Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, July 17, 1834.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

EDWARD HAMMOND, of Elk Ridge, is a Candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next House of Delegates of this State.

May 29.

COURT OF APPEALS—June Term, 1834.

Thursday July 10th.—Present as yesterday.

No. 155. Campbell and Voss vs. Poultney, Ellicott & Co. This case was argued by A. C. Magruder and Johnson for the Appellants, and Constable, Scott, Nelson and Winchester, for the Appellees.

Friday, July 11th.—Present as yesterday.

Archer, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court in No. 1, George Plater vs. Wm. B. Scott.

Judg't. reversed, and procedendo awarded.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 35, John Jamieson vs. Thos. Bruce, affirming the judgment of the county court.

Dorsey, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court in No. 6, Wm. H. Lyles vs. H. D. Hilton and wife, remanding the record to Prince George's county court, for further proceedings.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 44, Caleb Bentley and others vs. John G. Cowman et al. reversing the decree of the Chancellor, and remanding the record for further proceedings.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 54, John Tucker vs. H. G. Sewell, reversing the decree of the Chancellor, and dismissing the petition with costs.

Buchanan, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 8, Thos. B. Crawford vs. Zachariah Berry use Bowie.

Judg't. reversed, and procedendo awarded.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 12, Henry A. Calvert vs. Wm. Calvert et al.

Judg't. reversed, and procedendo awarded.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court, in No. 30, John W. Bomgardner vs. G. Hillen adm'r. of Griffin, reversing the decree of the Chancellor, and dismissing the bill with costs.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 41, Otho B. Beall vs. Benjamin Lee, reversing the decree of the Chancellor, and dismissing the bill with costs.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 50, Sophia Rose Barney survivor of Barney, vs. Elizabeth Hammond and others, ex'rs. of Hammond.

Judg't. reversed, and procedendo awarded.

Martin, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court in No. 49, John M. Burke vs. Geo. Joy.

Judgment affirmed.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 51, Mary Howard vs. Zachariah Davis.

Judg't reversed, and procedendo awarded.

The court reversed the judgment of the county court in No. 25, Elias Dunlap and others ex'rs. of Messonier, vs. Oliver survivor partner of Oliver.

The court affirmed the decree of the Chancellor with costs in No. 42, Grist vs. Brown adm'r. of Walker, and others, vs. Jean and Peter Hoffman.

The court affirmed the decree of the Chancellor with costs, in No. 45, the Mayor, &c. of Baltimore, vs. Henry Thompson, and the Bank of the United States.

The court reversed the decree of the Chancellor, with costs in No. 46, the Universal Ins. Co. use Providence vs. Nicholas and Stewart trustees of Burke, et al.

The argument of No. 58, J. J. Vanderkemp adm'r. of Busti, et al. vs. the Cape Sable Company, Robert Oliver and others, was concluded by Meade, Alexander, and Johnson for the Appellees, and Mayer for the Appellants.

Saturday, July 12th.—Present as yesterday, except Martin, Judge.

Dorsey, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court in No. 35, Ann Harris vs. Mary Josephine Harris, et al. remanding the record to the court of Chancery for further proceedings.

Archer, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court in No. 43, John Hall, vs. John H. Maccubbin, remanding the record to the court of Chancery for further proceedings.

Buchanan, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 53, Linsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch, affirming the decree of the Orphans court of Balt. county.

Stephen, and *Dorsey*, Judges, dissented.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 106, Otho Shipley et al. vs. Robert Tevis, affirming the decree of the Orphans court of Balt. county.

Dorsey, Judge, dissented.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No 155, Campbell and Voss vs. Poultney, Ellicott, and Co. reversing the order of the Chancellor, and restraining the defendants from voting certain shares of stock at the next election of Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland.

Archer, J. dissented.

The court then adjourned until the court in course.

From the New Yorker

DISGRACEFUL RIOTS.

Our city has this week been the theatre of a succession of tumults, which reflect any thing but credit on her character, or the efficiency of our civil authorities.

The first took place on Monday evening, when the [illegible] Music Society, who have a lease of the Chatham-street Chapel for Monday and Thursday evenings, on arriving there, found it in the possession of a congregation of blacks, who had assembled to hear an oration by one of their number on American Independence. It appeared that the President of the Music Society had relinquished, at the request of Mr. A. Tappan, the use of the edifice proper, understanding that it was wanted for an ordinary meeting of the church, and presuming that the Society over which he presided would cheerfully content themselves with the lecture room under such circumstances. The Society, however, were not apprized of this arrangement, and very naturally, on finding their seats preoccupied for such purposes and by such an assemblage, refused to accede to the arrangement, and the blacks were requested to retire. This was resisted by a large portion of them, sufficient to greatly outnumber the members of the Musical Society, and the latter were expelled by violence. They soon returned however, with very considerable reinforcement from the multitude which began to assemble without, and a pitched battle ensued, in which sticks, benches and stove plates were torn up and hurled from one party to the other with the greatest fury. The lamps were demolished in the fray, and consider the damage done to the building, as well as to the persons of the respective combatants, but the blacks were ultimately worsted and driven out of the Church. This was the first of the series unless we correct with it the affair on the Fourth, and, though originating strictly in moral or religious feeling, it is impossible not to perceive that the blacks were entirely in the wrong.

On Tuesday evening the scene changed to Clinton Hall. By appointment, a discussion was to take place on that evening between Scott, leading Methodists and the members of a literary society who held their meetings there. A number of persons assembled, according to invitation, a large proportion of them blacks, and, as some of the members of the society arrived, they demanded that the latter should take themselves to the gallery, leaving the floor of the lecture-room to the whites, and this was refused. It is further stated that the blacks insisted that one of their friends should open the debate, though this was strictly exclusive. However this may be, a party soon entered who proceeded to hand the chairs of the house, which were seized, we believe, without personal injury to any one, and the meeting brought to a close.—Here, too, it must be seen that the blacks acted with a singular presumption, not to say impudence, which is deserving of severe reprobation.

While this meeting gave a new character to the district, it had been rumored, we know not on what authority, that another Abolition meeting was to be held at the Chapel that evening; a multitude assembled to prove their claims to be distinguished as white men, some of them blessed with eyesight, others with spectacles, and somewhat questionable. But no such meeting was in contemplation, the gates were closed, and the assemblage was [illegible] window over the gateway, [illegible] was neither occupied nor [illegible] it would not be. But this [illegible] story. Some one of the assembled [illegible] the ringing gate, which [illegible] the whole multitude [illegible] into the Chapel, [illegible] a speech delivered [illegible] hall, or floor, concluding with congratulations to a person call the president of the American Society' which [illegible] a loud exclamation.

So much for the morning. The assemblage then took up their line of march for the Bowery Theatre, where a performance was being attempted for the benefit of Mr. Farren, stage manager, who stood accused of having used language derogatory to the character and insulting to the feelings of Americans. A large mob had already assembled around the house; and on the appearance of the victorious assailants of the Chapel, the entrance was carried by assault, and the theatre speedily filled with an unwelcome audience from pit to gallery. The performance was of course brought to a stand, and the deafening cries for 'Farren,' together with the miscellaneous howlings, would have done honour to an Indian powow. Manager Hamblin came forward with an American standard in each hand, and implored, and protested, and gesticulated; but it was all to no purpose. A field-piece would have stood a slim chance of a hearing. 'Down with the Englishman!' was vociferated; and 'Forrest! Forrest! the American Forrest!' was shouted on all sides. Mr. Forrest appeared, and stated that Mr. Farren had been discharged from the establishment, &c. &c. and the Mayor arriving with a strong body of watchmen, the house was gradually cleared before 11 o'clock. No damage was sustained, we believe except in the total demolition of the doors, and the and the breaking of some panes of glass in the rear.

Some hesitation was now evinced in regard to the next step to be taken. A cry was finally raised 'to Tappan's!' and the great body of the mob rushed down the Bowery and intervening streets to the residence of Mr Lewis Tappan, in Rose street, which had for several days been vacated that day, the family going into the country. Here a regular and furious assault was made, the doors beat down with axes, the windows broken, and the entire furniture, bedding, &c. dragged into the street, and consumed in a magnificent bonfire. The police, who appear to have awaked about this time, now charged upon the rioters, and drove them from the ground; but they soon returned armed with clubs and brick-bats, and the watchmen were in turn put to flight, and the amusements of the evening renewed. A cry of fire was now raised, it being feared that the mob might set fire to the building, or that their bonfire might extend itself, and the appearance of the engines at about 2 o'clock, A. M. was the signal for the restoration of order. The mob peaceably dispersed—a small portion of them going over to Dr. Cox's church in Light street, to tender their compliments, and there the performance was concluded.

Thursday evening witnessed, we trust, the closing scene. At an early hour, a vast concourse assembled around the dismantled house of Mr. Tappan, and proceeded in separate detachments first to the Chapel, where no entrance was effected, and then to the residence of Dr. Cox in Charlton-street, where they commenced operations by the breaking of windows, &c. Soon, however, a small detachment of the military, cavalry and infantry, were brought to the ground, who found no difficulty in clearing the street, immense as was the mob; and though a multitude still lingered on the corners of the adjacent streets, the posting of a small but resolute guard at a short distance on either side, was effectual for the prevention of any renewal of the attack, though for some time apprehended. The assemblage then gradually dispersed, and by midnight all was orderly and quiet.

We have thus far attended to give a simple history of these novel proceedings, which may, at some future time, form the subject of more consideration and remark. We have been anxious, as far as possible, to restrain the expression of our feelings; and if the result should prove, from the account here given, that we are adverse to the supremacy of the law, we shall not the explain nor apologize. Firmly believing that the Laws afford the only proper corrective for offences against society, we would scorn to court a temporary and factious popularity by lending even a tacit assent to such flagrant violations. If we have not utterly mistaken the character of our fellow citizens, the supremacy of law and order must ultimately command the unanimous and hearty support of a virtuous and enlightened community.

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship North America, Capt. Dixey, arrived at New-York, London and Liverpool papers to Saturday May 31st inclusive, have been received.

The bill removing the civil disabilities of the Jews, was read a second time in the House of Commons, May 28th, by a vote of 135 to 52.

CHANGE IN THE BRITISH MINISTRY

LONDON, Saturday, May 31, 1834.

The cabinet arrangements of which they were [illegible], were yesterday either formally or practically completed—that is to say, there has been a shifting of seats, a transfer of persons from one department to another, a domestic movement in the interior of the Administration, but as for accession of power, character, or value of any kind from without, there appears not a single particle. The Government, with one or two individual exceptions of little moment, stands precisely where it was. It stands, in respect of its *personnel*, where it was last Monday morning—minus two among the most effective of its former members, viz: Mr. Stanley and Sir J. Graham. The following is, we believe, a correct list of the changes:—

Cabinet.

Mr. Spring Rice, Colonies.
Lord Auckland, Admiralty.
Lord Carlisle, Privy Seal.
Mr. Ellis, his present office.

Not Cabinet.

Mr. P. Thomson, President of the Board of Trade.
Lord Musgrave, Post Office.
Mr. Francis Baring, Secretary of the Treasury.
Mr. M. O'Ferrall, Lord of the Treasury.

Also, Mr. W. Ord in the room of Mr. George Poulsonby, who goes to the seat in the Customs vacant by the death of Mr. Roe.

The immediate cause of the disagreement in the Ministry, was a clause in the Irish Tithe Bill, which left it doubtful whether the Church of Ireland was to possess the entire proceeds arising from ecclesiastical sources. The clause originally passed, Mr Stanley contending that it was better, at present, to leave the question open, and at first settle the amount. All might have gone on smoothly, but for Mr. O'Connell's pacific propositions, and Mr. Ward's notice of motion to introduce a clause declaratory of the opinion of the house, that the Tithes of Ireland were more than abundant for the Irish Clergy, and ought, in part, to be appropriated to other purposes. Several members of the Clergy thought so too; but Mr. Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Earl of Ripon, and the Duke of Richmond were of a contrary opinion. A division in the Council was the consequence.

Various efforts were made to escape the difficulty, and it was thought possible, up to Tuesday evening, to avoid the necessity of secession. The feeling however, elicited by the speeches of Mr. Ward and Mr Grote, left the result no longer doubtful. Ministers were sure to be in a minority, and accordingly Mr. Stanley made a hasty communication to Lord Althorp, and the House adjourned to 2nd June.

LONDON, May 30.

The general anxiety to hear the result of the new Ministerial arrangements collected a number of eager inquirers on the Exchange during the whole of the morning. When known it appeared to give general satisfaction as to the main point—that of securing sufficient union among members of the Administration to allow the public business of the country to proceed with due order and regularity; but an expectation certainly existed that some men of rather more decided influence and character would be brought into office on this occasion.

We have no further direct news from Lisbon. A letter from Paris, however, of Wednesday's date, refers to accounts of the 19th inst. received there from Lisbon through Madrid, stating that a junction had taken place between the troops of General Rodil and the Duke of Terceira, and that they were in the rear of Santarem. Hence it was concluded that a very short time would necessarily bring the news of Miguel's surrender. This statement is not to be adopted, however, on such authority though there is considerable probability in it.

On Wednesday, (May 28th) the King, as usual on the anniversary of his birth day received an address from the prelates, and, in reply, delivered the following most gracious declaration:

THE KING'S DECLARATION.

After a short conversation, in which his Majesty said, among other things, 'I now remember you have a right to require of me to be resolute in defence of the Church,' the King proceeded:

'I have been, by the circumstances of my life, and by conviction, led to support toleration to the utmost extent of which it is justly capable; but toleration must not be suffered to go into licentiousness; it has its bounds, though for some time apprehended. The assemblage then gradually dispersed, and by midnight all was orderly and quiet.

'We have thus far attended to give a simple history of these novel proceedings, which may, at some future time, form the subject of more consideration and remark. We have been anxious, as far as possible, to restrain the expression of our feelings; and if the result should prove, from the account here given, that we are adverse to the supremacy of the law, we shall not the explain nor apologize. Firmly believing that the Laws afford the only proper corrective for offences against society, we would scorn to court a temporary and factious popularity by lending even a tacit assent to such flagrant violations. If we have not utterly mistaken the character of our fellow citizens, the supremacy of law and order must ultimately command the unanimous and hearty support of a virtuous and enlightened community.

'I cannot forget what was the course of events that placed my family on the throne which I now fill. These events were consummated in a revolution which was rendered necessary, and was effected, not as has sometimes been most erroneously stated, merely for the sake of the temporal liberties of the people, but for the preservation of their religion. It was for the defence of the religion of the country that was made the settlement of the crown, which has placed me in the station which I now fill, and that religion, in the Church of England and Ireland (the laws with peculiar emphasis,) the prelates of which are now before me, it is my fixed purpose, determination, and resolution to maintain.

'The present bishops, I am quite satisfied (and I am rejoiced to hear, from them and from all, the same of the clergy in general, under their governance) have never been excelled at any period of the history of our church, by any of their predecessors, in learning, piety, or zeal, in the discharge of their high duties. If there are any of the inferior arrangements in the discipline of the church, which, however, I greatly doubt (the expression of doubt was given by his Majesty with great emphasis) that require amendment, I have no distrust of the readiness and ability of the prelates, now before me, to correct such things and to you, I trust, they will be left to correct, with your authority, unimpeded and unshackled.'

'I trust it will not be supposed that I am speaking to you a speech which I have got by heart. No, I am declaring to you my real and genuine sentiments. I have almost completed my 69th year, and though blessed by God with a very rare measure of health, not having known what sickness is for some years, yet I do not blind myself to the plain and evident truth that increase of years must tell largely upon me when sickness shall come. I cannot, therefore, expect that I shall be very long in this world. It is under this impression that I feel so, that while I know that the law of the land considers it impossible that I should do wrong—that while I know there is no earthly power which can call me to account—a day only makes me the more deeply sensible of the responsibility under which I lie to that Almighty being, before whom we must all one day appear. When that day shall come, you will know whether I am sincere in the declaration which I now make, of firm attachment to the church, and resolution to maintain it.'

'I have spoken more strongly than usual, because of unhappy circumstances that have forced themselves upon the observation of all. The threats of those who are enemies of the church, make it the more necessary for those who feel their duty to that church to speak out. The words which you hear from me are indeed spoken by my mouth, but they flow from my heart.'

Gemersheim, May 20.—The vigilance of the police of this town has succeeded in seizing yesterday evening the consignments of muskets, to the number of 600 provided with bayonets, and part of them with flints, intended as is said, to arm the Poles in Switzerland. They came on board a ship from the Lower Rhine, and were to be conveyed to Geneva.

The German papers contain a report that Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt, had been assassinated at Cairo, but no particulars are given, and it does not seem entitled to much credit. Such an occurrence might be of considerable importance in the present relation of Turkey with that country.

FRANCE.

The dates from Paris are to May 28th. The capital remained tranquil. The approaching elections are still the principal theme of the Journalists. In many additional instances the republican party have procured the election of officers of the National Guard of their principles, by the exclusion of the juste milieu candidates. A loan £10,000,000 sterling would, it was reported, be shortly required by the French Government.

HOLLAND.

HAGUE, May 27.—The *Journal de la Haye* copies from the *Haarlem Courant* the article relative to the measures of the Government, with respect to suspected French travellers, and the steps taken by the French Government, in return. This journal adds, 'We can complete the details above given, and which are perfectly correct, by informing the public that the measure alluded to by the Haarlem Courant, (that of stopping all French travellers on the frontiers while their passports are sent to the Hague to be examined,) has, in fact, been ordered by our Government within these few days, but that according to all appearance it will be of short duration, because the French Government has just revoked the orders which occasioned it.'

SWITZERLAND.

Some of the French papers supply extracts from the last Swiss papers, according to one of which, the Gazette Universelle de Suisse, the answer of the Directory to the Sardinian Government has been delivered to M. Vignet, the Sardinian Charge d'Affaires. By that answer it appears that the Swiss Government consents to the expulsion of the refugees who were engaged in the expedition against Savoy, but the other demands of the Sardinian Government are not complied with. The negative part of the answer is said to be couched in very laconic terms.

PORTUGAL.

OPORTO, May 16.—We had the pleasure of receiving a mail from Lisbon by land yesterday; therefore the Duke of Terceira has at length opened a communication between this and the capital. The Usurper's friends are taking their leave of him, and embracing the new order of things. The Municipal Chamber of Coimbra (of the nomination of his authorities), instead of retiring with the military force to Thomar, remained behind to welcome the Duke of Terceira, who, with becoming moderation, left them in the undisturbed exercise of their civic functions. General [illegible] Avilez has arrived here from Braganza, with an escort composed of a detachment of Cavalry Volunteers of that city, and proceeded to Lisbon to pay his respects to the Queen. Several Englishmen who were [illegible] prisoners of war released at Alcantara, reached this on their way home. Gomez's Forces returned to the city the before yesterday, with nearly the whole of the soldiery under force he took out with him, their services being said not to be required with the main army.

LISBON, May 12. Last night twelve sergeants of Santarem having been taken possession of by Marshall Saldanha, in consequence of a mutiny among the Miguelite troops when the capture of Coimbra and Figueira became known there. It was so generally believed that rockets were let off, and the town partially illuminated before the error was discovered. Major Wilde left Santarem, on Sunday morning about 11 o'clock, and letters from there dated yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock disprove the agreeable illusion.

The Miguelites were to have attacked Ulbos yesterday, but dared not. Don Miguel was at Alacer do Sol on Saturday, and one of his Guerillas come in sight of Fort Almada on Sunday, the garrison of which was reinforced in consequence thereof. But nothing further has been undertaken on their part.

Two of the Pedroite ships of war proceeded from Figueras, direct to Algarves, and Don Pedro frigate and Villa Flor brig-of-war further from hence as soon as they have replenished their provisions and water.

SPAIN.

LONDON, May 31.—The Madrid Gazette of the 21st. inst. had been received in Paris. It contains a decree by which four Journals *El Universal El Nacional El Eco del Comercio, and El Tiempo*, are suppressed. 'For cause,' says the decree,' these journals have begun to spread doctrines diametrically opposed to the conservative principles sanctioned by the *Estatuto Real*.' It was reported in Madrid that Don Miguel had made a movement towards the Spanish frontier, accompanied by Don Carlos, who made common cause with him.'

The French Papers of May 29th state that a courier had arrived in Paris from Madrid which latter city he left on the 18th inst. He was said to have brought to Baron Rothschild information from the Spanish Government that his house would be charged hereafter with the financial agency of Spain. It was reported in Madrid that Gen. Cisneros and Gen. Quesada would shortly succeed M. Zea Bermudez in the Ministry of State, and that Gen. Alvarez had refused the office. M. Ruiz Garcia would not, it was stated, be appointed Minister of Finance, on account of his intimacy with M. Agundo, who, it would appear, has lost favour at the Spanish Court. No change will, however, take place (at least so our own letters assure us) before the meeting of the Cortes.

MADRID, May 19.—Before the cortes states, who takes this letter, I hope to be in possession of the electoral law, and all the final regulations of the government respecting the approaching Cortes.

My late letter will have informed you of the failure of the proposed loan, or rather the rejection of all the propositions by the Minister of Finance and Council of State.

Those acquainted with the necessities of the Government and the absolutely pitiable state of the Treasury, wonder at the boldness of the Minister, and are lost in imagining in what way the public expenses are to be met, but I think I have heard enough to give a tolerable explanation of the circumstances attending the negotiation, and of the true position of pecuniary affairs. In fact the Government was about closing with one of the many offers at or near 40, for 3 per cent stock, when Mr. Rothschild, of London, waited on the Count Florida Blanca, to offer him all the money that was required on the most equitable terms.—He first handed over 80,000l. for immediate exigencies, and then said he would undertake to pay the Paris dividends, 700,000l. on the first of July; and when the Count, overwhelmed with this liberality, demanded at the rate of interest the money was to be given? Mr. Rothschild answered, at one, at two, or three, or four per cent, in short at any rate the Government of Spain thought fit to take it—he left the thing altogether to them, and only hoped that when a loan would be made that his house would get a preference, or at least as much consideration as any other firm.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT will be supported as an Independent Candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, in Prince George's [illegible] Tuesday 8th instant, by the Rev. [illegible] ly, Mr. GEORGE BARTON, to [illegible] daughter of the late Thomas Rho[illegible] said County.

OBITUARY.

Communicated.

Departed this life on the 9th d[illegible] at the residence of Dr. Mewbur[illegible] County, LUCRETIA, daughter o[illegible] Hammond, aged six weeks.

Also, on the 10th day of July, [illegible] place, departed this life, ELIZAB[illegible] Denton A. Hammond, in the 26th [illegible] age, from a world of pain in whic[illegible] have had to suffer, she is gone [illegible] happiness which she will for ever [illegible]

ATTENTIO[illegible]

THE Young Men of A[illegible] disposed to join a Troop of [illegible] requested to meet at David [illegible] the First District, on SATU[illegible] 26th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. [illegible]

A. VOLUN[illegible]

July 17.

A TEACHER WA[illegible]

THE subscribers are anxious [illegible] TEACHER for the instruc[illegible] Children. The neighbourhood is [illegible] the number of scholars, it is p[illegible] recovered fifteen. It will be re[illegible] a pupil to obtain a certificate [illegible] from the President or Pro[illegible] John's College, as to his qualific[illegible] practical youth in the following [illegible] English Grammar, Geography, [illegible] Algebra, Surveying, Geometry [illegible] ric, and the Latin Language [illegible] will be given. Applicatio[illegible] (post paid) addressed to either o[illegible] bers, Davidsonville P. O. will be [illegible]

JOHN S. SE[illegible]
THOMAS W[illegible]
ROBT. W. K[illegible]

July 17.

SHERIFF'S SA[illegible]

By virtue of two writs of fier[illegible] issue of Anne Arundel Coun[illegible] to me directed, against the goods [illegible] lands and tenements, of Nathan [illegible] of Bernard Gupin, I have seized [illegible] execution, all the right, title, in[illegible] to, claim and demand, both at [illegible] quity, of said Nathan Jones, of [illegible] that tract or parts of a tract of [illegible] times called 'Duval's Delight,' [illegible] fifty acres of Land more or [illegible] the crop of Tobacco of said Jo[illegible] to raise thousand weight; also [illegible] Pantaloon Utensils, &c. and on [illegible] the 26th day of August next, at [illegible] I will proceed to sell the said [illegible] highest bidder, for cash, to sa[illegible] aforesaid. Sale to co[illegible] o'clock.

R. WELC[illegible]
Sh'ff.

July 17.

NEGROES WA[illegible]

THE subscribe[illegible] cated himself i[illegible] Annapolis, for th[illegible] purchasing a nu[illegible] of both sexes, [illegible] years of age I[illegible] that the subscrib[illegible] free given the highest prices, a[illegible] himself to continue to do so. H[illegible] requests the favour of persons h[illegible] to dispose of, to give him a call, [illegible] intend to give as high prices a[illegible] other purchaser in Maryland. [illegible] ing for his farm in Tennessee, an[illegible] prices of the West; deductin[illegible] fees.

July 17.

H. RO[illegible]

35 38 63.

$200 Prize, in the Grand [illegible] ed. Class No. 12. The [illegible] held by a young gentle[illegible] city, presented and Cash[illegible] office.

CAPITAL PRIZE $[illegible]

VIRGINIA STATE L[illegible]

For the benefit of the Town [illegible]

CLASS No. 12, for 1[illegible]

Yates & M'Intyre, Ma[illegible]

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va[illegible]

July 19 1834.

SCHEME:

1 prize of [illegible]
1 prize of [illegible]
1 prize of [illegible]
5 prizes of [illegible]
6 prizes of [illegible]
6 prizes of [illegible]
50 prizes of [illegible]
50 prizes of [illegible]
56 prizes of [illegible]
56 prizes of [illegible]
56 prizes of [illegible]
112 prizes of [illegible]
2,240 prizes of [illegible]
13,400 prizes of [illegible]

[illegible],040 Prizes, amounting to $[illegible]

Tickets $3,50 Halves $1,75 [illegible]

Tickets and shares for [illegible]

DUBOIS [illegible]
LOTTERY AND EXCHAN[illegible]
(CHURCH STREET, AN[illegible]

July 18.