pleased with this spirited reply, that an interview was granted, and the American Princess was admitted to an honor, which no lady of a private station had ever before aspired to! The whole thing turned out to be a fabrication of the Florida Times, got up to catch votes for a political candidate. It was detected some two months ago, by the Catholic Miscellany, and denounced. Like other pious frauds, some persons may think, that if the thing is not true, it is so clever, so ingenious, it ought to be true, and that it is a pity to spoil the sport of gentlemen upon so fair a subject as the Pope. But to be serious, these stories are injurious as representing the head of the Catholic church as a very unsavory and repulsive and inaccessible being; whereas the truth is not so. We know a plain American citizen who has had the happiness of several interviews with the Holy Father, and who more than once presented American ladies to him, with whom he conversed freely. We know gentlemen within call of the "Courier office," who do know that ladies of all countries, of respectable standing, in every circle or rank, may be presented by the American consul and others cardinals and no cardinals, to the Pope. The officers of our navy who have visited Rome, especially Captains Claxton and Reed, and others, it is known, could give the same testimony; though the ladies, thus received, never made their claim for reception upon the score of being daughters of sovereigns. We notice this fabrication for the purpose of showing how we are sometimes deceived in regard to each other's belief and opinions. It is true the period has passed when it was a profitable trade to deal in tales of this description; thinking persons are very apt now to ask does the thing look probable? What is the character of the witnesses who sustain it? Hence it is a safe course to leave very gross calumnies to their own reputation,—those whose teeth are too rotten to bite, are best of all others qualified to revenge that defeat with their breath." We intend not the unkindness of our observations for Dr. Breckenridge. He is known to be as liberal as he is eloquent, and in fact his allusion, on the night in question, was qualified and respectful. But the occasion has furnished us with a fair opportunity of reiterating that, unless aspersions come from respectable sources they ought not to be noticed, attacks from discreditable quarters are like dull razors, he that uses them is very apt to gash and mark himself.

LEO.

Bishop Waugh will generally reside at the Methodist Episcopal Convention, now sitting in Brooklyn.

THE LIVERPOOL.

This steamer left New York on Saturday, according to appointment.

PIRACY ON BOARD THE ALEXANDRE.

The horrible particulars of the diabolical acts on board the Alexandre of Marsaud and Raymond, "the abducted Frenchmen," whose arrest at Newport, R. I. and subsequent "abduction" from this port, have made so much noise and excited so much interest, are published in Gallegani's Messenger, as they appeared upon the trial of those wretches before the Maritime Tribunal of Brest, on the 12th ult. The character of the disclosures, and the excitement which the affair has been the cause of producing in this community, induce us to give the horrible detail a place in our columns. The Braganza affair, dreadful as it was, sinks into insignificance in comparison with it. The result of the trial we have before given.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Messrs. Michaud & Co. of Bordeaux, the owners of the Alexandre, sent her out to Batavia, in June, 1837, to bring home tin, coffee, and merchandise. The crew amounted to 17 men, with M. Louis Bouet, alias Dubois, as their Captain, and Benoit Marsaud, a cousin of one of the owners, as second in command.—The ship arrived in Batavia, Oct. 2d; on the 23rd proceeded to Samarang to complete her cargo, and on November 15th sailed again with property on board worth 600,000f. All went well till daybreak, on November 27th, when Captain Bouet took the morning watch at four o'clock. He had called to the cook to bring him some tea, when several of the crew came on deck, and without giving him a moment's time to defend himself, seized him and threw him overboard. Andre, the boatswain, who witnessed this premeditated act of murder, hastened down to the cabin of Lieutenant Morjan, and informed him of what had taken place.—The lieutenant, arming himself with an iron bar, went up, and finding Marsaud on the deck, demanded what had become of the captain, but he, instead of giving him any answer, grasped Morjan round the body, and with the assistance of three of the sailors, named Audrezel, Sander, and Gordon or Gording, an Englishman, threw him also into the sea. These men next went to the other side of the ship, and served Audony, a sailor, in like manner. Here the same fate, drew his knife, and made a desperate resistance, but was felled by the butt end of a pistol from Gordon, and was quickly buried in the waves. These four being despatched, Gordon ran forward, and called upon the rest of the men to come on deck. Dossat, a youth, was called on to appear, and was dragged aft with threats of being thrown into the water.—The terrified lad begged hard for his life, and to be allowed to write to his family before he

if they would save him, but Gordon and Audrezel, reckless of his cries, hurled him into the deep.—These next objects were Louisma, another boy, only 17 years old, who threw himself upon his knees to Marsaud, imploring mercy. After a short parley between Marsaud and Gordon, he was spared, though but for a time. On December 2d the Alexandre was overtaken by a gale of wind, and she became unmanageable. She sprung leak, and to lighten her the coffee and tin were thrown overboard. This storm afforded Marsaud a pretence for accounting for all those whose lives had been sacrificed, as if they had been washed overboard in the storm; but before the entries of their deaths were made on the ship's books, the men determined to get rid of the boy Louisma, whose mournful countenance was a constant reproach to them. On December 5th, the poor lad was cast from the poop by Gordon. On the following day this ferocious brute met with a similar fate.—He had suffered to escape from him an idea which he had entertained of reducing the survivors to three, namely, Marsaud, Audrezel and himself; so having made him drunk by mixing brandy with his wine, Marsaud threw him off his guard by requesting him to do some act in the management of the ship, and while he was thus engaged, he was knocked down, and fell overboard. He was an excellent swimmer, and followed the ship for a long time, supplicating Marsaud to take him in, but his cries were unheeded, and he sunk.

On the same day, and before the death of Gordon, Marsaud and Raymond, without any necessity, but merely to give an appearance of the ship having suffered from a storm, and corroborate the report they afterwards made, cut away the mainmast, and a few days afterwards made a leak below the water line of the ship, and threw into the sea or damaged several articles which were afterwards stated to have been lost or damaged. The effects of the murdered men were divided among those who took part in their destruction, but part were restored to their places to keep up appearances on coming within sight of the Island of Mauritius, where there were obliged to put in to repair damages. The Alexandre entered Port Louis December 15. On the next day the pretended certificates of the death of those who had been murdered were laid before the Vice Consul and verified. The ship was repaired at an expense of 75,000 francs, for which a charge was made upon her. A portion of the remaining cargo was sold at 50 per cent loss. Having obtained some additional men, including three Englishmen, and taking more hands on board, Marsaud assumed the command as captain, and Raymond became his first mate or lieutenant. They also took on board two women of colour, one of whom was Adeline Paris, Marsaud's mistress, who has followed him to Brest; and Marsaud had in his possession from forty to fifty pounds weight of gold, and boxes of diamonds valued at 30,000 francs. The Alexandre sailed from the Mauritius with papers for Bordeaux, but when at sea, Raymond effaced the name of Bordeaux and substituted Boston. On the 20th May, 1838, the ship arrived at Newport, U. S. when the Vice Consul, M. Gournaud, immediately discovered that her papers had been falsified, and summoned Marsaud before him. Instead of obeying, the self appointed captain attempted to sail for Boston, but was prevented by the promptitude and resolution of M. Gournaud.—The subsequent proceedings in America, which ended in the men being arrested and sent to France for trial, have already been laid before the public.

During a violent gust on Monday, the 13th inst., Captain Dowell's wife and child, while travelling in Calvert County, Md. not far from Prince Frederick, were all three killed by a flash of lightning.

SINGULAR DEATH.

A man named Matthew Hughes 21 Hammersley at was strangled yesterday in a singular manner. It seems that he placed his foot on the baten of his stable door, and pulling the door partly open, put his head in to look at his horse. His foot slipping off the baten, the door sprung, and catching him by the neck, strangled him. Verdict Accidental Death.—*N. Y. paper.*

LATEST INDIAN NEWS.

From the Tallahassee Star, May 8.
Once more we are compelled to darken our columns with the atrocities of the unrelenting and wretched Seminoles. All has been quiet for some time past, but it was only the fearful calm which precedes the storm.

Lieutenant Hulbert was native of New York, and a graduate of West Point. We sincerely mourn the loss of these valuable young officers of our army.

The following letter from Captain Peyton we publish verbatim:

Sir:—I have this moment returned from Deadman's Bay, and have to communicate to you the melancholy intelligence of the murder of Lieutenant Hulbert and private O'Driscoll, of the 6th Infantry, by the Seminoles.

The express rider between Fort Frank Brooke and Fort Andrews did not arrive in season, and Lieut. Hulbert, with ten men, went out from the place on the 3d of May to ascertain the reason. About half way between the two posts, the command was halted, and Lieutenant H. with O'Driscoll, of (F) Company, went out in advance, intending to pass the night at Fort Frank Brooke.

They were both shot by a party of Indians at the Fourteen Mile creek, probably while watering their horses. O'Driscoll's horse was run into Fort Frank Brooke, slightly wounded, and gave the first news there.

Four balls were shot through Lieutenant H.

but neither he nor his soldier was scalped.—Both bodies were interred on the 4th ultimo, at Deadman's Bay. The express rider has not yet been found, and but little doubt is entertained of his death.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. H. PETTON,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Col. W. DAVENPORT,
5th Infantry, Commanding.

From the news received from Tampa Bay, it would appear that the Indians are determined not to treat with a view to emigration. They had heard that the land which Government had assigned them west of the Mississippi, could not be found on their arrival—that country is no longer theirs, and they are naturally angry and resolved to remain where they are all hazards. The chief of the Tallahassee said at Tampa that, if the soldiers were sent after them, they would fight until their powder and lead was gone, and then with bows and arrows, he would not agree to hold council with General Macomb, for he was certain the whites had two faces; he said he spoke the sentiments of all the Indians north of Tampa Bay, and that any Indian who attempted hereafter to come in to the whites, should be killed. On the night of the 22d of April, about one hundred hostile warriors went into Tampa, and took away some thirty friendly Indians who were waiting to emigrate. During the night the Tallahassee chief held a long talk with a Spaniard, named Jeanne Mantes De Oca, who speaks the English language well, and communicated to him what we have narrated above.—*Star.*

SPRING AND POETRY.

The Editor of the Cincinnati News has had his imagination exalted by the poetic influence of spring, and thus pours out the tide of song—

"And now the merry ploughboy
Whistles his morning song
Along the dale and through the vale
The school loud and long;
The farmer's flocks are rousing free,
And on the budding shrubbery
His spouse's
Curses
Browns;
And the martins have returned and found
A welcome at our houses;
And the little niggers run around
Divested of their trousers."

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Thursday Evening last, 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Guest, Mr. FRANCIS N. DIXIE, printer, to Miss JULIA ANN, second daughter of Elijah Wells, of this city.

A CARD.

DR. T. J. FRANKLIN has located himself on West River, and will attend to calls in all branches of his profession. He may be found at the Farm of his father Thomas Franklin, adjoining that of the Rev. Dr. Johns.
May 23.

WOOL WOOL!
MANUFACTURED IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has built a considerable addition to his Factory, and has now in operation a great deal more machinery than he has heretofore. He will attend at Upper Marlboro' on Wednesday June 26th, at the Store of H. C. & P. E. Scott, for the purpose of receiving Wool, and at Queen Anne on Wednesday July 3d, for the same purpose, from sunrise till sunset at each place. Wool will be received at all times at the following places, viz. by Mr. S. W. McKenney, Bladesburg; Messrs. Middleton & Beall, Washington City; and Messrs. Chase & Towner, No. 5, South Eutaw street, Baltimore.

All letters addressed to the subscriber, Coleville, Montgomery county, Md. will meet with prompt attention.
THOS. FAWCETT.
May 23.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

March Term, 1839.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Francis Tubman, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before Saint-Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit. To be published once a week for three successive months in some paper published in the State of Maryland.
By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court.
May 23. Sm.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY COURT,

March Term, 1839.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Abel S. Greenwell, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before Saint-Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit. To be published once a week for three successive months in some paper published in the State of Maryland.
By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court.
May 23. Sm.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY

March Term

ORDERED BY THE COURT,

That the creditors of Robert E. Mottier for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before Saint-Mary's County Court, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit. To be published once a week for three successive months in some paper published in the State of Maryland.
By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
of St. Mary's County Court.
May 23.

AN ORDINANCE to provide

for the payment of the

of Debt heretofore issued by

(Passed May 15th, 1839.)

SECTION 1. Be it established

That the Mayor, Recorder,

and Common Council of the City

of Annapolis, and by the authority

That the Mayor be, and he be

authorized and required, to borrow

credit of this city, such sum

three thousand dollars, as may

be necessary to redeem the Certificates

issued upon the authority of this

act, or pressing for payment

the said issue and deliver to the

lend the money such evidence

they may prefer, bearing interest

centum per annum, payable

the first days of January and

year, until the principal shall be

2. And he be authorized and

the authority aforesaid, That

of the evidences of debt to be

forsores, shall be payable on the

first day of January in the

hundred and forty-one.

3. And be it established and

the authority aforesaid, That

be raised under the provisions

of this act, shall, as fast as received

exclusively to the redemption of

Certificates of the City.

JOHN MILLE

THE subscriber is authorized

man on South River

FARM in Anne-Arundel county,

about

200 ACRES

and if desired, a sufficient num

for the cultivation of the land,

has on it a Quarter,