

# Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Thursday, July 11, 1859.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

### FOR CONGRESS,

2d District—Philip F. Thomas.  
3d District—John F. H. Worthington.  
4th District—James Carroll, Solomon Hillen, Jr.  
6th District—Francis Thomas.

### ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

#### For Delegates.

Dr. JAMES S. OWENS,  
JOHN L. MOORE,  
EDWARD HAMMOND,  
Dr. R. D. HEWITT.

#### For Commissioners.

Alexander Franklin,	1st District.
Eli Luby,	2d "
A. Linthicum, Sen.	3d "
Tristram S. Dorsey,	4th "
Dr. William H. Worthington,	5th "
Charles D. Warfield,	6th "
James H. Iglehart,	7th " (Annapolis.)

#### To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.

Gentlemen:—Unexpectedly, finding my name placed before you by the Democratic Convention recently assembled at Ellicott's Mills, as one of the candidates to represent you in the lower house of your approaching Legislature, I have after mature deliberation, concluded to tender you my resignation.

Unfitted by habits and associations, (best known to my intimate friends) I find myself unprepared and unwilling to occupy, at this time, so prominent a position in the political arena. My own domestic relations, and personal engagements require all my time, and demand imperiously my attention.

Gratefully sensible of the kindness of my political friends, I regret that circumstances, unavoidable in their character, prevent a compliance with their wishes, and do therefore most respectfully decline being a candidate.

Your Obedt. Serv't.

J. S. OWENS.

Laurel Hill, July 9, 1859.

Mr. Green:—As it was determined by the delegates from Anne-Arundel county in the Convention which met at Ellicott's Mills on the 15th June last, when selecting their candidates to represent said county in the Legislature, that if any one of the candidates from either of the districts then nominated should refuse to serve, the vacancy thus occasioned should be filled by the delegates to said Convention representing said district, with the name of some gentleman suitable to be associated with those consenting to serve who were nominated that day. It may be improper, without consulting with the delegates from the Sixth District, to propose any gentleman to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declension of Dr. R. D. Hewitt.—But as the action of the delegates from that district, in reference to the matter, is tardy, and may be injurious to the interests of the democratic party; and as it is highly important that the ticket should be full early in the campaign, with great deference to my friends from that district, I propose that the vacancy be filled with the name of Doctor ZACHARIAH MERRIKIN, of the Third District, a young man of high literary attainments, and an accomplished scholar, and in whose hands the democratic cause may be placed with the strongest assurance that justice will be done it.

From the New York Era.

## RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

July 1859.

The reception of President Van Buren in this city yesterday, will be memorable to remote periods as a decisive test of republican intelligence and a glorious display of popular patriotism. Morally sublime and impressive as was the enthusiasm exhibited on the visit of President Jackson to this city, yet even that great occasion presented a less unequivocal manifestation of popular disinterestedness and sagacious republicanism than did the events of yesterday. General Jackson's name and public services as a military chieftain had long been embelmed in the fervent gratitude and veneration of his fellow citizens; and this ever spontaneous source of popularity was indisputably adroitly to his political claims as a heroic champion of the incomparably great majority of the people of the Union against the sinister, sordid, and odiously arrogant demands of small confederated classes. President Van Buren was received yesterday by the people of the greatest city of the new world, upon his political principles and character alone, with a degree of public attachment and devotion, as evinced by the countless numbers which displayed towards his illustrious predecessor. It was a proud day for the republicans of New York, and as honorable to them as the faithful Chief Magistrate whom it so emphatically honored.

At an early hour the Democratic Republican Young Men's Committee, (the right arm of our republicanism,) headed by their Chairman, departed on horseback for New Jersey, to receive the President at Newark. Their cavalcade was followed by the Committee of Arrangements from Tammany Hall, composed of representatives from all the wards of this city, and under the direction of their Chairmen, and followed also by a body of our private citizens.

On arriving at Newark, we saw the whole of that charming city ardently animated with its assembled population, and in beautiful equestrian array with Committees from the townships of the county, and from Jersey City.—The windows and galleries of the houses were filled with lovely and attractive women, whilst the streets were thronged with the male portion of the citizens and visitors.

The President arrived in the rail road cars at half past nine o'clock, A. M. and was received with a simultaneous shout of welcome from the dense multitude of people which surrounded him. On being escorted to the hotel, (the name of which we forget) he was greeted with repeated cheers. Here the various committees and many hundreds of other citizens were introduced to him, after which he and they partook together of an excellent collation prepared for the occasion, at which the Mayor of Newark presided, and many complimentary and patriotic toasts, appropriate to the occasion, were drunk with the most gratifying unanimity. At a quarter before 11 o'clock, the President and a procession of vehicles and equestrians, which extended apparently more than a mile in length, departed from Jersey City amid loud cheers that were heard from afar, and clouds of waving handkerchiefs and banners. At the several villages of Bergen county in his way, Mr. Van Buren was honored with repeated salutes of cannon procured for the occasion, and by the cordial greetings of the people. The husbandmen in the fields, and the artisans from the workshops came forth in groups and significantly welcomed him as a friend in whom they trusted.

Arrived at Jersey City, he was received by its Mayor and Common Council, in the Mayor's house, by the Democratic Republican General Committee from Tammany Hall, and by a deputation from our Common Council. Here also a rich and elegant collation was provided, and a group of lovely women adorned the scene.—These introductions and hospitalities over, the procession augmented by many hundreds of our citizens, embarked in the fine steamer Utica, for Castle Garden. She was almost perilously full of passengers; and like many other crowded steamboats and vessels which evolved in the estuary and bay, was bespread and florid with banners. Presently the Utica approached our man-of-war, the North Carolina, whose yards and shrouds were manned with her gallant crew in white uniforms, and in the most superb naval order. She thundered forth a national salute from her mighty forty two pounders, and on passing her starboard quarter, her well-disciplined crew gave their President and Commander-in-Chief three such cheers as were never before heard upon our waters. These were heartily returned by the admiring throng on board the Utica; and the next imposing spectacle was the inconceivably numerous multitude which densely covered the Battery and the walls of Castle Garden.

It was indeed an ocean of human beings; the very trees were laden and bent down with ponderous clusters of living forms, and the cannon that were fired from the neighbouring forts were scarcely louder than the shout which arose from that thronged, yet seemingly innumerable host of citizens, when the President set his foot upon the soil of his native State, of which it was thus proudly acknowledged he was indeed a "favourite son."

In the spacious saloon at Castle Garden, President Van Buren was received and heartily welcomed by our Mayor and Common Council; by the Democratic Republican General Committee in full; by the Committee of Arrangements in full, and by a large body of citizens, who were severally introduced to him. The Chairman of the Committee last named, then addressed the President in behalf of his fellow citizens upon subjects and measures of high public interest and importance, and the President replied in a manner which called forth the irrepressible plaudits of his hearers. The President's reply will be found to be of the highest interest throughout the Union, inasmuch as it is a perfectly explicit and decided expression of his views upon several great questions of national policy. It will be most deeply gratifying and cheering to every Democratic Republican in the country, and to the lovers of human freedom and happiness throughout the world.

After other business at Castle Garden incident to the occasion, preparations were made for reviewing the large body of military which was formed on the battery, and for the advance of the procession through the city. We have not yet obtained a full list and designation of the troops on duty, for their number was so very great—amounting to nearly six thousand—as to render it impracticable within the few and busy hours that have elapsed; but we observed the First Division of Artillery, commanded by Major General Sanford, composed of the Brigades of General Morris, and Acting General Slippers; the volunteer Division of Infantry, commanded by Major General Lloyd, composed of two Brigades, under Generals Rich and Graham, and the Cavalry body of citizen soldiers, which was perfectly unique in its formation, being a voluntary association for the occasion, of the elite corps of the several Divisions of Infantry. The selection of General Lloyd for this command was a high compliment to that officer. In addition to these Divisions, was the company of Veteran Artillerists, under the command of Captain Chapman; the Light Guards; the fine German corps of Jefferson Guards; the brilliant Irish corps, wearing the Green uniform; and various others which we are unable at present to designate.

Mounting an exquisitely beautiful and high bred black horse that had been presented to him for the occasion, and accompanied by Mayor Varian, and Gen. Watmore, the Marshal in Chief of the day, the President left the Castle, and reviewed this superb body of troops in co-

lumn upon the Battery. His remarkably cool and graceful style of horsemanship attracted universal admiration, and surprised many who were not aware of his partiality for equestrian exercises. Wherever he rode, he was received with incessant and cordial cheers, and after a short delay required for the regulation of the line of the procession, he advanced up Broadway. This spacious street, its pavement and side-walks, windows and balconies were closely thronged, and the view of the ascending ground from the Bowling Green was very magnificent. The apparently interminable course then rolled on towards the Park, and taking the direction of Park Row, passed the City Hall by the Post Office, down Centre st. to Pearl, and thence to Chatham st. Chatham Square and the Bowery. In this more democratic portion of the city, the mighty masses of the populace became truly astonishing. Not to speak of the streets and windows, the very roofs and parapets of the houses were covered with shouting spectators. And here too, it is but justice to the lovely female democrats of New York to say, was the most fascinating assemblage of beautiful faces and forms. Strangers to this city, who judge of the beauty of its females from broadened Broadway, might be led to disparage it in comparison with other cities, if they have not gazed upon the windows of the Bowery, on a public occasion like this. Neither Baltimore, nor Boston, nor Providence, nor Newport, nor that rich little garden of exquisite beauties, Trenton, in New Jersey, can transcend the matronly and maidenly loveliness of our Bowery and up-town women; and what is an admirable addition to their charms, they are most of them ardent and influential democrats. And here they were by thousands mingled with bright haired children, waving their scarfs and kerchiefs in honour of the friend of those industrious vocations by which their fathers, husbands and lovers provide for them.

From the Bowery the procession moved through Broome street, where the multitude was equally incalculable, and the women as bright and enrapturing. We shall not say how many times our own heart was smitten on this perilous journey, lest the paper should be read in a certain domestic circle where our susceptibility might be subjected to too pertinacious a course of criticism to be altogether convenient; but we must say that if the President did not incur a barb shaft or two from some eyes that we saw, it was because his reflections were too much absorbed in the weighty affairs of the nation.

Well, the unprecedented procession then turned down Broadway, then passed through Chamber street into the Park, and filled both it and the City Hall. What occurred inside we know not—and therefore cannot tell, until we are furnished with a more particular account of this glorious day. We understand that our respected and beloved President was enabled at last to get something to eat and drink with a few friends at the excellent hotel, Washington Hall, and there we leave him whilst we get a morsel for ourselves. We believe, from our very soul, that he is a wise, good, warm hearted and indefatigable faithful republican President, and if we get him for one more term, with the Inimitable Treasury by way of a small accompaniment, we shall consider that the Democratic Republicans of these United States have obtained an imperishable blessing for our country, and for the human family at large.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to those by whom the various arrangements of the day were made and directed. No accident that we have yet heard of occurred, and no collision among the people worth noticing. The weather was as mild and delightful as could be desired; and every body except the Federal politicians was entirely and heartily gratified.

Mr. Edmonds said: We have been chosen, Mr. President, by your Democratic fellow citizens, to convey to you, on this your first visit to them as Chief Magistrate of the Union, their united congratulations and welcome.

On an occasion like this, it is not within the scope of our duty to discuss the topics which divide the political world, however interesting they may be; but as free citizens, acknowledging a deep interest in all that concerns the common weal, it is not less due to ourselves, than demanded by truth and justice, that we should remember the events which have marked our history during your Administration.

It is seldom that the energies of a nation are tried by convulsions like those which we have recently witnessed. It is seldom that questions of such vital importance to constitutional freedom, involving so deeply the existence and nature of Republican Government, and opinions so deeply interwoven in the prejudices and passions of human nature, combine to embitter political contests. Surely, then, the friends of popular institutions—all who have advocated a strict adherence to the provisions of our Constitution, and all who wish our Government to preserve the free and equal spirit infused into it by our fathers, have reason to be grateful.—The storm which darkens the horizon, purifies the atmosphere, and the reverses which have tried have also proved the resources, the energies, and the patriotism of the people.

We are not at this day to learn that long and continued prosperity is dangerous to the simplicity of free institutions. Errors, invited by temporary convenience, abuses, more to be dreaded from their very insignificance, identify themselves with legislation, and assume a portentous importance from the force of precedent and accumulation, and unless arrested by the vigilance of an intelligent people, undermine surely and unseem the fabric of constitutional liberty.

Deeply sensible of these reflections, and aware that a period had arrived when the public welfare—the privity of legislation—and the

whole system of trade upon which our commercial prosperity rested, would depend upon the integrity and firmness of our representatives, the Democracy of this State availed with solicitude your first communication to Congress, and have anxiously and approvingly observed your subsequent course.

It was not to be expected that the great reform which you recommend, could be immediate, or that measures affecting widely every amplified relation of life, would pass without opposition.

The first step of improvement is over the attachments of private interest. All who thrive by a system, however evil, all who attain power by legislation, however unjust—those who govern, and those who fear a large and influential class, unite against the reformer, and deny the utility of any plan which works temporary loss to themselves. Time, however, is ever disappointing the expectations which are founded on the instability of popular opinion; and recent events have conclusively shown, that there is abundant virtue in the people; that there is in them a barrier capable of resisting the influence of wealth—a feeling adequate to contend with the passion of the covetousness, and principles impassable to temptation. And that opinions drawn from the annals of ignorant, deluded and servile communities, have no applicability to a nation where the mind as well as the body is free, and where man is born to an inheritance of thought and education.

To you, sir, upon whom, in vindicating our laws and Constitution, the weight of Executive responsibility has devolved, the approbation of your countrymen, no less than your own reflections, will be a sufficient return for the sacrifice of personal feelings involved in the fearless discharge of your high duties.

To us, who have supported the measures of your Administration, time has added conviction as to the justice of our cause, and determination to our purpose of maintaining it. And we are convinced that with you as our Chief Magistrate, neither the spirit of party nor the workings of ambition can retard that equal legislation which knows no favorites and sanctions no preferences.

We congratulate you upon the peace and prosperity which overspreads our common country. In the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty—with energies developing themselves in endless progression—with resources defying the limit of imagination—with territory uniting the advantages of every soil and climate, our future destinies justify to most sanguine hopes, and offer a theme of grateful contemplation.—The cultivation of peace with all the world, and the preservation of our national honour unimpaired, and necessary to the attainment of this high estate, and devolve upon the Executive duties of an important character. Twice, since your election, has the discharge of these duties demanded the exercise of great firmness and wisdom.

The difficulty of maintaining the just neutral relation of a frontier so extended as our own, is appreciated by few. The wild passions and lawless actions engendered by constant collision and protected by an unsettled country and a disaffected neighborhood—the local jealousies incident to disputed questions of territorial jurisdiction are only understood by those who are witnesses of their magnitude. There was a period when those difficulties appeared insurmountable, and when the peaceful relations of two great nations seemed an inevitable sacrifice to circumstances beyond the reach of human foresight and firmness. Happily, those clouds which such an issue must afford to the true patriot, you can enjoy the added consciousness of having mainly contributed to its accomplishment and of having earned for yourself a signal mark of the confidence of the representatives of the whole people. We are not regardless of the protection and encouragement, which, during your Administration, have been afforded to the interests of literature, science and education, and we rejoice that those who elevate our national character by their erudition, have been so frequently selected by you to protect and represent our public interests.

With these views of your claim to the confidence of the American people, we look forward to the period when the measures of your Administration shall receive their unbiased and united approbation, and in the name of those who are now the supporters of your principles and your policy, and with every assurance of individual regard, we tender you our cordial welcome to your native State.

To which the President replied: Gentlemen! I am deeply and gratefully affected by this cordial reception on the Part of my Democratic fellow-citizens of the city and county of New York. Long, very long the recipient of their favour, and thoroughly impressed with a conviction of their unvarying patriotism, I can never be insensible to their good opinion. It is, therefore, with the liveliest satisfaction that I learn from you that my official conduct as President of the United States has met the approbation of those in whose behalf you have addressed me. I estimate that approval the more highly from a belief that they have not overrated either the difficulties of my position, or the importance of the subjects upon which it has been my duty to act.

Your observations upon an important question in regard to our domestic policy—that of an Independent Treasury, show a very mature and just consideration of the subject in all its bearings; tested by the principle which has been proposed to it—that of giving a temporary use of the public money, and a consequent control over it, to private corporations irresponsible to the people—it may well be regarded as a question involving the nature, and, to some extent, the existence of Republican institutions, as well as a consideration of the main purposes of which our Government was established; whether for

the safety of the many, or the aggrandizement of the few—whether or not it secures the great, not good to the greatest number, is our view the only legitimate object of the institution of Government among men. It is, to my mind, certain that under a system like ours, and in communities like those which compose the population of these States, the solution of a question embracing such considerations cannot long remain in doubt. Private interest and individual efforts under mistaken impressions as to its tendency, may indeed obstruct and delay, but they cannot control its final adjustment. On the contrary, we cannot be deceived in believing that the period is rapidly approaching when those efforts will be discontinued—when personal considerations will, unavoidably, be incised in the general current of public sentiment, and when the common interest in this respect will be placed on its only true and solid foundation by the adoption of the measure referred to with the approbation of the people.

The views which you have taken of particular points in our foreign relations, which recently presented a very unfavorable aspect, are conceived in the same just and enlightened spirit. The long contested question between Great Britain and ourselves in relation to the North-eastern boundary, there is reason to hope is a fair way for a speedy and amicable settlement, and the troubles on the Canadian border have, I am persuaded, passed their most dangerous crisis.

To cultivate a spirit of liberal concession in our public relations, and at the same time to maintain with every power our national honour unimpaired, are properly regarded by you as trusts of the highest nature. Experience has shown that these can be best discharged by invariably pursuing the same line of conduct towards others. A momentary forgetfulness of the latter and great duty by a small number of citizens on the Northern frontier, had well nigh broken up the peaceful relations of two great nations, and exposed to irreparable injury the dearest interests of millions of people, impelled to the most amicable intercourse by the strong ties of reciprocal interests, a common origin, and a common language. The injurious consequences of a war between them, not only to the particular interests of each, but to those also of mankind, could not well be exaggerated. It may, indeed, be safely affirmed that there are not two other nations in the world, a war between whom would sever so many ties, or who are capable of inflicting upon each other such complicated and diversified evils. Although these considerations have no weight, and would probably receive from neither more than a passing regret in respect to the prosecution of a war rendered indispensable by a due regard to the national character, they could not be contemplated without the deepest sorrow as the result of a contest brought upon the two countries without necessity.

That the steps which were taken to preserve the public faith, and to suppress disorder in that quarter, produced in the true state of public feeling on the frontier, dissatisfaction even with persons entertaining in other respects the most correct views, did not disappoint me. Trusting, however, to the good sense and ultimate just feeling of my countrymen, I was persuaded that those unfavorable impressions would be of short duration, and if I had even thought otherwise, I could not, I humbly hope, have been deterred from the performance of an obvious duty by personal considerations. All well disposed persons now see the matter in its true light, all feel that the obligations which public laws impose on civilized nations, and of which Republican Governments should be most rigidly observant were for a moment lost sight of, and that to an extent which, if persisted in, would have rendered war inevitable. It affords me pleasure to learn that the course taken was, in your opinion, the best that could, under the circumstances of the moment, have been pursued, and that the country has been saved from a great calamity, by its adoption. The danger of a hostile coalition arising from this source having, as I hope, passed away, the asperities of the moment in a great degree having been allayed, and an opportunity for cool reflection afforded, may, I am sure, count, with confidence, upon a vigilant support, by our citizens, of those great principles of international justice, the maintenance of which is alike indispensable to the preservation of social order and the peace of the world.

In doing so, it does not follow that we are, either to surrender the right of opinion, to suppress a solicitude for the spread of free Government, or to withhold our best wishes for the success of all who are in good faith laboring for their establishment.

Allow me, gentlemen, once more to thank you for the highly gratifying manner in which you have been pleased to welcome my return to my native State, after an absence of unusual duration, and to assure you that your kindness will be long remembered.

The scene from Castle Garden during the ceremonies was in the highest degree imposing. On one side was the bay spread out in a calm and beautiful sheet of water, covered with vessels of every sort gaily decorated and alive with human beings to the North lay the shipping, with its forest of masts and flags of all nations surmounted by the ensign of the American Republic, waving in the breeze; on the other side was the vast area of the battery, which seemed like one dense mass of men, with every post and every tree occupied, whilst far in the distance the long line of coach tops and house tops was covered with eager and animated spectators.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the garden, the President, mounted on a very graceful and spirited black horse, reviewed the six thousand troops gathered on the battery, when they were formed into ranks, and the procession began slowly to move up Broadway, surrounded on all sides by multitudes of both sexes and of all ages. The line of march was from Broad-

way up Charlestown street, and the Bowery, through Broome street into Broadway again, from whence it returned to the Park, where the ceremony was dismissed, and the President took his leave of the people for the day and retired to his residence.

Wherever the interminable procession passed, it was hailed by the cheers of the throngs collected upon the side walks, by the waving handkerchiefs of the ladies who crowded the balconies and windows, and by the shouts and groans and groups who hung upon the very eaves of the houses. A succession of thronged broads continued along the whose course that the road body advanced. A more animated spectacle has not been seen in this city since the landing, in 1824, of Gen. Lafayette. The number of persons gathered together is variously estimated from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand. It was the spontaneous tribute of the people to the Chief Magistrate of fifteen millions of freemen.

It is to be recorded as a matter worthy of note, that notwithstanding the rushing of the crowds, the jostling of carriages, and the firing of cannon, not an accident of any kind occurred during the day. The most perfect propriety of demeanor was observed by every person on the ground without the interference or even presence of the police.

## FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,

Annapolis, July 10th, 1859.

In compliance with the Charter of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and with the supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of the Western Shore, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on the first MONDAY in August next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders Fifteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and Nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

By order,  
TH. FRANKLIN, Cash.

July 11. R. 4w.  
The American and Patriot, Baltimore, will insert the above once a week for four weeks.

## HOUSE, SIGN, & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING AND GLAZING.

### RICHARD G. HUTTON

RETURNS his thanks to the public and his friends for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business, and solicits a continuance of the same. He uses the best materials, and executes Painting in the most fashionable and modern style.

July 11.

## FOR SALE, OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for Sale or Rent, THE HOUSE and LOT on Main street, in the city of Annapolis, at present occupied by Richard W. Gill, Esq. The house is large and commodious, in good order, and well calculated for the accommodation of a large family; or would answer for a Boarding House, being in a healthy situation, and immediately in the vicinity of the State House. There are also upon the premises very necessary out buildings Cellars under the whole house, capable of holding fifty cords of wood. Possession can be had on the first of September next. The terms, which shall be accommodating, can be known by application to the subscriber, living in Annapolis.

R. WELCH of Ben.

## NUISANCES.

A Supplement to the By-Law to prevent Nuisances in the City of Annapolis, and its Precincts.

[Passed July 8, 1859.]

1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That the City Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and required so to regulate and direct the manner in which Hogs and Hog Pens shall be kept within the city and precincts, as to prevent their becoming offensive or injurious to the health of the citizens.

2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That upon information being lodged with the said City Commissioner that any Hog Pen or Pens within the said city or precincts, have become offensive to the neighbourhood in which it or they may be located, by reason of negligence on the part of the owner or owners in cleaning the same, it shall be the duty of the said City Commissioner, upon being satisfied by personal inspection of such negligence, to order the owner or owners to have the same properly cleaned, and so kept, and upon his, her, or their failure to do so, he, she, or they, shall be liable to a fine of one dollar for every day such failure shall continue after the day of notice aforesaid, to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures are recoverable, one half thereof to the informant, and the other half for the use of the Corporation.

3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the said owner or owners to disperse or remove from the limits of the city, from time to time, all filth that may collect in or about such Hog Pen or Pens, under the penalty mentioned in the second section of this By-Law.

JOHN MILLER, Mayor.

Ordered, That the Clerk furnish the City Commissioner with a copy of the foregoing By-Law, and that said Commissioner have fifty copies of the same printed and stuck up in the most public places of the city.

True Copy—Test  
G. H. DUYALL, Clerk Corp.

## IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

## A NEW PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

THIS Horse Power will propel all Machines, Clover Mills, Stone Mills, &c.

The subscriber takes this method of forming the public, that he will be pleased to supply all orders at the shortest notice. The superiority over other machines in ease of operation, durability, simplicity. Being constructed principally of iron, both Horse Power and Threshing Machine, are surrounded with bearings which retain oil sufficient for one or two years, and supersede the need of hourly application of oil, which renders other machinery so liable to injury from dust and hazardous to those who use them, consequently produced by accident during the operation, or from neglect of mechanical construction. The vertical horizontal bearings are supplied with nutrition and capillary which is a saving of oil, and prevents them from getting dry and injuring the machine, so detrimental to other machines. Horse Power occupies the space of 3 feet 6 inches, which contains all the machinery. This machine will do all kinds of grain; it also answers the purpose of cleaning clover seed, and with improvement is far superior to other machines. There can be certificated where they have hulled at one bushel of clover seed per hour.

This machine can be transported upon any cart or wagon, without any expense. A further description is unnecessary, as those who would wish to purchase, will call and examine for themselves. The subscriber has constantly on hand above described machines, at his store, in Brandywine Village, Delaware, will be received and the machinery to any part of the neighbouring States, dreds of certificates can be produced, superior to any thing of the kind ever seen.

References to the superiority of this machine may be had in the surrounding cities of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Lancaster, Chester and Delaware, Castle, Kent and Sussex, Del.; Co. Queen-Anne's, Talbot, Dorchester, Arundel and Harford, Md.; Salem, Gloucester, Burlington, New Jersey, Mercer and Middlesex, in New Jersey.

JESSE

P. S. Corn Shellers and Cutting a new and improved principle of hand. Also, repairing Horse Power attended to with fidelity and dispatch, his manufactory, north side of the wine, near Wilmington.

## AGENTS.

On the Eastern Shore of Maryland, county, John Kirk's Kent county, Westcott, (Chestertown) C. W. S. Market; James S. Dunbar, (Georgetown); Queen-Anne's county, C. C. C. (Centerville); Talbot county, R. Hollydy, E. McDowell, (East Chester); James Dixon, (Cambridge); line, James Sangston & Son, (Western Shore)—Anne-Arundel co. Ridout of the near Annapolis.

July 4.

## NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY the 20th day of August next, for the hearing appeals and making transcripts of the ordinary business of the Court.

By order,  
JR. J. COWMAN.

June 20.

WAS found on Poplar Island, the 21st of June, a Calf, one year old, 2 1/2 feet wide, and painted blue, sharp built, intended for a cow. The owners are requested to forward, prove property, pay cost and take the said Calf to the city of Annapolis, to the residence of WILLIAM S. R. B. N. B. The said Calf was found on Poplar Island by a runaway.

June 20. Waig, Easton.

## \$100 REWARD

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's station near Queen Anne's county, FRANK;

he left my Plantation at 10 o'clock day the 24th May. Frank is about 60, of a bright malate complexion, with a full suit of hair, and thick lips—Frank has a very good stomach, he is about 5 inches high. Frank left me with a vocation. The clothing he wears a coarse osanburg shirt, coarse pantaloons, and coarse seal skin abredoned on the same day Neg TOM.

Tom is a tall, well made fellow, feet high, and carries himself erectly no scars or marks recollected. I will reward for the apprehension of Fifty Dollars for each, if taken in any jail, or delivered to me so as I get them again.

JOHN W.

June 27.

3