BOOK BINDING. John W. Whittington

Respectfully later ms the Publicand bis Friends is remeral, that has taken the Stand in Church Street opposite to the Office of the Maryland Gazette, where he intends carring on the above fouriers in all manions branches. He solities as various branches He solicita a shan public patronage.
April 17.

Harris & Johnson's REPORTS.

The 7th Yolume is now complete and subscribers are respectfully requested to transmit the amount do by them for subscription.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 5th an 7th Volumes of the REPORTS in for sale by the subscriber, at 85 per vol. bound in calf, or at 85 per vol.

Annapolis, Jan 17.

NOTICE.

The subscribers again respectfull call on all those industed to the lat firm of Evans and glehart to comforward and settle the same immediately. who do not attend to this rotice by the 15th day of Augus next, suits will be instituted against without respect to persons.

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING The Journals of the Conventi ons of the Province of Maryland.

Held in the City of Annapolis, in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776.

IF Sufficient encouragement bed fered, the Subscriber proposes to pal lish, in one volume octavo, the Jon nals of the Conventions of the Pro 6. It is believed that there are more than two copies of these Journa now extant; and from the circumstant that they were printed in pamphic form, and unbound, it may be fair concluded that they, too, must in a fe years be destroyed by the mere deca of time. These Journals are the on authentic evidence of the Political Hi tory of Maryland, during that interesting and unquiet period. Althous we have, in abundance, histories Maryland, as connected with the asseciation of Provinces and Colonies, a that time formed, for mutual protect on against the improper assumption power on the part of the Mother Contry, yet none of these works embrached may be termed its Domestic. what may be termed its Domestic an

This part of the history of Mary land it should be her pride to had down to posterity, not only on access of its deep interes, but as a publistate Record of the voluntary sacri ces, daring spirit, and determined re solution, of her citizens, during the period of doubt and dismay

In the confident expectation that the citizens of Maryland will consider the proposed publication of sufficient in portance to entitle it to their patros

these proposals.

The Price per Copy, not to the Price per Copy.

DECISIONS

Court of Appeals of Maryland. PUBLISHED

By Subscription.

THE DECISIONS OF THE

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND,

To be Reported by Thomas Harri Esquire, Clerk of the Court of Ap pents, and Reverdy Johnson, Esquire, Attorney at Law.

et of and whereon the said Nicholas we resides, called "Anderson's that Walks," and one negro Manued Tom, and on Monday the 22d timber next, at the premises, I deproceed to sell the said property is highest bidder, for cash, to said the debt due as aforesaid. Sale timmnece at 12 o'clock. R. Weich, of Ben, late Shff. A. A. count These Decisions will form a con must on of the first volume of Repor uary already published by Messrs Harr f the and Johnson, which closes with the will year 1805. It is proposed to public the Decisions in a Series of Number the Decisions in a Series of Number each to contain not less than one had dred and twenty five pages, and for numbers to constitute a volume. The last number of each volume will crision a full and somplete Index. The mode of publication, it is conceived possesses advantages which give it decided preference to that of publishing the Reports in bulky volumes. I ensures the earlier publication of the Reports and as not more than for numbers will be published in a year the expense will not be ad sansible felt.

TERMS.

The price of each number of the Reports will be \$1 25, payable end

July livery.

- Subscriptions to the above work are received at the Confidence of th

The Anaryland Gazett

A See That A Think and The for

Annapolis, Thursday, September 4. 1828.

MISCELLANT.

VOL. LXXXIII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

Jonas Green,

CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

frice-Three Dollars per annum.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

Taier a decree of the Court of

Charery, the aubscriber, as Trustee

Saturday the 20th September next.

Stween the hours of 11 and 12 A M

Valuable Farm

is improvements, situate near West

err, in Anne Arundel county, con-sing of 5151 acres, more or less and swin the occupation of Dr. Murray

lands are good, and well wooded; the improvements consist of a DWELLING HOUSE, and va

ers good out houses. The title is

As prescribed by the decree, are-

As prescribed by the decree, are the forth cash on the day of sale introduction thereof by the Chancel, accredit of six revelve and eight an months for the business in equal salments with interest from the day fule. The purchase money to be more by approved bonds or negonate approved notes, at the election the strustee. The bonds or notes, wer interest from the day of sale.

har interest from the day of sale-hel to be executed by the trustee the payment of the whole purchase her.

David Hoffman, Trustee.

Altimore, Aug 28 R
The Gazette Baltimore, will public above, 6 to a week, till day of

late Sheriff's Sales.

execution, all the right, title,

to the highest bidder. for cash,

Shof. A. A. C.

Shiff. A. A. county.

misfy the debt due as aforesaid

ommence at two o'clock

ly virtue of a writ of fieri facias.

ate of Fridge and Morris, I have bed and taken into execution, the stof and whereon the said Nichol

In Chancery,

August 26, 1828.

Ordered, That the additional sale and reported by Philemon Chew, rate for the sale of the real estate.

Mee for the sale of the real estate helemon L. Chew, be ratified and salined, unless cause to the contrale shewn, on or before the 25th set October next; provided a copy this order be published once a week tree successive weeks before the bany fifth day of September next, a great the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis. The reportant the amount of the additional

therat law or in equity, to all those

cay of Annapolis, all that

In Anne Arundel County.

From the Boston Statesman. My birth place! Oh my birth place,
The house beneath the hill,
The moss upon the sloping roof,
The trickle of the rill,

The trackle of the rill,
And the artificial water fall,
That turned my little mill.
My birth place! with its spreading tree,
Its pardour window low,
The door which open'd to the south,
Through which I used to go,
And the creeper climbing to the top
And hanging over so!

I drerm'd of it—my birth place— And went again to see The moss upon the sloping roof, The shadow of its tree las! that only in my dream
That pleasant-sight should be! Decay had left it desolate.

Decay had lett it desolate,
Its pleasant tree was gone,
The mossy roof had fallen in,
The rose was overgrown;
And the creeper tangled with the weeds,
Across the stepping stone.

The bank on which I knelt to drink,
The grass I used to fling
My satchell and my cap upon,
Were sere and withering:
And the trunk was 'roke that led away
The water from the spring. 1 could not pass the broken door, And sadly turned to stray Where lean'd my little water fall,

But that has swept away;
And the soft green meadow had bee plough'd
In which I used to play. My birth place! Oh, my birth place, I never more may see,
The happy hours my childhood saw
Beneath your spreading tree!
I would I were as innocent
Aathen I used to be CASSIUS

From the Batchelors Journal. THE STRANGE COMBAT.

It was during the tast war of this country with Great Britain, that cir cumstances led me to be a passenger on board of one of our large merchant-men, in which I had embarked what little property I possessed Our seas were, at that time, covered with small privateers belonging to both belliger By virtue of three writs of fieri fa-is, issued out of Arme Arundel coun-court, and to me directed, against agods and chattels, lands and t-ments, of Richard G. Watkins, at tro Nicholas Owens, of Isaac, and at tief Thomas I. Hall use of Michoents, who did more mischief to the commerce of both nations, than the several public armed vessels of either. They almost invariably cluded the pursuit of the large frigates and ships of the line, by hauling snarp on the Thomas J Hall, use of M. Dowind, when they discovered an enemy; and their peculiar schooner rig, and being built expressly for sailing, over their squre sailed enemies, in acts or parts of tracts or parcels of ad, called 'Gaseaway's Lot, Bear beating to windward. Again, their lige, and Nathan's Purchase,' con-ling 298 acres of land, more or less, lighter draught of water, when near the shore, would frequently enable them to run so close in, that they mass, I shall proceed to sell the diproperty, or so much thereof as an be necessary to discharge could not be attacked unless in boats, and every one who has ever read the account of that attack upon the privateer Neufchattel, by the boats of the Endymion (I believe,) which cngagement happened near Nantucket, will easily see what little force it requires to beat off boats or sink them, previous to boarding. Be these things as they may, I return to my story. exicut of Anno-Arundel county ext, and to mo directed, against the less and chattels. lands We had been sailing for two days with a good breeze, though now and then we swagged heavily along thro' a fog, almost as dense as the waters s, of Joseph Nicholson, at suit of Besril and Richard Estep, for

We were not far from our port, and our captain was willing to crowd sail night and day, as the risk of capture was superior to that of shipwreck or disaster from a crippling of our spars. Our ship was about 400 tons, heavily laden, and not a swift sailer. Her captain was a man of shrewd judgment, of inflexibility of purpose, and rather inclined to taciturnity. He was of a slight figure, gentlemanly to ty did not apparently require it. He was one of that kind of men who seemed to be inclined to bend the purposes of others to his own, while they were kept intignorance of his views. I have seen him fix his cagle

sation with him, as to the probability | previous to our understanding when to think that the menths of excessive islands of ice. five hundred for high of reaching our port free from the ther he was a friend or foe, and when frost would soon conquer the remain- for real islands. Malla Brun. of reaching our port free from the enemy's cruisers. He replied with his usual brevity, 'the fog and carrying sail alone will save us: I am a made man if we escape, if not, I am ruined.' He said this in the same tone of voice that he would have a common order; he looked up and said sternly, 'there is a fog eater.' At this moment, the sun seemed to flash up-on our deck, and the fog rose from the sea, like the hoisting of a curtain at the theatre;—a smart breeze took us back, and before an order was given, we saw directly under our lee, a little black looking, sharp built, tall rigged, port bearing schooner, whose decks were crowded with men. 'I know her,' ejaculated our Captain; the next thing, there came a ball, dancing across our bows in imitation geance might visit the head of its infamous projector. He described the of a distracted porpoise. Our captain terrific shricks of those who went took the helm from a sailor; and gave lown with him-the rattle in the orders to lay to. Another shot came within a few feet of the captain's throats_of the drowning-the crush that laid open his favourite vessel's head, and passed, through the mainsail, which he seemed to regard as side, even below her water marklittle as he would the flapping wing and velled out anathemas upon its of a sea gull. But his countenance grew terrific—he had not a gun on board. The privateer braced sharp

mean time, the wind had freshened, and the captain gave orders to have every sail in readiness for instant set-The boat left us, and we bore down, apparently for the purpose of fulfilling the order which had been given us. To secure and pack my papers was but the work of a moment, for an anticipation of capture had placed me on my guard in this

admiral in the British Navy.

When I returned on deck, we were almost within hail of the stranger under a flowing sail; which, in order to bring us to a proper luff under the lee of the privateer, would seemingly require to be immediately taken The captain was still at the helm, and he was intent apparently upon coming as near the stern of the opposite vessel as was possible, though at times he seemed to grasp the whole of the little privateer at a glance; his brow seemed to be swollen—he heeded nothing around him. At this mowould give them a distinct advantage ment he gave the word 'square away,' over their squre sailed enemies, in which brought our bows on the centre of the vessel of our enemy; 'luff,' sai its captain; at the same moment, the flash of a gun and its ball were both seen and heard from the port holes of our antagonist—it raked us fore and aft,' cutting every thing before it; another moment, the bow of our heavy vessel struck the quarter of the privateer with a tremendous crash; another moment she passed over her, and nothing was to be seen of our capturer but a few floating barrels, some spars and human beings who had escaped for a few moments the yawning deep. Never shall I forget the cry which came from the vessel as our own passed over it; it was allied to nothing human; it was of such shrill distress, that a maniac's imagination alone could grasp its dreadfulness. Our vessel was immediately laid to, and our boat was out to pick up such as survived. Our captain gave the helm to the mate. and went to the bows to ascertain our

own damage, which was found not to he excessively severa; though our bowlerit, figure head and cut water were carried away and a leak was sprung. but yet not such a one as would be offserious inconvenience. his equals, decided and prompt to those under him in his orders and in exaction of their fulfillment. His precipitated into the caverns of the would call daring, if they had watched his countenance on particular occasions. Yet, at other times, he seemed rather the careful mariner seemed rather the careful mariner taken up, he was insensible, and re-who would reef for safety, when safe-ty did not apparently require it. He while, when he found himself in astrange vessel, all seemed to be as a dream to him. the a recovery from his trance, and when the facts flowed like a dark

from the act of our pretending to obey his order, he might have pre-sumed there was no treachery intended him; for us, without moving, without even a hint of resistance, bear directly upon his smaller craft, and by the weight of our ship, and not by the bravery of our sailors, to sink as fine a crew as ever manned a privateer's deck; to send, not in open contest, but by assassin and viper-like guile, to the mercy of the deep and of God, so many unprepared souls, was an act unworthy of a mortal. He even regretted that he was left alone to mourn over them haunt him in sleep, and he prayed shat the thunders of eternal ven-

heartless author.

Our captain had been standing a little distance from the birth of his foe, but now walked up, and placed his keen on the wind, and at the second tack dark eye upon him, and asked do you not know me? He replied, I must have seen you before, I know not where,? came within musket shot, a boat came on board and we were ordered under the pigmy's lee, in the style of an There was one of those pauses like fulls in a gale at sea. Your privateer was stationed at Gibraltar, by the name of -- in February 1812 was i

not? A grean succeeded, from the sha-king auditor, 'I know you and your vessel then-you spoke wrongfully of my sister—Henry struck you, and you stabbed him with your dirk—he recovered and he challenged you—you fought and killed him—I was on he had a ground you afterwards and the battle ground-you afterwards and there, repeated exultingly your charge when he was a corpse-I then challenged you, and you sneaked off to your hip, and did not meet me-I knew your vessel, for its form was graven on my brain—I have rewarded your treachery, and when we reach our port, give you an opportunity of righting yourself from this charge, viz. you were an American, fostered by our

family, have turned traitor to your country, aspersed a female who rejected your suit, are a murderer of her brother, a villain whose only absence courage. The first thing you have to do, sir, when we land, is to meet me in what is termed an honourable way. & that too sir, before our sails are taken

from meanness is a passing show from the yards. This cabin is yours, and the steward will do your biddings

until then.'
We sailed on heavily without falling in with another vessel for some days— The moon came up one night in re-markable splendour, and as I was lean-ing over the bulwarks. I saw the cap tain of the privateer come from the gangway, and as the moonbeam fell on his counterance, I observed it, was particularly wild and sad. I endea-voured to engage him in conversationvoured to engage him in conversation—in reply to some questions, he observed: I have been a black kearted villain. Sharks were playing around us, as if revelling in the flood of the lunar ray. I passed from him to our captain, who seemed lost in deep and bitter contemplation—the correspond bitter contemplation-the very sound of my voice seemed to startle him-before I had uttered a sentence, we heard a splash in the water, and saw distinctly our former foe on the sca—he raised his hand, as if bidding us fare. well, when a shark of uncommon size turned on his back, and with one snap of his enormous jaws, divided in two distinct parts, the unhappy sufferer. A tinge of red on the waters, as our ship glidled past, was all that was seen of the lost commander, and thus perished the sole survivor of one of those pests of the ocean called priva-In a few days we reached our port, but since our arrival, and even to the present hour, I cannot forget the going down of the privateer, over which our vessel boomed as if but a

ARCTIC CIRCLE The immense accumulation of ice within the Arctic Circle, forming in views. I have seen him fix his eagle eye upon a sailor, and require of him to look him steadily in the face for five minutes, and then dismiss him without a comment or a reason for so doing, but I would bet my life almost that he had one.

After skimming through the mist for two days, (of which I have spoken) I happened to be on the deck with Captain—, I was in convertice.

After skimming through the mist for two days, (of which I have spoken) I happened to be on the deck with Captain—, I was in convertice.

Making piece of timber was in its path. That deep shrink will visit me in dreams, and score sleep from the settle watches of the night."

ICHABOD.

which we are at present acquainted. Indeed, Capt. Parry says in his third voyage, he believed "Barrow's Strait was not permanently frozen during the winter." On land, in many parts of winter." On land, in many parts of the frigid zone, however, the eternal ice holds its rigid sway. At the en ice holds its rigid sway. At the en trance of the Strait of the Fury and Heeta, where Captain Parry passed his second winter, on his second voyage the ice of the preceding year was not detached from the shores, when that of

the new began to form.

In the morasses, at the mouth of the Obi, one of the great rivers of of Siberia, the ground, at the depth of a foot, is pernamently frozen; and the same thing exists, we are told by Kotzebue, on the shores of Ley Cape. This commander also mentions a mountain of pure ice, "a real iceberg," in Kotsebue's Inlet, on which the party travelthe new began to form. bue's Inlet, on which the party travel-led some time, without knowing or sus-pecting its composition. Moss and pecting its composition. Moss and grass tovered it on every side but one, where cliffs and pure ice were to be seen. Upon further investigation, they seen. Upon further investigation, toe, found large quantities of manimoth teeth and bones in this ice.

The icebergs, those mountains of the deep," ma

frost and "wonders of the deep," ma jestically towering over the waves and resisting the storms of the ocean, pre sent to us an object worthy of contem-plation. All navigators of the Arctic Icean, have gazed on these great natu uge masses are supposed to be avalan hes, generating on land, and filling up valleys and recesses of mountains, down whose sides they are brought by tor-rents. This may be the case with the smaller ones—the largest can only be formed by the sides of high perpendi-cular cliffs, whose base is washed by the sea. The accumulated mass of ages here, by its own gravity, overcoming the force of cohesion, falls with a tre mendous crash into the deep, and thes-"thunderbolts of snow" are carried by currents to the south. It has been a matter of speculation.

how large rocks, and other extraneous matter could be placed on the iceberg s. "I came," says Fox, "by one piece of ice, higher than the rest, whereupon a stone was, of the contents of five or six tons weight, with divers other smal Parry says, "the quantity in which these substances, (stones, shells, sand, mul, weeds, &c) here occurred, was really surprising, and puzzled us ex-tremely to account for the manner in which they found their way upon the floes." Rocks may be placed on masthoss." Rocks may be placed on mas-ses of this kind in two ways. 1st When an avalanche takes place from the side of a naked rock, large pieces detached by the frost, would be carri-ed away by the ice, and remain firmly attached to it: 2d. These icebergs of the rising of the waters, by the effect of storms or by the dimunition of their bulk, they are launched into the cur rent, and their centre of gravity becoming changed, by the detachment of considerable portions, from abrasion, their equilibrium is destroyed, and the summit may be inverted, and become the

Solar heat frequently acts upon their masses, and by melting away the sides, portions fall into the sea with a tremenportions fall into the sea with a fremen-dous noise. This is technically called caiving, and the crash is heard some-times several miles. While it has this rolling motion, the mass sometimes falls to pieces "like a wieck." The Straits of Hudson and Davis, Fox's Channel and Baffin's Bay, are populate. Straits of Hudson and Davis, Fox's Channel and Baffin's Bay, are prolific nurseries of icebergs. Ellis saw one 5 or 600 yards in thickness, and Fro bisher describes one to be "near four urseries of icobergs. Ellis saw one or 600 yards in thickness, and Fro isher describes one to be "near four core fathoms above water."—Capthosa mentions the almost incredible number of 700 being in sight at one ime; some of these, too, were of an elormous size. One was aground in 50, and several together, in 250 fashoms. An accurate calculation of the limension of one, which was aground in 64 fathoms, was made by Lt. Parry, and was estimated to weigh 1,292,397, 573 tons. It may be well to remark here, that the specific gravity of ice, their one sixth less than water, one several part of the whole bulk only appears above water.

**Two islands of ice have continued stationary for half a century, in the bay of Disco. Dutch whalers have visited them, and given them names."

Malta Brun, from Udlfscn's Voyage to Iceland.

Captain Wafer confessed he mistook score fathoms above water."—Capt.
Ross mentions the almost incredible number of 700 being in sight at one time; some of these, too, were of an enormous size. One was aground in normous size. One was aground in 150, and several together, in 250 fathoms. An accurate calculation of the rilmension of one, which was aground in 64 fathoms, was made by Lt. Parry, and was estimated to weigh 1,292,397, 673 tons. It may be well to remark here, that the specific gravity of ice, heing one sixth less than water, one-seventh part of the whole bulk only appears above water.

ed stationary for half a century, in the bay of Disco. Dutch whalers have visited them, and given them names."

Malta Brun, from Oldfsen's Voyage to

to think that the menths of excessive frost would soon conquer the remaining two months of spring, summer, and autumn, and embrace the whole in the arms of eternal ice.†

It can, therefore, be easily understood, that a permanent congelation of the Artic Sea, or any large portion of it, cannot exist in the temperature with which we are at present acquainted.

VOTES IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

The following article, copied from the Staunton, (Va.) Spectator, may be useful for special reference, at the present season of elections.

Right of voting as exercised in the several states. It has occurred to us that as the elective privilege is the grand conservator of the rights of all, it might be well to prepare a brief view of the qualifications now required for voters n the several states of the union. It will be seen that Virginia stands alone with her freehold qualification.

In New-Hampshire—every male in-habitant 21 years of age, three months in the state-students, paupers, &c.

In Massachusetts-Every male citi-In Massachusetts—Every male citizen, (paupers and persons under gust-dranship excepted.) one year in the state and s.x months in the town or township where he offers to vote, having paid a tax within two years, unless exempted therefrom by law.

In Rhode I-land—No Constitution—By cnarter of Chas II. all freemen vote.

In Connecticut—Every white male citizen having a legal residence for six months, with a freehold of seven dollars per annum, and every white male ensolled in the militia one year, or being exempt from military duty by law having and a state tax within the very having paid a state tax within the year, and of good moral character.

In Vermont-Brery man of quier & peacable behavior, one year in the state

10 New Jersey—All inhabitants of
12 months' residence worth a clear estate of £50 proclamation money.

In Pennsylvania—Every free man who has resided two years in the state and paid a tax, and the sons of such between 21 and 22 without the payment

In Maryland- All free white males 21 years of age having resided one year in the state, and six months in the county. North Carolina-All freemen

with a freehold of 50 acres, and a residence of one year for senators. and all freemen resident 12 months, having In South Carolina-Every free white

citizen, having resided two years in the state, with a freehold o 50 acres. or town lot possessed for six months; or not having such freehold, or lot, a residence of six months in the election district where he offers to vote, and the payment of a tax within the year of three shillings sterling towards the support of the state government.

In Georgia-All citizens and inhabitants who have paid the taxes r quired of them, and resided six months where

they vote.
In Louisiana - Every free white male citizen, residing therein one year. and having paid a tax or being a freehold-

In Kentucky-All free white male citizens, two years n the state, and one in the county where they vote.

In Ohio - Every white male inhabitant, one year therein, and having paid a state or

one year therein, and having paid a state or county tax.

In Tennessee—Pvery freeman an inhabitant of the state, if a freeholder, may vote in the county where the freehold lies without being a resident thereof—if not possessee of a freehold he must have resided aix months where the offered to vote.

In Missianni—Every free white male personners.

where he offered to vote.

In Mississippi—Every free white male person one year in the state, and six months in the county, serving in the militis or paying a tax.
In Illinois—white male inhabitants, six

In Illinois—white male inhabitants, six months in the state.

It Missouri—All free white male citizens one year in the state and three months in the county.

In Alabama—Every white male of lawfull age having resided one year in the state, and three months in the county.

has the amount of the additional alast be \$1,270.

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