ded and received as aforesaid; and each of the persons applying for such license shall, before receiving the same, state to the clerk, according to his own estimate, the amount of goods wares or merchandise, generally kept on hand by him, or the concern in which he is engaged at the principal season of sale; or if not previously engaged in such trade the amount he expects to keep of such goods, wares and merchandize as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That females engaged in vending millenary, or other small articles of merchandize, shall only pay six dollars for a license under the provisions of this act: Provided, That such persons be not engaged or concerned in the business of retailing spirituous liquors; And provided further, That their capital o. stock at the principal season of sale, shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That from and after the first day of May next, for every license applied for under the fourth section of the said original act, and before issuing the same, the clerks of the several county courts of this State and of Baltimore city court shall demand and receive for the use of the state, as hereinbefore provided over and above the sum now required by law, and the fee allowed to the sheriffs of their respective counties in all cases where the rate of rent, or annual value of the place or house in which the business to be authorised by the license may be done or intended to be done, shall exceed five hundred, dollars, according to the applicants own account or estimate, a sum of money equal to five per centum on the excess of such rent or annual value

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff o each county of this State, to extend against the name of each and every person contained in the alphabetical list required by the fifth section of the said original act the amount of goods wares or merchandise according to his judgment, on the best information he may be able to obtain, where the same shall exceed two thousand dollars, and the rate of rent or annual value, where the same shall exceed five hundred dollars, as herein required, for which the sheriff shall be entitled o receive the additional sum of twenty five cents for every license hereafter obtained above the amount or rate aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted hat it shall be the duty of the clerks of the county courts and of the clerk of Baltimore city court, to extend against the name of each and every person contained in the list required to be transmitted to the treasurer of the Western Shore under the fifth section of the said original act, the amounts or rates of rent or annual value for which license shall have been obtained where the same shall exceed two thousand or five hundred dollars as the case may be, under the penalty provided by the fifth section of the said original act

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That each and every matter and thing contained in the act, to which this is a supplement, contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is thereby repealed.

—

By the House of Delegates,
March 12th, 1832.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 8th day of March 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
GEO. G. BREWER, Clk.

—

By the Senate,
March 14th, 1832.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 10th day of March 1832, was this day read and assented to

By order,
JOS. H NICH LSON, Clk.

GEO. HOWARD.

March 31 Sw

—

A further additional supplement to the Act of December Session, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapter one hundred and seventeen, entitled, An act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries, and others.

Sec 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland That no tax shall be paid by any ordinary keeper, under the provisions of the original act to which this is a further additional supplement, or any of its supplements exceeding the sum of one hundred nor less than eighteen dollars per annum which sum shall be considered as including the tax of five per cent. on the rent or annual value directed to be assessed by the act of the present session entitled an additional supplement of the act passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty seven, chapter one hundred and seventeen, entitled an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others; any thing in said additional supplement to the contrary notwithstanding.

—

By the House of Delegates,
March 14th 1832

This engrossed bill the original of which passed this house the 13th day of March, 1832, was this day read and assented to

By order,
GEO. G. BREWER, Clk.

—

By the Senate,
March 14th, 1832.

This engrossed bill the original of which passed the Senate the 14th day of March, 1832, was this day read and assented to.

By order
JOS. H. NICHOL ON, Clk.

GEO. HOWARD.

March 31 3w

LOTTERY LAW.

A BILL, Entitled a further additional supplement to an Act to amend the Lottery System.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever the Commissioners of Lotteries shall have disposed of a license or licences for the term of a year, for the sum of five thousand dollars, under the provisions of an act passed at this session, chapter seventy-nine the said commissioners shall be & they are hereby authorised to grant, on the payment of seventy-five dollars, a license to any person or firm, to sell, beyond and out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, during the term aforesaid, tickets in any Lottery which shall have been approved or authorised by the said Commissioners: Provided That the said tickets shall first be stamped countersigned or signed by the said commissioners or one of them, as required by law, and provided also, That any license which may be granted in pursuance of this act shall not be construed to authorise the sale of any of said tickets, except at the place which shall be designated therefore in such license, and by the person or persons, to whom such license shall be granted: and that the licenses which shall be granted under this act, shall be assigned only in the manne provided for the assignment of license in the second section of the aforesaid act, chapter seventy-nine

I certify that the aforegoing is a true copy from the original law, which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland at December session 1831. Given under our hands at the City of Annapolis, this 14th day of March 1832.

GEORGE G. BREWER,
Clerk House Del. Md.
JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON,
Clerk Senate Md.

March 31. 4w

☞ Editors of country papers in Maryland, will publish the above 4 times and send their bill to the Commissioners of Lotteries.

For the Easton Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A long continued serious indisposition which has barely left me strength enough to crawl about, together with business of more importance than exposing Sangston's falsehoods, pressing on my attention, has hitherto prevented me from noticing his miserable production, addressed to the public in the Whig of the 3d ult. This wretched apology for a vindication is like its author low, vulgar and contemptible in its manner, and in substance, false, defamatory and calumnious. Like all its predecessors it appears to be intended as a mere trick to divert the attention of his readers from the main points in question, does not even allude to some of the most important points, & is irrelevant, and inefficient to his defence in all. It is interlarded with aspersions which but a few years ago would have extorted a reply that would have made the *would-be-gentleman* "tremble like the wrung withers of a battered post horse at the touch of a fly's foot." But from such a being as Sangston—"Praise is censure, and censure praise."

In the last paragraph of his address he says "probably in the next Gazette there will be something more wothy of comment." Then it is clear that he expects to hear from me again but I am only pledged to let him hear from me, in the event of his stating any thing false; (see Gazette Dec. 3rd 1831) whence then arises his expectation to hear from me again, but from the consciousness of the mendacity of his statements or assertions? unless then, his accommodating memory creeps into his relief, his address, places him before the public in the predicament of a *self convicted liar.*

In the first paragraph of his address, which, in my humble judgment, bids defiance to common sense, he discourses of my "*meandering strides*" in a "hard bargain, and of my sticking close to it" and of my getting so deep into a controversy of my own seeking too that I have to resort to lying to establish *my points.*" and thence infers, that I "have a *hard case* and amusing *hard means* to manage it," all of which he may think very pretty, but from which it is very evident he objects to my *sticking* close to my bargain and for this plain reason, that *my points* are too well pointed to be repelled or evaded.—His objection however is an unintended, indirect, compliment, but will not therefore lessen or divert my attention, to or from his foul productions.—For the origin and seeker of the controversy I refer the reader to the Gazette of the 19th of November last.—The public will decide what credit is due to Sangston's assertion that "I have to resort to lying to establish my *points.*" when, if they have read both sides of the question, they must have observed, that from the beginning of his defence, he has not, by the most distant allusion, even glanced at many, and some of them leading *points*,—that he has met others with nothing better than his *only substitute for argument*—"they are lies," and that even where he has attempted a refutation of any thing alleged against him, he has not only totally failed in the attempt, but furnished new matter that goes to establish the truth of what he attempts to refute. What he calls proof, may pass for such with persons of his own description, that know no better, but are, and will be laughed at by men of sense and would be hooted out of any court of law or justice in the universe. If then I "have a hard case," how much harder than adamant must be the case of Sangston?

The second paragraph commences thus "In the first place seeing that I had proved him a liar, by the certificate of William T Purnell, Esq. he tries to *blarney-up* a barefaced lie and comes out and lets you know that Jacob C. Wilson contradicts Mr. Purnell's certificate, are you, to take his word for this? I trust not," & why not sir *knight of Blarney up?* my word, so far, stands uncontradicted; but to give the *knight* every possible advantage, admit for a moment for argument's sake that Mr. Purnell's certificate convicts me of falsehood, does that one fact if it were a fact, establish the innocence of the *knight of blarney-up*, or exhonerate him, from the suspicion of having embezzled the funds of the corporation? certainly not. To argue from the supposition that I have told a falsehood on Mr. Willson, to his own acquittal from the imputation of embezzlement, is what, I believe, Logicians would call argumentum ad absurdum' but to exhibit this argument in all its deformity and nakedness I will attempt to put it in the form of a syllogism and then if I am not mistaken it will read as follows.

James Sangston is suspected of embezzlement,

Joseph Richardson, told a falsehood on Jacob C. Willson,

Therefore James Sangston is not guilty of embezzlement,

Such is the absurdity of the *knight's* logic! and yet on this absurdity alone he has hitherto rested his vindication, in this case.

But it seems, that nothing short of Mr. Willson's certificate will satisfy the *veracious knight.* Well then, feeling perfectly disposed to give him every possible satisfaction, I invite him, if he can find "*time and place*" to descend for a moment from his "*elevated station*" and read the subjoined certificate. Possibly he may find something in it "*worthy of comment*"—something if not amusing, instructing at least, and worthy of his serious reflection. His *discriminating mind* may possibly discover something to sustain his assertion that "*he has proved me a liar,*" and if perchance it should turn out otherwise, and fix the "*proved liar*" on himself, it is of no consequence because it "*cannot effect him.*"

We the undersigned members of the Levy court of Caroline County for the year 1831 do hereby certify, that we were present when Messrs. William T. Purnell and James Sangston, in the name and on the behalf of the commissioners of the village of Denton, made application to the Levy Court to levy a sum of money for the purpose of enclosing the public square; that Joseph Richardson opposed the application, and levy at the moment; and afterwards stated, as the grounds of his opposition, that he believed there was a deficiency in the funds of the corporation of Denton, unaccounted for, nearly, if not quite sufficient to enclose the public square, and further stated, that he believed the deficiency, or the greater part of it was in the hands of James Sangston, the Treasurer of the said corporation; and we further certify, that we do not recollect to have heard Joseph Richardson say, that James Sangston had received from Gove Saulsbury then bailiff of the said village of Denton, the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, which he positively denied receiving, and refused to account for.

SOLOMON D. CRANOR.
GEO W. HARRINGTON.
GEO. NEWLEE.
JACOB C. WILLSON.

Now, Mr. Purnell certifies "that in a conversation with Joseph Douglass and Jacob C. Willson, Esqs. some time in the month of May last ******** they severally observed that, Joseph Richardson stated to them, that James Sangston, former Treasurer of the board of commissioners of Denton, had received from Gove Saulsbury, then bailiff the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, which he positively denied receiving and refused to account for"—Mr. Douglass, and perhaps fortunately for Sangston and his friend, is dead. But Mr. Willson, and three other members of the Levy court certify that they recollect no such thing. Does not Mr. Willson, then contradict Mr. Purnell's certificate? Does he not sustain my veracity? and does he not, in Sangston's own words, "prove Sangston a liar?"

"That steward whose accounts are clear,
Demands his honor may appear:
His actions never shun the light:
He is and would be proved upright."

In one of his previous publications the *knight* threw out a hint that he knows how to keep accounts; if so, and if his accounts as Treasurer of the corporation of Denton, "are clear" why does he not exhibit them to the public, with the proper vouchers to support them—that "his honor may appear?" If conscious his accounts will bear "the light." Why does he not come forward with honest confidence and boldly demand an investigation of them, and 'prove himself upright?' If his accounts will stand the test of public scrutiny why does he seek refuge in concealment? He has been told that no subterfuge, no stratagem, no art, no cunning will avail him; and much less will it avail to rest his vindication on recrimination, aspersion, or calumny, or fruitless attempts to satisfy the public mind by ribaldry culled from the vocabulary of St. Giles or Billingsgate. Hopeless, indeed must be his cause, if susceptible of no better defence than "*I have proved him a liar—blarney-up a bare faced lie*" and such like slanderous assertions, which are, in fact, the only proofs or arguments he has adduced in his defence, are evidence of nothing but the vulgarity of their origin—and of the truth of the fraud imputed to him.

The third paragraph of his address is not even an apology for a defence against my statement of his moral perjury. He pronounces it,—in his usual billingsgate to be "an infamous lie" and says he has "proved it to be one—by *numerous respectable evidence.*" But his *numerous respectable evidence* knew nothing about the matter. However having, in a former publication sufficiently examined his "*numerous respectable evidence.*" I shall only observe here that it is contained in the certificates of three persons, neither of whom were present when he took the oath, and consequently, could certify nothing else than that they had no recollection of his taking it. For how could they recollect it, if they did not see him take it? This is certainly *powerful* evidence against the positive testimony of the man who administered the oath—and goes just as far to prove my statement to "be an infamous lie," as it does to prove the *knight* is not a booby or, that a whale is not a fish.

He proceeds in the fourth paragraph of his address to say "in order to establish his short memory—a fact which he never disputed I have introduced a case of a contract between himself and Denwood Long;" Here again he is in the mud and mire of mistake or misapprehension, I introduced this case—not to establish his *short memory*, but as evidence, with other cited cases, of the pliant tractability of his memory, and as proof of the facility with which he could or could not remember, as best suited his interest or convenience to do the one or the other. For the particulars of this case he refers his readers, not to Mr. Long's certificate, (which he well knew was proof direct of the veracity of my statement, for this very reason, that it contradicted nothing of what I stated,) but Mr. Long himself. Now with perfect confidence, I also refer the public to Mr Long himself, & my head to a half-penny that he verifies all that I have said about this contract; and, perhaps, *will now* go a little farther, and say, that since my publication came out, altho' the *Knight of Blarney-up* had *forgot* his contract, he has nevertheless, in order, I suppose, to save appearances, partially complied with it, that is he took part, but not all, of the pork at the price contracted for. In illustrating the facility with which the *knight's* memory can stop at, or run back to any period, however short or however long, to subserve its master's purposes, amongst others, I cited the following as instances of his short memory and in the following terms—He can recollect that I called on a certain gentleman for fees, which he had paid, but I venture to say he *will not* recollect, that he *swore* to an account against the estate of a person deceased, and *called on the executor for payment*, and that the executor produced his receipt in full for that specific account, passed to the deceased, who had paid it off in his life time." This text the *knight* falsifies in these words—"He then proceeds, about an account, which he says he has been informed I swore to *and collected from an executor*, when I had actually collected the money from the man himself in his life time"—Here the *knight* charges me with saying that "*he swore to and collected* (the account) *from the executor,*" which is false. I only said that "*he swore to the account and called on the executor for payment,*" and so *Mr. Blarney-up* may take his "bare faced lie," home again. But the knight tacitly acknowledges he swore to the account, for he certainly does not deny it, in his address; and every body knows that in proving an account, the creditor "makes oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God that the account is just and true as it stands stated, and that he hath not, directly nor indirectly, to his knowledge, received any part or parcel thereof, or any security or satisfaction for the same, more than the credits given." Such is the nature of the oath which the *knight of Blarney-up* swore, when he swore to his account without any *credit given*, although the whole account had been paid off in the life time of the deceased. Now, I should like to see how the *knight* will excuse himself from, or palliate the turpitude of this oath? Will he say that he only swore to the best of his knowledge? Then I ask, where was his ledger, in which the credit ought to have been entered? He says nothing more in extenuation of the criminality of this oath, or of the oath itself, in his address; but throws out an insinuation against my informant, and requests me "to ask him about *his corn*—and about *his neighbour's sheep.*" Well; I have complied with his request, and my informant knows nothing about *his corn*; nor does he understand *the knight's* allusion to *his neighbours sheep*, except he alludes to the charge of stealing a sheep, which had been brought against himself as stated by himself, in his electioneering harangue, to the people, at Barwick's in 1828. "A hint to the wise is sufficient," says *the knight of Blarney-up*—The fellow must be mad.

(*Remainder in our next.*)

JO RICHARDSON.

Denton, Feb. 6th 1832.

The annual meeting of the Female Sabbath School of Easton, Maryland, was held in Christ's Church, on Thursday the 27th instant, it was quite gratifying to see it so well attended, being on a public day of the week The meeting was opened, with singing, and a very feeling and energetic ejaculation to the throne of Grace by the Rev. Mr. Varden. The annual report was then read by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, followed by a succinct and appropriate address by the Rev. Mr. Stockton—after which the service of the day was finished with singing, and a prayer by the reader of the report. The following is the

ANNUAL REPORT.

In reporting to the "Female Sabbath School Society of Easton, Maryland," the present state of the school and its finances, we feel considerable embarrassment, arising from the conviction of its rapid decline within the last year, which must be conspicuous to all who have ever glanced an eye towards this Institution. As a society, we have viewed with pain, our labours and efforts to promote the interests of this school, to the production of so little visible good. But while we lament over the unhappy state of our affairs, we will not be like those who sorrow without hope; for it may be the Lord of the Harvest will give us the latter rain, and thereby cause our hearts to rejoice; and in due time we shall return bringing our sheaves with us.

In exhibiting a correct statement of the funds, we shall be compelled to go back to the year 1830, there having been no account rendered since that date. At the expiration of that year there was a revenue of $24 12½ paid out of said funds for the year 1831, as follows, to wit: For the rent of School room, $10 75—For a periodical subscribed to by the Managers $8 00. For books to be placed in the Library attached to this Institution, (which has increased the circulating volumes to 182) $5 62½—After deducting the expenditures for 1831 we have a balance left in the Treasury of $4 75. Add to this $21 received from subscribers for the current year, and we have $25 75 remaining in the hands of the Treasurer.

In consequence of the severity of the winter, and the reduced state of our funds not authorizing the purchase of wood & comfortable clothing for our little charges we were obliged to suspend the operations of this highly beneficial Institution, during the inclement season of winter. We can therefore make but an imperfect estimate of the number of scholars attached to it, but believe that at the time of its adjournment there were about thirty, twelve or more of whom attended very regularly, and evinced a disposition to receive instruction in the great plan of Redemption: And it was with mingled emotions of joy and pain, that, when we repaired at the appointed hour for opening school, we beheld those interesting children, ready to enter upon the duties of the school, although not a spark of fire to warm them, or a stick of wood to furnish that comfort; and more than once when it was put to vote, whether we should dismiss the school or continue it? Notwithstanding the severity of the cold, to an individual, voted for its continuance!!

We will do justice to the teachers by saying that through their individual contributions in the article of wood, we were enabled to extend its operation further than we otherwise could have done It also becomes our duty in this place, to acknowledge publicly, the hitherto benevolence of two individuals, Dr. Denny and Mr. Samuel T. Kennard. These two gentlemen have, ever since the establishment of the Institution, generously furnished us with fuel, and we have not the slightest doubt but that they would have continued to do so during the past season, but our unwillingness to impose on their beneficence induced us to forbear making known to them our necessities. We will rehearse for the future meditation of those gentlemen, the words of our Blessed Saviour to his disciples while upon Earth, "Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple; verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise loose his reward."

Respecting the Library, we can make no report, the Librarian being some distance from home, and it not being in our power to have notified her of this meeting in time for her return.

We will now observe to the teachers that we are about to re-organize this school, and we hope that the same spirit which has hitherto prompted them in this benevolent work will be manifested in a more eminent degree. We propose to unite hand and heart in pushing forward the Ark of the Lord. Let us recollect our reward is at hand; that the souls of these precious Immortals are, in a very great measure, committed to our care.—That if we be the humble instruments of turning one soul from the error of his ways, we shall thereby cover a multitude of sins.

We cannot here forbear mentioning the unwearied and unremitting exertions of one of our members, to facilitate the interests of the school, particularly the class, which was immediately under her superintendance.

Our dear friend, Miss McAlmont, was well known to you all. And though her labours have ended upon earth, and she has ceased to be engrossed with the things of time and sense; yet by her example does she speak to us most audibly, exhorting us to perseverance in this benevolent work, until like her we shall be called by an all wise Providence from labor to reward.

To the children we say, that we have observed with much delight the fondness which some of you have evinced for your school, and whilst there, the order and decorum observed. But, we would not only have you respectful and dutiful to your Teachers, but, we would have the truths taught by them indelibly impressed upon your minds; that they may be exemplified in early life, by an entire devotedness to your God. Remember that nothing but love, and desire for your future happiness ever induced those ladies to relinquish the pleasure of perusing at home the Holy word of God, in order to impart to you, that knowledge whereby you may be enabled to understand the will of God concerning you, and to discover the path that leads to joys immortal.

We will improve this opportunity, by making a few remarks to the Public, you have discovered, with regret, no doubt many of you, the delapsed state of this Institution, and perhaps have been ready to enquire the cause. And while interrogating the subject, doubtless attributed it solely to the absence of that energetic spirit, which, so much characterized the first Institutors. We may acknowledge, perhaps there is too much force in your conclusion. But whilst we candidly confess ourselves delinquent, we promise, through the grace of God, and aided by the patronage and support of a generous public, to redouble our exertions and though the prospects be discouraging, we will endeavour to discharge our duty, with an eye single to the glory of God and to the recompence of reward. But we must bear in mind that our exertions are to be mutual. You are to co-operate with us, not only by affording

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