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## MISCELLANEOUS

### From the *Butterfly*. LIFE'S SUNNY SPOTS.

BY WILLIAM LEGGETT.

Though life's a dark and thorny path,  
Its goal the silent tomb,  
It yet some spots of sunshine hath,  
That smile amidst the gloom;  
The friend who weal and woe partakes,  
Unchanged what'er our lot,  
Who kindly soothes the heart that aches—  
Is sure a sunny spot.

The child who lifts at morn and eve,  
In prayers its tiny voice;  
Who grieves whene'er its parents grieve,  
And joys when they rejoice;  
In whose bright eye young genius glows,  
Whose heart, without a blot,  
Is fresh and pure as summer's rose—  
That child's a sunny spot.

There's yet upon life's weary road,  
One spot of brighter glow,  
Where sorrow's half-forgetful load,  
And tears no longer flow;  
Friendship may wither, love decline,  
Our child dishonour blot;  
But still undim'd that spot will shine—  
Religion lights that spot.

### From Sir Walter Scott's new work. SONG.

When friends are met o'er merry cheer,  
And lovely eyes are laughing near,  
And in the goblet's bosom clear,  
The cares of life are drown'd;  
When puns are made, and bumpers quaff'd,  
And wild wit shoots his roving shaft,  
And mirth his jovial laugh has laugh'd,  
Then is our banquet crown'd.

When glees are sung, and catches troll'd,  
And bashfulness grows bright and bold,  
And beauty is no longer cold,  
And age no longer dull;  
When chimes are brief, and cocks do crow,  
To tell us it is time to go,  
Yet how to part we do not know,  
Then is our feast at full.

### From the *Tales of the North West*. CHARLES HESS.

The Indians are not the only persons who excite interest in the northwest—Among the many rude adventurers drawn into that country by love of excitement and impatience of restraint, there are some possessed of qualities that in other situations would command respect, and perhaps admiration. But these qualities are lost to the world. It has often been observed, that men most exposed to hardships, danger and privation, by the nature of their employments, as, for example, soldiers and sailors, are more attached to their occupations than those of more tranquil habits. No where is this more forcibly exemplified than by the persons actively engaged in the Indian trade. Once fairly drawn in, they are seldom known to leave it. A very short residence among the aborigines learns them to despise the refinement and artificial wants of civilized society, and spurn the restraints legally and conventionally established to bind men to each other. The wild, independent habits of the wilderness are at first pleasing from novelty, and soon become riveted by custom. An Indian wife and a family of half-breed children complete the change; and when they have thus encumbered themselves, they may be considered as chained to their occupation for life.

Charles Hess, the subject of this sketch, was an example of the truth of the foregoing remarks. With a strength of mind and body seldom equalled, and an energy and quickness of apprehension that with the advantages of education would have insured him a high rank in any profession he might have chosen, the circumstances above detailed rendered him poor and miserable all his life. Where he belonged cannot be ascertained. He has a faint recollection of having witnessed the burning of his paternal roof, and the slaughter of his family by a party of Indians; and as he retained his language and remembered his name, he believed himself an American. Having lived several years a savage among savages, and after being many times transferred from one tribe to another, he found himself at last on the Red river of the north, and entered the service of the North American Fur Company, where his talents and activity soon obtained him a clerkship. (1) According to the custom of the country, he married a Chippeway squaw, by whom he had several children.

In the winter of eighteen hundred and—Hess was stationed at the Lake of the Woods. An Indian called Opawgun Mok-

keetay, or the Black Pipe, took offence at him for having refused to give him as much liquor as he desired. Shortly after Hess had occasion to go on a journey, and employed the Black Pipe as a guide. They travelled together half a day without any suspicion on the part of Hess. As they came to a ravine, the Indian proposed to stop and smoke before crossing it, and the white man cheerfully complied. "Brother," said Opawgun Mokkeetay, "you have always been very kind to me. The other day you refused to let me make a fool of myself. You were right. I have fast hold on your heart. (2) 'I am glad,' replied Hess, 'that you are wise at last, but we have far to go let us push on.'

"Directly," rejoined the other, examining the lock and priming of his gun. Go on brother. I will but tie my moccasin, and then follow. Hess took up his own piece and crossed the gap; just as he attained the level ground on the other side, he heard the report of the Indian's weapon, and felt his side grazed by a bullet. He turned and saw that Opawgun Mokkeetay had taken to his heels as soon as he fired. A ball from the white man's gun overtook him and he fell. The weapon levelled for the destruction of Hess had been charged with two bullets, and this contrivance to make sure of him saved his life. The balls had diverged; one grazed his right side, and the other cut his belt in two on his left. He returned in a few days to his house.

Two or three evenings after his return, a cousin of the deceased by name Squibee, or the Drunkard, entered his apartment with his gun in his hand and his face painted black (3) He seated himself before the fire without saying a word. Hess saw that he was bent on mischief, and thought it best to temporize. He offered the drunkard a pipe, which was refused. He then set before him a wooden platter of boiled venison but he would not taste it. He spoke several times to the savage, but received no answer. Squibee sat sullen and immovable, his eyes steadfastly fixed on the blazing logs before him. At intervals his eyes turned in their sockets, though his head did not move, and he cast furtive and scowling glances around. The engage's belonging to the establishment who were much attached to their principal, looked in, but when they saw the expression of the Indian's features, they shrunk back and loaded their guns.

After a silence of half an hour Hess determined to bring matter to an issue—"Nitché," (i. e. friend) said he, "what makes your heart sorrowful, and what do you seek in my house."

"My brother Opawgun Mokkeetay is dead," replied the savage. "My eyes are dry, and I want something to make the tears come in them." Hess went into his store house and drew a glass of spirits, which he gave to the Indian. The latter held it up between his eyes and the light, and then threw it into the fire. It blazed above the chimney.

Why did you not drink it?" said Hess. It is not good; it is no better than water," replied the other.

"It burned as if it was good," said Hess, still desirous to conciliate him. "I thought it was strong enough. I will get some more." And he went out to do so.

Squibee was evidently working himself to the pitch of resolution for some desperate action. He began to examine his gun, and to look uneasily about him. At one moment he seemed to relent. He wiped the smut from one side of his face with the corner of his blanket; but one of the Canadians happening to look in, he turned away his head. The instant the man withdrew he scraped some soot from the chimney back with his fingers, spat upon it, and renewed the colour of his visage with the mixture. He had scarcely finished when Hess re-appeared.

"Here," said the trader, "is liquor that is strong as fire—drink."

The Indian doggedly put the glass to his lips, took a mouthful, and spat it out again. He threw the remainder into the fire, neither in that good. Bring more."

Hess turned to obey; and as he stopped to pass through the door, heard the explosion of Squibee's gun, and saw the splinters fly from the timber over his head. Without testifying any concern he went out, and was asked by Menard, one of his people, what was the matter? are you hurt, mon bourgeois?

"I believe not," he replied; but I have had a narrow escape. I felt the second ball's bullet stir in my cap. He took it off, and saw that he had indeed been near death; the ball had gone through it within an inch of his skull.

"Shall I die?—Dug!" he continued, his ghastly rising as he saw that the Indian's countenance did not relax its ferocious expression, "your life is light in the balance.—Look at that sun. It is the last time you shall look upon it. Drink that liquor, it is the last you shall ever drink."

Squibee, as ready to suffer as he had been to inflict suffering took the glass, coolly emptied its contents, and drew his blanket over his head. (4) Hess levelled a pistol and blew out his brains.

Menard and the other engages rushed into the room at the report, with their guns & discharged them into the bleeding body of the Chippeway. If any harm is to come to you mon bourgeois," cried Menard, "we are resolved to share it. If the Indians revenge themselves on you, they shall kill us also."

Some days after the Drunkard's brothers sent to invite Hess to a feast in their lodge.

This wigwam, like all Chippeway lodges, was made of mats of rushes, spread upon a frame of slight poles of an oval form, the fire was in the centre, and the smoke escaped through a hole in the top. Hess found three brothers of the man whom he had slain, sitting, with their legs crossed under them; each had a wooden bowl full of dog's flesh before him. A bear skin to sit upon, & a similar repast, was placed for Hess. The Indians had painted their faces black. And their arms were laid before them. "Sit," said the elder of the brothers, and Hess sat down.—The speaker then produced a red stone pipe, with a stem three feet long, curiously ornamented with eagle feathers, porcupine quills and human hairs dyed red, which had been taken from the scalp of a Dahcotah. He filled it with a mixture of tobacco, and the dried and pulverized inner bark of the red willow; which compound is called kinikinkin in the Chippeway tongue. He lighted the pipe, took a few whiffs, and passed it to the next, who imitated his example. When the brethren had smoked, it was handed to Hess, the elder saying, our brothers whom you have killed were foolish young men, & deserved their fate. We know they sought it, and that you are blameless in what has happened. If they had followed our advice they would now be alive; but they were fools, and a fool soon comes to his end. We offer you this pipe, and ask you to eat of the dish before you, in token of amity and assurance that no harm shall befall you for what you have been compelled to do."

"Brothers," replied Hess, "I am a man; if you had intended me harm I should not have fallen alone." And he showed the butts of two brace of pistols that he had brought under his garment. But, he continued, "I am not to blame for what has come to pass. If you wish me to believe your words, or to smoke your pipe, or to partake of your feast, you must first wash the black colour of your faces away; and then I will comply with your invitation. I am not a woman nor a child, to believe every bird that sings."

The Indians rose, left the lodge, and soon returned with their faces washed. One of them said, if our faces were black, our hearts were clean. It was not in sign of malice towards you, but of grief for our relations that we were painted. Eat then, and smoke without doubt or fear.

Hess smoked and ate. When he had finished, the elder Indian said, we hope brother, that you will give the widows and children of the dead something to cover their nakedness, and to relieve their hunger."

And Hess complied with the request, for he was a humane man when left quiet.

Whether, if they had not washed their faces, the family would have avenged their slain relatives or not, cannot now be ascertained; but it is certain he was never after molested for what he had done.

When the Hudson Bay and North West companies united, Hess, like many others, was thrown out of employment. He remained at Pembina, (Lark Selkirk's settlement) and maintained his family by planting, trapping and hunting the buffalo, till the autumn of 1822, when he received a proposal from the principal partners of the Columbian Fur Company, then just formed, to engage in their service. He accepted the offer, bought two carts and horses, and started with his family and little effects to go across the plains to Lac au Travers, the principal post of his future employers. He was mounted on a good horse and expected to subsist on the buffaloes he might find on his route. To the inhabitants of the Atlantic coast it may appear strange, that a family of eight, women and children, should undertake a journey of nearly three hundred miles, under the protection of an elderly man only, with the sky for a covering, and rely on his success in the chase for support. But we can assure them that nothing is more common in the north west than such excursions; and the hardships they must have reckoned on enduring, are there accounted as trifles.

They had accomplished about half the distance they had to go, without seeing any of the roving bands of Sioux, that infested the prairies on the Red river, and expected to complete the journey in the like security.

One day at noon they halted at the river Aux Outardes to refresh themselves, and give their horses time to graze. While they were eating, a drove of buffaloes came in sight, and Hess mounted his need to pursue them. From a cause then unknown to him, the animals took fright, and he followed them far and long before he brought one down.

For two days the family had been observed by an erratic band of Dahcotahs, whose name cannot conveniently be expressed by the letters of the English alphabet; but translated, it signifies People of the Pole. They are the Ishmaelites of the north west. None ever escaped from their hands without being plundered, unless too strong for them to meddle with; few whom they have ever plundered have survived to tell the tale.—They knew Hess by report, and one or two of them had seen him, and from his character they inferred that they could not attack him openly, without the loss of one man at least. They had therefore hitherto kept out of sight; but when they saw him ride away after the buffaloes, they sent a runner to frighten the animals, that he might go too far to see or hear what was to take place. In this they succeeded too well. Does the reader ask the motive for aggression. The wife of Hess was a Chippeway, and the blood of that hated race ran in the veins of his children. And had this not been the case the thirst of blood, the little property in the carts, the supply of ammunition and tobacco they expected to find, and the scanty clothing and pitiful ornaments of the victims, would have been to them sufficient inducement to butcher a thousand human beings. When Hess returned at sunset, faint and weary, from his successful hunt, a sad sight for a husband and a parent met his view.—The bodies of his wife and children were naked and had been thrown into the fire; their heads were divested of their natural covering, and the trunks bristled with arrows. His carts were broken in pieces, and the horses were led away. "I have seen," said Hess, "many a sight of blood and horror, but never before any thing like this. For a moment my brain turned and the world seemed to be annihilated. Had the enemy then come back they might have taken me like a child. But other feelings soon arose in my breast. My blood boiled; I felt it flowing in my veins like molten lead; my voice became husky and my palate parched; I was almost suffocated with rage, which was not at all allayed by the reflection that I could do nothing for vengeance. I was alone, a poor, weak, friendless old man; the murderers at least four hours start of me; their trail I could see, but if I followed it what could one, even if he were younger and stronger than I, have done? But this would not have weighed with me for an instant, if my worried horse could have carried me. Those only who have suffered such a loss, in such a manner, can have any idea of my feelings."

"When I came a little to myself, I found that my children were not all present. There lay my wife, her infant nailed to her bosom with an arrow. There was my brave boy, with his face upward, still grasping the knife he had drawn to defend his mother and sisters, his teeth set, looking defiance, though cold and dead. Five of my children were there in one bloody pile; but my eldest daughter was gone. This did not console me, for I knew that some brutal savage had saved her, that she might become his wife. "I dug their grave with the knife I wore in my belt. I had no fear that the wolves would disturb them, for the carcasses of the buffaloes cumbered the prairie. The work occupied me all night. I took one last embrace of her, who, although her hue was dark, had been my faithful partner through twenty years of joy and sorrow. With a weak and trembling hand I laid my family in the earth, and I swore over them, that if any of those who had thus bereaved me should ever fall within my power, I would not spare them, nor not the babe unborn."

But when this first storm of passion was over, his better feelings prompted him to attempt the recovery of his daughter, rather than obey the dictates of revenge. Four days travel carried him to Lac au Travers. On his arrival he was kindly welcomed by Messrs. McKenzie, Laidlaw, and others, partners of the Columbian Fur Company.—Another cup of bitterness was in store for the unfortunate old man, the next day he was taken ill, and was confined to his bed for several days.

While he lay upon his fevered couch he was informed that the Indian who had made his daughter a prisoner had taken her to wife. The gentlemen above mentioned offered him any amount of merchandise that might be needed for her ransom, and it was settled that he should go and demand her at the Indian camp as soon as his health would permit. A messenger was sent to ask on what terms she might be redeemed, and the answer was soon obtained.

As force could avail him nothing, Hess determined to go alone, and unarmed, in quest of his offspring. When he arrived at the camp another dreadful spectacle was prepared for him. The scalps of his family

were hung on a pole, and the savages were dancing around them in triumph. He was greeted, not with hostility, for the hospitality of the Sioux forbids that, but with evident exultation and insolence. Some sang the wrong they had done him. He presented himself before his daughter's husband, or master, and uncovering his breast said, "I am worthy of pity. This is my only child, restore her, or strike me as you struck her mother. I am alone on earth, for here is a ransom."

The features of the son of the Pole showed some feeling. "I am the only son of my father," he replied. "The ransom is little, but you are old and need some one to make your clothes and moccasins, and to take care of you. Tarry and partake of our cheer before you depart.—Then take your child, Tahunkah Nahzee, and begone, and no one shall molest you."

Fearful to irritate the Indian, by any sign of impatience, the heart stricken old man entered the lodge, and sat down with his daughter to a dish of boiled buffalo meat. While at this repast, a young savage who had assisted at the massacre of his family entered, and holding out his bow and arrows to Hess, said, there, Tahunkah Nahzee, I used once to your sorrow. Do you understand the use of it?

His anger for the moment boiled over.—He sprang to his feet, seized the weapons; and drawing the arrow to the head, replied, "stand off a little and I shall show you." For an instant the life of the Indian was in great danger. But the elder interfered, "You are a fool!" said he. "Go away; and let Tahunkah Nahzee depart in peace."

Hess found his way back to Lac au Travers in safety, and the daughter thus redeemed was afterwards married to an Indian trader. In the year eighteen hundred and twenty—he went to Washington with Major Talarferro, in the capacity of interpreter to a deputation of Indians. He had not dwelt in any thing like a town before. He was tall and thin to emaciation; but a life of constant exercise had indurated his muscles almost to the hardness of iron. He was straight and strong, and for his age, active. His eye had lost none of its quickness or brilliancy, and as he stole along the streets with the noiseless Indian step he had acquired, if a carriage rattled behind him, he would start and feel for his knife, as he used to do in the wilderness. He would cast sudden, furtive glances around him, as if he expected an attack, and was clearly out of his element. On his return to the north west he died of a complication of diseases, and his bones lie on the bank of the St. Peter's river. Peace to his manes.

(1) In the Indian trade, he who is entrusted with an outfit is called a clerk, whether he can write or read, or not.

(2) I have hold on your heart.—One of the few figurative expressions the Indians use, meaning 'I love you.'

(3) His face painted black. A black face signifies grief, or an intention of revenge.

(4) Drew his blanket over his head.—An Indian considers it essential to his reputation to be at all times ready to die. Endurance, in his opinion, is more honourable than resistance.

\*The Rising Buffalo, a name the Sioux had given to Hess.

Taylor, the water poet, who lived in Charles the First's time, gives the following line as reading backwards and forwards the same:— "Lewd did I live and evil did I dwell," and adds, "I will give any man five shillings a piece for as many as he can make in English." We do not know that the prize was ever claimed.

## A CHEAP HUSBAND.

A young servant girl, who had conducted herself much to the satisfaction of her mistress, was presented by her with five pounds, to serve as a marriage portion. Some time after, her mistress desired to see her lover. He was ugly and mis-shapen. "My good lass," said the lady, "what a comical husband you have chosen!" "Ah, madam," replied the girl with much simplicity, "what can one expect to get for five pounds?"

## A FORTUNATE DISCOVERY.

As a young girl, employed as a cutter of rags at the Whitehall paper works, Chaplain-Jo-Frith, was about to put under the operation an old pair of breeches or trousers that had come to the factory in the old rag package; she bethought herself of examining the pockets of the same, and to her surprise found in one of them a small roll of one pound bank notes, which were immediately carried to Mr. Iddleton, who very liberally declined accepting them, but gave them up to the finder.

## GUMBA.

Take an equal quantity of young tender okra, chopped fine, and ripe tomatoes skinned; and an onion shredded small, a lump of butter, and some pepper and salt. Put all in a stew pan without water, and stew for an hour. This is a favourite West India dish.







will best prosper, when not too much pressed, like our gallant navy, it will work its own way into public favour, and thus be firmly fixed on a foundation which none can be shaken.

Let us remember the course which the large, and populous, and wealthy state of Pennsylvania has pursued. She has gone largely into the internal improvement system; she has laid a debt on the shoulders of her citizens of ten or twelve millions of dollars. That prosperity and success may attend her great works is the sincere wish of Maryland. But were the United States to pursue a similar course, what would be the consequence? One hundred millions of dollars would not meet the various claims that would be made from every state. Were even Maryland to pursue a similar course what would be her situation? Let the example of others teach us prudence; let us profit even by their imprudences, and if Maryland, with all her natural and geographical advantages, is not first in reaping the blessings of internal improvement, she will not be the last.

There is more in a political point of view, to be dreaded at this time by the friends of internal improvement, than many of them are aware of. The tariff was made a political hobby, and it has disappointed both the friends and the foes, it ought never to have been used for such selfish purposes; and if internal improvement is to be made a stalking horse by the enemies of Jackson, it will only injure the cause his enemies pretend and only pretend to espouse. What is said to be the language of a northern senator, who in 1820 and 1824 opposed the tariff, but is now its avowed friend? what is said to be his language? "We are determined to make Jackson destroy the internal improvement system; or, make it destroy him." Let the true friends of internal improvement, therefore, be on their guard, let the friends of Jackson be on their guard, let their watchword be Jackson, in

MARYLAND.

June 22d 1830.

For the Maryland Gazette.

#### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND TAXES ON IMPORTS.

Since the president thought it his duty to put his veto upon two road bills, his old opponents, the Adams men, have all turned to be warm friends of internal improvements, and are labouring to their utmost to induce the people to believe, that the present administration and whole Jackson party are opposed to them. They admit of no distinction between national and such local roads as one or two counties of a single state may be concerned in. According to the notions they affect to entertain of the duties of congress on the subject, if our state legislature should think proper to grant a law for the opening a road from Pig Point to Friendship, congress would be bound to give, if asked, an appropriation to defray a part of the expense, and the president of the United States be obliged to sanction it. What gross absurdity! If there be no line of distinction drawn between local and national roads, when may we calculate on the payment of the public debt, and the reduction of duties upon imports? These two measures must be accomplished before the labouring class of people of the country can be directly benefited by any act within the power of congress. While paying this debt and reducing the duties, congress will have no surplus money at its disposal to lavish on improvements not strictly national. The diminution of the duties, will, of course, lessen the receipts of the public treasury; but it will leave in the hands of the consumers of the articles on which the duties lay, exactly the amount of duty or tax taken off. While it has these effects on the one hand, on the other it lessens the ability of the administration to pay the debt, exactly in proportion to the reduction of the duties. These things are plain to the understanding of every man, who gives himself a moment to think about them. It is equally plain, that it has become necessary, that the greatest caution should be observed in applying any part of the public revenue even to national improvements, lest the means to pay the debt should fail, and with them the ability to reduce the duties. The administration, it is certain, cannot reduce the duties, pay the debt and at the same time extend aid to every road which visionaries and interested land holders may plan. They will do wonders, if, during the presidency of Jackson, they pay the fifty millions of dollars now owed by the nation, and reduce the duties, and assist national roads only. Should they do these things, and manage the other concerns of the government properly and serviceably to the nation, they will do as much as rational men can reasonably expect from them; and no doubt they will do them, if not thwarted in their views and distracted in their efforts by the unrelenting and unnecessary opposition of the restless and dissatisfied. In this country the Adams men have been extremely clamorous because the president rejected the Mayaville road bill, and the bill for a road from Montgomery to Frederick—two roads, from which, if opened, the people of Anne Arundel would reap no more advantage than those of Somerset county. A road from Mogadore to Wadinoon would be about as useful to the latter as these roads. Yet these men must be aware that if all such roads are countenanced by the general government, the taxes or duties must be continued, and the debt remain unpaid. Indeed, earnest do they appear in their conversation on these matters, that they lead their hearers to the conclusion that they would prefer that local roads should be patronized before the payment of the debt and removal of the duties. Are they willing to hang their heads at the next fall's election on these questions? Do they believe the labouring portion of the people of Anne Arundel, which must ultimately be gainers, and save by the reduction of the taxes on imports, ready to support candidates of a party which takes such a

with people that they will oppose the present enlightened and patriotic administration, because president Jackson boldly and wisely refused to put his name to two bills equalling the public money on local roads? Do they believe that to be a road-mad that they would have the taxes on imported salt, tea, coffee, molasses, &c. rather than that these two roads should not be made? If they believe these things of them, they must believe them destitute of common sense, and every regard for their own interests. The administration voters of Anne Arundel are not quite such consummate flats as to be gulled by the misrepresentations of the six years opposition gentry. True, they were at one time dominated by their adversaries "tag rag and bob tail," but notwithstanding this there are some knowing ones amongst them. To show the falsity of the charge that Jackson is opposed to internal improvement, it is but necessary to state one fact, viz. that he signed a bill making appropriations for national improvements, to the amount of two hundred and eighty-one thousand four hundred dollars. A sum quite large enough, in all conscience, to be voted for that purpose at one session of congress.

#### A LABOURING MAN.

Anne Arundel county, June 28.

For the Maryland Gazette.

All things are yours, whether Paul, or Apollus, or Cephus, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come, all are yours and ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's.

Behold the grant, the King of Kings Hath to his subjects given, "All things are yours," it saith, all things That are in earth or heaven.

His saints are yours—to guide you home And bless you with their prayers; The world is yours to overcome Its pleasures and its cares.

And life is yours, to give it all To works of faith and love; And death is yours—a welcome call To higher joys above.

All present things are yours—what'er God's providence decreed, Is from his treasures call'd with care, And sent to suit thy need.

And things to come are yours—and all Shall ever order'd be, To keep thee safe, what'er befall, And work for good to thee.

And Christ is yours—his sacrifice To speak your sins forgiven, His righteousness the only price That thou canst pay for heaven.

Thus God is yours—thus reconcil'd, His love your bliss secures, The Father looks upon the child, And saith, all things are yours."

#### PIRATES.

The schr. Alert, at Quarantine from Port au Prince, on the 6th inst. off Cape Nicholas Mole, was boarded by the U. S. schr. Grampus, Capt. Mayo, having in company a Spanish slave schr. mounting one large gun, with 80 slaves and 20 men on board, which vessel had attempted to board an American brig two or three times, but without success. When taken, she went by the name of "Brothers," and afterwards called herself the "Venus."—Piratical vessels were reported to be off the Island. Boston Com. Gazette.

A project is on foot at Paris, the object of which is a regular communication between the capital and St. Petersburg, in ten days. The route is thus laid down:—

	Days
From Paris to Amsterdam	21
Amsterdam to Hamburg, by steam boats	21
Hamburg to Lubeck, by land	1
Lubeck to Petersburg, by steam boats	4
Allowance for casual delays	1

From London the conveyance to Petersburg will be, or rather already is still quicker, as the steam boat from there reaches Hamburg on the third day. Light goods, such as silks, muslins, and cottons, are forwarded by this conveyance, in the same way as they have been during the last seven years, by the steam packets from London to Leith.

A regular communication by steam between Marseilles and the principal ports of the Mediterranean is also in contemplation; and thus a speedy and direct intercourse will be established both with the North and South of Europe, between Petersburg, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Leghorn and Naples; whilst steam-packets from the English Channel will repair regularly to Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malta and Corfu.

#### WONDERFUL PRESERVATION.

Montpelier, (Vt.) June 14.

Jude a child about three years old, son of Thomas M. Town of Barre, while leaning against or over a well curb, as is supposed, accidentally fell in. The well contained 13 feet of water, and was 11 feet from the top of the curb to the water! How long he had been in the well was uncertain; however, the parents thought but a short time, when a little sister passed by and thought she heard something in the well, and upon looking in saw her brother in the water, but not sinking.

She called to her mother who immediately put down the bucket, and told her son to take hold of it, which he did with one hand, but being told to take hold with both, he nimbly sprang from the wall where he supported himself, and caught with the other, and in this manner was drawn out the water slopping in his face from the bucket which was half filled in putting it down low enough for the boy to get hold of it. The child did not cry or complain, although cold and wet, and his head, arm, and hip considerably bruised; said he went down to the bottom twice, and also called for help which all-wise Providence granted. Patriot.

#### BENEFIT OF PERSISTENCE.

On the 20th inst. a boy fell into the river at Philadelphia, and a rope was thrown to him, but he was too much struggled to notice it, and he sunk. Mr. Charles Champion ran to the spot, and inquiring where the lad sunk, plunged in after him without effect. In a second effort he found his hat, when the spectators exclaimed it was no use, as the boy had been under water too long. Champion took his own course, and the third plunge found the boy in water 40 or 50 feet deep, brought him up and saved his life. The Philadelphia paper states that Champion was so long under water the last time, that the persons present despaired of his again rising.

#### AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR THE BITE OF A SNAKE.

Last summer a black man in Frederick county was bit on the finger in the corn house about dark by a snake, supposed to be a Copper-head, from the circumstance that one was killed the next day under the house. Immediately his arm swelled to twice its ordinary size. I applied first the breast of a chicken cut open, next a large vial of whiskey, to the wound. We also bathed the arm and hand frequently during the night and the next day until 10 o'clock with salt water, without any visible abatement of the swelling. At that time a Physician arrived, and immediately sent for the root of the Yellow Poplar Tree, (more properly called the American Tulip Tree,) he had a strong decoction made of the Bark, washed the swelled part with it frequently, gave the patient half a pint every half hour and applied the bruised bark which was boiled as a poultice. The relief was almost instantaneous, the swelling soon subsided and the pain which was very excruciating, in a short time ceased altogether. The Doctor assured me that had it not been for the administration of this simple remedy, the man would not have lived many hours, and I am convinced from what I saw that had it been applied in the first instance, the suffering would have been very light. I wish this remedy to be generally known, it may save the lives of hundreds. JAS. JOHNSON. Pikesville, (Md.) June 1830.

#### DRUM FISH.

The Sag Harbor, L. I. Corroctor says:—Caught on Wednesday and Thursday, of the present week, in the Oyster Pond Harbour, at two draughts, 14,000 Drum Fish, average weight about 30 pounds a piece, which would be equal to 'two thousand and ten tons.'

#### METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

May 1.	Wind.
1 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze	s-w-e
2 Clear, warm moderate breeze	s-w-e
3 Rain half the day, light breeze	s-w-e
4 Clear part of the day, light showers	s-e
5 Flying clouds, fresh breeze, rain at night	s-e
6 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze	n-w
7 Clear, pleasant, light breeze	n-w
8 Clear, cool morning, light breeze	n-e
9 Clear, cool, fresh breeze	n-e
10 Clear, cool, light breeze	n-e
11 Cloudy, cool, rain at night, light breeze	n-w
12 Cloudy, cool, light breeze	n-e
13 Clear part of the day, thunder gust at night with rain	s-e
14 Clear, warm, fresh breeze	n-w
15 Cloudy, light rain, moderate breeze	n-w
16 Clear, cool moderate breeze	n-e
17 Rain, light showers, heavy rain at night with thunder and lightning	n-e-n-w
18 Clear part of the day, fresh breeze warm	n-w
19 Clear, warm, light breeze	s-w-e
20 Clear, warm, P. M. cloudy, rain in evening	s-w-e
21 Clear, pleasant fresh breeze	n-w
22 Clear, cool, light breeze	s-e
23 Rain all day, light breeze	s-e
24 Cloudy, cool, light breeze	n-e
25 Clear, pleasant, light breeze	n-e
26 Clear, cool, fresh breeze	s-w
27 Cloudy, appearance of rain	s-w
28 Clear part of the day	s-e
29 Rain in morning, cleared away fine light breeze	s-e-n-w
30 Cloudy, rain in evening	s-e-n-w
31 Cloudy part of the day, moderate breeze	s-w

#### Candidates for the Legislature.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen'r.  
HORATIO RIDOUT,  
GEORGE COOKE,  
RICHARD SELLMAN,

#### SHERIFFALTY.

MR. GREEN:—You are requested to say, that BENJAMIN T. PINDLE will be supported for the next Sheriffalty of Anne Arundel county, by

#### OLD PORT WINE.

The subscribers have just received and offer for sale a supply of superior PORT WINE, in Bottles and on Draught.

Likewise the following named Old Wines:

MADEIRA, S. MADEIRA, VAN DE GRAVE, SHERRY, CLARET AND ROUSILLOU.

ALSO

#### DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THEY, AS USUAL, HAVE ON HAND,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND IRONMONGERY, AND CHINA, LIVERPOOL, GLASS, TIN, STONE AND WOODEN WARES.

CLAUDE & HAMMOND.

#### DIVIDEND.

THE President, and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a dividend of twenty five cents per share for the last six months, on the capital stock of said company. The same will be paid on or after the first day of July next, to stockholders in person, or to their order.

By order of the President and Directors.

THOS. FRANKLIN, Treasurer.

June 24.

#### NOTICE.

THIS is to certify, that Charles Brooks, son of William Brooks, brought before the subscriber, a Justice of the peace, and for Anne Arundel county, a trespassing

**BAY MARE.**  
on their inclosures, shod before marked as follows: with a small white spot in her forehead, and is about fourteen hands high, and has the appearance of being worked in gear, paces, trots and canters. Given under my hand and seal this 24th day of June, 1830.

A. SAPPINGTON, (seal.)

#### NOTICE.

The owner or owners of the above described property, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 1.

#### A CARD.

MISS A. M. SCHAFER respectfully informs the Ladies of Annapolis, that she intends giving lessons in that beautiful art of VELVET & CHINESE PAINTING, also Wax and Ebony work. A few specimens of these beautiful accomplishments may be seen at Mr. JAMES ALLISON'S.

June 24.

#### FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

Annapolis, June 23d, 1830.  
IN compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a branch thereof at Fredericktown, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on 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 five o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the branch bank at Fredericktown.

By order, SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.

June 24.

The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above notice.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Elijah Tarlton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers hereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of June, 1830.

JENIFER TAYLOR, Adm'r.

June 24.

of Elijah Tarlton.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of George Tarlton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers hereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of June, 1830.

JENIFER TAYLOR, Adm'r. with the

will annexed, of George Tarlton.

June 24.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of William Sanders, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL HARRISON, of Jno. } Ex'r.  
NICHOLAS J. WATKINS. }

June 24.

#### ESTRAY.

I certify, that Charles S. Middleton, of Prince George's county, this day brought before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the peace of said county, as an estray trespassing on his inclosures, on the new cut road leading from Saint Mary's county to Washington city, with five miles of the Eastern branch bridge, a Chestnut Sorrel Mare, supposed to be about four years old, and about fourteen hands high, has a long switch tail, both hind legs and feet white, has a star in her forehead, from which descends a narrow blaze to her left nostril, badly gaited, trot tolerable, but gallops badly. Given under my hand this 15th day of June, 1830.

R. C. EDLEEN.

The owner of the above described Mare is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 24.

C. S. MIDDLETON.

#### IN CHANCERY,

16th June, 1830.  
ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Laurence Boring, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, made and reported by John Scott the trustee, heretofore appointed to make the said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the sixteenth day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive weeks, before the sixteenth day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be eleven hundred dollars and nineteen cents.

True copy,

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cus. Can.

June 17.

#### STENOGRAPHIC ACADEMY.

STENOGRAPHIC ACADEMY.

No. 10 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

The President of this establishment has visited the principal cities, towns, and colleges in the United States, as a student, and as a Teacher of STENOGRAPHY, and is now induced, by the solicitation of numerous respectable individuals, in various parts of the country, to propose a plan for communicating a knowledge of his art to all those who may consider it worth their attention, but who from their remote situation, cannot enjoy the benefit of his personal instruction.

The system, a knowledge of which it is proposed to communicate, may be considered the standard of American shorthand, and is almost the only plan used in the United States, and is sold by most of the Bookellers, in the form of a book, and is a recently much improved, stereotyped, and embellished with seventeen fine copperplate engravings, illustrative of the theory.

A copy of this work will constitute the first three numbers of a contemplated series of printed lectures, or periodical numbers, to be published weekly, and sent, through the medium of the mail, or otherwise, to each subscriber, till a thorough knowledge of the art shall have been communicated.

It will be the object of these lectures, not only to convey to each individual a complete practical knowledge of Short-hand Writing, but to point out the most eligible way to employ it as a labour and time saving method, for acquiring other useful knowledge by performing in minutes and hours, that which must otherwise require days and weeks.

Should the plan succeed, as there is reason to believe it may, the periodical numbers will be continued monthly, at one dollar per annum, under the following title, viz:

#### THE AMERICAN REPERTORY

Of Arts, Sciences, and Useful Literature.

The object of this work will be to furnish, in numbers, to the rising generation, a Miniature Encyclopedia, or General Cabinet, embracing in its course a concise view or epitome of the most interesting topics of the age, with the exception of religion and politics. As a matter of reference, the contents of each page will be denoted by appropriate words in the margin, which marginal words, a general index will be framed upon the principle of Locke's Common Place Book, thus furnishing to each reader an infallible key to the whole, or any particular part which he may wish to re-examine—at the same time suggesting to the aspirant after knowledge, a method, which if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him incalculable benefits, by an ultimate saving of time and labour;—for it is asserted, without the fear of refutation, that a young man, who will first acquire a facility in Short-hand Writing, and then proceed to write daily in a Common-Place Book upon the principles here suggested, will acquire more useful knowledge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years, by any other plan that has ever been devised.

In carrying out this design, three important principles will be constantly in view:

First.—To select from the great mass of human knowledge that only which is useful.

Second.—To condense it as far as its practical utility will admit.

Third.—To systematize and arrange the whole in such manner, that each and every portion shall be at immediate command.

The scanty limits of a prospectus forbid the addition of other considerations in this place.

#### TERMS.

For a full course of instruction, as above mentioned \$2 50 payable in advance, or on the receipt of the first three numbers of the periodical. All Postmasters are respectfully solicited to act as agents in their respective neighbourhoods. If a Postmaster procure but one subscriber, he will be entitled to a gratuitous copy of the published system;—if four subscribers, to a full course of instruction, or \$2 50 from the money collected, and in like proportion for a greater or less number of subscribers, that is to say, a commission of 20 per cent. for his services. Those who wish for a more full explanation, or to see a specimen of the page, type, &c. (to be used, may be gratified by calling at this office with an introduction to the system above referred to, or also with a great variety of testimonials from those who have learned the art.

The issuing of numbers will commence early in July, from and after which, each new applicant will be supplied, at the time of subscribing, with a perfect set from the beginning.

The publisher of any Newspaper or public Journal, will give this Prospectus a conspicuous insertion, and forward a copy of the paper, containing it, shall receive a regular series of the contemplated lectures without other charge.

June 24.

#### Anne Arundel County, &c

ON application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as one of the Associate Judges of the Orphans Court, by petition, in writing, of Elijah Donaldson, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Elijah Donaldson having exhibited me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Elijah Donaldson having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed David Owens his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Elijah Donaldson a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed. I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Elijah Donaldson be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Elijah Donaldson should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed.

Given under my hand this 16th day of June, in the year 1830.

THOMAS J. BRICE,

June 24.

2



## CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES

**RICHARD R. GOODWIN**  
RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has experienced at their hands, and avails himself of this opportunity to inform them that he has provided a large supply of the very best materials, and the best of workmen, to manufacture Boots and Shoes, at the very lowest Baltimore prices, for CASH.  
Best Boots, 85 Cash. Ladies, Misses, Boys, do. Pumps and Shoes, 81 75 Cash, and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, equally low for the Cash.  
April 29.

**WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR**  
HAS just received a very superior Assortment of CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS

Also a handsome assortment of GOODS, suitable for Summer wear, all of which he will sell low for CASH, or to punctual men on credit. He has also an assortment of

**STOCKS AND BONDS**  
April 29.

**GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR**  
Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a

**LARGE STOCK OF GOODS**  
In his line, consisting of some of the handsomest

**Patent Finished Cloth**  
Of various qualities and colors, with an assortment of

**PANTALON STUFFS**  
Of various Qualities, and a variety of

**VESTINGS,**  
Suitable to the Season.

All of which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual men on moderate terms.  
April 22

**CHAPTER CIX. A BY-LAW**

Imposing a Tax upon the Real and Personal Property within the city of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof. Passed June 14th, 1830.

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That a tax of forty cents in the one hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby imposed upon all the assessable property within the limits of said city, and the precincts thereof, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty, and that it be levied and collected agreeably to an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at December session eighteen hundred and seven, entitled, "An act to alter and amend the charter of the city of Annapolis," and a By-law passed on the sixteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled, "A By-law to prevent a collection of taxes, and to designate the duties and several By-laws of this city, relating to the levying and collecting of taxes."

CLAUDE, Mayor.  
June 17.

**NOTICE.**

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne Arundel county, on Friday, 28th May last, the boundaries of District No. 12, were established as follows: viz. "To begin at Severn beach, and run from thence with the Annapolis and Baltimore road, to the bottom above the cross roads; thence in a line to the line between Baldwin and Herring, so as to include the farms on which Francis Warring and Woodward reside; then with the road leading from the Indian Landing to the fork of Patuxent bridge, till it intersects the road from John Hammond's to Bennett's meeting house; then with said road to Jacob Waters's mill race; then down said race to Hog neck branch; then up said branch to the Annapolis road; thence in a right line to the road leading from said Waters's mill, to Brice J. Worthington's dwelling house; then with said road till it intersects the Baltimore and Annapolis road; thence in a right line to Severn river, and with said river to the beginning."

CLAUDE, Mayor.  
June 10.

Whereas Franklin F. Haas, late collector of Primary School district number 23, in Anne Arundel county, hath returned to the trustees of said district, the following list of lands in said district, wherein the following sums are due, and chargeable to the several persons herein named, and there being no personal property in said district subject to, or liable for the payment of the school tax for 1829—

**Persons Names.** Name of Land sum due.

Rozin Hammond, of Philip Part of Hammond's 6th Connexion \$1 26

George W. Hammond, Part of Hammond's Connexion and part of Hammond's 5th and 6th Connexion 9 00

Elizabeth Hammond, Addition to Luggox 60

Philip Newburn, a minor Part of Luggox 7 20

John Worthington's heirs, Part of Luggox and part of Worthington's Beginning 1 50

William Warfield's heirs, Part of Luggox 1 50

Benjamin H. Mullikin, Part of Worthington's Beginning 90

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

That unless the Primary School taxes due for 1829 on the said lands, are paid with in thirty days from the publication of this notice, the said lands will be exposed to sale, or such parts thereof as may be necessary, to pay the said taxes due thereon.

Dennis Gaither, Trustee.

Benj. Brown, Trustee.

Saml. Warfield, Trustee.

June 17th, 1830.

## DANIEL HART

Inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a

**Large and general assortment of GOODS**

IN HIS LINE—CONSISTING OF

**GROCERIES**

Hardware, China, Cut and Plain Glass, Queensware,

DESSERTS,

**BUTTER, LARD, and FAMILY FLOUR**

**BACON & PORK.**

**HERRINGS and MACKERELL,** which he is disposed to sell at the

**VERY LOWEST PRICES.**

**BOOK BINDING**

In all its variety executed in the most approved manner.

**BLANK BOOKS**

Of every description, made to order.

**Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, and Record Books,** suitable for public offices.

Orders relative to BINDING left at the office of the Gazette will be attended to.

Feb 11.

**CHAPTER CX. A BY-LAW**

To confirm the Assessment of Real and Personal Property within the city of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof. Passed June 14th, 1830.

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That a tax of forty cents in the one hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby imposed upon all the assessable property within the limits of said city, and the precincts thereof, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty, and that it be levied and collected agreeably to an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at December session eighteen hundred and seven, entitled, "An act to alter and amend the charter of the city of Annapolis," and a By-law passed on the sixteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled, "A By-law to prevent a collection of taxes, and to designate the duties and several By-laws of this city, relating to the levying and collecting of taxes."

CLAUDE, Mayor.  
June 17.

**NOTICE.**

THE commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis on Thursday the 12th day of August next, for the purpose of having appeals made and transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the county.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Ck. Comm'r. A. A. C.

June 17th 1830.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber will offer a Public Sale the following valuable property:

On the 16th day of July next, if not sooner disposed of, viz. Three Houses & Lots near the town of St. Elizabeth, one a large and convenient brick dwelling, the other two, convenient frames, for small families; a House with a large Lot & Stable, near the Baltimore and Annapolis road, and two Farms in this county, near the Head of Severn.

The sale will take place at HUNTER'S tavern, at 12 o'clock M. on the above named day, and will be positive. A liberal credit will be given, on approved bonds being executed for the purchase money.

J. J. SPEED, Att'y in fact for Thos. Anderson.  
June 10

**ABINGTON FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber residing out of the state, and finding it inconvenient to attend to his property at the head of South River, offers for sale 900 acres of land, more or less, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Joseph Evans and John Hammond, 9 miles from Annapolis, and 19 from the city of Baltimore; this land is of a good quality, well adapted to the growth of tobacco, Indian corn, & wheat, the soil can easily be enriched by clover and plaster; there are two Dwelling Houses on the land, (suitable for tenants) in tolerable repair, and the meadows are extensive. It is unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as Mr. Richard Cadle who resides on the place will show the land to those desiring to purchase. The land can be divided into lots, to suit purchasers. Terms of sale will be one third cash, the balance in two annual payments, on approved endorsed notes, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Apply to James H. Warkins, Esq. Annapolis; or to the Subscriber, residing in Alexandria, D. C.

W. K. McDONALD.  
May 13, 1830

**PUBLIC AUCTION**

On Tuesday, the 6th day of July next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock M. The title is indisputable. Terms as stated in the above advertisement.

June 10.

**NOTICE.**

ABSCONDED from me a Negro Man, by name Isaac, or as he calls himself

**ISAAC GINERS**

the said Isaac is on or about six feet high, black, slim, tall, low, broad, shouldered. I will give Thirty Dollars reward, if taken in Anne Arundel county, Fifty if taken in the State, or One Hundred if taken out of the state, so as I may get him again.

CHARLES STEUART.  
June 10

## DR. HULL'S TRUSS.

FOR the relief and cure of Hernia or Rupture. This Surgical Instrument is now as well known to the Medical profession, and is extensively used by unfortunate sufferers labouring under the disease of Hernia; that a particular account of its mechanical construction of its surgical effects is thought unnecessary.

The subjoined remarks from Physicians and Surgeons of high respectability in our country, are the results of much practical experience in the use and application of this truss.

James Thatcher, M. D. author of the Modern Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adapting the true Surgical principle for the radical cure of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that the pad of the Truss should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular fibres around the ring or aperture as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained in perfect health. Unless this be attained the parts can never recover their natural tone, whatever may be the degree of pressure applied."

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent edition of "Homer's Medical Dictionary," under the head of "Truss," after enumerating the evils resulting from the use of the defective trusses formerly worn, says, "This evil was not fully remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses; has rendered it certain that all recent ruptures and those of children, may be permanently cured, and those of old people and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be remedied. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is concave and not convex; and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close the aperture and cure the hernia."

M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary, in a communication to Doctor Hull, says: "I have applied your trusses in several hundred cases during the last three years. A great many upon whom I have applied your trusses, have been radically cured; and some of these were cases of long standing, where all other trusses had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P. a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, of thirty five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn other trusses twenty nine years. His son, also, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was cured under my care in less than two years. A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years standing, in a labouring man forty years old, was cured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of gonorrhoea, from lifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day after the injury, was cured in three months. Experience alone, can make known to the Surgeon the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medical Schools in this city, and the Faculty in general.

Baltimore, January, 1830.

Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says, "The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles."

The operation and effect of this Truss is directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. I am of opinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Practical Surgeons in Europe and America."

Professor Mott also in lecturing upon Hernia, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the exclusion of all others.

Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 37, Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Baltimore.

March 11

**PRAYER BOOKS, Just Received**

From the New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, and FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, At the following Prices:

Plain, bound in sheep 8 25

Lettered, 30

Black and Brown, bound in calf 1 75

Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt, 2 00

in calf, gilt edges 2 50

Red, Blue & Green, morocco, gilt edges 2 75

Blue & Brown, in calf, with gilt edges 3 50

**ALSO THE FOLLOWING TRACTS**

Companion for the Book of Common Prayer, containing 100 pages; Price 12 cents

Candidate for Confirmation, 56 pages; 8 cents

Little Jane, 43 pages; 6 cents

Manual of Family Prayers, 36 pages; 6 cents

Daisy's Daughter, 36 pages; 6 cents

Churchman's Profession, 22 pages; 5 cents

Stephens on the Nature and Constitution of the Church, 32 pages; 5 cents

Design of the Lord's Supper, 20 pages; 3 cents

Familiar Instructions, 16 pages; 3 cents

Morning and Evening Devotion, 8 pages; 2 cents

Churchman's Arguments for Infant Baptism, 8 pages; 2 cents

Or one hundred pages for 12 cents.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**

BY virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will, on Friday the second day of July next, in front of the Court House, in the city of Annapolis, expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, all the Real Estate of the late Chancellor Johnson, lying in the city aforesaid, consisting of several valuable lots, one of which there is a large and commodious, three story

**BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,** in excellent repair. The TERMS OF SALE are, a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest on the payment whereof, the subscriber is authorized to execute a conveyance in fee simple to the purchaser. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

ALEXANDER MUNDRELL, Trustee.  
June 10.

## PROSPECTUS

Series of Standard Works

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF THE

**Protestant Episcopal Church**

IN THE

**UNITED STATES;**

TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE

**N. Y. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PRESS**

AND TO BE EDITED BY THE

**REV. WM. R. WITTINGHAM, A. M.**

Forset Editor of the Family Visitor, and of the Child's Magazine of the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union.

The second presentation of this design to the Episcopal public, is owing to no want of encouragement, or anticipation of difficulty in its accomplishment. A considerable delay in the execution of the former proposals, deemed necessary for the maturing of the original design, and for ascertaining exactly the nature of the wants which the publication is intended to supply, left the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Press, free to alter, and, if circumstances should warrant, to enlarge their plan. Communications from several quarters, and from the most respectable sources, produced by this delay, have led to the conviction, upon which the Trustees now propose to act, that a plan far more comprehensive than that first presented, is called for by our Church in this country. A mere republication of works of English and American divines was then contemplated. It is now intended, by the introduction of every thing necessary to adapt the works selected to the circumstances of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, to give the publication the character of an original work; and, at the same time, to extend its design so far as to embrace the works of the primitive Christian writers, and if occasion present itself, of foreign divines.

**PLAN OF THE WORK.**

I. Translations from the preceding fragments, still in existence, of the writings of men who devoted their knowledge of Christianity immediately from the Apostles, and from such other of the works of the Fathers as are of immediate interest to the Church in the present age, will be given. Prefaces, Biographical and Historical Introductions and explanatory and illustrative Notes, will accompany these in such manner as to render them easy, interesting, and useful, to the modern and unlearned reader, and to apply them to the support of our primitive and apostolic doctrine, morality, and worship.

II. The works of the Fathers, CARP and CLEMENT, the Apologies of JUSTIN MARTYR, ATHENAGORAS, TERTULLIAN, MINUCIUS FELIX, and LACTANTIUS; our large library of works of the Fathers, IRENEUS, TERTULLIAN, CYRIAN, CLEMENT of ALEXANDRIA, ORIGEN, EUSEBIUS, IEROME, AUGUSTINE, and CHRYSTOSTOM; and smaller writers of minor note, but not less valuable; will be made accessible and useful to the English reader.

III. Tracts and Essays by English divines, often called forth by temporary exigencies, but containing matter of lasting interest, and which are now scattered in our large libraries, known and unobtainable, while they should be employed, as they might be with the most advantage, results, in defence and advancement of the interests of our Church. The names of ORAN

OF works such as the above, while they are the most desirable auxiliaries of which a clergyman can possess himself, no inquiring Episcopalian would, we think, willingly be destitute: one or more copies are almost indispensable to a Sunday School or Parochial Library. To facilitate their acquisition, and to render practicable their distribution by benevolent individuals and Societies, the proposed publication has been undertaken, and is offered on the following liberal terms:

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The first volume, for the present year, will appear about the 1st of May; and the second in the month of June; the third and fourth, as nearly as practicable, on the 1st of July and the 1st of October. It is proposed that the first two volumes shall consist of the following matter, or as nearly as may be compatible with the typographical arrangement of the work:

**VOLUME I.** Treatises on the Evidence of Christianity. General Treatise. Introduction to the Epistles of Ignatius. Epistles of Ignatius, with notes. Introduction of the Epistle of Clement of Rome. Epistles of Clement of Rome, with notes. Epistles of Ignatius, with notes. Epistles of Ignatius, with notes.

**VOLUME II.** Writings of the Apostolic Fathers. General Treatise. Introduction to the Epistles of Ignatius. Epistles of Ignatius, with notes. Introduction of the Epistle of Clement of Rome. Epistles of Clement of Rome, with notes. Epistles of Ignatius, with notes. Epistles of Ignatius, with notes.

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## JOURNAL OF HEALTH

OF THE

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## MISCELLANEOUS

Lines suggested on reading Capt. Mackey's touching account of the loss of the ship *Hesperus*, which he commanded; and the subsequent sufferings of himself, passengers and crew.

The morn was fair, and the sun shone bright,  
And we lay without a motion,  
And our ship reposed in the golden light,  
Like a sea bird asleep on the ocean.

Then the clouds arose like a fleecy nest,  
And arch'd o'er our trembling vessel;  
And the ocean bore its tremulous breast,  
And started like one in a troubled rest,

And the wind arose in gusty squalls,  
And our masts seemed quivering;  
Then again would hush in sudden falls,  
Like one in an ague shivering.

And the thunder rolled in the firmament high,  
From cloud to cloud rebounding,  
And its forked tongue hissed most fearfully,  
As if a ship were bounding.

And the lightning leaped like a wounded roe,  
From motionless lay on the billow,  
And its tattered rigging waved to and fro,  
As the leaves of the weeping willow.

And the fire was here, and the fire was there,  
There was fire below and there was fire above,  
And the lightning's glare  
Shed fire throughout the sulphury air—

And the ocean frowned before us,  
And our boat was low red with fearful speed,  
And it lay on the foaming waters,  
Like a withered leaf, or a broken reed,

Which the breath of the whirlwind scatters.  
Not morning came, but it came not alone,  
Not a calm sea, but a sea of fire;  
And the rain and cold, and the sea bird's moan,  
And the spray of the surge and the tempest's groan,

And the flames and the thirst, were near us,  
And she, whose gentle spirit had been  
A guardian angel o'er us,  
Died us, and then, from the troubled scene,  
Used like a scarp before us.

And bravely we bore the terrible night,  
Our ship when the lightning tore her;  
And bravely the following tempest's height,  
For cheering was her, 'mid the elements' might,  
The voice of the Veteran Warrior.

At sighs were uttered, and tears were shed,  
As we gazed with painful emotion,  
From the remains of the lovely dead,  
Which, with prayers, we consigned to the ocean.

And all seemed dark, when arose a cry  
From each scathed lip resounding—  
A wail! a wail! we all our voices high—  
A wail! a wail! she approaches nigh—  
The blue waves rully bounding.

And soon she came, and with eager haste,  
We were rescued from our danger;  
And, safe from the breath of the stormy blast,  
We trod on the deck of the stranger.

And cold was the heart that beat not then,  
And feelings of grateful devotion,  
To that merciful being, who once again  
Rescued us from our fellow men,  
From the gaping depths of the ocean. B. B. B.

From the New York American.

Ma. Estlin—I do not remember any thing which  
has produced so pleasing an impression on my mind  
as the little story which is said to have been told by  
the late Dr. Goodman to his friends, of the boy who was  
about to fall from the rigging, and was saved only by  
the mate's impressive exclamation, "Look aloft you  
subber!" The story and the application were some-  
what in the style of Dr. Franklin, and would not have  
been unworthy of his fame. The following verses  
cannot claim the merit of the slightest originality, but  
their insertion will amply reward the author, if they  
recall the anecdote which prompted them, or enforce  
its beautiful morality.

LOOK ALOFT.

In the tempest of life, when the wave and the gale  
Are around and above, if thy footing should fail—  
If thine eyes should grow dim, and thy caution depart,  
"Look aloft," and be firm, and be fearless of heart.

If the friend, who embraced in prosperity's glow  
With a smile for each joy and a tear for each woe,  
Should betray thee when sorrows like clouds are ar-  
ranged.

"Look aloft," to the friendship which never shall fade,  
Should the visions which hope spreads in light to thine  
eye.

Like the joints of the rainbow, but brighter to fly,  
Then men, and through tears of repentant regret  
"Look aloft," to the sun that is never to set.

Should thy wife be dearest the son of thy heart—  
The wife of thy bosom—in sorrow depart,  
"Look aloft," from the darkness and dust of the tomb,  
To that soil where affection is ever in bloom."

And oh! when death comes in tears to cast  
Thine arms on the future, his fall on the past,  
In that moment of darkness, with hope in thy heart,  
And a smile in thy eye, "look aloft," and depart!

THE ARABIAN STEED.

BY THOMAS HAYNES BAILEY.

Ada was the daughter of a powerful Rajah,  
Who, in the reign of the emperor Akbar,  
Dwelt in a superb palace on the banks of the  
Jumna.

The Rajah was proud of his beautiful child,  
And loved her, as far as his stern nature was  
susceptible of such a passion. But the du-  
ties of his situation, and his warlike pursuits,  
called him frequently from her; and much of  
the dark-eyed Hindoo's time was spent in  
dreary solitude amid the gardens of her fa-  
ther's palace.

Beautiful as those gardens were, sparkling  
with golden pavilions, the air cooled with  
silver fountains, and rendered fragrant by the  
odours of every rare plant, still this perpetu-  
al solitude wearied her, the society of her fa-  
male attendants failed to interest her, and as  
she reclined beneath the pendant branches of  
a daisy tree, she felt more like a prisoner in

a cage, than a princess in a pleasure garden  
of her palace.

She had dismissed her attendants, and lay  
thoughtfully leaning her head upon her hand,  
when a rustling amid the branches of an  
orange tree, attracted her attention, and she  
started to her feet in an instant, with an ex-  
clamation of alarm or surprise, as she dis-  
tinctly saw among the clustering leaves and  
blossoms, the bright eyes and dark glowing  
features of a man.

The branches hastily parted, and a young  
Mahomedan rushing forward, knelt before  
her.

"Who art thou?" she exclaimed "mercy,  
mercy, I am defenceless, spare me!"

"Mercy!" replied the Moor, "is I must  
crave mercy of you—I am defenceless, fair  
lady. I am at your feet, and in your power.

"What brought you here?" she replied.—  
"Know you not the danger?"

"A danger I have braved too often to heed  
it for an instant now."

"Often! what mean you?"

"Daily at this hour, the hour of your soli-  
tary ramble, I entered these gardens; daily  
have I lurked behind the shrubs that sur-  
rounded your favourite bower, daily have I  
gazed on you unseen."

"For what purpose?"

"My purpose! madness—death!"

"Death? to me who never wronged you,  
who never injured a human being?"

"To you lady—no—no—not to you. I  
would not harm you for the world."

"Death to whom, then?"

"To myself."

"Why—what brought you here?"

"Accident, or perhaps idle curiosity first  
brought me, and I looked on you for the first  
time: need I say why daily, after I had once  
beheld you, I came again?"

"Oh, if you are seen," cried Ada, "nothing  
can save you from my father's rage, you  
know the barrier; the awful impassioned  
barrier that divides your race from mine—  
madman begone!"

The young Moor, whose face and form  
were such as might have been chosen by a  
sculptor who wished to represent the perfec-  
tion of eastern beauty, spoke not, moved not,  
he continued kneeling before the agitated  
girl, while his dark brilliant eyes fixed upon  
her countenance, seemed to read its varying  
expression, that memory might have a store  
of sweet thoughts to live upon when the re-  
ality should no longer stand before him.

Ada could not bear the earnest gaze of  
those fond eyes; where was her anger, her  
indignation, at the intrusion of the stranger?  
gone! She called not for her attendants; no,  
she trembled lest they should come.

"I await my doom," at length muttered the  
intruder. "I scorn to fly; my dream of se-  
cret love is over, my stolen watchings, so  
dear, though so hopeless, are at an end; you  
will call your father's guards, and I shall die."

"No, no—you shall not die—not if Ada  
can save you; I will not call them, no—I  
dread their coming."

"Then you forgive my boldness?"

"Yes—only begone, save yourself."

"Shall we meet again?"

"Never!"

"Then I will stay and die; better to die  
here at your command, in your presence,  
than to go hence and linger out a life of  
hopeless love, never beholding you again."

Poor Ada had never been addressed be-  
fore in love's own language. Her hand had  
been sought by princes and nobles, who se-  
cure, in her father's sanction, had addressed  
her in terms of admiration, but whose looks  
and accents were cold and spiritless, when  
compared with the ardor of the youthful lo-  
ver who knelt before her.

"For my sake, if not for your own, go,"  
she cried.

"Then we may meet again?"

"Yes, only leave me now, you know not  
half your peril. To-morrow is the annual fes-  
tival in honour of Vishnu. I shall be there,  
and will contrive to speak to you—hark!"

She pointed to the orange trees. A foot-  
step was heard at a distance. The Moor  
grasped her hand, pressed it to his lips, and  
was lost among the orange blossoms just as  
the chief officer of the Rajah, entered to in-  
form Ada that her father desired her pre-  
sence. She cast one anxious glance, round  
her, breathed more freely when she found  
that her lover lay unsuspected in his fra-  
grant ambush, and followed by her attendant,  
returned to the Palace. There was no festi-  
val in Hindostan, so splendid as that cele-  
brated annually in honour of Vishnu in the  
province over which the Rajah governed.—  
The gardens on the banks of the Jumna were  
splendidly decorated for the occasion, and at  
noon were filled by crowds of persons, all  
eager in their various situations either to see  
or to be seen; to pay due reverence to Vish-  
nu, or to be duly revered.

Kettle-drums sounded, golden armour  
glinted, downy feathers waved in costly  
turbans; cavaliers bearing silver battle axes,  
rode proudly on their milk white steeds, and  
princely ladies borne in glittering palanquins  
on the backs of Elephants.

Ada was there, pale and sad; her stolen,  
mysterious interview with her unknown lo-  
ver, was so recent, so unexpected, so unli-  
kely to end happily, that she lay on her rose  
colour cushions, fanned by her favourite slave,  
without taking the trouble to draw aside the  
amber curtains of her litter, to look upon the  
festivities which encircled her. Towards even-  
ing the gardens were illuminated with thou-  
sands of many coloured lamps; she raised her-  
self and looked around her, but glancing over  
bright vistas of radiant bowers, her eyes rested  
on a wide spreading tree, beneath whose over-  
shadowing branches a comparatively dark  
space remained. She there saw the form of  
her unknown lover; he was leaning against  
the tree, with his eyes fixed upon her; she  
told her slave with assumed levity, that she  
had agreed to gather a cluster of the blos-  
soms of that tree, alone to gather them, and  
desiring her to await her return, she hasten-  
ed beneath the canopy formed by its boughs.

Selim was indeed there.

"Speak not," she earnestly whispered, "I  
must not stay for an instant—I dare not lis-  
ten to you; but mark my words, and if you  
love me obey them. I do not doubt your  
love, I do not doubt your constancy, but I  
shall appear to doubt both when you hear  
my request."

"Speak, lady, I will obey you," said the  
Moor.

"Go," whispered Ada, "buy the the swift-  
est of Arabian steeds, ride him across your  
plain three times in every day; in the morn-  
ing, at noon, and in the evening; and every  
time you ride him, swim the Jumna on his  
back."

"Is that all," said Selim; "it shall be done."

"It is all," replied Ada, "to prove your love,  
you will readily do it, but to prove your con-  
stancy, or rather ensure our safety, it must  
be done three times every day for the space  
of one year."

"A year!"

"Yes, and at the expiration of the year, at  
this festival, on this very day if neither cou-  
rage nor constancy have been wanting, meet  
me again on this spot. I can wait for no re-  
ply—bless you, bless you."

Ada, with a few leaves of the tree in her  
trembling hand hastened back to her palan-  
quin, and Selim alone, gazed from his  
shadow hiding place on the gay festival, in  
which his eyes beheld one form alone.—  
How brief seems the retrospect of one year  
of happiness! How sad, how interminable  
seems the space of time in anticipation, when  
we know at its close some long looked for  
bliss will be obtained, some cherished hope  
realized;

Selim bought a steed, the whitest and the  
swiftest of the province, and he soon loved  
it dearly, for it seemed to be a living link  
connected him with Ada.

He daily three times traversed the valley,  
and thrice he forded the deep and foaming  
river; he saw not his love, he received no  
token from her, but if his eyes did not de-  
ceive him, he occasionally saw a female form  
on the summit of her father's tower, and a  
snow white scarf was at times waved as he  
speeded rapidly through the valley.

To Ada the year passed slowly, anxiously;  
often did she repent of her injunction to  
the Moor, when the sky was dark and stor-  
my, and when the torrents from the moun-  
tains had rendered the Jumna impetuous and  
dangerous. Then on her knees on the Ra-  
jah's tower, she would watch for her lover,  
dreading at one moment, lest fear should  
make him abandon both her and the enter-  
prise, and then praying that he might indeed  
forsake both rather than encounter the ter-  
rors of that foaming flood! Soon she saw  
him speeding from the dark forest; he plun-  
ged fearlessly into the river, he buffeted  
with its waves, he gained the opposite shore  
again and again she saw him brave the dif-  
ficulty, again he conquered it, and again it  
was to be encountered. At length the an-  
nual festival arrived, the gardens were adorn-  
ed with garlands, and resounded with mu-  
sic and gladness; once more, too, Selim  
stood beneath the shadow of the wide spread-  
ing tree.

He saw crowds assemble, but he heeded  
them not; he heard the crash of symbals and  
the measured beat of the kettle drum. The  
Rajah passed near him, with his officers and  
armed attendants, and these were followed  
by a troop of damsels, then came Ada, the  
Rajah's daughter. She was no longer the  
trembling and bashful girl he had seen at the  
last festival. Proudly and self possessed  
she walked the queen of the procession, her  
form glittered with a kingdom's wealth of  
diamonds. Selim's heart sunk within him.

"She is changed, she will think no more  
of me!" he involuntarily exclaimed. But at  
that moment her dark eye glanced towards  
his hiding place.

She spoke to her attendants, and the pro-  
cession paused as she approached the tree  
alone, and affected to gather some daisies.

"Are you faithful?" said she in a low tone,  
"say I wrong you by the question; I have  
seen that you are so; if you have courage as  
well as you have constancy, you are mine,

and I am yours—hush—where is your steed?"  
Selim held his bridle rein.

"Then in your hands I place my happiness,"  
she added; "these gems shall be our wealth,  
and your truth my trust—away! away!"

Selim in an instant bore Ada to the back of  
his Arabian, and ere the Rajah and his attend-  
ants were aware she had quitted the cavalcade,  
swift as the wind he bore her from the gar-  
dens.

The pursuit was instantaneous, and utter-  
ing curses and indignant reproaches the Ra-  
jah and a hundred of his armed followers,  
were soon close at the heels of the fugitives.

"Follow! follow!" cried the foremost, we  
gain upon them, we will tear her from the  
grasp of Mahomedan. They approach the  
river's bank, and turbulent as it now is, af-  
ter the storm of yesterday, they will either  
perish in its waters, or we shall seize them  
on its brink."

Still they gained upon them; the space be-  
tween the pursuers and the pursued became  
smaller and smaller, and the recapture of Ada  
seemed certain. When, lo! to the astonish-  
ment of those who followed him, Selim's  
well trained steed plunged into the foaming  
torrent, battled bravely with its waves, bore  
his burden safely through them, and bound-  
ing up the opposite bank, continued his  
flight.

he pursuers stood baffled on the river's  
bank; their horses having been trained to no  
such feat as that they had just witnessed, it  
would have been madness to have plunged  
amid the eddying whirlpools of the swollen  
Jumna.

The following humorous account of a steam  
boat trip from Providence to New York, is  
copied from the New York Constellation.

ACCOUNT OF A STEAM VOYAGE.  
By Enoch Timbertoes.

New York, April 7th, 1830.

Dear Timothy—I guess you'll be a little  
struck up when ye hear Im in the great city  
of York. I got here last week in the ben-  
franklin, shes as slick as beeswax I tell you.

These steam boats are plagy ticklish things  
you may depend ont. They bust their bilers  
pretty considerably on the north river, there  
was one blew up there the other day all to  
smash, they havent found a stick of her yet  
only the arm of one man. I didnt hear of  
this till I got here, or I would have made our  
captain put me down somewhere along shore  
and pay back my eight dollars. We got the  
steame up about lanching time, and such a  
roaring and bellowing you never heard noth-  
ing like it but uncle ben's bull, when he gets  
tearing mad in fly time. After the folks all  
got into the boat, the captain takes a darn'd  
great yellow thing just like a crook neck  
squash, and puts it to his mouth and bawls  
out through it for them to untie the strings  
and let her go.

Bless me, how he made me jump. I  
thought for a moment the biler was busted,  
but I soon found ont my mistake, for the  
wheels begun to whirl round and the boat  
started off like a two year old colt. We were  
out of sight of providence in less than no time.

They gave us a royal good dinner as ever I eat,  
though I couldnt say much for their potatoes,  
guess they want the real blue skin sort. I  
had hard work to make the fellows that tend-  
ed on table look out for my plate, but at last  
I slept (two cents into the hand of one of them  
and he was amazing sharp afterwards and  
got me whatever I wanted. I sposed the fel-  
low knew I had money in my pockets for he  
stuck close to me next morning, and tried to  
make me give him a four pence half penny  
to brush my boots, but I was up to trap as  
well as he, and brushed them myself.

After dinner we got to newport, I guess  
they might as well have called it oldport eve-  
ry thing looks as old as the hills there, houses  
and all. I saw a lot of boys on a warf there  
and if their faces want as old as their grand-  
fathers I couldnt see a strait that all. I axed  
a man the occasion of it, he said it was the  
last war and embargo.—I was desput sick  
going round the pint and didnt see it after  
all. I walked Virginia fence all the time  
the boat kept rocking so. I was afeard  
some of them would think I had taken a drop  
too much and tried to walk a crack but  
couldnt do it. I begun to feel pale, a cold  
sweat started out of my forehead, my coffee  
begun to rise, and then I knew I should cast  
up my accounts pretty quick. It was a long  
time however before I could get any thing  
up, tis a horrible feeling to be sick. I  
didnt seem to care what become of me.

After we got round the pint I begun to  
feel better. I looked up but couldnt see a  
bit of land and my heart sunk within me. I  
couldnt help thinking if any accident should  
happen what would become of us. I wish-  
ed I was at home swinging ont fathers gate,  
but it was too late now. While I was lean-  
ing over the rails I heard one man say to a-  
nother he thought something was the matter  
with the biler; for he heard the steam his-  
sing like a snake. I said nothing but as soon  
as I got a chance I went and axed the cap-  
tain about it; he kind of avoided an answer  
which made me ten times more suspicious.  
I didnt sleep much all night, but kept think-

ing about it. I laid on my back and kept go-  
ing up and down as if I was riding on a trip  
hammer, the machinery jared the boat so.

Towards morning I got into a kind of a  
doze and dreamt the biler had busted. In a  
moment I sprung out on the floor, and gave  
the alarm. This I fearnt after I got waked  
up, for the next moment half the passengers  
followed like sheep over a wall or crying out  
the biler is bust. Some run one way and  
some another. I rushed on deck as I thought  
and caught hold of the mast. Then it was I  
waked up, and what do you think I had held  
of, it was the nigger cook, a great black grea-  
sy gal, as big round as a hoghead, and there  
I was in the middle of the cabin before them  
all hugging her up to kill. I never felt so  
sheepish in all my life, and sneaked off like  
a singed cat I tell you. Most of the passen-  
gers laughed themselves to pieces about it,  
but one old dutchman who slept over me  
swore it was one tam yankee trick to preak  
him of his rest.

I got up early in the morning and went on  
deck, it was just like sleeping under a stack  
of salt hay under that dutchman, I look-  
ed out pretty sharp for hell gate, did not  
see a single gate of any bignitude on the  
river. It want long before we come in sight  
of the city. My stars, if the houses ant  
crowded together as thick as flies round a  
bunghole, as much as three miles long. Bos-  
ton is a fool to it. When we got up to the  
wharf it was crowded with people. I guess  
they thought Lafayette was coming or some  
other great man; they jumped on board all at  
once, one fellow snatched up my trunk and  
was running off with it. I caught hold of  
his coat and told him to stop. He said he  
should charge quarter dollar first. I told  
him to charge it to the pump, and took my  
trunk and walked off. I am now at Mrs.  
takeemins in water street where you must  
direct your letters or they wont get to me.

Yours with A steam,  
ENOCH TIMBERTOES.

P. S. I will write you again after I get a  
place. Mr. Palmer who keeps the intelli-  
gence office says that they are pretty well off  
for help in New York, if I dont succeed I  
shall go up the river. I wouldnt advise you  
to come on.

Superstitions of Mecklenburg Schweln.—

1. Whoever reads epitaphs, loses his memo-  
ry.

2. Yarn spun by a girl under the age of  
seven years, possesses extraordinary virtues.  
Linen made of it, furnishes the best bandages  
for gouty patients; and when wrought into  
garments, forms a complete coat of mail—not  
only against the bullet and dagger, but even  
against the more formidable operations of  
witchcraft. Nay, the very yarn itself can be  
wound into unerring musket balls.

3. When a mouse gnaws a gown, some  
misfortune may be apprehended.

4. When a stranger enters a room, he  
should be obliged to seat himself, were it on-  
ly for a moment; as he otherwise takes away  
the children's sleep with him.

5. The crowing of a hen indicates some ap-  
proaching disaster.

6. Whoever sneezes at an early hour,  
either hears some news, or receives some pre-  
sent, the same day.

7. Women who sow flax-seed should dur-  
ing the process tell some confounded lies;  
otherwise the yarn will never bleach white.  
(Q. Is this the origin of the phrase white lies?)

8. Beggars' bread should be given to chil-  
dren who are slow in learning to speak.

9. When women are stuffing bed ticks, the  
men should not remain in the house; other-  
wise the feathers will come through the ticks.

10. To rock a cradle when empty, is inju-  
rious to the child.

11. If a child less than a twelve month  
old be brought into a cellar, he becomes fear-  
ful.

12. The first tooth cast by a child should  
be swallowed by the mother to insure a new  
growth of beautiful teeth.

13. A child grows up proud if suffered to  
look into a mirror while less than a twelve-  
month old.

14. To eat, while the bell is tolling for a  
funeral, causes tooth-ache.

RICH AND COMFORTABLE.

One of the wealthiest farmers on the Con-  
necticut, tells the following story:—When I  
first came here to settle, about forty years  
ago, I told my wife I meant to get rich—all  
she wanted was enough to make her comfort-  
able. I went to work and cleared up my  
land—I've worked hard ever since; and have  
got as rich as I want to be. Most of my chil-  
dren have settled about me, and they have all  
got farms. But my wife ant comfortable yet.

POTATOES.

A country bumpkin, lately called at a res-  
pectable inn somewhere in the neighbourhood  
of Rogers' M. Roads, in this county, and cal-  
led for dinner.—"Mine host," being somewhat  
of an epicure himself, had provided some Ca-  
rolina potatoes, Hodges not being acquaint-  
ed with this kind of dirt enquired: "What in  
darnation do you call um?" Mine host replied,  
"potatoes!" "Potatoes!" echoed the guest, half  
confronted, "then you billed um in lanes, or  
gaily."

Reflector.



**BALLOON ASCENT AT HAVANA.**  
At sunset, on the evening of May 30th, (being the anniversary of the birth day of King Ferdinand VII.) amidst the ringing of bells, and the firing of cannons, Mr. Adolfo Teodoro made an ascent from Havana, in the car of a balloon containing 15,000 cubic feet of gas. He is the second individual, (says the Diario de Matanzas,) who ever presented to the inhabitants of Cuba the magnificent spectacle of a man elevated alone betwixt heaven and earth. The following is an extract from Mr. Teodoro's description of the ascent, which we translate from the Diario de Havana, dated May 31st.

"I rose from the place appointed, at 40 minutes past 6 in the evening, with great delight. My mind was tranquil and rejoicing; on seeing my promises fulfilled a proof of which might be found in the order and serenity with which, in ascending, I threw out the doves, posies and crowns of flowers, which I carried for the purpose, as tokens of respect to the people, waving all the while the Spanish banner, inscribed with the motto, 'To the greater glory of Ferdinand and Cristina.'"

The height to which I ascended cannot be determined with exactness; but it was great enough to make the objects which I left behind me appear very diminutive. In these critical circumstances, perceiving the danger which threatened me on account of the direction of the wind, which continually tended to the sea, I divested myself of my clothing, threw out my watch, instruments, and whatever the car contained, both in order that they might be saved by falling on the land, and in the hope that when the car was lightened, meet with a more favourable current, which should carry me to land.

All however was in vain. I then determined to let off the gas as much as I could, in order to descend as near as possible to the shore.

At 7 o'clock I fell amidst the waves of the sea, at the distance of one mile from the place of ascent. The descent being rapid, the car in which I sat was broken by the fall, and I sunk into the water, some of which I swallowed. Fortunately I was able to rise again, by seizing hold of the netting of the balloon, which floated on the water, and without navigating, (as it seemed to me, on account of my weakened intellect, and particularly the pain in my breast occasioned by the fall,) three leagues distance from the place where I fell.

Between 8 and 9 at night, I was relieved by some fishermen, who approached me in two canoes. What was my joy on seeing those honest and poor people who saved my life with the greatest generosity and compassion. As they passed me into one of the canoes, my first words were to exclaim with enthusiasm, "Long live the King and the Spanish Marine."

Some of the workmen employed in removing the earth from the North side of the Old State House yesterday dug up a tomb-stone, considerably broken, on one side of which was the following inscription:—

Her lyeth the body of Mr. William Paddy, aged 58 years. Departed this life August 1658.

On the other side—  
Hear sleeps, that blessed one, he  
Whose life God help us all to live,  
That so when time shall be  
That we this world must leave  
We ever may be happy  
With blessed William Paddy.

A number of human bones, and pieces of coffin, were also taken up by the workmen, and it is supposed that during the day eight or ten thousand persons came into State-street to examine them. This circumstance has given rise to various conjectures, but we understand, from a gentleman who has investigated the subject, that Mr. Paddy was a highly respectable individual—that he was possessed of considerable property for that early period of the history of the town—and that he was one of the Board of Selectmen at the time of his death. It appears by the records that he attended a meeting of the Board on the 12th of August, 1658. His will, a copy of which is in the Probate office, is dated on the 20th, and he died on the 24th of the same month, leaving nine children, which were equally provided for. It is a little remarkable that the name of Paddy is extinct in Massachusetts. He was a member of the first General Court of the Province; and it has been ascertained, we hear, that he was also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. It is believed that he owned the land in which his body was interred, and on which the Old State House now stands.

[Boston Com. Gazette.]

**Fort Gibson, (Miss.) May 29.**  
**KENTUCKY HAMS, vs. YANKEE NUTMEGS.**

The Kentucky Nation have commenced a rivalry with Yankee land, in the manufacture of wooden eatables. A merchant in our town, desirous of procuring a lot of choice bacon hams, requested his agent at the Gulf to make the purchase for him from the boats passing down the Mississippi. After many fruitless inquiries of the passing craft, he met with a Kentucky Jonathan, whose loading was composed of the nicest and choicest hams all canvassed; and one which was shown as a sample, looked so well and tasted so delightfully, that the confiding agent made the purchase on the spot. The new Jonathan had such an innocent, unsuspecting, and unsuspecting countenance too, giving forth no scintillations of vivacity, nor evidencing the owner to possess brains above an oyster shell, on any other occasion than that of curing bacon—the art of which appeared to be impressed on his brain as drippings wear the rock, or knowledge of law and physic is made available by some members of those honourable professions—who could suspect him of perpetrating a miscellaneous or original act?

Straws show which way the wind blows; but the human countenance presents a mysterious enigma to the reader. Not wishing to break in abruptly upon the reflections of the circumspect peruser of editorial articles, elicited by the sage remark immediately preceding this sentence, we state the fact at once. The Hams, when opened, proved to be wood, neatly turned in the shape of a hogs hind leg; and the Kentuckian showed that he was 'up to a trick or two.' All will agree that he was 'pretty tolerable cue.'

Correspondent.

**Melancholy case of Death from Hydrophobia.**

In the early part of last week, a surgeon named Griffith, came to London on business, and having been acquainted with inspector Rogers, of letter F. division, he waited upon him with a request that he would recommend him to a lodging during his stay in town, intimating that it was his intention to return to Sussex in a week or two. Mr. Rogers accordingly procured him a lodging near his own residence, and left him on Wednesday last, apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. On the following day, Thursday, he was sent for, and found the unfortunate gentleman apparently labouring under the effects of insanity. He spoke incoherently, and, at intervals, was so excited, that it became necessary to place him under some restraint, for which purpose Mr. Rogers had him conveyed to the police station in Convent garden, where his symptoms became so alarming, that Mr. Thomas, the superintendent, considered it necessary to call in medical advice; and accordingly the attendance of Mr. Beams, a surgeon, having been procured, that gentleman immediately pronounced that the patient was labouring under the effects of hydrophobia. The dreadful malady from that time, became more strongly developed, and the cries, which at times escaped from the unfortunate sufferer were described as the most agonizing. At the sight of water, or any liquid that was offered to him, he broke out into the most frightful paroxysms, in the intervals of which he begged of those around him not to fail writing to his friends to tell them how he had died, and then he would exclaim, 'My good God, is it not a dreadful death to die!'

During a tranquil interval, Mr. Thomas asked him when he had been bitten, to which he replied with great difficulty, 'About two months ago, here, here,' pointing to the lower part of his leg. The surgeon advised that no time should be lost in sending him to the hospital, a suggestion which was mentioned to the unfortunate gentleman himself, who readily consented and desired that he might be sent to the Middlesex hospital, observing that he had walked it when a pupil. His request was complied with, and in a few hours after his arrival at the station, he was conveyed from thence in a coach, and placed in the hospital above mentioned, where, notwithstanding the very best care and advice, the fatal effects of the disorder became hourly more noted in the death of the unfortunate patient, whose suffering were most dreadful to the last. Inspector Rogers fulfilled his wish by writing to his friends to acquaint them of his melancholy fate, and some of them arrived in town on Monday last. The appearance of Mr. Griffith only the day before breaking out of the dreadful disorder was that of robust health, his countenance florid, and his spirits high.—He was about 32 years of age when attacked by the horrible malady, of which he died.

London Times May 12th.

**FREDERICKSBURG, (Vir.) June 16.**  
**MURDER.**

On Saturday afternoon last THOMAS GRIFFIN THORNTON, Esq. Sheriff of Caroline county, was shot, together with his horse, about a mile from his dwelling house. It is believed there were several concerned in this horrid transaction, as it is said the reports of two or three guns were heard at the time of the supposed murder. The neighbourhood was soon in possession of the fact of his death, and the perpetrators were sought after. They were first led to the house of Charles Young, being near, and not finding him at home they took the liberty of searching for his gun, which when found indicated the appearance of having been recently discharged, and some blood on it; these, with some other circumstances, impressed the belief that he was one concerned in the murder. Young, it appears, the following night directed his course to this place and was seen and known early next morning near to town; he was pursued by a party from Caroline, and taken in the act of mounting his horse, carried back to Caroline and committed to jail. Mr. Thornton was a valuable member of society the chasm occasioned by his unnatural death cannot be readily filled. The distress in which it has involved a wife and large family, with very many connexions, cannot be easily conceived much less described.

**SUICIDE.**

The following is the ancient Colony (Massachusetts,) Law on the subject, which has never been repealed:—

**AN ACT AGAINST SELF MURDER.**

This court, considering how far Satan hath prevailed upon several persons within this jurisdiction to make away themselves, judgeth that God calls them to bear testimony against such wicked and unnatural practices, that others may be deterred therefrom:

Do therefore order, that from henceforth, if any person, inhabitant or stranger, shall at any time, be found to lay violent hands on themselves, or be wilfully guilty of their own death, every such person shall be denied the privilege of being buried in the common burial place of christians, but shall be buried in some common highway, where the selection of the town where such person did inhabit, shall appoint, and a cart load of stones laid upon the grave as a brand of infamy, and as a warning to others to beware of the like damnable practices.

(1680.)

**Maryland Gazette.**

**ANNAPOLIS:**  
**Thursday, July 8, 1880.**

**EXECUTIVE.**

A meeting of the Executive will be held on the 14th day of July instant.

**THE ANNIVERSARY.**

The 54th anniversary of North American Independence having fallen on Sunday, the observance of the day, in this city, was postponed until Monday, when the national banner was displayed on the State-house and salutes of artillery fired.

If there be a people on earth who ought to be grateful to Providence for having "made and preserved them a nation," the people of these United States ought to be. Where is there a nation who can boast of the privileges, the blessings which we can? Our form of government leaves open to the attainment of every man of genius and talent, no matter how obscure his origin and humble his condition, its highest honours. Our climate produces every comfort and luxury of life, and we have only to be industrious, virtuous and content, to insure to ourselves abundance and happiness. May every succeeding anniversary find the Republic as free and prosperous as that which has just passed down the stream of time.

**COMMUNICATED.**

**QUIZZICAL ENEMIES.**

From "Recollections of the Peninsula," a very interesting work published by a British officer, who was attached to Wellington's army, we make the subjoined extract. It shows the familiarity and polite intercourse which prevailed among the officers of the hostile armies, who like brave and generous enemies proved themselves above that contemptible and sneaking mode of warfare which would justify the shooting every sentinel or roving individual who chance might expose to the outposts of the opposing force.—A practice which can never be countenanced by a magnanimous commander, or in the slightest degree advantage the cause in which he has unsheathed his sword. To the honour of the English and French commanders of the armies in Spain and Portugal, it was completely put down by them. In one instance the French forces had been compelled to fly before the English, and seek that protection from pursuit which a narrow river afforded them. It was just after this occurrence, when each army lay encamped on oppositesides of the water, that the interview mentioned in the paragraph quoted, took place.

Walking by the river side, we observed several French officers. They saluted us, with a 'Bon jour, Messieurs' and we soon fell into conversation. They were exceedingly courteous.—They asked after Lord Wellington, praising him greatly for his conduct of the campaign. They next inquired, if our king was dead; and on our replying that he was not, one of them repeated, 'Le general dit, que tout le monde aime votre Roi George, qu'il a etc bon pere de famille, et bon pere de son peuple.'—A great deal of good humour prevailed; we quizzed each other freely.—They had a theatre; and asked us to come over, and witness the performance of that evening, which would be 'L'Entree des Francois dans Lisbon.' A friend of mine most readily replied, that he recommended to them 'La repetition d'une nouvelle piece, 'La Fuite des Francois.' They burst into a long, loud, and general laugh:—the joke was too good, too home. Their general, however, did not think it wise to remain longer; but he pulled off his hat, and wishing us good day with perfect good humour, went up the hill, and the group immediately dispersed.

For the Maryland Gazette.

**MARYLAND, No. 8.**  
**INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.**

"Baltimore for ever." Baltimore city has again shown her liberality, and her enterprise, in the cause of internal improvement, not by factious complaints against the administration of Andrew Jackson, and because he did not approve an appropriation to the Rockville and Frederick roads; but by laying her own shoulders to the wheel, and making an advance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, for which amount a bill was reported in congress, favourably reported, notwithstanding the opposition of Gen. Charles F. Mercer, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, whom some Baltimoreans are eulogizing, in order to injure Andrew Jackson. Can such men be true and sincere friends of Baltimore? Common sense will answer, No.

And Baltimore has been fortunate. It is fortunate for Baltimore that the rail road bill was not finally acted upon in congress. It has not been rejected, and may yet receive aid from the United States. Hear what the worthy president of the rail road company himself says, in his letter, dated June 10th, 1880. "The application to the general government, for three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and for which a bill was reported, did not,

however, succeed, yet the directors have the fullest confidence, that the national aid will at no distant period be liberally extended to this enterprise." Yes, Philip H. Thomas, and the directors, are right. The rail road will receive aid from the government, if it is found to be a national object; and if it is not, Baltimore does not wish, nor ought not to expect it; and again, we may say, "Baltimore for ever." Let Washington city and Georgetown, let Montgomery and Frederick, follow the noble example of Baltimore, let them borrow money to make the road from Rockville to Frederick, and surely their credit is good for one hundred thousand dollars; and the annual interest will be a mere trifle. Baltimore will lend them a part, if not the whole, if the principal and interest are well secured; let them then lay their own shoulders to the wheel like Baltimore, and they too may receive aid, both from the state of Maryland, and from congress.

Maryland has aided them already, for instead of giving the *bonus* for renewing certain bank charters, to the Harper's Ferry road, which would have been more to the interest of Frederick, and Baltimore, and of Maryland, the whole was given to the Rockville and Frederick road. Maryland has therefore done much for this road; and Maryland will do more if necessary; but let those most deeply interested, also lend a helping hand.

Say that the Baltimore and Ohio rail road succeeds, what will be the consequence? Will it not be an object for the United States government to connect Washington city with that rail road, at the nearest point leading from the seat of government to the west? Most assuredly, it would be a very great object. If, therefore, in the meantime, an appropriation has been refused to the Rockville and Frederick turnpike road, will that injure Baltimore? No real friend of Baltimore can say so; and he is not a real friend to Maryland, who is not also the friend of Baltimore.

That the Rockville and Frederick road will go on there is not, there cannot be any rational doubt. The interests of Montgomery, Frederick and Washington counties, all demand its completion, and its speedy completion. Washington city has been the seat of government for almost thirty years, and still the road is in a miserable condition. Why was it not sooner brought into notice? Why was it not connected with the great western road leading from Baltimore to the west, long, long ago? Why was it not recommended to congress by John Quincy Adams, when his secretary of state was Henry Clay? Mr. Adams would not recommend it. No, on the contrary, a corps of United States engineers were ordered to survey a road from Washington, through Virginia, between Martinsburgh and Winchester, to intersect the national road above Cumberland, and leave Maryland almost entirely. This was the work of the Adams administration, and of their friends. Yet not a breath of censure has been cast upon them for their conduct.

The truth is, the honest truth is, that the administration of Mr. Adams made internal improvement a *hobby horse*, in order to retain their ill gotten power, and hence the numerous surveys of roads and canals in every section of our country; and hence, to secure friends in Virginia, was the survey made from Washington to the west through that state; and had a road been made by the United States in that direction, it would have been a severe blow to Baltimore, almost a fatal blow to Maryland; and it is the nearest route from Washington to the west. Yet there are Marylanders, there are Baltimoreans, who would have preferred the Adams administration to that of Jackson! "Save me from my friends," from such friends as these.

But it is not because some Marylanders, and some Baltimoreans wish to see the Rockville and Frederick road made, that they are making such a clamour against Andrew Jackson. No! many of them do not wish to see the road made; but to prostrate Andrew Jackson, they seem willing to sacrifice the best interests of Maryland. Jackson has saved Maryland. Jackson is her true and sincere friend. He has approved bills which will save her citizens more taxes in one year, than she would have received from congress for any of her internal improvements, he has done more.—By rejecting the Rockville road, he has virtually confirmed Cumberland, in Maryland, as the eastern termination of the great western road. He has confirmed the location fixed upon under Jefferson, and which remained undisturbed under Madison and Monroe. Jackson has confirmed this location, and this to Maryland is worth more than what ten Rockville roads would cost. Jackson, not by words, but by deeds, has proved himself a friend to the constitution, a true friend to the people, and a sincere friend to MARYLAND.

**NO. 9. THE PUBLIC DEBT.**

The people of the United States owe a large debt of gratitude to that worthy and incorruptible statesman, William H. Crawford. Under his auspices, as secretary of the treasury, the wise plan of reducing, and of finally extinguishing the public debt, was successfully put in operation in 1817; a plan that has already succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations, and which must and will accomplish this great object by the time that able financier calculated upon. It must do so, unless the system is repealed by an act of congress, and this is an event not likely to take place, for there but few members in the senate, or house of representatives, that could vote for such a measure; but even if a bill for that purpose should pass both branches, there is every reason to believe that the President would refuse to approve it, and two thirds of congress will never be found who, regardless of their country's good and their country's credit, would risk the fatal consequences which the passage of such an act would produce.

And it was looking forward to those consequences that caused Andrew Jackson to put a stop to the host of appropriation bills which

had been reported in Congress, and which were the alluring and pleasing means of improving the credit of the nation. Andrew Jackson, who has put a stop to the host of appropriation bills, has put a stop to the host of appropriation bills, and he will receive the sincere thanks of the American People.

Even those who have hitherto been opposed to him; even those who are the most jealous and the best friends of internal improvement, when they view the subject in a disinterested light, when they view it calmly, coolly and impartially, will be constrained to admit the prudence and foresight of the "military chieftain;" and if they do not praise, they will not censure him—they will not condemn him.

It has been stated officially, and stated often, through the medium of the public press, that during the four years of Mr. Adams' administration, upwards of forty-five millions of dollars of the national debt has been paid; but were this so, how was it paid? Who provided the means, who formed the system? Was this the act of the Adams administration? No.—The means were provided by the Treasury, the money was raised from the people by indirect taxation, the system was formed long before Mr. Adams came into power, and his administration were only the agents to pay the amount appropriated by law towards the extinguishment of the public debt.

An act was passed by congress on the 1st of March 1817, entitled, "An act for the redemption of the public debt," which appropriated ten millions of Dollars annually for the purpose of gradually sinking or paying off the public debt of the nation; and the fourth section of this act provided, that whenever there should be any time after the year 1817, a surplus of money in the treasury above the sums appropriated for the service of such year, leaving also two millions of dollars in the treasury, such surplus was to be applied, by the commissioners of the sinking fund, to the purchase, or redemption of the public debt.

These, therefore were the funds provided by congress! this was the act of congress which has stood the test of time and of actual experiment; which enabled the administration of James Monroe, under the guidance of the able secretary of the treasury, William H. Crawford, to pay, on account of principal and interest of the public debt, more than one hundred millions of dollars; this system was found in full operation when John Quincy Adams came into power; and under the auspices of Andrew Jackson there is now every probability that all, or nearly all, of the public debt, both principal and interest, will be paid off by the year 1835, the time calculated upon by Mr. Crawford.

But it is not the fact, that forty-five millions of the public debt was "paid off" during the administration of Mr. Adams. Whatever amount may have been paid, the debt itself has only been reduced about twenty-five millions of dollars (25,348,436 82) as will appear by a reference to the treasury report of Mr. Rush in December 1825, and December 1828. By these reports it appears, that the public debt was as follows:—

1st January 1825,	\$ 83,710,373 8
1st January 1829,	58,362,135 3
Total Reduction during the four years of Mr. Adams' administration,	\$ 25,348,436 8

It may be said, that more than forty-five millions of dollars was certainly paid on account of the public debt, during Mr. Adams' administration, as appears by the treasury reports referred to. Granting that this statement is correct, let it be remembered, that five millions of dollars of this amount was borrowed money, which came into the treasury in 1825; and that almost fifteen millions of dollars (14,930,454 25) was for interest due on the debt. It will not be contended that paying interest due, is paying off a debt; much less can it be said that paying off a debt with money borrowed from another quarter, is an actual payment; and hence the wide difference of almost twenty millions of dollars between the amount said to be "paid off" by the friends of Adams, and the amount actually paid off.

But what has Jackson done? He has paid more of principal and interest of the public debt in the first year of his administration than Adams did in any one year. He has actually reduced the debt nearly ten millions of dollars, (9,796,235 29,) and if permitted to go on in his own plain economical way, we shall see a new and a pleasing spectacle presented to the view of an astonished and admiring world; A NATION WITHOUT DEBT. And when we remember that the United States Government, a very few years ago, could not borrow a single dollar but at a most exorbitant rate of interest; when we remember that our government had to give one hundred dollars in stock, bearing an interest of six percent, for eighty dollars in cash, we cannot but pay to Andrew Jackson the honest tribute of applause, and affection, for his conduct in regard to our money affairs, and if even some of us may have been disappointed in regard to an appropriation to a favourite object, to a Road, or to a Canal, we cannot but acknowledge that Jackson was right; that he was right as regarded the whole American people, and as he has saved we shall receive at last an appropriate share. Can we, should we leave Jackson, because he has done his duty firmly and fearlessly? No. Jackson will ever be hailed by MARYLAND.

July 1st 1830.



# COURT OF APPEALS, June Term 1830.

July 1st.—On application, Wm. H. Tucker, Esq. of the City of Annapolis, was admitted as an attorney at law.

Archer J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the cases of the State of Maryland, vs. Barker and Scribner, Nos. 176, 177.—Judgments affirmed.

Earle J. delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 115, Iglehart, vs. State, see Michelin.—Judgment affirmed.

Stephen J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, vs. Chase and Coffey, No. 121.—Decree affirmed.

The argument in the case of Kalkman, vs. Caustin, No. 129, was concluded by Frick and Mayer for the appellants; and Hoffman for the appellee.

July 2d.—The argument in the case of the State, vs. the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, vs. Boyd, No. 129, was commenced by Mayer and Hoffman for the appellants; and Meredith for the appellee.

July 3d.—The argument in No. 129, was concluded by Hoffman for the appellants.

On application L. P. W. Balch was admitted as an attorney of this court.

No. 120, Gwynn vs. Thomas. The argument of this case was commenced by Johnson for the appellant, and Alexander for the appellee.

July 6th.—The argument in No. 120, was concluded by Magruder for the appellee, and Johnson for the appellant.

No. 135, Barger & wife Ex'rs of Athey, vs. Collins. The argument of this case was commenced by Moore for the appellants and Williams for the appellee.

July 7th.—The argument in No. 135, was concluded by S. J. Donaldson for the appellants, No. 136, Davidson vs. Barney. The argument of this case was commenced by Taney, (Attorney General) and Meredith, for the appellants, and Williams (District Attorney U. S.) and Johnson for the appellee.

In the Philadelphia Sentinel of Saturday, we find the following account of the execution of Porter, the mail robber—

## THE EXECUTION.

The sentence of the law was executed upon JAMES PORTER, the mail robber, at about a quarter before eleven o'clock yesterday morning.—It had been known to the public, for several days, that WILSON, one of the accomplices of Porter, had been pardoned of the capital offence by the President of the United States, in consequence as was stated, of some important information which he had communicated to the post office department. The mass of the people however, unacquainted with the circumstances which led to a discrimination between the two convicts, and perceiving no difference in their moral or legal guilt, were loud in the expression of their dissatisfaction. Hence many persons were apprehensive that the execution of Porter would be attended with riot, if not with bloodshed. The Marshal, therefore, took precautionary measures to enable him to carry the law into effect. But as might have been expected from the orderly habits and the correct moral feeling of this community, they were unnecessary.—The gallows was erected, yesterday morning back of Bush Hill, near the junction of Francis's Lane and Schuykill Sixth street; and a detachment of cavalry from the county stationed in the vicinity.

At about a quarter before ten o'clock, the prisoner left the prison in Arch street, in a cart, accompanied by the executioner, and escorted by the Marshal, with a detachment of the Marine corps, the constables of the city and county, the city watch, and a number of citizens who had been specially summoned by the Marshal. Arrived at the place of execution, the exercises of religion were performed by the Rev. Mr. Kemper of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. Mr. Hawks, of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. Mr. Force of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Mr. Ashton of the Baptist Church, were also in attendance.

At about half past ten, the clergymen took their leave of him, the Marshal proceeded to read the warrant for his execution, and after making the necessary preparations, the unhappy culprit was launched into eternity.—At this moment, a general rush took place from the spot, by which many persons were overturned, and many more greatly frightened. His struggle appeared to be but short.—We understand, that the body, after hanging for some time, was taken down, and conveyed to the public burial ground for interment. Not the slightest disposition to interrupt the execution of the sentence, or to commit the least act of violence by the thousands who had assembled to witness it. On the contrary, a stillness, and solemnity appeared to pervade the whole multitude.

## LARGE FIRE.

Soon after 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, a fire broke out in the stable or cabinet shop (it is not certain which) of Mr. Isaac Halsey, in the interior of the block bound North by Henry street, East by Walnut, and South by Madison. The flames spread with extraordinary rapidity, and in less than half an hour, not less than fifteen or twenty buildings, including those in the interior, were enveloped in fire. In about an hour, the firemen gained the victory, but not till every building on Madison street, from 323 to 343 (being the corner of Walnut) inclusive, every building on Walnut from Madison to Henry streets, excepting the corner building on Henry, and every building on Henry from the corner to 324 inclusive, together with various shops and small tenements in the interior, were destroyed with a considerable part of their contents. Also, several tenements and shops in the interior of the block. Mr. Halsey was probably the greatest loser, having owned eight of the buildings burnt. He was not insured.

The fire was no doubt the effect of design, as the owner of the stable where it commenced, states accidentally, that no fire had been in it for three or four months.

The face of one of the firemen was much burnt.

## Extensive Bank Robbery.—The Boston papers contain the following advertisement:—

**TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.**

Bank Robbery.—Absented himself from the Branch bank of the United States in this city, JOHN FULLER, the Second Teller thereof, with about \$40,000, in bills of the Globe, Columbian, Manufacturers and Mechanics, Tremont and other banks of this city, and Notes of the office of the Bank of the United States in this city.

Said Fuller is a thickset man, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of full face, light complexion, sandy hair, and prominent bright light blue eyes.

Whoever will arrest said Fuller, so that said property may be recovered by the Bank, shall receive \$2000 for the whole property, or in proportion for any part thereof, or \$500 for said Fuller on his commitment in any Jail in the United States.

Office of the Bank of the United States, 8, FROTHINGHAM, Cashier. Boston, June 29, 1830.

The Boston Patriot states that Fuller accomplished the robbery in the following manner:—

On Monday evening, he settled his accounts and handed over to the Cashier his trunk looked, and supposed to contain his balance of cash, which trunk was placed in the vault for safe keeping.—On Tuesday morning, not appearing at the Bank at the usual hour, a message was sent to his house, to which it was replied that he was sick. His trunk was then opened to verify his cash account, when the sum above stated was found to be missing. Farther inquiry was then made, and it was soon ascertained that he had absconded. We have not heard that he has been seen, since Monday evening at 9 o'clock. A large reward is offered for his apprehension and the recovery of the money, and every measure has been taken by the Branch Bank Directors, by express and otherwise, to spread the news of this bold and extensive villainy.

Fuller is of respectable connections—he has a wife and interesting family of children in this city. He was considered a correct and accomplished clerk by those who had employed him.—Much excitement was produced in our city by the circumstances above detailed, when made known.

## THE DEY OF ALGIERS.

His name is Hussein, and he succeeded his brother in 1818. He is the head of a species of military republic, owing his Deyship to the elective franchise, exercised by the chief of civil and military functionaries; their choice must, however, be confirmed by the goldash, or Ottoman militia, and laid before the Turkish Sultan, whose recognition entitles him to assume the calien. The divan, or council attached to his office, is purely executive, inasmuch as the Dey's will is law and gospel, for every living soul within his dominions.—His revenue, independently of extraordinary amounts, to £170,000, and his expenditure scarcely exceeds £100,000. His regular army consists of 10,000 goldashes, or Turkish militia, and 6000 Moushik cavalry; but this force can, on emergency, be increased to 60,000 or even 100,000 men, by calling out the Zowahs, or irregular militia.—His navy suffered greatly during the bombardment of 1818, before which time it comprised thirteen vessels, mounting from twelve to twenty-four guns, eighty gun-boats, and one hundred and fifty barks with three cornered sails. We cannot convey a more apt characteristic of this predatory state, than by extracting a passage from a letter written by a resident at Tangier, no less than a century and a half ago (20th Oct. 1697). "Algiers," says he, "is a den of sturdy thieves, formed into a body, by which, after a tumultuary sort, they govern, having the Grand Signior for their protector, who supplies them with native Turks for their soldiery, and they in acknowledgment, lend him their ships, when his affairs require it. They are grown a rich and powerful people, and by a long practice of piracy, become good seamen; and when pressed by our men of war, as of late we have experienced, they fight and defend themselves like brave men, inferior, I am persuaded, to no people whatever. Like beasts of the desert, they only forbear to worry, where, by fear, not honesty, they are deterred."

Athenum.

## METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

June.	Winds.
1 Cloudy, light breeze	se
2 Clear, P. M. cloudy, warm, light breeze	se
3 Clear fore part of the day, warm, light breeze	se
4 Rain forenoon, thunder gust in the evening with heavy blow	se
5 Cloudy, warm, light breeze, fine rain at night	se
6 Cloudy, thunder, lightning and rain, fresh breeze, rain at night	se
7 Cloudy, light rain, fresh breeze	se
8 Flying clouds, cool, moderate breeze	se
9 Clear, P. M. cloudy, light rain	se
10 Cloudy, light rain, cool, moderate breeze	se
11 Clear, cold morning, warm middle of the day, light breeze	se
12 Cloudy, sprinkle rain, light breeze	se
13 Clear, very warm, fresh breeze, thunder and lightning at night	se
14 Clear, warm, light breeze	se
15 Clear, very warm, light breeze	se
16 Clear, very warm, moderate breeze, thunder gust in evening, with rain, wind all round the compass	se
17 Cloudy, warm, thunder and lightning, light rain	se
18 Clear, warm, light breeze	se
19 Clear, warm, light breeze; thunder gust at night with rain	se
20 Clear, warm, fresh breeze, heavy blow in the evening	se

21 Cloudy, fresh breeze, sprinkle of rain at times during the day	se
22 Clear, cool morning, fresh breeze, little rain in evening	se
23 Clear part of the day, warm, little rain in evening	se
24 Flying clouds, cool morning, moderate breeze	se
25 Clear, very warm, light breeze	se
26 Clear, warm, light breeze	se
27 Clear, warm, rain in the evening, high wind	se
28 Cloudy, fine rain, thunder and lightning heavy blow	se
29 Clear, warm, moderate breeze	se
30 Clear, warm, light breeze	se

**Candidates for the Legislature.**  
ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen'r.  
HORATIO BIDOUT.  
GEORGE COOKE.  
RICHARD SELLMAN.

**SHERIFFALTY.**  
Mr. GREEN—You are requested to say, that BENJAMIN T. PINDLE will be supported for the next Sheriffalty of Anne-Arundel county, by  
**MANY VOTERS.**

**OBITUARY.**  
DIED—On Saturday last, Edward D. Ridgely Esq.

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**  
THE two story Frame House, and Lot on East Street, in this city, near the State Circle, and between the Houses occupied by Miss Mary Cross and Miss Selby.—For terms apply next door or at this office.  
July 6.

**NOTICE.**  
GENTLEMEN having in possession any BOOKS belonging to the late Edward D. Ridgely, are respectfully requested to send them (with as little delay as possible) to the office of Doct. Edward Sparks.  
July 8.

**Anne-Arundel county, to wit.**

I HEREBY certify, that Charles B. Hipsley, of said county brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a black GELDING, about eleven years old, after and a half hind, high, the right hind foot, white, and appears to be chafed around the ankle, hind all round, trot, paces and gallops; has a droop rump, and appears to be a draft horse, and has a sore on the right back, which is somewhat swelled. Given under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace for said county, this 1st day of July, 1830.

**THOS. BURGESS.**  
The above described horse came to the subscriber, living on the old Baltimore and Freetrick road, 18 miles from Baltimore, near Carroll's Manor, on the 20th day of June last. The owner of said horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.  
July 8.

**Maryland, Prince-George's county, to wit.**  
I HEREBY certify, that Thomas S. Hardy, of said county, brought before me as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a bay  
**GELDING.**

about thirteen years old, fifteen hands and a half high, a blazed face, his near hind leg white a bare the fetlock, has some small saddle spots near his withers, and shed all round; a short tail, trot and gallops, and appears to have been worked in geers. Given under my hand, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 1st day of July, 1830.  
GEORGE H. LANHAM.

The owner of the above described horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.  
THOS. S. HARDY, near Pocklaway.  
July 8.

**Anne-Arundel county, sc.**

ON application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing, of Jacob Farrier, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of unduly insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1803, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jacob Farrier having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and having appointed George Farrier trustee for the benefit of the creditors of said Jacob Farrier, and the said trustee having given bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said Jacob Farrier having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family excepted, for the benefit of his creditors, and the said trustee having certified in writing, that he is in possession of all the estate of said Jacob Farrier, mentioned in the schedule, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jacob Farrier be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why said Jacob Farrier should not have the benefit of said acts and supplements thereto, as prayed.  
**THOMAS B. DORSEY.**  
July 8.

**In Calvert county court, sitting as a Court of Equity.**

**ORDERED.** That the sale of the real estate of the late Francis Hall, of said county, as made and reported by Joseph W. Reynolds, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of October term next of this court, provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks, in some news paper printed in the city of Annapolis, before the fifteenth day of August next.

The report states that two hundred and eighty-seven and a half acres of land sold for seven dollars and fifteen cents per acre, amounting to the sum of \$2035 62½.

True copy. Test.  
WILLIAM HANCE, Clk.  
July 8.

## READ'S PATENT.

**IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.**  
In the art of building Chimneys, and altering those already built, in such manner as to prevent or cure their smoking.

From the time that chimneys were first introduced, the building them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded, when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time, can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system, invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for fourteen years from the third day of April 1829, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county, \$50. When two or more counties are purchased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required, and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable any mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and continue, and continue the same for one year, shall entitle himself to the right for such capital city or the county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, &c. three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.  
A. H. READ, Patentee.  
Montrose Susquehanna Co. Pa.  
12th June, 1830.

We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. READ, Esq. the patentee above named, is a Gentleman of respectability, and established character for honesty and probity, & we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make.  
CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d. Sh'f.  
ASA DIMOCK, JR. Clerk.  
DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.  
July 8.

## OLD PORT WINE.

The subscribers have just received and offer for sale a supply of superior PORT WINE, in Bottles and on Draught.  
Likewise the following named Old Wines: **MADEIRA, S. MADEIRA, VAN DE GRAVE, SHERRY, CLARET AND ROUSILLON.**  
ALSO  
**DRUGS & MEDICINES.**  
THEY, AS USUAL, HAVE ON HAND,  
**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND IRONMONGERY, AND CHINA, LIVERPOOL, GLASS, TIN, STONE AND WOODEN WARES.**  
ALSO  
**White Lead, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnishes, Glue Putty and Window Glass.**  
**FRESH SALAD OIL.**  
CLAUDE & HAMMOND.  
June 24.

## A CARD.

MISS A. M. SCHAFER respectfully informs the Ladies of Annapolis, that she intends giving lessons in that beautiful art of **VELVET & CHINESE PAINTING**, also Wax and Ebony work. A few specimens of those beautiful accomplishments may be seen at Mr. JAMES ALLISON'S.  
June 24.

**PRICES OF INSTRUCTION.**  
VELVET PAINTING, 84 00  
CHINESE PAINTING, 4 00  
WAX WORK, 5 00  
EBONY WORK, 3 00

**FABRIC'S BANK OF MARYLAND.**  
Annapolis, June 23d, 1830.

IN compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a branch thereof at Fredericktown, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on 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 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the bank at Fredericktown.  
By order, SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.  
June 24.  
The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above law.

**NOTICE.**  
THAT I do certify, that Charles Brooks, son of William Brooks, brought before the subscriber, a justice of the peace, in and for Anne-Arundel county, a trespassing  
**BAY MARE.**  
on their enclosure, and before marked as follows: With a small white spot in her forehead, and is about fourteen hands high, and has the appearance of being worked in geers, paces, trots and canters. Given under my hand and seal this 24th day of June, 1830.  
A. SAPPINGTON, (SEAL.)

## NOTICE.

The owner or owners of the above described property, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.  
WILLIAM BROOKS.

July 1.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber, of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Elijah Tarlton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of June, 1830.

JENIFER TAYLOR, Adm'r. of Elijah Tarlton.  
June 24.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber, of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of George Tarlton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of June, 1830.

JENIFER TAYLOR, Adm'r with the will annexed, of George Tarlton.  
June 24.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of William Sanders, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.  
SAMUEL HARRISON, of Jno. } Ex'rs.  
NICHOLAS J. WATKINS. }  
June 24.

## ESTRAY.

I certify, that Charles S. Middleton, of Prince George's county, this day, brought before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace of said county, an estray trespassing on his enclosures, on the new cut road leading from Saint Mary's county to Washington city, within five miles of the Eastern branch bridge, a Chesnut Sorrel Mare, supposed to be about four years old, and about fourteen hands high, has a long switch tail, both hind legs and feet white, has a star in her forehead, from which descends a narrow blaze to her left nostril, badly gaited, trots tolerable, but gallops badly. Given under my hand this 15th day of June, 1830.

The owner of the above described Mare is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.  
R. C. REIDEN.  
C. S. MIDDLETON.  
June 24.

**Anne-Arundel County, stt**

ON application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as one of the Associate Judges of the Orphans' Court, by petition in writing, of Elijah Donaldson, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of unduly insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Elijah Donaldson having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Elijah Donaldson having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed David Owens his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Elijah Donaldson a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Elijah Donaldson be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Elijah Donaldson should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.  
Given under my hand this 18th day of June in the year 1830.  
**THOMAS J. BRICE.**  
June 24.



## CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES

**RICHARD R. GOODWIN**  
 RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has experienced at their hands, and avails himself of this opportunity to inform them that he has provided a large supply of the very best materials, and the best of workmen, to manufacture Boots and Shoes, at the very lowest Baltimore prices, for CASH.  
 Best Boots, 85 Cash. Ladies, Misses, Boys, do. Pumps and Shoes, \$1.75 Cash, and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, equally low for the Cash.  
 April 29.

**WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR**  
 HAS just received a very superior assortment of CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

Also a handsome assortment of GOODS, suitable for Summer wear, all of which he will sell low for CASH, or to punctual men on credit. He has also an assortment of STOCKS AND COLLARS.

FRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

**GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR**  
 Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a

**LARGE STOCK OF GOODS**  
 In his line consisting of some of the handsomest Patent Finished Cloth Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of PANTALON STUFFS Of various Qualities, and a variety of

**VESTINGS,**  
 Suitable to the Season.  
 All of which he will sell low for CASH, or to punctual men on moderate terms.  
 April 22.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer a Public Sale of the following valuable property  
 On the 16th day of July next, if not sooner disposed of: viz. Three Houses & Lots near the town gate one of them is a large and convenient frame for dwelling, the other two, convenient frames for small families; a House with a large Lot & Stable, near the Bath; a House and Lot in Fleet street, and two Farms in the county, near the Head of Severn.  
 The sale will take place at Hunter's tavern, at 12 o'clock M. on the above named day, and will be positive. A liberal credit will be given, on approved bonds being executed for the purchase money.  
 J. J. SPEED.  
 Atty in fact for Thos. Anderson.  
 June 10.

## ABINGTON FOR SALE.

THE subscriber residing out of the state, and finding it inconvenient to attend to his property at the head of South River, offers for sale 900 acres of land, more or less, adjoining the farms of Messrs. Joseph Evans and John Hammond, 9 miles from Annapolis, and 19 from the city of Baltimore; this land is of a good quality, well adapted to the growth of tobacco, Indian corn, & wheat, the soil can easily be enriched by clover and plaster; there are two Dwelling Houses on the land, (suitable for tenants) in tolerable repair, and the meadows are extensive. It is unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as Mr. Richard Cadell who resides on the place will show the land to those desiring to purchase. The land can be divided into lots, to suit purchasers. Terms of sale will be one third cash, the balance in two annual payments, on approved endorsed notes, bearing interest from the day of sale.  
 Apply to JAMES H. WATKINS, Esq. Annapolis, or to the Subscriber, residing in Alexandria, D. C.  
 W. K. McDONALD.  
 May 13, 1830.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

On Tuesday, the 6th day of July next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, M. The title is indisputable. Terms as stated in the above advertisement.  
 June 10.

## NOTICE.

ABSCONDED from me a Negro Man, by name Isaac, or as he calls himself.

**ISAAC G. NERS**  
 the said Isaac is on or about six feet high, black, slim, tall, low, broad shouldered. I will give Thirty Dollars reward, if taken in Anne-Arundel county. Fifty if taken in the State, or One Hundred if taken out of the state, so as I may get him again.  
 CHARLES STEUART.  
 June 10.

## DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a dividend of twenty five cents per share, for the last six months, on the capital stock of said company. The same will be paid on or after the first day of July next, to stockholders in person, or to their order.  
 By order of the President and Directors.  
 THOS. FRANKLIN, Treasurer.  
 June 24.

## DANIEL HART

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a Large and general assortment of

## GOODS

IN HIS LINE—CONSISTING OF

## GROCERIES

Hardware, China, Cut and Plain Glass, Queensware, DRUGS,

BUTTER, LARD, and FAMILY FLOUR

BACON & PORK.

HERRINGS and MACKERELL,

which he is disposed to sell at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

## BOOK BINDING

In all its variety executed in the most approved manner.

## BLANK BOOKS

Of every description, made to order.

Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, and

Record Books, suitable for public offices.

Orders relative to BINDING left at the office of the Gazette will be attended to.

F. B. H.

## NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis on Thursday the 12th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the levy court.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Ck Comm'r A. A. C.

June 17 h 1830.

## AMERICAN STENOGRAPHIC ACADEMY,

BY M. T. C. GOULD.

No. 6, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

The Proprietor of this establishment has visited the principal cities, towns, and colleges in the United States, as a Reporter, and as a Teacher of STENOGRAPHY, and is now induced, by the solicitation of numerous respectable individuals, in various parts of the country, to propose a plan for communicating a knowledge of the art to all those who may consider it worth their attention, but who, from their remote situation, cannot enjoy the benefit of his personal instruction.

The system, a knowledge of which it is proposed to communicate, may be considered the standard of AMERICAN STENOGRAPHY, it is almost the only plan used in the United States, and is sold by most of the Booksellers, to the exclusion of all other systems. It has passed through seven large editions, and has been recently much improved, stereotyped, and embellished with seventeen new copperplate engravings, illustrative of the theory.

A copy of this work will constitute the first three numbers of a contemplated series of printed lectures, or periodical numbers, to be published weekly, and sent, through the medium of the mail, or otherwise, to each subscriber, till a thorough knowledge of the art shall have been communicated.

It will be the object of these lectures, not only to convey to each individual a complete practical knowledge of Short-hand Writing, but to point out the most eligible way to employ it as a labour and time saving method, for acquiring other useful knowledge, by performing in minutes and hours, that which must otherwise require days and weeks.

Should the above plan succeed, as there is reason to believe it may, these periodical numbers will be continued monthly, at one dollar per annum, under the following title, to wit:

## THE AMERICAN REPERTORY

Of Arts, Sciences, and Useful Literature.

The object of this work will be to furnish, in numbers, to the rising generation, a Miniature Encyclopedia, or General Cabinet, embracing in its course, a concise view or epitome of the most interesting topics of the age, with the exception of religion and politics. As a matter of great convenience to the reader, especially for future reference, the contents of each page will be denoted by appropriate words in the margin, to which marginal words, a general index will be framed upon the principle of Locke's Common Place Book, thus furnishing to each reader an infallible key to the whole, or any particular part which he may wish to re-examine at the same time suggesting to the aspirant after knowledge, a method, which if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him incalculable benefits, by an ultimate saving of time and labour—for it is asserted, without the fear of refutation, that a young man, who will first acquire a facility in Short-hand Writing, and then proceed to write daily in a Common-Place Book upon the principles here suggested, will acquire more useful knowledge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years, by any other plan that has ever been devised.

In carrying out this design, three important principles will be constantly in view:

First.—To select from the great mass of human knowledge that only which is useful.

Second.—To condense it as far as its practical utility will admit.

Third.—To systematize and arrange the whole in such manner, that each and every portion shall be at immediate command.

The scanty limits of a prospectus forbid the addition of other considerations in this place.

## TERMS.

For a full course of instruction, as above mentioned, \$2.50 payable in advance, or on the receipt of the first three numbers of the periodical.

All Postmasters are respectfully solicited to act as agents in their respective neighbourhoods. If a Postmaster procure but one subscriber, he will be entitled to a gratuitous copy of the published system—if four subscribers, to a full course of instruction, or \$2.50 from the money collected; and in like proportion for a greater or less number of subscribers, that is to say, a commission of 20 per cent. for his services. Those who wish for a more full explanation, or to see a specimen of the page, type, &c. to be used, may be gratified by calling at this office with an introduction to the system above referred to, and also with a great variety of testimonials from those who have learned the art.

The issuing of numbers will commence early in July, from and after which, each new applicant will be supplied, at the time of subscribing, with a perfect set from the beginning.

The publisher of any Newspaper or public Journal, who will give this Prospectus a conspicuous insertion, and forward a copy of the paper, containing it, shall receive a regular series of the contemplated lectures without other charge.

June 24.

## DR. HULL'S TRUSS.

FOR the relief and cure of Hernia or Rupture. This Surgical instrument is now so well known to the Medical profession, and so extensively used by unfortunate sufferers labouring under the disease of Hernia, that a particular account of its mechanical construction, of its surgical effects is thought unnecessary.

The subjoined remarks from Physicians and Surgeons of high respectability in our country, are the results of much practical experience in the use and application of this truss.

James Thatcher, M. D. author of the Modern Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adapting the true Surgical principle for the radical cure of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that the pad of the Truss should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular fibres around the ring or aperture as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained in perfect health. Unless this be attained the parts can never recover their natural tone, whatever may be the degree of pressure applied."

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent edition of "Hopper's Medical Dictionary," under the head of "Truss," after enumerating the evils resulting from the use of the defective trusses formerly worn, says, "This evil was not fully remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses, has rendered it certain that all recent ruptures and those of children, may be permanently cured, and those of old people and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be remedied. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is concave and not convex; and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close the aperture and cure the hernia."

M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary, in a communication to Doctor Hull, says: "I have applied your trusses in several hundred cases during the last three years. A great many upon whom I have applied your trusses, have been radically cured; and some of these were cases of long standing, where all other trusses had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P., a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, of thirty five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn other trusses twenty nine years. His son, also, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was cured under my care in less than two years."

A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years standing, in a labouring man forty years old, was cured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin rupture, from lifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day after the injury, was cured in three months.

Experience alone, can make known to the Surgeon the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medical Schools in this city, and the Faculty in general.

Baltimore, January, 1830.

Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says, "The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles."

"The operation and effect of this Truss is directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. I am of opinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Practical Surgeons in Europe and America."

Professor Mott also in lecturing upon Hernia, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the exclusion of all others.

Apply at the Office of Dr. KNAPP, 37, Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Baltimore.

March 11

5M

## PRAYER BOOKS,

Just Received

From the New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, and

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

At the following Prices:

Plain, bound in sheep 8 25

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Black and Brown, bound in calf 1 75

Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt, 2 00

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Churchman's Arguments for Infant Baptism, 8 pages; 2 cents

Or one hundred pages for 124 cents.

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will, on Friday the second day of July next, in front of the Court House, in the city of Annapolis, expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, all the Real Estate of the late Chancellor Johnson, lying in the city aforesaid, consisting of several valuable lots, one of which there is a large and commodious, three story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in excellent repair. The TERMS OF SALE are, a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, and interest on the payment whereof, the subscriber is authorized to execute a conveyance in fee simple to the purchaser. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

ALEXANDER MUNDELL, Trustee.

June 10.

8W

## PROSPECTUS

Series of Standard Works

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church

IN THE

UNITED STATES;

TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE

N. Y. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PRESS

AND TO BE EDITED BY THE

REV. WM. R. WITTINGHAM, A. M.

General Editor of the Family Visitor, and of the Children's Magazine of the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union.

The second presentation of this design to the Episcopal public, is owing to no want of encouragement, or anticipation of difficulty in its accomplishment.

A considerable delay in the execution of the former proposals, deemed necessary for the maturing of the original design, and for ascertaining exactly the nature of the wants which the publication is intended to supply, left the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Press, free to alter, and, if circumstances should warrant, to enlarge their plan. Communications from several quarters, and from the most respectable sources, produced by this delay, have led to the conviction, upon which the Trustees now propose to act, that a plan far more comprehensive than that first presented, is called for by our Church in this country. A more republication of works of English and American divines was then contemplated. It is now intended, by the introduction of every thing necessary to adapt the works selected to the circumstances of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, to give the publication the character of an original work; and, at the same time, to extend its design so far as to embrace the works of the primitive Christian writers, and if occasion present itself, of foreign divines.

PLAN OF THE WORK.

I. Translations from the pre-eminent writers, still in existence, of the writings of men who derived their knowledge of Christianity immediately from the Apostles, and from such others of the early Fathers as are of immediate interest to the Church in the present age, with genuine Prefaces, Biographical and Historical Introductions, and explanatory and illustrative notes, by the Editors, will accompany three in such manner as to render their perusal easy, interesting, and useful, to the modern and unlearned reader, and to apply them to the support of our primitive and apostolic doctrine, morality, and worship.

II. Entire works of the most eminent writers, who have been the originators, and under whose support of Protestant Christianity, will be republished in a cheap and convenient form. Thus the INDIAN which BULL, BEYER, RIDGE, BARKER, TAYLOR, HALL, HICKES, LESLIE, LAW, HALE, WATERLAND, and their followers, and in more recent times, HURVEY, SECKER, JONES, FORBES, HURDIS, JESSE, JERMAN, FARRER, QUAY, the SWINER, ROSE, &c. have so successfully exerted, in the old world, in behalf of the principles of Christianity, and in support of the Christian religion, will be republished in the support of those principles in their transatlantic contest. Biographical sketches of the writers, notices of their peculiar circumstances and opinions, and notes illustrative of obscure allusions or obsolete phrases, with full indexes, will be given, to complete the measure of their usefulness to the American Episcopalians.

Of works such as the above, while they are the most desirable auxiliaries of which a clergyman can possess himself, no inquiring Episcopalian would, we think, willingly be destitute: one or more copies are almost indispensable to a Sunday School or Parochial Library. To facilitate their acquisition, and to render practicable their distribution by benevolent individuals and Societies, the proposed publication has been undertaken, and is offered on the following liberal terms:

FOUR VOLUMES in Duodecimo, will be published yearly, to appear as nearly as possible once a quarter. Each volume will contain 300 pages, neatly printed on a good substantial paper, and well done up in muslin backs, with labels.

Subscriptions will be received for no less term than a year, at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, if paid within the year, and TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS, if paid at the time of subscription.

No departure will be made from these terms. Upon a strict adherence to them, depends most materially the success of this plan.

Agencies will be established in most of the principal cities and towns in the United States, where subscribers may obtain their copies free of expense. To those who may so direct, the volume will be sent by mail, stitched in paper covers, at their expense.

Postage, to the extreme limits of the Union, will be 20 cents per volume; in proportion for a less distance.

Clergymen who may obtain six subscriptions from their parishioners, and forward the payment in advance, will be allowed the seventh copy gratis.

Others disposed to aid in the accomplishment of the undertaking, and becoming responsible for the payment of the subscriptions which they may obtain will be allowed a commission of 10 per cent. upon their amount.

The first volume, for the present year, will appear about the 1st of May; and the second in the month of June; the third and fourth, as nearly as practicable, on the 1st of July and the 1st of October. It is proposed that the first two volumes shall consist of the following matter, or as nearly so, as may be compatible with the typographical arrangement of the work.

Communications to be addressed (Post Paid), to "John V. Van Ingen, Agent New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, No. 46, Lumber-Street, New-York."

VOLUME I. VOLUME II.

Treatises on the Evidence of Christianity. Writings of the Apostolic Fathers.

General Preface. Introduction to the Epistles of Ignatius. Epistles of Ignatius with notes. Introduction of the Epistles of Clement of Rome. Epistles of Clement of Rome. Epistles of Ignatius with notes. Introduction of the Epistles of Ignatius with notes. Introduction of the Epistles of Ignatius with notes.

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# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1830.

NO. 26.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer.

Gentlemen—The sketch of the address of the God-  
des of Wright Reason in your paper of Thursday,  
though in the main correct, is reprehensible in the  
omission of the following: "Hail! which was sung by  
the Goddess in a fine soprano voice, to the great de-  
light of the 'respectable F-males' present. Having  
been favoured with a copy I send it you for publica-  
tion. Yours, &c."

AN AGRARIAN.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN—A BALLAD.

TUNE "BERRY DOWN."

Come all married dames who are tired of the noose—  
And from your male tyrants strive to get loose—  
Come all married men who are sick of your wives,  
And long for the blessing of free easy lives.

Derry down, down, down derry down.

Come all who have nothing and want to have money,  
Come all idle drones who are fond of the honey,  
Come all ye enlightened and virtuous people,  
Who laugh at the bible and sneer at a steeple.

Derry down, &c.

Come all you young fellows too lazy to work,  
Who long for Scargis like the Grand Turk,  
Come all you young damsels too virtuous to marry,  
Come Tag, Rag and Bob-tail and Tom, Dick & Harry.

Derry down, &c.

And I'll teach you the rights both of woman and man,  
'Tis to do what we please boys, and not what we can,  
To be rich without money and wise without learning,  
To eat butter without the curd's labour of churning.

Derry down, &c.

'Tis to share what's not ours, and get what we may,  
To see others at work, and do nothing but play,  
To have all things in plenty and all things in common,  
Above all, that great blessing of blessings dear woman

Derry down, &c.

To be good without morals, without faith to be pious,  
No religion to humbug, no statute to try us,  
To live like the birds, free and unshackled lives,  
With plenty of husbands and plenty of wives.

Derry down, &c.

Then down with the lawyer, and down with the priest,  
And down with the brewer, it shall have no more yeast,  
To swell up its head like a great bubble director,  
While the poor little loaf looks as thin as a spectre.

Derry down, &c.

And down with the church that rears up its steeple,  
So high o'er the heads of its reasoning people,  
And down with the law, that most infamous screw,  
That keeps us from doing just what we would do.

Derry down, &c.

And down with the Bible—we'll burn it that's flat,  
'Tis a trap for us mice and the Priest is the cat,  
That frights us from nibbling the great public cheese,  
And cutting a slice of it just where we please.

Derry down, &c.

When first I came hither, I thought you all free,  
But the D—I may take such vile freedom for me,  
Where a woman is tied to a man during life,  
And a man like his shoes, cannot change an old wife.

Derry down, &c.

Society's nothing in this wretched place,  
But fetters and screws, etiquette and grimace,  
A string of vile habits at war with Wright reason,  
Which philosopher Dale calls misprision of treason.

Derry down, &c.

Then down with the churches & down with the state,  
And down with the middle and down with the great,  
And down with stale wedlock, and down with the col-  
lege.

Derry down, &c.

There's no use in this world for true learning and  
knowledge.

Derry down, &c.

To the Parish we'll send all our children to school,  
To the Temple of Reason consign every fool,  
The rich to the poor house, to find their true level,  
The judges to Bridewell, the priest to the D—I.

Derry down, &c.

## THE YOUNG SAVOYARD AND MA- DAME ELIZABETH.

"Oh! had you but seen the pretty little beggar  
I have just relieved," said one day the  
utches of — to Madame Elizabeth. "Such  
applications: 'A farthing; only one farthing;  
God will give it back to you.' And I threw a  
old piece in the red cap he offered so pitiful-  
ly. His beautiful black curls fell over his  
eyes, and quite astonished I inquired his name.  
Marianne," replied a soft little voice. Mar-  
ianne? That is not a boy's name. And the lit-  
tle beggar hung his head, turned scarlet, & at  
last lifted his eyes to mine; the poor child was  
reaching all over. Don't be frightened, Ma-  
dame, said I. How long have you been obli-  
ged to beg? For three years, in the day time  
sweep chimneys, and at night I kneel at the  
corner of a street, and beg of all who pass by.  
Marianne, will you come to the palace? Pa-  
lace? what do you mean by the palace? That  
beautiful white house you see from here. You  
will ask for Madame Elizabeth? Oh I know  
her, replied the little girl; she is the beauti-  
ful Princess who is so fond of the poor; and the  
Savoyards call our mother. Every Sunday  
eat her bread, a pretty little white roll that  
the Abbe de Fenelon gives us, and he never  
saves saying, 'My children, pray to God for  
me who feed you.' Then you will not be  
said? I shall perhaps be a little agitated at  
it, but I shall get over it. Well here are  
my lines written in pencil, to-morrow at  
eleve you will come. Give this paper to the  
card, and you will see Madame Elizabeth."  
The next day at twelve o'clock Marianne  
was at the palace gate. The gentleman usher,  
who had been informed, introduced her. The  
young girl hung her head, held her breath,  
embled from head to foot, hardly touched  
ground with her thick nailed shoes, and watch-  
ed every step she took as if she had been  
walking on glass. Madame Elizabeth came  
towards the little beggar, and with that voice  
every sound of which was as sweet as music,  
"Come here my child; you remember this

lady? Oh yes," answered Marianne; "I saw  
ed in my waistcoat the beautiful gold piece  
she gave me." "Will you stay with me?" con-  
tinued the princess. "With you?" replied Ma-  
rianne, looking around; "what shall I do here?  
This chimney is so clean, so bright—" "You  
shall not sweep any more," "Then I am to do  
nothing but beg—" "No, you shall not beg  
neither. I will give you a pretty frock, pretty  
shoes, a pretty hat, they will dress you up."  
"Will you?" "Well yes," replied the young girl;  
"but on condition that when I get tired, I may  
do as the little birds, which in winter time  
make their nest in houses, but in summer fly  
away to the fields." "So be it," said Madame  
Elizabeth, and the young girl jumped for joy.

The women of the Princess took possession  
of Marianne, undressed her and washed her,  
and perfumed her hair. During this toilet,  
Marianne was several times near fainting;  
these essences, these showers, were unusual to  
her, and her pretty head would droop, like  
those withered flowers that flourish beneath the  
snow, but whose frail stems droop and perish  
when the sun is too warm.

The little Savoyard, with her plaited hair,  
her neat collar, her purple frock, and her  
arms bare to the elbows, was lovely to behold.  
There was nothing ideal in her appearance,  
and Guido Renzi might probably have passed  
without observing her, but Marianne was so  
fresh, so rosy, her teeth were so white, so  
pearly, her eyes so sweetly modest; every-  
thing about her was so pure, so innocent, that  
at court she must excite attention—and ac-  
cordingly every lady caressed her. Nothing  
was talked of for a month but the Savoyard;  
Dernarne took her picture, and copies of it  
were multiplied; some of which are still found  
about our docks and on the boulevards. Ma-  
rianne caressed, attended to, carried off in a  
round of pleasures which she had never par-  
taken of, forgot her old father and her moun-  
tains; but she soon got tired of worldly amuse-  
ments. Two months had scarcely passed,  
and the rose on her cheek had faded, her eyes  
were sunken and her heart heavy. In vain  
Madame Elizabeth sought to question her—  
the young girl kept silence, but in order not  
to grieve her benefactress, mourned in secret.

The day that, forgetting her sorrow she re-  
lated to the Princess her mountain life, and  
that she spoke joyfully of the Dent de Nivo-  
let, and of her cows with their silvery bells, her  
fresh grottoes, and of the furies that appear on  
St. Martin's night; all at once a sunbeam  
penetrated the room, and coloured and lighted  
the whole apartment. Marianne interrupted  
her story and disappeared in an instant. She  
was sought and found endeavouring to climb  
the chimney; but her knees, so long unused  
to work, tottered and gave way, and she fell,  
hiding her face with both hands, and weeping  
bitterly.

"What is the matter with you?" said Ma-  
dame Elizabeth, helping her up, and holding  
her hands; "I insist upon your telling me the  
cause of your tears. Do you not wish to re-  
main longer with me?"  
"Oh, I should like to," answered Marianne,  
sobbing; "but do you see that beautiful sun?  
he calls me—I want to see the Dent de Nivo-  
let, and my father, and Peter too."

"Peter," said the Princess, looking stead-  
fastly at her; "you never told me about Peter;  
He is your lover—is it not so?"  
"O, no! no! I do not love him—our curate  
forbids young girls to love young men."  
"But he loves you?"

"I do not know if our curate forbade him;  
but then he is very rich—he wants to marry  
me but his father will not allow it!" "When  
she has a thousand francs," he said, "then I  
will give my consent."  
"And you have not got a thousand francs?"  
"I am not very far from it. I have already  
more than seven hundred. 'Twas Peter who  
said to me, Go to Paris, sweep chimneys,  
and when you have a thousand francs, we will  
be married; and every year I set off, I sweep,  
I beg, & when I have got two hundred francs,  
and the sun is bright, as it is now, I return  
home. Peter goes every day on a hill, and  
when he sees me I see him, I cry out, 'Two  
hundred francs more?'—He jumps for joy, &  
so do I. When I saw the sun shine, my heart  
swelled? I fancied I heard the voice of Pe-  
ter. Oh, I want to go I want to go; but next  
year I will come back with a beautiful bunch  
of flowers that Peter will have picked on the  
mountains."

"Well," said Madame Elizabeth, "in fifteen  
days you shall go."

M. Mesmer was at that time in full vogue.  
Madame Elizabeth sent for him and inquired  
of him if he could at any time put a young  
girl to sleep. "Without any trouble," replied  
the doctor, smiling; "but I should be much  
more certain of success, if the night before  
the magnetic operation, the young girl had  
been at a ball."

"I understand," said the Princess; "I will  
send for you at the proper time."

She immediately sent to Savoy one of her  
confidential lacqueys, who had orders to bring  
post haste the two Savoyard families; and a  
distinguished painter was ordered to take the  
exact representation of the native place of  
Marianne. The painter was the first back.

In one of the Princess's apartments, a thea-  
tre was constructed, in which, by the help of  
well painted scenes, the huts, Dent de Nivo-  
let and the hillocks from which Peter watched  
for Marianne, were represented.

Every order of M. de Mesmer was obeyed.  
The young girl spent two sleepless nights,

and when her eyes were closing from fatigue,  
she was waked by order of the Princess; her  
bigger clothes, which had been procured, were  
put on her; the doctor, who acted the part of a  
guide, conducted her to an apartment, every  
window of which was shut, seated her on a  
ottoman, where she was soon overtaken by a  
natural sleep. She had hardly drawn a few  
breaths before she was profoundly asleep.—  
Then at a given signal, the apartment shown  
with light a curtain was raised, behind which  
was seen in the back ground, the peak of the  
Dent de Nivolet, almost touching the clouds.  
On the green sides of the mountain were the  
two little cabins; the father of Marianne,  
seated under an old oak; Peter, who could  
hardly keep firm on the slender peak of the  
rock; Madame Elizabeth, and a number of la-  
dies behind. Madame de Mesmer taking  
Marianne's arm, shook her violently. The  
young girl awoke suddenly, opened her eyes,  
and thought herself in Savoy. Peter, Peter,  
exclaimed she, here is your poor Marianne.  
—And Peter, agitated to tears, jumped  
through the folds of pasteboard representing  
the Dent de Nivolet and without respect for  
the august spectators, threw himself into the  
arms of Marianne, and impressed on her  
cheek kisses which were heard throughout  
the whole room.

A few days after, the Princess's chaplain  
blessed the union of the young Savoyards, who  
returned to their mountains overwhelmed with  
the Princess's gifts.

The political tempests that thundered in  
France, reached and overthrew Marianne's  
cabin. Peter took arms in its defence; and  
was killed fighting near Chambery. Then  
Marianne took her father and step father with  
her in Oberland, where, by the death of an  
uncle, she had inherited a pretty little cot-  
tage; and there for thirty years she has en-  
tertained travellers. While Oberland was  
possessed by the French, the portrait of Ma-  
dame Elizabeth continually adorned the din-  
ing room. It was near that portrait now  
blackened by smoke, like those of Voto sus-  
pended to the walls of the Abbey of Ensel-  
den, and in front of the bright peaks of the  
Schrekhorn, visible from the painted windows  
of the cottage. Marianne related to us in  
1823, this anecdote of her youthful years.

(From the Philadelphia Souvenir.)

THE BALD FACED HORSE.

Of all the villainous horses that ever depre-  
dated on a cabbage bed, or annoyed the good  
people of Eddy's Point—on which venerate I  
spot the Editor of this paper first drew breath  
and peeped into this breathing world—Sim  
Field's old bald-face horse, was the most no-  
torious, and most celebrated for his depreda-  
tions.

He was apparently about forty years of age—  
when a mere colt, his eye was very remarka-  
ble, and though as clumsy as a sloth—a five  
barred gate was a mere flea-bite to him, and  
as for a rail fence, it was a matter of no con-  
sequence, and he smiled and winked when he  
looked at one, as much as to say, 'what a foul  
the man was that built ye.'

The poor old fellow led a hard life, the  
whole day he was compelled to labour at the  
sand cart; and though he tugged like a trooper,  
and received many a hard blow from Sim  
Field's ox goad, at night he was turned adrift,  
and ordered to look out for himself; for Sim  
did not believe in feeding his cattle, whilst  
they could manage for themselves, and make  
a respectable appearance. Thus, according  
to the maxims of the master, was the poor old  
horse, left like a common pauper, to breast  
the peltings of the pitiless storm, and there  
was none to pity him; for his character for  
cabbage and corn stealing was so bad, that  
every matron, as well as every father detest-  
ed him as they did the story of the Upas; de-  
spised and looked upon him as a common thief.  
Sim Field's horse had to endure as many sor-  
rows as Josiah Taylor's celebrated heifer; he  
was the sport of the unfeeling and unkind, and  
annoyed by the lads of the neighbourhood.

In so low and humble a state was the poor  
animal held, that he would eat any thing, no  
matter what it was; for it was a rule with him  
to have something to stay his stomach; at all  
times, no matter who it came from, or from  
whom it was taken. Acting upon this golden  
rule, he one night entered a garden, in which  
were suspended, for the purpose of drying, a  
variety of clothes; and as he could not find a  
cabbage or other egulents, he very grave-  
ly sat himself down to a cold dinner, and eat  
up a pair of short breeches, two shirts, and  
an under-petticoat.

In his manners, Sim Field's Horse was not  
the most prepossessing; he had not been edu-  
cated in the Chesterfield school, but had ac-  
quired the earliest rudiments of his education  
at the sand bank academy. If you approach-  
ed him in the most civil manner, he would  
treat you unkindly, with lopped down ears,  
as much as to say, what do you want here;  
get out of my way, I'll have none of your  
company. Although old and ugly, he was re-  
markably active; he could kick as high as a  
small house; and the feats of his agility are  
still fresh in our memory, and our mind's eye.  
But the old bald-face horse, was constitu-  
tionally a rascal; he had ignoble blood in his  
veins, and was destined for an unhappy end.

One night after he had been relieved from  
the sand cart, and cast upon the world, he  
started upon a predatory excursion, after corn  
and cabbage, and soon fell upon a garden, si-  
tuated in the neighbourhood of our father's  
residence, and sad work did he make among

the cucumbers, squashes and cranberry beans;  
and thus by the base act, though not the first,  
provoked his untimely execution. The own-  
er of the garden, made a long and loud com-  
plaint against the offending animal, and it was  
resolved by those whom he had injured, that  
he should die:—his fate was sealed—the war-  
rant of death was in the hands of the execu-  
tioner—all things were prepared—and each  
and all rejoiced that the common enemy of  
the Point was to be put out of existence.

Poor old horse! had he known what was  
preparing for him, he would have kept out of  
the way, and thus escaped premeditated ven-  
geance. But unconscious of danger, on the  
night of the 10th of August, 1812, the old ras-  
cal, after having been relieved from his labours  
at the sand cart, and received the last kick  
of his masters started upon his usual noctur-  
nal predatory excursion, and like a fool, en-  
tered the same garden that he had preyed up-  
on the night previous. This was just what  
his enemies wanted—they entrapped him,  
muzzled him—conveyed him to a spot of  
country adjacent to Brown's woods, where  
they put an end to all his mischief, rascality,  
sorrows, joys and hopes, by drawing a sharp  
instrument across his throat, and letting his  
life out.

Thus perished the bald-faced horse—the  
greatest scoundrel that ever existed, and left  
nothing behind him to perpetuate his memory  
but the recollection of his acts of villainy.  
But though he supported the character of a  
scoundrel, he was entitled to the pity of the  
world, since his villainy was the result of the  
consequences of a mistaken and mis-direct-  
ed early education.—He was hated by all  
who knew him; and not a man on earth gave  
him credit for a solitary good action.

## ADVENTURES OF PEARCE.

I cannot take leave of Cairo without devoting  
a few lines to my former travelling companion,  
Nathaniel Pearce; a man, the real vicissitudes  
of whose life need hardly fear to be put in  
competition with the fabled adventures of Ro-  
binson Crusoe. Like that hero, he was born  
of respectable parents, and received a tolera-  
ble education, but his wandering disposition  
soon led him into the sea-service, and, at the  
very commencement of his career, while yet  
a boy, he showed signs of the enterprising  
spirit by which he was afterwards distinguish-  
ed. He was taken prisoner in an action im-  
mediately preceding the memorable first of  
June, and was confined at Vienna, in the  
same prison with a number of the victims of  
the French Revolution. With some of them  
he plotted an escape; but, being arrested be-  
fore they could reach the coast, he was com-  
pelled to witness the execution of his unfor-  
tunate companions, who were shot one after  
the other on the glacis of the fortress, and  
was warned that the same fate awaited him,  
if he again engaged in such an enterprise.—  
The threat did not deter him, however, from  
making another attempt, and this time he suc-  
ceeded in conveying a party safely on board  
an English cruiser.

He afterwards entered on board a man-of-  
war, (the Sceptre, I believe,) which was lost  
near the Cape of Good Hope. He sunk with  
the wreck, and after suffering the pains of  
drowning, (which he describes as not being  
very severe) was bro't to life again by the  
care of some Dutch settlers on the coast.  
He then went into the India Company's ser-  
vice, on a voyage to China, but landed at one  
of the Malay Islands, and remained among the  
natives till the ship returned from Canton.—  
He was subsequently on board a ship of water-  
stationed at Bombay, from which his restless  
spirit again tempted him to roam, and he joined  
the army of the Peishwa, who was then at  
war with the English. Peace, unluckily for  
him, being soon afterwards concluded, he  
was given up as a deserter, together with sev-  
eral others of his countrymen, and they were  
confined in the fort at Bombay, and  
ordered to be tried by a court martial. He  
contrived, however, to make his escape by  
swimming to the main land, fled to Goa, &  
engaged himself as a sailor on board Lord  
Valentia's ship, which he found lying there.

In this capacity he went to the Red Sea,  
where the ship having suffered some damages  
in a storm, was forced to put back to Bom-  
bay. Pearce not venturing to return thither,  
went ashore at Mocha, and, as a further pro-  
tection, embraced the Mahometan faith; but  
he soon became tired of his new profession;  
and having incurred some suspicion that his  
conversion was not sincere, he was glad to  
make his escape, and to rejoin Lord Valentia  
when he heard of his reappearance on that  
coast. He then accompanied Mr. Salt on his  
journey into Abyssinia, and, being pleased  
with the country determined on settling there,  
and entered into the service of the Rassa Wel-  
led Salasse, viceroy of the province of Tig-  
gre. Having distinguished himself highly in  
several of the military enterprises of that war-  
like chief, he was placed in the command of  
a considerable body of troops, married a re-  
lation of the Rassa's wife; and Mr. Salt, on his  
second visit to Abyssinia, found him living  
in great wealth and respectability, and high-  
ly esteemed by the natives.

At the death of Rassa, however, the Galla  
negroes, a powerful tribe on the frontiers of  
Abyssinia who had been kept in check by his  
military prowess, made a successful irruption  
into the country, and Pearce was stripped of  
all his property, and obliged to fly into the  
mountains, where, for a long time, he endured  
the greatest sufferings from want and disease.

When tranquility was again restored, he re-  
turned to the city of Antaw, and remained  
there for some time in poverty and distress;  
till at length, determining to place himself a-  
gain under Mr. Salt's protection, he fled with  
one of his wives, (the Abyssinian Christians  
being indulged in a plurality) and arrived at  
Cairo in the manner which I have before de-  
scribed. His wife survived but a few months,  
and soon after her death he set out for En-  
gland, in the hope of being employed to ex-  
plore the interior of Africa—a service for  
which, from various circumstances, he seem-  
ed to be peculiarly qualified, but he had only  
reached Alexandria, when he was carried off  
by a violent disease, at the age of little more  
than forty years—though low, yet full of  
fate.

Fuller's Tour in Turkey.

## A LOVE ADVENTURE.

'Be ruled by me—forget to think of her.'

SHAKESPEARE.

'You must know, when I was in the 18th  
Light Dragoons, I was quartered in Canter-  
bury, and having got some introductory let-  
ters, contrived to make out a pleasant time  
enough. One of my visiting houses was old  
Tonson's, the banker's—devilish agreeable  
family; four pretty girls, all flirted, painted  
on velvet, played the harp, sang Italian, and  
danced as if they had been brought up under  
D'Egville in the corps du ballet. The old boy  
kept a man cook, and gave good champagne.  
Now you know there is no standing this;  
Harriette, the second of the beauties, and I,  
agreed to fall in love, which in due course of  
time was effected. Nothing could be better  
managed than the whole affair; we each se-  
lected a confidant, sat for our pictures, inter-  
changed them with a passionate note, and  
made a regular engagement forever.

'Such was the state of things when the route  
came, and my troops were ordered to embark  
for Portugal. Heaven! what a commotion!  
Harriette was in hysterics; we talked of an  
elopement, and discussed the propriety of go-  
ing to Gretna; the hurry to embark prevented us.  
I could not, you know take her with me.

'Woman in a transport; a devilish bore; and  
nothing was left for it but to exchange vows of  
eternal fidelity. We did so, and parted,  
both persuaded that our hearts were recipro-  
cally broken. Ah, Mack, if you knew what  
I suffered night and day! Her picture rested  
in my bosom; and I consumed a pipe of  
wine in toasting her health, while I was dy-  
ing of damp and rheumatism. But the recol-  
lection of my constant Harriette supported  
me through all, and particularly when I was  
cheered with the report of the snuff-nosed sur-  
geon, who joined us six months afterwards at  
Santarem, and assured me, on the faith of a  
physician, that the dear girl was in the last  
stage of consumption. Two years passed a-  
way and we were ordered home. Oh hea-  
vens! what then were my feelings when he  
brought me a perfumed note, (and to do her  
justice, she always wrote on love-letter pa-  
per) and a parcel.—The one contained con-  
gratulations on my safe arrival, accompanied  
by assurances of unforgotten regret that I had  
not reached Canterbury a day sooner, and  
thus allowed her an opportunity of having her  
dear friend, Captain Melcomb, presented  
at her wedding, while the packet was a large  
assortment of French kid skins and white ri-  
band. That blessed morning she had bestow-  
ed her fair hand on a fat professor of theo-  
logy, from Brazen-nose, who had just been pre-  
sented to a rich prebend by a bishop for hav-  
ing proved beyond controversy the divine ori-  
gin of fitches in a blue bound pamphlet. Be-  
fore I had time to recover from my astonish-  
ment, a travelling carriage brought me to the  
window, and quickly as it passed, I had full  
time to see noble Harriette seated beside the  
thick-winded dignitary.

'She bowed her white Spanish hat and six  
ostrich feathers to me as she rolled off, to  
spend the honey-moon at the lakes of Cumber-  
land. This was a blessed return for two years  
exposure to the attack of rheumatism and  
French cavalry.'

Stories of Waterloo.

## PROVERBS.

A white glove often conceals a dirty hand.  
The remedy for injuries, is not to remem-  
ber them.  
Be a friend to yourself and others will.  
Beware of a silent dog and still water.  
Call me cousin, but cozen me not.  
Faint praise is disparagement.  
Ask my purse what thou shouldst buy.  
Zeal without knowledge, is like fire with-  
out light.

Youth and white paper soon take an impres-  
sion.  
Vows made in storms are forgotten in calms.  
The sting of reproach is the truth of it.  
Envy shoots at others and wounds herself.  
A goose quill is more dangerous than a li-  
on's claw.

## A PEDLAR.

A pedlar wishing to recommend his razors  
to the gaping crowd, thus addressed them:—  
Gentlemen, the razors I hold in my hand were  
made in a cave by the light of a diamond, in  
the famous province of Andalusia, in Spain.  
They cut as quick as thought and are as  
bright as the morning star.—A word or two  
more, and I am certain you will buy them.  
Lay them under your pillow at night and you  
will find yourself clean shaved in the morn-  
ing.'



**FULLER, THE BANK ROBBER.**  
The Boston papers received by yesterday evening's mail confirm the particulars given in our paper of yesterday morning. The Courier intimates that there may be a doubt as to whether the surrender of himself was voluntary on the part of Fuller. When he went to his own house at about one o'clock on Sunday morning, he found a person there who had been left to take charge of the furniture, under an attachment which had been issued; and the Courier seems to think that the rencontre was accidental. The Boston Commercial Gazette says:

We have been informed, that about 3 o'clock on Monday morning, he had sealed up and directed to Mr. Frothingham upwards of Thirty nine Thousand Dollars, and proceeded himself to a place from which to take his departure from the city, being apprehensive he could no longer conceal himself therein. But on his way consideration like a guardian angel came, and suggested to him it would be better to submit to the laws than to wander a fugitive from justice, without a place on the earth whereon to rest the sole of his foot. He accordingly turned towards his own house, awoke his family, sent for Mr. Frothingham, delivered him the money, and asked Mr. F. to go with him to Mr. Bidlam, under keeper of the prison, to whom he delivered up himself about daylight and went into gaol as a voluntary prisoner. In the course of the day, a warrant from the Police court, and another from the District Judge of the United States District Court were served on him and he was held for examination.

At 10 o'clock yesterday, he was brought into the U. States Court, before the hon. John Davis, and Messrs. G. Blake and D. Webster appeared as Solicitors and Counselors of the U. S. Bank, and Mr. S. D. Parker, was retained as Counsel for the prisoner. After reading the complaint Mr. Blake stated that the counsel of the Bank wished the aid and direction of the U. States Attorney, (Mr. Andrew Dunlap,) who was absent for a few days from the city, and he moved that the examination of the prisoner might be deferred until Mr. Dunlap's return. The counsel of the prisoner consenting, no further proceedings were had in Court, and the prisoner was remanded. We subjoin an extract upon which the prosecution is founded—

If any person, &c. (employed by the Bank of the U. S.) in any office of discount and deposit established by the Directors of said Bank in any State or Territory of the United States, shall feloniously take, steal and carry away any money, goods, bond, bill, bank note, or other note, check, draft, treasury note, or other valuable security or effects, belonging to said bank, or deposited in said bank; or if any person (so employed, &c.) shall fraudulently embezzle, secrete, or make away with any money, goods, bond, bill, bank note, or other note, draft, treasury note, or other valuable security or effects, which he shall have received, or which shall have come to his possession or custody by virtue of such employment; every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labour, not exceeding ten years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

This statute was drawn, it is said, by the Hon. Daniel Webster. It gives a large discretion to the Court in fixing the extent of punishment. As Fuller has saved the Bank the \$2500 offered as a reward, and delivered up nearly all the \$30,000, the New York Commercial thinks that the sentence may be mitigated. It is said that his bonds will cover much of the \$17,000 previously unaccounted for.

From the Norfolk Herald.  
**MR. RANDOLPH.**

A gentleman who was present at the dinner given to Mr. Randolph, on Saturday last, has favoured us with the following sketch of the speech delivered by Mr. R. in reply to the regular toast given in compliment to him. Though traced from memory, we believe it is tolerably correct, embracing generally the substance, and in several instances the very expressions of Mr. R.'s remarks.

Mr. Randolph rose and made his acknowledgments for the honour which had been done him. He said, that some eight or nine years ago, in a different part of the world, on an occasion not dissimilar to the present, he had, on being toasted, expressed his opinion, of the practice of giving toasts and receiving compliments, at public dinners, as being unusual in his own country, and more honoured in the breach than in the observance, inasmuch as it furnished too great encouragement to speak of that vile thing self. He had said this by way of apology for the very awkward figure which he then cut, and which Mr. Mayor, said he, I doubtless do now. But that it was still not without its uses, for it sometimes served to elicit from wary, shy and skittish politicians, sentiments which they might otherwise have kept concealed. He said, that no man would believe that this last consideration could be applicable to him; for that his principles, thank God, had never been hidden.

But that on an occasion like the present, when he was about to leave his native country, perhaps forever, and when an opportunity was for the first time offered to him of publicly explaining his motives, he felt it due to his constituents, and to himself to say, that he had served them more than thirty years, and that supposing they would never require his service again, (as the sagacity of no man could have foreseen the adoption of an amended constitution) he had accepted office, as unexpected as it was unsolicited, under the present administration. He had done this (and he seized upon this occasion to declare it) from the conviction that in so doing he would give support to the administration of a man who had his entire confidence, and in whose honesty, intrepidity, and moral cou-

rage he had the utmost reliance. He would not conceal that there were some things which he might have wished otherwise; and where was the administration of which this might not be said? But, he asked, were we boarding school misses, looking up to some bean ideal of perfection, or were we men, regarding things as they are? No, he said, we were men, and he at the head of affairs was but a man and fallible like ourselves but a man whose failings lean to virtue's side. He said, moreover, there was no alternative between the support of the present administration and the restoration of the Bourbons and the Stewarts—of the expelled dynasty; and that it made no difference whether he took a pound from this scale or added a pound to that. Charles Fox had truly said, that the worst of all possible governments was a restoration; and he hoped our future experience might not furnish another example to confirm it. That it was left us to choose whom we would serve. 'But,' he said, 'choose ye whome ye may, I and my house will serve the Lord.'

Mr. R. said, that believing his constituents had no further service for him, he had come forward, at the call of his country; that he did not go abroad to attend foreign levees, or to make his bows to titled dignitaries; for that never having practised at home, he would be voted into the awkward squad, and sent back to drill; that he did not go out as a resident minister—he went upon a special mission, and that *re infacta et facto*, whether his purpose was obtained or defeated, home he returned; he did not go to pocket the paltry outfit—he never had, and never would consent, to take people's money, without rendering an equivalent for it.

Mr. R. alluded to the formation of the Federal Constitution, and said, that he recollected when under the old confederation, embarking from this port, he had been compelled to pay a duty as an alien on his arrival at New York. He saw the present Constitution of the United States when it came forth from its chrysalis state, and sir! said he, 'no man saw—yes one man did see—two men saw—Patrick Henry and George Mason—the secret sting which lurked beneath the gaudy plumes of the Butterfly. He saw Gen. Washington when he landed at Whitehall. He saw a procession of both houses of Congress drawn up to receive him, at a place now called Coffee House slip. He saw him when he delivered his inaugural address, he did not hear him, for that was impossible; he heard and recollected perfectly well his first message to Congress.

He remained in New York during all the sessions of Congress there—'But' said he, 'I did not go to a levee; and that he never had in his whole life attended one, either under the administration of George Washington, or John Adams, or Thomas Jefferson, or James Madison, or James Monroe, or John Q. Adams, or Andrew Jackson; and so help me God, he added, with earnestness, 'I never will.'

Mr. R. alluded to the reign of terror No. 1.—but we do not distinctly recollect the context. We have given of course but an imperfect sketch of the outlines of Mr. R.'s address, and we are sensible that in many instances even the connection of his speech may not have been preserved.

#### THE GRANITE STATE.

The Evening's Mail brought us the New-Hampshire Patriot, containing at length, the proceedings of a Convention of the Republican majority of the Legislature of that State, held for the purpose of expressing the voice of the State in relation to the administration of the General Government. The Convention met, and after being called to order, elected Samuel Tilton, Chairman, and James Farrington, Secretary. A preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and signed by nine members of the Senate, including the President, and one hundred and twenty members of the House of Representatives, including the Speaker. The whole number of Senators is thirteen, and of Representatives two hundred and twenty.

We are compelled to omit the preamble, for the present, on account of its great length, but have with some exertion made room for the resolutions adopted by the meeting. They are as follows:

Resolved, By this Convention, that the only object in establishing the General Government was to protect the States in making roads, digging canals, and exercising every other power of an independent Government, not directly involving the interests of foreign nations, or other States, or of their subjects or citizens.

Resolved, That the appropriation of money collected from the whole people of the United States, to the making of roads or canals, for the benefit of particular States, or neighbourhoods, is a departure from the original object of the general government—unequal, unjust, and corrupt in its effects, and dangerous to the Union.

Resolved, That the taxes levied on the people directly or indirectly should be no greater than are necessary to accomplish the legitimate ends, of the general government, and that if any surplus remain, after accomplishing those ends, it would be more politic and wise to divide it among the States to be applied to internal improvements, than that it should be appropriated to those objects by Congress.

Resolved, That, for his attempts to reform and purify this Government, and particularly for the stand taken against this unequal, unjust, corrupt and dangerous system of appropriations, GENERAL JACKSON has the thanks of this convention, and in their opinion merits the applause and support of all those who cherish our Federal Union, and desire a pure administration of its concerns.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination made by the Democratic members of the Legislature of the States of Pennsylvania and New-York, of GENERAL JACKSON, as the candidate for the office of President for the next Presidential term.

Whereas, we esteem it the duty of the re-

presentative to act in obedience to the will of his constituents, or to return to them the trust confided in him; and whereas the Hon. Samuel Bell, Senator from this State in the Congress of the United States, did, at a political meeting, held in 1837, at the capital of this State, openly and emphatically utter the following words, viz: 'Whenever I shall cease to represent the sentiments of a majority of my constituents, so help me Heaven, I will resign;—and whereas, it must be the anxious desire of the said Samuel Bell to ascertain the time when the duty may devolve upon him, to which he thus solemnly pledged himself, before his constituents, his country, and his God!—Therefore

Resolved, That the Hon. Samuel Bell, Senator from New Hampshire, in the Congress of the United States, has ceased to represent the sentiments of a majority of his constituents. SAMUEL TILTON, Chairman. JAMES FARRINGTON, Secretary.

The following is a list of some of the surveys already made by the United States Engineers (at public expense of course,) and for which it was expected that Congress should appropriate money to construct, or to aid in constructing. There are one hundred and eleven of them, all good National works, according to the Clay acceptance of the word. We find it in the *Frederick Citizen*.

- No. 1. A canal across the Peninsula of Florida to be made suitable for ship navigation, which a distinguished member of the United States Senate says will cost \$30,000,000.
2. Road from Louisville through Indiana and Illinois, to St. Louis, Missouri; if made of the same materials, (and at a less sum per mile) with the Cumberland and Wheeling road, it will cost \$3,000,000.
3. Road from Zanesville in Ohio, to Florence in Alabama, if made of materials such as the Cumberland Road, and for a less sum per mile, will cost \$6,000,000.
4. Road from Missouri to Mexico, on the same terms will cost \$7,000,000.
5. Road from Buffalo to Lake Champlain and Boston, \$3,000,000.
6. Road from Pittsburgh to the North Western Territory, \$6,500,000.
7. Road from Buffalo to New Orleans, distance 1300 miles, \$12,000,000.
8. Road from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
9. Road from Memphis in Tennessee, to Little Rock Arkansas.
10. Road from Cumberland to Washington city.
11. Road from Black Swamp to Cadiz, Ohio.
12. Road from Cadiz to Wheeling.
13. Road from Black Swamp to Pittsburgh.
14. Road from Washington to Jackson, in Arkansas.
15. Road to the Lead Mines in Illinois.
16. Road from Pittsburgh to Presque Isle.
17. Road from Natchitoches to Arkansas.
18. Road from Uniontown to Presque Isle.
19. Road from Augusta to Lexington.
20. Road from Port Kent to Ogdensburg.
21. Road from Fish Kill to Croton Rivers.
22. Road from Nashville to Gallatin.
23. Road from Columbus to Apalachicola.
24. Road from Marietta to Chillicothe.
25. Road from Rutland to Lake Champlain.
26. Road from Louisville to Nashville.
27. Road from the Rapids of Miami to Detroit.
28. Road from Chicago to Detroit.
29. Road from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson.
30. Road from Detroit to Lake Michigan.
31. Road from LaPlaisance bay to Chicago.
32. Road from Millsboro to Smith Port.
33. Road from Natchez to New Orleans.
34. Road from Detroit to Maumee.
35. Road from Frederick to Washington.
36. Road from Matamoras to Marsh Hill.
37. Road from Louisville road.
38. Road from Baltimore to Albany.
39. Road from New York to Albany.
40. Improvement of Kennebeck river, Me.
41. Black river and Connaught creek on Lake Erie.
42. Do. of Ohio river.
43. Do. of Mississippi.
44. Do. of channel in the harbour of Presque Isle.
45. Do. Plymouth Beach, Mass.
46. Building a Pier at Steel's ledge, Maine.
47. Providence town Harbour.
48. Piscataqua river.
49. Harbour of Edgartown.
50. Merrimack river.
51. Harbour of Hyannis Vineyard sound.
52. Sackett's Harbour, New York.
53. Oswego Bay and Harbour.
54. Do. at New Castle, Delaware.
55. Great River, Ohio.
56. Ashabula creek.
57. Cunningham Creek.
58. Huron River.
59. Delaplaunce Bay.
60. Sandusky Bay.
61. Green and Brown River, Kentucky.
62. Fox River, Michigan.
63. Des Moines and Cock river, Illinois.
64. Saginaw.
65. Channel through the south of Ocracoke inlet, Cape Fear river.
66. Ship channel between Allamakee sound and the Atlantic Ocean.
67. Harbour of Mobile.
68. Marblehead and Holme's Hole.
69. Dunkirk Harbour.
70. Oswego Harbour.
71. Kennebeck river.
72. Mouth of Delaware river.
73. Kankakee river.
74. Opening an inlet to the Sea, North Carolina.
75. Canal round the Falls of Niagara.
76. Susquehanna Canal, New York.
77. Ohio Canal and Steubenville rail road.
78. South Carolina canal and Rail road.
79. Farmington Canal.
80. Hampshire and Hampden Canal.
81. Blackstone canal.
82. Morris Canal.
83. Delaware and Hudson canal.
84. Savannah and Ogeechee canal.
85. Canal from Atamaba to Tennessee river.
86. " from Tennessee to the Mobile.
87. " Alabama.
88. " Muscle shoals, Tennessee.
89. " Dig Hatchee.
90. " Potomack to Happsannock.
91. " Lake Horgen to Mississippi.
92. " Dayton to Augleise.
93. " Chesapeake and Ohio, to extend to Lake Erie.
94. " Allegheny river to Susquehanna and Schuylkill.
95. " Delaware to the Baritan.
96. " Buzzard's to Barnstable Bay.
97. " Lake Ponchartrain to Mississippi.
98. " Barnet to Lake Connecticut.
99. " Memphis to Connecticut.
100. " Dismal Swamp.
101. " Brunswick.
102. " Gardiner.
103. " Genesee.
104. " Dover Canal route.
105. " Rutland canal.
106. " Kenawha to James and Roanoke.
107. " Lake Michigan to Wabash.
108. " Wabash to White River.
109. " Connecting the Wabash, St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers with the Ohio.
110. " Canal around the Ohio Falls.
111. " from Tennessee to Coosa R.

#### FOREIGN.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.  
**FROM ENGLAND.**

The packet ship *Alfred*, Capt. Holdridge, arrived at New York, bringing Liverpool papers to the 24th of May and London dates to the 22d. The latest intelligence respecting the King's health is contained in the following interesting letter from our London correspondent.

London, May 22d, 1830.—The accounts of the King's health are more favourable. It is generally believed that he has submitted to some sort of surgical operation calculated to afford temporary relief in case of dropsy, and that his strength of constitution is such that the chances instead of becoming dangerous have, contrary to the usual course, assumed a healthy character. Both the medical attendants, however, still remain at the Palace; and it is not likely that they will soon quit it, whatever may be said to the contrary. The bulletin of to-day says the symptoms are the same, but the King passed a tranquil night. Windsor Castle, May 19. The King slept well last night. His Majesty's symptoms continue mitigated. Windsor Castle, May 20. The King has passed a good night. His Majesty's symptoms continue to improve. Windsor Castle, May 21. The King's symptoms continue favourable; but his Majesty has passed a bad night.

Windsor Castle, May 22, 1830. The King's symptoms remain the same. His Majesty has passed a better night. London, May 21st. Change in the French Ministry. By an express from Paris, this morning, it will be seen that one of the consequences of the dissolution of the Chambers is a change in the French ministry. The American Minister transacted business yesterday, 20th, at the foreign office.

The following are extracts from Paris papers of the 19th.—M. de Chabrol and Courvoisier, having resigned, it is asserted that the King has appointed M. de Montbel Minister of Finance, and M. Castejaux Minister of Justice. M. de Peyronnet takes the place of Montbel at the interior.

Telegraphic Despatch—Toulon, May 18.—A past 2. Adm. Duperré to his Ex. the Minister of Marine and the colonies.

The fleet is ready to sail, every thing is embarked both men and materiel.

The first division of the fleet takes advantage of a light breeze to make sail. The movement has thus commenced.

The following article appears in the evening edition of the *Gazette de France*, under the head of 'Paris Stock Exchange, May 19th.'

The reports to which we alluded yesterday, and according to which, several changes were to take place in the Ministry, have been so repeated to day, that they have met with great deal of belief. It was asserted that M. de Montbel was to quit the interior, and that he persisted in not being willing to accept the Ministry of Finance.

A private letter, dated Paris, 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, states that the principal cause of agitation arose from the general belief that Montbel would not accept, and that a decided rupture had taken place between the Villistans and the Administration.

Matters seem, however, to be made up, as Montbel has accepted, although he declared at two o'clock that he would not accept. But human affairs and human resolutions are mutable. This new appointment will appear to-morrow in the *Moniteur*.

Mr. Huskisson, in presenting the Liverpool petition on the subject of our relations with Spain and Mexico, in the course of last night, urged with great force the propriety of preventing Spain from making further attacks from the side of Cuba, on the new liberated republic of Mexico.

There was a further subject, and one of extreme importance, discussed by Mr. Huskisson in the course of his speech—we mean the general prevalence of an opinion that the United States covet a fine province of Mexico, called Texas, and are disposed to have recourse to violence, if necessary, for the purpose of getting it into their hands. The province of Texas extends southward from the United States, along the coast of Mexico, and as such, the seizure of it by the former power, could not be a matter of perfect indifference to Great Britain.

The possession of the Florida by the U. S. has long since given rational cause of uneasiness to England. From regard to the safety of our West India Islands; and we agree with Mr. Huskisson, that when the government of Washington intimated its repugnance to seeing Cuba transferred to the feeble Ferdinand to the vigorous grasp of George IV, the United States should have been informed, that if Cuba were to continue permanently Spanish, so Texas, and in general the whole shore along the Gulf should endure to the Mexican republic.

The references made by the Hon. Gentleman to communications, official as well as private, from the late Mr. Jefferson, descriptive of the eager and deep rooted longings of the American statesman for slaves of Mexico, and above all things, for the island of Cuba, will not, we are sure, be lost upon the memory of his Majesty's government in its future transactions with the Spanish cabinet, with that of Mexico and the United States. With Spain we have a defensive alliance, really made and consolidated by the most obvious interest, to prevent Cuba from falling a prey to the systematic aggrandizement of the U. S. With Mexico, again we are equally identified in resistance to the attempts of the same States upon Texas. With the United States themselves we have no relation but that of commercial intercourse so long as they will suffer it, and of forbearance on other points so long as our patience may not be severely provoked.

We are bound to say, that Sir H. Peel completely succeeded in justifying ministers from the charge of ineptitude as regarded their duties towards the members of the western hemisphere.—Times May 21.

In the course of this debate, Sir Robert Peel said, he thought that they had every reason to place implicit faith in the declaration of those by whom that country, (the U. S.) was governed. The Minister who represented the United States here, he believed to be as honourable a man as ever breathed, and, certainly from the declarations which had been received on all hands, it would appear that his Right Hon. friend was wrong in assuming that there was any intention on the part of the United States to avail themselves of the situation of the South American provinces. These were contingencies, however, which deserved consideration, and it was impossible to deny that England was deeply interested in the disposal of them.

Paris, May 17.—Two important circumstances at present arrest public attention—the dissolution of the Chambers, and the frequency of the crime of arson in Lower Normandy. With regard to the dissolution you will have seen the Ordinance on the subject before this letter reaches you. We are now hurried into an indefinite career of events. You may now expect to hear of every kind of excess being committed by men, who, contrary to the wishes and the interests of the nation, are determined to risk every thing for the maintenance of their power. But put no faith in the boasting assertions of our hired journals.

The 22d suppression of the address, which have been so grossly calumniated, will be rejected in spite of all that may be said to the contrary. Of this the ministers are well aware. But it will be asked, why do they run into a danger of which they are aware, to this it must be answered that they have a two-fold object in view—to alarm the King, and to irritate the country. They wish to drive the King into unconstitutional measures, and make the irritation produced on the public mind a motion for obstinately persisting in an arbitrary course. It is said that the Ordinance for the dissolution will soon be followed by a proclamation addressed to the electors, calling upon them to support the prerogatives of the Throne.

We understand that the *Gazette*, 64 guns, is to be fitted out forthwith at Portsmouth, for the purpose of conveying Prince Leopold to Greece.

Thursday, July 13, 1830.  
**Meeting of the Executive Council.**  
The Executive Council met yesterday pursuant to order. In consequence of the illness of the Governor, who was prevented attending by indisposition, no appointments respecting his nomination were made. The council received the resignation of *Oliver Root*, Esq., a member of their body, and elected *John Forman*, Esq. of Hartford County, to supply the vacancy thus occasioned. Wednesday, the 21st instant, has been appointed for the time of their next meeting.

**To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.**  
My friends and fellow citizens:

I have seen my name announced as a candidate, to represent this county in the next legislature of Maryland. Permit me to return my thanks for the honour conferred on me. It is with reluctance I oppose the wishes of my friends in this instance, but I must beg leave to decline being considered a candidate for the next legislature.

With great respect, Yrs. &c.  
**GEORGE COOKE.**

29th June 1830.

**For the Maryland Gazette.**  
MARYLAND No. 10.  
**THE PUBLIC DEBT.**

In 1829, the first year of the administration of Andrew Jackson,

**\$12,383,800 77,**  
was paid, on account of the public debt; and on the first day of July, 1830,

**\$6,400,000**  
more has been paid; making a sum total of

**\$18,783,800 77**

Almost nineteen millions of dollars paid on account of the public debt in eighteen months and which will reduce it nearly fifteen millions of dollars.

Mr. Monroe, during his administration of eight years, paid, on account of principal and interest of the public debt, one hundred and one millions of dollars. Mr. Adams in four years paid on account, forty-five millions of dollars. Gen. Jackson has paid in a year and a half, on account, more than eighteen millions and a half of dollars. Who then has paid most in the same period of time, Monroe, Adams or Jackson?—Jackson. Who has reduced the debt the most in the same period of time? Jackson. In the eight years of Mr. Monroe's term, and the four years of Mr. Adams, the debt, according to Mr. Rush's report of December 1828, was only reduced sixty-five millions of dollars; and during the first eighteen months of Jackson's administration it has been reduced between fourteen and fifteen millions of dollars.

The public debt, will, therefore, soon be entirely redeemed. Forty-three millions at this time nearly its amount; but the amount seven millions is in stock of the United States bank, which is as good as cash; thirteen millions pay an interest of only ten per cent per annum; so that the whole debt, or all of that portion of the debt which was ought to be anxious to redeem, does not amount now to more than about twenty-three millions of dollars; and this small amount will all soon be paid off.

The friends of Mr. Adams have bragged largely because he has paid so much on account of the public debt; but they need not brag—Monroe paid more on account than Adams, and Jackson has paid more in proportion than either. Jackson has not only paid more on account, but he has actually reduced the public debt more, in the same period of time, than either Monroe or Adams did. He might then brag—and his friends might millions utter; but they scorn, they despise such political play, they are above it.

The administration of James Monroe deserves great credit for putting into operation a good, a complete system, by which the public debt was to be gradually paid off. William H. Crawford was the man that carried this salutary system fully into effect; and the attempts made by the friends of Mr. Adams to applaud him, as having been so active in paying off the public debt, will fail to have any effect among the people. The friends of Jackson do not praise him because he has paid off and reduced the debt, more than any former president. No; it was his duty to do so, and he has only done his duty; but he has done it faithfully.

And he has done this duty in a very different way from Mr. Adams, who, in his message to congress, on the 4th Dec. 1827, told them that 'the deep solicitude felt by our sense of all classes, for the total discharge of the public debt, will apologize for the earnestness with which I deem it my duty to urge the topic upon the consideration of congress, recommending to them again the observance of the strictest economy in the application of public funds.' And like a wise statesman adds—'But among the maxims of political economy, which the stewards of the public revenues should never suffer without urgent necessity, to be transgressed, is that of keeping expenditures of the year within the limit of receipts.' Good and wise Adams! And in defiance of his own doctrine, when out of power, he signed appropriation bills out of millions over the receipts estimated by his own secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Rush estimated the receipts and expenditures of 1829 as follows:



Receipts. \$23,140 00  
Expenditures. \$1,000 00

A balance of a million and a half of receipts over expenditures. Yet what did Congress do, and what did Mr. Adams approve? They passed bills at the session ending March 1830, appropriating for the service of 1830, (including appropriations made previously for that year) to the amount of

25,813,761 96

Four millions more than Mr. Rush had estimated for expenditures, and two millions and a half more than the estimated receipts. Yet John Quincy Adams signed all those appropriation bills, and left General Jackson to meet their payments to pay the money in fact, or make the government "shut up shop." To pay the money or become bankrupt. Times had changed. In 1827, Mr. Adams was looking forward to a re-election; hence his seeming devotion to economy in public appropriations, and confining expenditures within the limit and amount of receipts. He failed in his election, and it was then no matter to him how deeply he involved the Jackson administration in debt; and, contrary to his own recommendations in December 1827, he signed appropriation bills in 1828 and 1829, to an amount above the estimated receipts. Yes to millions above the estimated receipts; and now the same party who approved of the conduct of Adams have raised a hue and cry against Jackson for spending more money, in the first year of his administration than Adams had done.

Do these men—does that party think the people of Maryland, that the people of the United States are fools? Do they think that their false statements will pass current? Jackson has spent less money in 1829, the first year of his administration, than was appropriated. Jackson has paid off, on account of the public debt, (Jackson has reduced the public debt, in the same space of time, more than Adams did. Jackson spent less money than Congress had appropriated. Adams spent more; millions more, than was appropriated by Congress; and this the official documents will prove. Shall we then leave Jackson? Shall we leave him who has never yet left us, in peace, or in war? No—never—never! We will never leave Jackson; he will never be left by

MARYLAND.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term 1830.

July 6th. Stephen J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the cases of the State, use of Shave, vs. Watkins's administrators, cross appeals, Nos. 136 and 113, affirming the judgment in the first and reversing it in the second appeal.

The argument of the case of Davis et al. vs. Barney, No. 136, was concluded by Taney, (Attorney General,) for the appellants. Hamilton vs. Warfield, No. 112, was argued by R. W. Gill for the appellant, and by Taney, (Attorney General,) for the appellee.

July 9th. Earle J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Kalkman vs. Causen, No. 129. Judgment affirmed.

The same Judge delivered the Court's opinion in the case of Barger and wife, executors of Athey, vs. Collins, No. 135. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

Dougherty vs. Davidson, No. 130, was argued by Gill for the appellant, and by McMahon for the appellee.

Karhaus vs. Owings, No. 139, was argued by Mayer for the appellant, and by Johnson for the appellee.

July 10th. Archer J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 26, Morris vs. Chapman Adm'r. of Chapman. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

No. 119. Demont et al. vs. Robert Honer, and others. Decree affirmed.

No. 145. Mary Ann Reynolds vs. The Adm'r. of John Morrison. Appeal dismissed.

No. 107. Negro Margaret vs. Amos Ogden. Judgment affirmed.

Archer, J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 29, Edelen vs. State, use Jackson & wife. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

Martin J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 104, Shilknecht et al. Lessee, vs. Robinson Esdurn's heirs. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

Buchanan, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 127, State use Mayor and city council of Baltimore vs. James P. Boyd. Judgment affirmed.

Buchanan, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in Gwynn vs. Thomas, No. 120. Decree reversed.

The argument in No. 139, Karhaus vs. Owings, was continued by Taney, (Attorney General) and Johnson for the Appellee.

Monday, July 12th. The argument in No. 139, was concluded by Mayer for the Appellant.

No. 142. Pierpont vs. Pierpont et al. The argument of this case was commenced by Alexander for the Appellant.

Tuesday, July 13th. The argument in No. 142, was concluded by Alexander and Brewer for the Appellant and Mayer for the Appellees.

The argument of the cases of Wells and wife vs. Beall, Adm'r. of Brashears, and Wells and wife vs. Beall and wife, Nos. 147 and 148, was commenced by Key for the Appellants.

July 14th. The argument of Nos. 147 and 148, Wells and wife vs. Beall and wife, and Beall, Adm'r. of Brashears, was concluded by Magruder for the Appellants, and Johnson for the Appellees.

Martin J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 6, Turner vs. Plowden, Adm'r. of Ellswell. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

Earle J. delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Stoggett vs. the Adm'r. of Nicholas Watkins, No. 116. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

Archer, J. delivered the court's opinion in

No. 144. Davis vs. Leach. Appeal dismissed. Stephen J. delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Kemp vs. The Baltimore Fire Insurance Company, No. 141, decided at the last term. Judgment affirmed.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Archer, J. in No. 143, McCauley, et al. vs. Grimes and wife. Judgment reversed.

Martin J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 118, Parviance & Dorsey, Adm'r. of Dorsey vs. Barton's Adm'r. Decree reversed and bill dismissed without prejudice.

No. 11. Lancaster vs. Thomas. Judgment affirmed.

Buchanan, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 122, Watkins vs. Richard Harwood, of Thos. et al. Decree reversed.

Buchanan, Ch. J. delivered the court's opinion in No. 135, Davis et al. vs. Barney. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

The opinion of the court was delivered by the same judge in No. 57, State use Vanhorn vs. Clement Brooke. Judgment affirmed.

A letter from the Palladium office, states that the U. S. schr. Grampus, Lieut. Mayo, sailed from Cape Haytien, June 4, and same night spoke brig Kremlin, from Antwerp for St. Jago—who informed that a suspicious looking schooner had been alongside and ordered them to send a boat on board, but the brig being armed, kept them off. The Grampus immediately went in pursuit, and on coming up with the schooner fired a gun to windward, to bring her to, but she returned the shot and endeavored to escape. The pirate continued firing upon the Grampus, until a second broadside from the latter disabled her, and compelled her to surrender. Ten men were killed on board the pirate, including the Captain. None were injured on board the Grampus. The pirate had a crew of 80 men, and 80 slaves on board.—Both vessels proceeded to Pensacola. N. Y. Mer. Adv.



#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet Ship Corinthian, Chadwick, having arrived at New-York from London, having sailed from Portsmouth on the 2d and the Lands End on the 8th ult. The editors of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser have transmitted to us a proof slip, containing extracts from London papers to the evening of the 1st June.

The King remained in much the same state as at former dates. He had sent a message to the House of Lords, to provide for the sign manual, not being able to sign with his own hand the public instruments. The following is the last bulletin.

Windsor Castle, June 1.—The King has passed a quiet night; in other respects his Majesty continues the same as before.

The previous bulletins stated that the King had again experienced a difficulty in his breathing.

In the House of Lords on the 24th May, Lord Aberdeen announced that Prince Leopold declined to accept the Sovereignty of Greece. The reason for this, he stated was that the Prince made such demands as the Allies deemed unreasonable. Lord Aberdeen stated that this circumstance would of course delay, but would not interrupt the final settlement of the affairs of Greece, nor would it cause any change in the relations existing between Great Britain and the Allies.

The papers are filled with speculations on this subject.

#### PARIS, May 29.

The Gazette announces that Tahir Pacha is arrived at Marseilles, and that he is the bearer of a letter to the King of France from the Sultan. It is said that the Pacha, whose arrival is thus announced, has not come direct from Constantinople, but from Algiers, to which place he had been sent for the purpose of inducing the Dey to submit. It is added that the commander of the blockading squadron would not allow him to land.

The following telegraphic despatches have been received by the Government from the Maritime Prefect at Toulon.

"May 27, twelve o'clock—the transports of the third division are getting under weigh."

"Half past three o'clock—One hundred and thirty-six transports have just set sail for their destination, under convoy of the Dauphin and the Cigogee. We have no more vessels remaining, except a few which have met with slight accidents, and which will sail with the Dragon, on the arrival of the ships that are still at Marseilles."

The following passage we find in the Journal de Rouen of May 27:

"We have seen this morning a person who left Caen yesterday, at two o'clock. P. M. who had heard of no report similar to those stated in the Paris Journal. Public attention was nevertheless greatly excited by the fires which still continue to ravage the country; but there is no account of violence being exercised upon either the real or supposed promoters of these fires or upon the soldiers who had let them escape. But it is a fact, that a battalion of the 4th Regiment of the Line, which was to have left Caen the day before yesterday, at four in the morning, for Toulon, received counter orders during the night, and in to be, it is said, dispersed in small parties, through the environs of Bayeux, Yire and Falaise."

The following intelligence, of the 23d instant, from Toulon, although of a date anterior to that of the telegraphic despatches given by us, will be found of interest:—"If the fleet could have departed with the light north-west breeze that blew for a short time on the 19th it would have now been very near the coast of Africa; but it was impossible to place 160 ships of war and transports, which must necessarily all sail together at the mercy of a wind that regularly fell every evening and might leave them at sea in a calm subject to

all the accidents likely to occur among such a multitude of vessels."

Resides, when the first division of the armament has taken its departure, the rest follow within twenty four hours, or be waited for at sea, so that the delay would still be the same, and the risk greater. You may imagine that the Admiral is impatiently waiting for the moment when he can give the signal for sailing. On the firing of the first gun for their departure, the whole fleet will utter a shout of joy that will reach the shore. The soldiers begin to be weary of their confinement, and many are sick. The horses suffer much, as they have not the air they have been accustomed to, and are limited in their allowance of water. To-day, ten days' provisions for the men have been sent on board; the same supply for the horses was embarked yesterday. General Bourmont is much out of humour, but he can have nobody to blame but the gods of the winds, for every man in the fleet has used his utmost endeavours to avoid delay. The visitors who came to see the fleet take its departure have become tired of waiting, and many have left Toulon. It appears that if we take Algiers our troops will not be suffered to enter it, or at least to take up their quarters there; three camps will be formed under the walls. This resolution has for its object to avoid the excesses destructive to discipline, and so injurious to the health of the men."

#### OBITUARY.

##### COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life, in the 74th year of her age, on Thursday, 8th inst. at the house of R. B. Taney, Esq. in Baltimore, Mrs. ANN PHILLIPS KEY, Relic of the late John Ross Key, Esq. of Frederick county. In every relation of life this excellent woman was esteemed and beloved; an exemplary christian both in faith and practice, she was enabled to view the near approach of death with entire tranquillity of mind, trusting only on the merits and mercy of her Saviour Jesus Christ, and retaining her faculties to the last, humbly declaring on what her hope of salvation was founded, and her willingness to obey the summons that called her hence.

Departed this life, in this city, on Tuesday morning last, in the 22th year of her age, Mrs. EUPHRAZIA ANDERSON, daughter of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, senior, Comedian. Her health had been bad for some years, and at the time of her arrival in this place, (a few weeks since,) no glimmering of hope remained that medical skill would be able to subdue the disease which had so long preyed upon and enfeebled her naturally delicate constitution. Her light and perfect form, which, when health bloomed upon her cheek and mirth sparkled in her eye, won the admiration of the beholder, now lies mouldering beneath the clod of the valley. Let us trust that the spirit which animated it, has winged its way to the mansion of that God, whose mercy is extended to all who devoutly believe and sincerely repent. She died with resignation.

Her aged parents, several brothers and sisters, and two young and interesting daughters, are left to lament her death.

#### TO RENT,

A two story House, and a Garden, at a town gate, fronting the street. The house has an addition to it for a Grocery or any other business. The stand is good, the garden is pleasant, and contains several fruit trees. Terms very low. Enquire of HENRY PRICE.

July 15.

#### STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans' Court, July 1st, 1830.

ON application, by petition, of Elizabeth Lewis Es'x of said county, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis. THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Register of Will. A. A. C.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Lewis, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of July, 1830. ELIZABETH LEWIS Es'x.

July 15th.

#### IN CHANCERY,

9th July, 1830.

ORDERED. That the sale of a part of the real estate of John All, deceased, made and reported by the trustee, Bashrod W. Marriott, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 9th day of September next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 9th day of August next. The report states that 112 acres of land sold for \$12 00 per acre. True copy. RAMSAY WATERS, Register of Chancery.

July 15.

Maryland, Prince-George's county, to wit: I HEREBY certify, that Robert H. Lanham, of said county, brought before me, as a Justice, trespassing on his enclosures a bright bay

#### GELDING

supposed to be nine years old, sixteen hands high, roan and gallop and no shoes, black mane and tail, the most of his mane hanging on the left side, and a small white spot on the right side of the root of his tail, a star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose, both hind feet white, a wart on the inner part of his left fore foot, and appears to have been much used in harness. Given under my hand one of the Justices of the peace in and for said county, this 2d day of July, 1830.

JOHN B. EDPLEN.

The owner of the above described horse in request to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ROBERT H. LANHAM, near Piscataway.

July 15.

#### FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE two story Frame House, and Lot on East Street, in this city, near the State Circle, and between the Houses occupied by Miss Mary Cross and Miss Selby.—For terms apply next door or at this office.

July 8.

#### NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN having in possession any BOOKS belonging to the late Edward D. Ridgely, are respectfully requested to send them (with a little delay as possible) to the office of Doct. Edward Spence.

July 8.

#### CLAUDE & HAMMOND,

Have received and offer for sale a supply of superior

#### OLD PORT WINE

in Bottles and on Draught. Likewise the following named Old Wines: MADEIRA, S. MADEIRA, VAN DE GRAVE, SHERRY, CLARET AND ROUSILLON.

#### ALSO

#### DRUGS & MEDICINES.

SALE, AS USUAL, HAVE ON HAND,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND IRONMONGERY, AND CHINA, LIVERPOOL, GLASS, TIN, STONE AND WOODEN WARES.

#### ALSO

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnishes, Glue Putty and Window Glass.

Superior Bourdeaux Olive Oil.

Domestic Cotton 6cts. per yard, Cambric for Ladies Dresses 37 1/2.

BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

In Calvert county court, sitting as a Court of Equity.

MAY TERM, 1830.

ORDERED. That the sale of the real estate of the late Francis Holt, of said county, as made and reported by Joseph W. Reynolds, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of October term next of this court, provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks, in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, before the fifteenth day of August next.

The report states that two hundred and eighty-seven and a half acres of land sold for seven dollars and fifteen cents per acre, amounting to the sum of \$2055 62 1/2.

True copy. WILLIAM HANCE, Clk.

July 8.

#### Anne-Arundel county, to wit.

I HEREBY certify, that Charles B. Hipsley, of said county brought before me, as a Justice, trespassing on his enclosures, a black GELDING

about eleven years old, fifteen and a half hands high, the right hind foot white, and appears to be chafed around the ankle, short all round, trot, paces and gallops, has a drop rump, and appears to be a draft horse, and has a sore on the right back, which is somewhat swelled. Given under hand of me, one of the Justices of the peace for said county, this 1st day of July, 1830.

THOS. BURGESS.

The above described horse came to the subscriber, living on the old Baltimore and Frederick road, 18 miles from Baltimore, near Carroll's Manor, on the 20th day of June last. The owner of said horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

July 8.

Maryland, Prince-George's county, to wit: I HEREBY certify, that Thomas S. Hardy, of said county, brought before me as a Justice, trespassing on his enclosures, a bay

about thirteen years old, fifteen hands and a half high, a blazed face, his near hind leg white a dove the locket, has some small saddle spots near his withers, and shed all round a short tail, trots and gallops, and appears to have been worked in geers. Given under my hand, one of the Justices of the peace in and for said county, this 1st day of July, 1830.

GEORGE H. LANHAM.

The owner of the above described horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

THOS. S. HARDY, near Piscataway.

July 8.

Maryland, Prince-George's county, to wit: I HEREBY certify, that Robert H. Lanham, of said county, brought before me, as a Justice, trespassing on his enclosures a bright bay

about thirteen years old, fifteen hands and a half high, a blazed face, his near hind leg white a dove the locket, has some small saddle spots near his withers, and shed all round a short tail, trots and gallops, and appears to have been worked in geers. Given under my hand, one of the Justices of the peace in and for said county, this 1st day of July, 1830.

GEORGE H. LANHAM.

The owner of the above described horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

THOS. S. HARDY, near Piscataway.

July 8.

A CARD.  
MISS A. M. SCHAEFER respectfully informs the Ladies of Annapolis, that she intends giving lessons in that beautiful art of VELVET, CHINESE PAINTING, also Wax and Ebony work. A few specimens of these beautiful accomplishments may be seen at Mr. James Harrison's, June 24.

#### PRICES OF INSTRUCTION.

VELVET PAINTING. \$4 00  
CHINESE PAINTING. 4 00  
WAX WORK. 3 00  
EBONY WORK. 3 00

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, Annapolis, June 25d. 1830.

IN compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a branch thereat at Fredericktown, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on 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 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the branch bank at Fredericktown.

By order, SAM MAYNARD, Cash.

June 24. The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above card.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber, of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of George Tarlton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 16th day of June, 1830.

JENIFER TAYLOR, Adm'r. with the will annexed, of George Tarlton.

June 24.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Sanders, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL HARRISON, of Jno. } Ex'rs.  
NICHOLAS J. WATKINS. }  
June 24.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Elijah Tarlton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of June, 1830.

JENIFER TAYLOR, Adm'r. of Elijah Tarlton.

June 24.

#### READ'S PATENT.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT. In the art of building Chimneys and altering those already built, in such manner as to prevent or cure their smoking.

From the time that chimneys were first introduced, the building them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded, when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time, can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system, invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for fourteen years from the third day of April 1829, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county, \$50. When two or more counties are purchased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required, and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable any mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post-paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year, will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or the county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, &c. three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for a single house.

A. H. READ, Patentee.

Montrose Susquehanna Co. 18th June, 1830.

We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. do certify that A. H. READ, Esq. the parties above named, is a Gentleman of respectability, and established character for honesty and ability, &c. we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make.

CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d Sh'.

ASA DIMOCK, 1st Clerk.

DAVID DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.

July 2.







# The Maryland Gazette.

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NO. 29.

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JONAS GREEN,

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From Moore's Legendary Ballads.

### THE HIGH BORN LADY.

In rain all the nights of the Oldenwald wood her,  
Though humblest of maidens, the proudest was she;  
Brave chieftains they sought, and young minstrels  
They sued her.

But none was found worthy the high-born Lady.

Whomsoever I wed, said the maid so excellent,

'That knight must the conqueror of conquerors be;  
He must place me in halls fit for monarchs to dwell in.

None else shall be bridegroom of the high-born Lady!

Thus spoke the proud dame, with scorn looking round her.

On knights and on nobles of highest degree;  
Who humbly and hopelessly left as they found her.

And eigned at a distance for the high-born Lady.

'At length came a knight, from a far land to woo her,  
With plumes on his helm like the foam of the sea;

His visor was down—but with voice that thrilled'd thro' her.

He whispered his greeting to the high-born Lady.

'Proud maiden! I come with high spouses to greet thee;

In me the great conqueror of conquerors see!

Enthroned in a hall fit for monarchs I'll place thee,  
And mine thou'rt for ever, thou high-born Lady!

'The maiden she smiled, and in jewels array'd her—  
Of thrones and of turrets already dreamt she;

And proud was the step, as her bridegroom convey'd her.

In pomp to his home, of that high-born Lady.

'But whither,' she starting exclaims, 'have you led me?

Here's nought but a tomb and a dark cypress tree;  
Is this the bright palace in which thou would'st wed me?

With scorn in her glance, said the high-born Lady.

'Tis the home,' he replied, 'of earth's loftiest creature—  
Then lifted his helm for the fair one to see;

But she sunk to the ground—'twas a skeleton's features.

And death was the bridegroom of the high-born Lady!

From Fraser's Magazine for April.

### MRS. M'CRIC.

This gentleman was simplicity itself, and her heart overflowed with the warmest affections of human nature. Mr. Josiah Flowerdew, of Manchester, had occasion to visit Edinburgh, that freestone village which Scotchmen call a metropolis, situated a mile or two from Leith, a seaport town on the River Forth. He had a letter of introduction to the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. M'Crice, and was received by them with all the frank and courteous kindness of their disposition. One Sunday, after having attended divine service in the Doctor's Church, he returned with his hospitable friends to their residence. A nice, hot, tasty, but frugal dinner, was quickly placed upon the table. 'Good folk hunger after the world,' observed the old lady, putting a haddock of fourteen inches long, with an ocean of oysters and butter, on Josiah's plate; 'take a wily-waught of that Malaga—its gasty and priesome; our gudeman he was dry in the pulpit, and ye has as gude right to be dry out of it—hem! excuse me, Doctor.'

Mr. Josiah was a devoted admirer of the fair sex, and could not, even when an aged and wrinkled face met his gaze, fail to remember that once the same cheek was dyed with the hue of the rose, and the eyes cast a lustre which would have maddened an anchorite. He, therefore, out of devotion to what was past, ate and drank as directed of what was present. After having in this fashion laboured with a vigour and industry, which would have done credit to an Irish labourer deepening the Thames, or a student of Stinkmalloch edling at comprehending the last number of the Edinburgh review, he was constrained from absolute want of local capacity, to give over—to 'cease labour, to dig and to delve,' in a horrid brute, of the bird species which must have been cousin german to the penguin of the Falkland Islands. 'The tither leg, Mr. Josiah Powerjew?' said the Doctor.

'The tither leg, Doctor! May I perish if one joint of the whole carcass has moved the flutter of a gnat's wing,' answered Josiah. 'Ye are over genty with the beast, Mr. Flowerdew,' observed the old lady. 'Doctor, mark ye that, & abuse nae man's gude name.' Rive it, sir, rive it. 'It is tough—it is, of a verity,' said the Doctor, as his cyetooth snapped in a struggle with a tendon, which would have held His Majesty's yacht in a hurricane. 'And toothsome forbye,' observed Mrs. M'Crice; 'but its wrang to sport wi' a human creature's distresses.'—Na na, Mr. Josiah, ye needna look sae was like. Possession, nae doubt, is nine points of the law; but the rightful owner of that yellow stump is lang syne gathered to his forbears. Of a troth, it would be an awful moment gine he came to vindicate his ain.

Mr. Flowerdew shuddered, and, for reasons that can be very well understood, agreed most heartily with his hostess. 'But as I'm in the land of the living,' continued Mrs. M'Crice, 'our lassy lass has a'together neglected the syllabub. There it stands in the pride of its beauty, in the sunnery. Surely I've been carried mysel. Doctor, whenever you gae by the hear and fire minutes, I'm clane done for o' my mair use that day—I can mind naething.' 'Neither can I, Mrs. M'Crice,' observed Mr.

Josiah, innocently. 'It's a blessing for you Mr. Josiah,' answered the old lady, 'if I had minded a't I've heard, I would by this time have been demented.' 'Right, my dear,' replied the Doctor, 'the female is the weaker vessel; a cracked pitcher as a man may say, & in no way fit to be the repository of the wonders of airt and science.' 'And yet,' retorted Mrs. M'Crice, somewhat piqued at the observation, 'there are some airts of the whilk ye are as agnorant as a dead dog—saving the comparison.'—'And in what, may I be permitted to ask?' answered the Doctor with much solemnity. 'In what? Ye see, Mr. Flowerdew,' he added, 'I in nae wisie eschew the enquiry.' 'Nae, then, gudeman,' exclaimed the old lady, exultingly, 'I hae you now on the hip—that is—excuse the expressions, Mr. Josiah; we are plain folk.' 'Madam,' answered Mr. Flowerdew, 'make no apology. The recollections of youth are delightful. I have many warm remembrances of the kind. But pray, Madam, don't let us lose the advantage of knowing in what manner of lore ye transcend the Doctor. Pray be so condescending.' 'Nay, kind sir,' said the old lady, 'it's a joke of my own; but, as it is connected with that very syllabub that our lass has set before you, I shall ask the Doctor again. Ye that ken the three wunnerful things in the world, yae the four wunnerful and strange, how mak ye the syllabub?' 'I tak the lass—' 'Whist, Doctor! gin ye begin that gate,' interrupted the old lady, 'I maun be the expounder of the text mysel. So see ye, Mr. Flowerdew.'

But, before the secret is disclosed, we must inform our readers that there is a certain jug or pipkin of earthenware used in various culinary and detergent purposes in Scotland, called a 'pig,' and which, from the tenacious kind of earth, (laam or loam,) of which it is composed, goes by the distinctive name of a 'lame pig,' an utensil of which fifty years ago, to have been ignorant would have been a confession of stultification as great as if you thought the Red Sea was rubicund. 'So, sir,' continued Mrs. M'Crice, when I want to make a syllabub—its grant for a cold, or a kitting in the throat—'Madam! 'Yes, its nae doubt of healing virtues,' observed the Doctor, medicinal in all matters, thoracic, if I may use the expression; and Mr. Flowerdew, it has the advantage of being divertive and jocund in the swallow. Sir, I hold in utter execration your senas and globars; the latter are of a certainty, an abomination before the Lord. I ance had a dose thereof—gin I live to the age of Mathusalem, the day will be to me like yestreen: they took a good forty minutes to chow; my inside was curmurring like doos in a docket. It was most special unsavory, Mr. Sourpew.'

'So,' continued the old lady, after an impatient pause, 'I send to the market, and our Bell bring me a lame pig.' 'But why a lame pig, sir? what way no? Sir, naething but a lame pig will answer the purpose!' 'So our Bell brings me a lame pig, I say, tell our lass, (she has been wi' us thirteen years come Martin's; she is the O'of her grand father, as the Doctor says, when he is facetious,) to pick me out a clean one.' 'Very right,' said Mr. Josiah. 'But I'm afraid you would have a little choice in that respect.' 'Ye are wrang, Mr. Flowerdew,' said the Doctor, 'they are aye weel washed outside and in.' 'Oh Doctor, no joking; this is a serious matter.' 'Nae there's no joking,' observed the old lady. 'They are weel scraped wi' a heather rings.' 'A what madam? A nivera! of heather; wi' the whilk you get even to the most extreme corner of the concern.' 'No doubt, Madam, if you are permitted.'

'Permitted, Mr. Josiah, and gin I buy a pig, may I no do what I choose wi' it? or wi' ony ither face of clay for which I gave ready coinzie? Ye have, sir, great character in England for cleanliness; and I am sure Mrs. Flowerdew never has a pig in her aught but she washes it inside and out, as clean as the driven snow.' 'Nay, in that,' said Mr. Flowerdew, 'I can assure you, you are mistaken. Before the pigs reach us, weel weels ither folk do it, and that is the same thing. So when Bell comes hame, Laays, hand me down the can with the virgin honey, and I drap two desert spoonfuls into the pig's mouth.'—'Into the pig's mouth, Madam!' 'Aye, to be sure, sir; where would you have put it for naething—or jelly will do as weel. Na, I've tried your large bergamot preserved paps; but whiles the pig's uck is no that wide to admit of a pear of size; and its facius squeezing it in.' 'No doubt, Madam, and dangerous.'—'Yes, gin the neck break; but when ye mell and medler wi' pigs, ye maun mind ye don't wi' slippery gear.' 'Very true, Madam.'—'Weel, then, my lass carries the pig to the cow, and there she gently milks a pint and a half of warm milk in upon the henny, or jelly, or pear, as it may be.' 'Into the pig, Madam!' 'Aye into the mouth o't Surely that's nae kittle matter?' Now, Madam, as I am an ordinary sinner, that is an operation that would puzzle all Lancashire. 'Into its mouth!' 'Weel, I'm astonished at you, sir; is there ony mystery or sorcery in Bell hauding a pig wi' the tas hand, and milking a cow wi' the tither?' 'I really, madam, in my innocence of heart, thought that the pig might have run—Bun o'er to—So hame comes the pig.'—'Of itself, Madam?' 'Sir Dear sir, you speak as if the pig could walk!' 'I beg you a thousand pardons, Madam! I truly forgot the milk and jelly. It would be extraordinary if it could.' 'Very, Sir. So the lass brings me my lame pig.' 'Ah, that's another reason.' 'Well, may I be drawn to a thread if I could divine why you preferred a lame pig?' 'Ye need na gang to Rome to learn that; a lame pig is aye fendiest.' So I begin to steer and steer the milk and jelly. 'Steer and steer, Madam!' 'Aye—mix a weel up thegither.' 'And may I entreat to know with what you stir it?' 'Wi' a spoon, to be sure; ye wadna fye me do it wi' my fingers.' 'Goodness forbid, Madam! I would use, if ever employed in the manner you mention, a spoon with a most respectable long handle.'

'It's better of length, certainly, Sir. Nae-thing can escape you, then? Well, the next thing we do is, to gently put the pig afore the fire to simmer.' 'To simmer?' 'Yes, Sir, and there stand on its reeks again. But you must not let it get o'er het; it would burn the milk.' 'And the pig too, Madam.' 'Oh that's naething. We dinna fash ourselves wi' the pig. What were they made for?' 'Why truly, Madam, I thought, until this day, that I knew something of their history; but I find I have been woefully ignorant.' 'We canna reach perfection at ance, as our gudeman says, (wha, by the by, is, and has been this last half hour, as sound as a tap.) And so, after the pig has simmered and simmered, ye in wi' the spoon again.' 'Again, Madam?' 'Aye, Sir; ye wadna hae it all in a mess at the bottom? Far from it, Madam, as far as possible.' 'So ye maun gie it another stir or two, till it sings.' 'Sings, Madam? And does the pig make no other noise during all this operation?' 'Scarce ony ither, gin it's a good pig; but all depends upon that. I've seen a lame pig; that, afore the heat had touched its sides a matter of five minutes, would gane off in a crack.' 'I don't wonder at that the least, Madam.' You will wonder if your English pigs had half the value of the Scotch, 'Possibly, Madam.'

'Of a verity,' continued Mrs. M'Crice, 'there was a pig played meance a mist mischancey trick. Ye see, I expected a party of our presbytery to dinner, and had sent our Bell out for the maist capacious pig she could grith; and I had poured in the quantum suff, as the mediciners say, of hot milk on the gooseberries, (I was making a groset posset,) and a went weel; but when I thought it was done to a hair, out lisp a hot aizzle: our Bell (the huzzy!) sprang to the side, the pig gae the tither—'as was ruined.' 'And the poor pig what became of it?' 'Puir, indeed! it was na worth the minding: its head was dung in, and it gat a sma' fracture on the side; but as it was bonny in its colour, and genty in its mak, Bell syned it out in clear water, then rubbed it up wi' a duster, and clapped it on the shelf in the kitchen, where it lies to this blessed day, in peace and quiet, as I may say. In my opinion, Sir, the pig had na been right made. 'Not right made madam! 'Not right made, Sir. You look surprised. Think you ony body can make a pig?' 'Far from it, Madam.' 'It would surely fash you a d me, I'm jalousing, Mr. Flowerdew.' 'Admitted, Madam: admitted. But, my dear Mrs. M'Crice, I have just one thing to ask. You have told me—(here Josiah gave a shudder)—how the milk and honey gets in. Now, Madam, may I be allowed to ask how you get the syllabub out?' 'How we get it out? Dear Sir, you surprise me! Just the way we put it in—How would you get it out? Sure, there's nae magic in that!' 'Nay, Madam, I don't pretend to venture upon any speculations on the point. There are many reasons, no doubt, why the pig would easier let it out than in; and I am quite willing to prefer the mouth. But, after it is out, pray, Madam, who eats the syllabub? or pray, Madam, do you also eat the pig?' 'Ha, ha! Weel, that's gude. Sir, the pig's as hard as stone!' 'Ged, Madam, you are right; I had forgot the frying. But as the milk and jelly, or the bergamot pear, afore the pig's, for whose intestines are they devoted?' 'Sir?' 'Pray, Madam, who devours that?' Pointing with his finger to the horrid portion before him. 'You, Sir, if you will do me that honour.'

'Me, Madam! Me! Good night, Madam. Pray don't waken the Doctor. I am particularly engaged. Nay, Madam, not a morsel!—(I would as soon bolt a barbacued toad, or mouth a curried hedgehog)—I do entreat you to keep for the next presbytery. If they resemble our clergy in the South, they are more familiar with the pigs than I am—Well well!' Mr. Flowerdew was heard to exclaim, as he in a manner tumbled down in his claim, from top to bottom of the stairs; 'I have often heard that the Scotch were dirty; but, by all the stripes in a yard of gingham, they are born barbarians!' 'Mr. Dourstew!' exclaimed the Doctor, awakening. 'Where are you? Here's my wife with the syllabub. Where are you, Mr. Mourakew?' 'I'm off!' answered Mr. Josiah; and it is said by his friends, that, during a long life of some seventy years, no persuasion could induce him ever again to visit Edinburgh. 'The lame pig, he would muffer to himself, the jelly, and the hot milk! Heaven save me from such a calamity.'

From the Boston Centinel.

### EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

We present our readers with the following extract, as a specimen of a tract, published eighty years ago. The drift of it is evident—it is not only pleasant, diverting, witty and refreshing of itself, says the preface, but it contains a moral that is far more precious

than all the tinsel of its outward show.' It is also stated that three editions of it were sold in a fortnight.

### The Indictment and Trial of Sir Richard Ram, &c.

By a special commission of the peace, a court was held, May 18, at Punch Hall, in the kingdom of Tooping, before the Rt. Worshipful Sir Nathan Standfast, and Sir Solomon Stump, chief judges of the Courts of Justice, constituted by king Bacchus.

The court being sat, and the prisoner placed at the bar, the jury was called over as follows, viz:—

Timothy Toasspot; Benjamin Bumber, Giles Lickspiggot, Theophilus Toaper, John Sixgodown, Obediah Thirsty, Richard Rednose, John Neversober, Anthony Idlefellow, Nathaniel Spendthrift, Jonathan Lovedram, Edward Emptyparce.

[It is surprising any one of these jurors should have been allowed to be sworn. Every one of them should have been presumptuously challenged for favour. John Sixgodown and John Neversober were the very last who should have been placed on the jury. They would of course be partial to their profligate companion Ram.]

Against whom Sir Richard having made no exception, the clerk proceeded to read the indictment, as follows—

Clerk—Sir Richard Ram, of the county of Flip—thou standest here, indicted, for that thou not regarding the good of thy fellow creatures, hast, in a bold and audacious manner, knocked down, killed, maimed, and despoiled many of his Majesty's good and liege subjects. Also, that thou hast for many years, and still dost, hold a traitorous conspiracy with Mr. Punch and Mr. Flip, two as notoriously wicked as thyself, by and with whose assistance thou dost intoxicate the heads of good, honest, well-meaning people, to the ruin of their persons, and impoverishing of their estates; so that many a poor man's wife and children sit at home, wanting what is sinfully wasted in your extravagant company, as will appear by many credible witnesses, who are deplorable instances of the truth of what is here alleged against you. All which facts are contrary to the good and wholesome laws of the kingdom, as well as against the king, his crown and dignity.

What sayest thou, art thou guilty or not guilty of what thou here standest indicted.

Sir Richard—Not guilty.

Clerk—How will you be tried?

Sir Richard—By the opinion of all judicious persons.

Clerk—Crier make proclamation.

Crier—O yes—O yes—O yes—If any person can inform the Court of any murders, treasons or other misdemeanors committed by the prisoners at the bar, let them come into Court, and they shall be heard in their several orders.

Call John Vulcan, the blacksmith.

John Vulcan—Here!

Clerk—Thou art desired to declare what thou knowest in relation to what the prisoner stands indicted for.

Vulcan—May it please the honourable bench, and you gentlemen of the jury—I am very well acquainted with the prisoner at the bar; and that your honours will have reason to judge, when I have told you all that I have to say. I am a blacksmith by trade, and being liable to much heat; I have, for many years, had an unquenchable spark in my throat, which I might quench with a little Spruce Beer or Cider; but happening to be acquainted with the prisoner, I became a lover of his company; and when I am once got into his company, he scarce ever parts with me till he hath caught me by the noddle, tript up my heels, and laid me fast on my back, so that I have not been able to get up to go to work for three or four days; besides having my pockets picked, and my head and bones ache, he hath set my wife's tongue agoing like a paper mill—so that with the life I lead on the one hand, it makes me weary of my life; and sensible of my error. And I am sure Sir Richard ought to be punished for seducing honest men at this rate. This, gentlemen, is my grievance, and I hope you'll take it into consideration.

Mr. Shuttle, the weaver, Tom Snip, the tailor, Jim Blank, the lottery vendor, Tom Friz, the barber, and Zack Strap, the cobbler, being called, corroborated the testimony of Vulcan. New York, Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and the Carolinas, also testified to the same effect, and the accused was doubtless convicted, though we are not sure, inasmuch as the concluding part of the trial has been mutilated.

### THE GREAT ECLIPSE OF 1831.

This eclipse which will happen on the 12th of February, will be one of the most remarkable that will again be witnessed in the United States for a long course of years. The apparent diameter of the sun will be 32 1/2 minutes of a degree, that of the moon 31 1/2. Of course the eclipse will be annular; that is in all places where the sun will be centrally eclipsed, at the moment of the greatest obscuration, it will exhibit the appearance of a beautiful luminous ring around the moon. Eclipses of this kind are of less frequent occurrence than those which are total. The center of the eclipse will first touch the earth's disk in the great Pacific Ocean on the morning of Feb. 12th, in lat. 31 deg. 55 minutes N. and longitude 140 degrees 3 minutes west from Greenwich. At this point the sun will rise centrally eclipsed at 34 minutes past 6

o'clock, or at 3 hours 54 m. P. M. apparent time at Greenwich. Thence proceeding by a gentle curve to the South and East in 16 minutes it will enter upon the coast of California, in lat 27 degrees 30 minutes N. Thence curving Northwardly, 47 minutes more it will enter the United States near the S. W. corner of Louisiana; and in 6 minutes will cross the Mississippi, near St. Francisville. Passing through the states of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, in 27 minutes more it will arrive at a point in Pendleton county, South Carolina, in latitude 34 degrees 37 minutes N. longitude 82 deg. 38 minutes W. where the sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian. Thence passing over North Carolina into Virginia, in 14 minutes it will cross James River, near Richmond, continuing in nearly a direct line, in 8 minutes will leave the Jersey shore at Little Egg Harbor, passing a few miles east of Montauk Point, in 3 minutes it will leave the eastern shore of Cape Cod at Wellfleet, and in 6 minutes will enter upon the south western extremity of Nova Scotia. Thence passing over the island of Newfoundland, and increasing in velocity, as it approaches the verge of the earth, in 19 minutes more it will leave its disk in lat. 51 deg. 58 deg. 40 min. W. long at which point the sun will set central eclipsed at 4 h. 30 m. or 6 h. 25 m. Greenwich time.

The eclipse will have been 2 h. 31 m. in crossing the earth's disk, and about one hour from its entrance to the time of its leaving the United States. A line drawn through the above points on the Map of North America, will pass through all those places where the eclipse is central. Two other lines on each side of the first, at the distance of 50 miles, will include all places in the United States where it will be Annular. Its penumbra will precede and follow the centre, at the Mean interval of one hour and thirty minutes, making on the central track the beginning and end of the eclipse. Lines drawn on a map of the United States; parallel to the central track at intervals, on the S. side, of 200, 185, and 175 miles; and on the north at intervals of 225, 250, and three hundred miles will exhibit, nearly, the respective points where the sun will be 11, 10, and 9 digits eclipsed. By making proportions along the central path of the eclipse, of the intervals of Greenwich time and protracting the hour lines at right angles, the time and phases of the eclipse may be found for very nearly any place in the United States, observing to reduce the Greenwich time to that of the place of observation.

This eclipse will be visible over every part of the North American continent and the West Indies, and will be seen as far south as the city of Quito in South America.

Professor Olmstead of Yale College, thus accounts for hail storms:

Violent hail storms are always attended by black clouds, high winds, and thunder and lightning; they are confined chiefly to the temperate zones; they occur most frequently in the hottest months; hail stones are much smaller on the tops of mountains, than in the neighbouring plains; they are often followed by cold weather. The immediate cause of hail storms, is a sudden and extraordinary cold in the region of the clouds, where the hail stones begin to form, but the great question is, what is the origin of this cold? An exceeding cold wind from the North, or from the high and cold regions of the atmosphere; this meets with a moist, warm current of air, and a hail storm follows. In descriptions of hail storms, it is commonly mentioned, that opposite and violent winds meet. When a cold current from the regions of perpetual frost meets with a warm current, the watery vapour of the latter is frozen, and hail stones are formed.—In the torrid zone there are no hail storms, except near lofty mountains, because there are no freezing currents of air, and in the frigid zone there are no violent hail storms, because there are no heated currents of air to mix with the cold currents. The South of France is more remarkable for frequent hail storms than any country in the world. This is owing to its situation between the Alps and Pyrenees; the cold blasts from these regions of snow and ice, mingling with the hot damp air over the intervening country, produce violent hail storms; the opposite currents of hot and cold air are set in motion, when the heat of the sun is great. It is surprising that hail stones, descending as they do, through many thousand feet, fall with so little force. They are heavy enough to fall with a hundred times the force, which they actually exhibit. The reason of this is the following.—They are small when first formed, and receive continual accessions in descending; these accessions are made from watery vapours at rest, and the taking one of these new lodges continually retard their speed. Hail stones are smaller on the tops of mountains, than in the neighbouring plains, because they do not fall so far.—Silliman's Journal of Arts and Sciences.

The town of Lowell, Mass. contains 6477 inhabitants, according to the new census—in 1826 it probably had 300. Lowell is known as the great seat of manufactures near Boston. We notice a curious disparity in the number of males and females, between certain ages—between 5 and 10, there are 208 females and 181 males—this is pretty well; but between 20 and 30, there are 1708 females, and 235 males; and between 30 and 40, there are 255 females, and 118 males; between 40 and 50, 164 females, and 31 males.



An opinion prevails that the death of the Sovereign necessarily brings about an immediate dissolution of the Parliament. The strongest extract from Blackstone explains the law, as it now stands, on the subject: "A parliament may be dissolved by the death of the crown. This dissolution formerly happened immediately upon the death of the reigning sovereign; for he being considered in law as the head of the parliament, (*caput principis est finis*), that failing, the whole body was held to be extinct. But the calling a new parliament immediately on the inauguration of the successor being found inconvenient, and the king being apprehended from having no parliament in being, in case of such a succession, the statute enacted the statutes 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> W. 3. c. 2. and 6<sup>th</sup> Ann. c. 7. that the parliament be continued for six months after the death of any king or queen, unless sooner prorogued or dissolved by the successor that, if the parliament be, at the time of the King's death, separated by adjournment or prorogation, it shall notwithstanding assemble immediately; and that if no parliament is then in being, the members of the last parliament shall assemble, and be a parliament."

**SOVEREIGNTY OF GREECE**  
**HOUSE OF LORDS—May 24.**

The Earl of Aberdeen, in laying upon their lordships the papers relating to the situation and connection of this country with Greece, said, since he had the honour of addressing their lordships on this subject, circumstances had occurred to alter their position. Their lordships were aware that the object of the treaty of July 6, 1847, was for insuring and establishing the entire independence of Greece. Events occurred which enabled the allied powers to entertain the proposition of establishing such independence. It became necessary to select a prince to fill the high office of sovereign of this country. This prince they had at length found in his Royal Highness Prince Leopold. The other courts had reposed an authority in this government, which was highly gratifying, as a proof of the confidence the other powers had in the purity of its intentions. The offer of the throne of Greece was made to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, on the 3d February, which was accepted on the 20th of the same month. Until within a short period of this evening, the negotiation had continued on one single point. By the provisions of the last protocol the Allies had determined to take into consideration the deplorable condition of the Greeks. In accordance with this, it was deemed advisable to negotiate with his Royal Highness. The prince, however, made such demands as were thought to be very unreasonable. It was very difficult to maintain, as the government did not feel itself bound to undertake for this country any burden which was not actually indispensable. His Royal Highness, however, made demands with the utmost pertinacity, and stated that unless they were complied with, he was fully prepared to renounce the throne. Some of the Allies were at length disposed to acquiesce, and it terminated last by this government also acceding to the proposition. This was the situation of the matter when I had replied on a former evening to the question of noble marquis. He had then said that nothing but points of minor importance remained to be arranged. These minor matters were in progress until within a few days, when a fresh ground of objection was stated, and on Friday night last, he received an intimation from his royal highness of his intention to renounce the situation, and abdicate the throne of Greece. It would not enter upon the reasons on which Prince Leopold had acted, but he should lay before their lordships, as speedily as possible, all the papers connected with the negotiations as were necessary to explain the course of the transaction, that their lordships might be in possession of all the facts on which they had acted. He had hoped that the papers he had that evening laid on the table, would have been sufficient to have explained the whole of the transaction as related to Greece. The recent event, however, proved that it was necessary, in order to enable their lordships to form a correct opinion on the affair, to supply the further papers, which should be done as soon as possible. This circumstance would of course delay the final settlement of the affair of Greece, but he was happy to have the satisfaction of informing their lordships that the most perfect union existed between this and the other governments connected in this matter. (The noble earl, in the course of his speech, went into a detailed account of the papers he had laid on their lordships' table.)

These are officially connected with the answer of the Provisional Government to the residents, those observations and details of facts which the undersigned forwarded to the Plenipotentiaries on the 15th. They are most important, as announcing the opinions entertained by the Greek Senate as to the provisions of the Protocol, and their spirit and tendency is not for a moment to be mistaken or their consequences disregarded. The President expressly disapproved by the communication of a letter addressed by the undersigned to the Senate, and the successful silence—that after deliberate consultation the Senate declared to him that they had not the power to accept the Act of the 5th of Feb. and that, even if they had received that power from the nation, they could not have exercised it without failing in their duty towards their brethren. That they will never consent to the President's being charged in the name and on the authority of the nation with a task which is beyond his power. That the Allied Powers may accomplish their decisions, but that they will remain strangers to them; and that if orders are given for their execution in the Provinces, no one will obey them.

In another Dispatch, dated the 22d April, ulterior to his answer to the Residents of the 16th April, to which the Plenipotentiaries allude as dissipating their fears, the President says, that the Senate at length

The undersigned must here observe, that at no period of these negotiations have any steps been taken towards the drawing up of a Treaty, of which the Protocol was never considered by him but as the basis and to the importance of which he drew the Duke of Wellington's attention in the same note. If this has been so delayed, it has been delayed by no fault of the undersigned. He never conspired from Plenipotentiaries, that however he might be willing to make great sacrifices for the advantage of Greece; they had no right to expect that he would ever go to that country without the security for himself and the Greeks which could alone be found in the provision of a solemn and ratified Treaty. Again, in his memorandum of the 8th of March, he expressed himself in equally decisive terms, asserting that it would be necessary to conquer the rebel provinces from the north, and that until this was done, the Greek Government, as the new sovereign could not begin his reign by the exercise of police in order to make the Greeks abandon their own homes.

If the Greek Senate had either expressed no opinion at all, or at least in such language as might leave the reasonable hope of their acquiescence in the measures, the undersigned might have, however willingly, consented to become the instrument of trying the decisions of the Allied Powers on explanation, and have even avouched, as much as possible, as the Greek Government, and of their motives, and that their language is as uncompromising as their feelings are natural.

The designed is thus placed in this painful position in consequence of his nomination being, by same act, connected with their compulsory measure. His first act as a Sovereign will have to be either to compel his own subjects by force of foreign arms to submit to the cessation of their estates and privileges to their enemies, or to join with them in resisting or evading a part of that very treaty which placed on the throne of Greece.

That one or the other alternative will be forced on him is certain, because the country between Macedonia and Thessaly and parts of Epirus which is to be given up to the Turks is together with the Treasuries, in the peaceable possession of the Greeks is the country from which Greece can beat herself with timber for building ships—it is the very which has furnished the best soldiers during war. The chief Military Leaders of the Greeks—being of Acarnanian or Etolian families. Subsequent to the arrival in Greece of the Protocol of the 2<sup>d</sup> March, 1829, and the publication of assent to the Turks to the excluded frontier in the treaty of 1830, all the families which had survived the war returned and commenced rebuilding their houses, towns, and cultivating the soil; these people were anxious to gain to the Turkish yoke without anger, and the other Greeks will not—cannot—do them to their fate.

In these circumstances, the duty which is assigned has to perform towards Greece is clear and straight forward. Throughout the whole of the transactions he has only contemplated the interests of that country, and has uniformly protested in his written communications and his personal vigils with the Ministers of England and the potentaries of the Allied Courts, against the being forced into arrangements, considered by him contrary to their wishes, and destructive of right. His President, who has justly observed great justice gave the right to make peace.

When the undersigned contemplated the abdication of becoming Sovereign of Greece, it was the hope of being acknowledged freely, and

opposition. He has taken up his cause, and is endeavouring to make him the head of a party against the Ministers, with the hope, in a recent event, of obtaining power through him. The London Globe, of the evening of the 24th, remarks—“It is said that the choice of the Allied powers might have fallen upon a Prince of Bavaria; but that the alliances formerly contracted between that house and the family of Bonaparte would be attended with political inconveniences. The selection of the Prince of Wurtemberg would have many other inconveniences, which may be said to amount to the most absolute impossibility. At present, it is thought that the French government will negotiate in favour of another Prince of Saxony, sprung from the Albertine stock, the elder of the Ernestine branch of the Coburg, and professing the Catholic religion.”

**SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.**  
By the fast sailing ship Salem, Capt Richardson, arrived at New York on Thursday from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 8th June, and Liverpool to the 9th, inclusive.

The King as will be seen by what follow was still alive, so late as 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, but all hope of his recovery was abandoned, and his exit was daily and almost hourly expected.

From our Correspondent.  
Liverpool June 9th 1830.  
The following is an extract from a letter received this morning, from Mr. Willmer, private correspondent, at Windsor:—

Windsor, 2 o'clock, A. M. June 8th.  
 'His Majesty is still alive, but his distressing situation warrants the expectation that each succeeding hour will close his earthly reign.'  
 From the Times of June 8th.

We have received accounts from Windsor which left that town so late as two o'clock this morning. The King was hardly expected to survive the night, though the natural vigor of His Majesty's constitution has more than once carried him through a crisis almost equally severe. The Duke of Wellington, who had been sent for express, arrived at night and did not leave till 11.

*From the Morning Post of June 8.*

We are grieved to state that the intelligence respecting his Majesty is of the most mournful import. We deem it inexpedient to flit upon the feelings of our readers the painful details of our private advices—the official announcement of the royal sufferer (after what he had already endured) having passed the last night under considerable embarrassment, being of itself more than sufficient, for the lamentable occasion.

'The King continues nearly the same. His Majesty passed last night with considerable embarrassment.'

Sir Henry Halford and Sir Matthew T. were both in attendance on his Majesty during the day, the state of the King being such as to render their presence necessary.

It was stated from Windsor, that 'to stupor with which his Majesty has been so much affected, has succeeded an accession of pain, which has extorted groans from the illustrious sufferer. During the night of 6th, his Majesty, notwithstanding his moral courage, was unable to repress those convulsions of suffering, and, notwithstanding the opiates freely administered to him, he at times bordering on dissolution. Very lately the medicine is now administered to him by the only chymical preparation now taken by Hoffman's ether. This however, does but partially & temporarily relieve the royal patient.

The Morning Herald of the 8th says—  
accounts of his Majesty at a late hour  
morning were rather more favourable.  
said that a seaton had been introduced,  
afforded considerable relief; but we fear  
although it has alleviated the pain, it can  
retard the rapidly approaching catastrophe.

The London Courier of the 7th announces  
that on the 7th of May, a treaty of Friendship  
and Commerce was concluded between  
the Porte and the United States of North  
America, by which the ships of those States  
to have the free navigation of the black sea  
and to be placed, with respect to the customs  
and customs, on the same footing as  
friendly powers.

**FRENCH AFFAIRS:**  
The approaching elections command the chief attention of the Paris press, and of the French public. Private letters down to the evening of the 6th, state that their result is likely to be productive of nothing decisive either to the ultra or liberal parties. It was stated that the appointment of *E. Peyronnet* would turn against the ministry about the electoral colleges, so that the majority actually announced by the *Gazette*, previous to the appointment of *M. Peyronnet*, must be considered now as having ceased to exist, supposing that it did never exist.

time, it is to be hoped that the Chamber, as soon as they meet, will obtain from Ministers not only an exact account of the expenses, but also the most ample information on the subject of the military and diplomatic measures relating to the expedition to Algiers, but also of all the precautions that have been taken to contribute to its success.

The Journal du Commerce states that 'unpleasant accounts had been circulated upon Change, respecting the fate of the first division of the expedition.—We could not trace them to any thing positive. The decline of the Fonds was attributed to these reports, but perhaps it is likewise the decline that has given birth to them.' But the Constitutionnel says, 'no accidents has yet happened to our fleet, except the destruction of a transport vessel, which took fire; its cargo consisted of hay. As it was impossible to save it, it was found necessary to sink it. The loss amounts to about 16,000 francs; fortunately, this unlucky event cost no lives.

The following article is given under date of  
Toulon, May 29—

'Yesterday, towards three in the afternoon, an *estafette* started for Paris. He is said to be the bearer of the despatches of the Grand Seigneur to the king of France, which are pretended to contain proposals of peace with the Algiers, on condition that the latter should offer satisfaction to our flag, and pay the expenses of our armament. They have been forwarded by Tahir Pacha, commander of the Turkish frigate *Nehsin-Djaffet*. He was desirous of delivering them into the hands of M. Massieu de Clairval, commander of the blockading squadron, but he refused to receive them, and very properly despatched the Ottoman Ambassador to Toulon, under the escort of the frigate *la Duperre*, who refused likewise take them, and obliged him to proceed to Toulon, after having paid to his rank and his flag the honours usual on such occasion.'

Upon this subject the Journal du Commerce publishes as follows:

persons who explain the mission of Tahir Pacha.—There are persons in the following manner:—The Duke of Wellington, finding it impossible to oppose our expedition against Algiers by open force, had engaged the Porte to send one of its div-

...nitarines, with the title of Governor of Aigir, and the title of Pasha for the Sultan. When once in the town, the Pasha, his son, and his heir Pacha was to publish the firman of the Sultan, in the name of the Grand Seignor, and make himself acknowledged by the Turkish militia. The Dey was to act as First Lieutenant of the Pacha; and the English Minister had obtained his consent to the execution of this agreement, and an emission in consequence of the demand.

of the French invasion, which threatens him with inevitable destruction. On arriving before Algiers, the French fleet would have found the Ottoman flag hoisted on the ramparts and the regular authority of the Sultan acknowledged, together with the abolition of piracy and of slavery. France would have no longer had a pretext for attacking Algiers, and our immense preparation must have come to naught; for it would have proved rather embarrassing to attack a Governor of the Sultan with whom we are at peace. But General Guilleminot having been informed at Constantinople of this intrigue, sent an aviso to the station before Algiers; and from that moment the attention of the whole squadron was directed towards intercepting the Turkish frigate, whose speedy arrival was announced.

It is now said that orders have been issued for sending 15000 troops by way of a reinforcement to the expeditionary army, to the department of the Var and the Rhone. The head quarters are to be at Aix.

The following paragraph was published in the *Paris*, on the 4th, as an extract from a private letter, dated Alexandria, April 8.

"The arrival of Capt. Huddell, aide de camp of the French Ambassador in Turkey,

M. Pansdorf, both from Toulon, has given to many rumors.—They are said to have sent to the Pacha to ask for the co-operation of an Egyptian squadron in an attack on the African coast; but you may be assured that this cannot take place, and indeed no longer thought of. The Pacha is not in condition to go to war on his own account; his treasury is too much exhausted, and he himself threatened by the Divan at Constantinople; the Sultan is highly dissatisfied with his conduct during the Russian war. He unquestionably be attacked if he does change his conduct. The Turks are dreadfully exasperated against him.

**POISONING.**

A horrible case of poisoning, in Paris, this moment occupies every body's attention. The following facts appear from the evidence given before the tribunal of Justice. But for such is the name of the monster, after destroying one wife by poison, married again a few months afterwards. By this second marriage he had a child, who died at the age of four months, after suffering horrible symptoms. Suspicion was awakened, and on examining the body, two pins and a quantity of antimony were found in its stomach. Shortly after, his wife was taken with convulsions, from which however she length recovered. After suffering repeated attacks, which she found invariably to occur whenever she took any cooling drinks, her husband, at length detected him by finding a powder into the cup, which upon examination, proved to be arsenic. Her physicians, to whom she revealed all these facts, advised her to quit her husband, and soon after taken up and imprisoned. It may be noticed as another illustration of the strength of woman's love, that upon trial she denied having made any revelation to the physician—declared that her husband

**Barclay Wazell.**  
**ANNAPOLIS**  
*Thursday, July 23, 1930.*

The following is an extract from a letter received by a gentleman of this city, from another in Talbot county.

"I have read with much attention the essays published in the *Maryland Gazette*, signed "MARYLAND." Without intending any compliment to the author, who is to me unknown, I cannot refrain from saying, that his efforts are calculated to do much good for the cause which he has espoused. He has drawn many facts connected with the subject of Internal Improvements within a narrow compass, and commented on them in a brief, yet masterly manner. I was particularly pleased with his remarks on Internal Improvements and the National debt, by which he shews, that since General Jackson has been at the head of affairs, more than ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS MONTHLY of that debt have been paid; and that while this truly important work was doing, the taxes on a number of articles in general use amongst the people, were repealed. I was particularly pleased, I say, with these remarks, because they furnish good and substantial reasons why every republican ought to sustain the present administration, and because they prove that every friend of it has firm ground to stand upon in its defence. Measures like these, on the part of rulers supply evidence, which cannot be shaken, of a disposition to look to the true interests and comfort of the people! And, the people, depend on it, never will turn their backs on those patriots, or the man who has advocated and supported them, as ably as has the author of "*Maryland*."

Has been excessively warm for some time past. On Tuesday the Mercury in the college hall, in a pleasant, airy situation, stood at 88°, when placed in the open air in the shade, it mounted to 98°, and when exposed to the sun to 130°. Yesterday in the same building, at eleven o'clock, it stood at 85°.

The Board of Health report, that from the 1st to the 10th of the present month, there were one hundred and twelve interments within the city and Liberties of Philadelphia. Of the whole number sixty-nine were children, twenty-five of whom died of cholera morbus. Among the adults who died, there was one from eighty to ninety years of age, one from ninety to one hundred, and two from one hundred to one hundred and ten.

*Inspections and Exports for the year 1829.*  
The Philadelphia price current gives a view of the "Inspections of Wheat, and Rye Flour and Corn Meal, in the principal ports of the United States, for the year 1829," from which it appears, that 2,255,132 barrels of wheat flour, 77,945 barrels of rye flour, and 17,306 hogheads and 51,606 barrels of corn meal were under inspection during that period. The exports in the same time amounted to 837,000 barrels of wheat flour, 34,191 of rye flour and 173,775 of corn meal, besides 4,000 bushels of wheat, and 897,656 bushels of corn.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel I counsel

I have seen my name announced as a  
didate, to represent this county in the  
legislature of Maryland. Permit me to re-  
my thanks for the honour conferred on me  
is with reluctance. I oppose the wishes of  
friends in this instance, but I must beg  
to decline being considered a candidate  
the next legislature.

With great respect, Y<sup>rs</sup>. &c. .  
GEORGE COOK  
29th June 1830.

For the Maryland Gazette.  
MAYLAND NO. 11

MARYLAND, NO. 11.  
PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The public debt will soon be all paid and the best and safest way to ensure the desirable object, is to take care of the public expenditures; to keep *them* within proper limits, within the limits of the receipts, within the amount of the appropriations.

And how has this important matter been treated by, under the administrations of Adams, and of Jackson? Let official documents bear testimony on the occasion, and the people judge, let them hear and judge themselves.

Appropriations during the four years of Adams' administration.	
1825.	\$22,892.64
1826.	23,235.41
1827.	23,316.85
1828.	22,642.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$92,007.01</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES.</b>	
1825.	\$24,584.86

1827.  
1828.

Total

Excess of expenditure over appropriations—Adams' administration—Almost four millions for the four years of Mr. Adams' administration. And now examine the expenditures under the Appropriations, in former sessions—For Expenditures, 1829.

Less expended in 1829, than expended in 1828.

Seven hundred and less expended in 1829 than in 1828.

Mr. Adams, it may be said, was not a man of great economy.

5,972

He found in the treasury, at the beginning of 1829, the first year of his administration, as follows:

In treasury 1st Jan. 1829, \$1,000,000  
Received of borrowings 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2



1827. 22,536,764 04  
1828. 22,536,764 04  
Total 45,073,528 08  
Excess of expenditures over appropriations in Adams' administration. Almost four millions of dollars expended in the four years of Mr. Adams' administration over the appropriations made by Congress. And now examine the appropriations and expenditures under the Jackson administration. Appropriations, including those made at former sessions—For 1829, \$35,784,003 45 Expenditures, 1829, 25,071,017 59

714,985 80  
Less expended in 1829, than was appropriated by Congress. Seven hundred and twelve thousand dollars less expended in Jackson's first year than was appropriated by Congress.

Mr. Adams, it may be said, left in the Treasury \$5,972,435 81. He found in the treasury, and received in 1825, the first year of his administration, as follows: In treasury 1st Jan. 1825. \$1,946,597 13 Received of borrowed money in 1825 5,000,000 00

\$6,946,597 13  
Almost a million of dollars more than he left in the treasury. And even of the amount said to be left in the treasury, there were bad debts to the amount of more than a million of dollars, and some appropriations to be met, amounting to nearly four millions more—\$3,737,533 13. So that in fact Mr. Adams left but very little money in the treasury.

Jackson has had a very difficult path to pursue, particularly as regards the financial concerns, and which are the most important concerns of the nation. He found appropriations made at the session of Congress ending March 3d, 1829, and appropriations formerly made to the large amount of

\$29,551,295 12.  
And to meet this large sum he found a reported balance in the treasury, of \$5,972,435 81, including bad debts to the amount of more than a million of dollars. And the estimated receipts for 1829, by the report of Mr. Rush, Mr. Adams' secretary of the treasury, were \$23,140,000, making a total sum, including bad debts, of about Twenty-eight millions of dollars; and Jackson had to meet the payment of twenty-nine millions and a half. He has met the payment of all claims and on the 1st January, 1830, there was a balance in the treasury of

\$5,338,540 44.  
So that he has managed our money matters well and wisely.

"Jackson and reform," was our motto in 1828; it was our motto in 1829; and it is our motto still. Jackson, with an eye to that great object, the final payment of the public debt, and with a view to the abolition of oppressive taxes, seems determined to act upon the principles of strict economy, of retrenchment and reform. Regardless of personal popularity, with no ambitious views, no selfish motives, no wishes but those which are for the good of the people, of the whole people, he is pursuing a course which will insure him a glorious, an immortal fame; when the political contests of the present times, of the present day, are over, and forgotten, Jackson will long live in grateful remembrance, in the hearts of his countrymen, in the hearts of the friends of liberty in every land; he will be remembered and he will be praised for posterity, as the friend, the faithful friend of his country; and whilst he lives, whilst he ardently engaged in our service, and in our cause, shall we forsake him, shall we forget him? Forget him? No! His name—the name of Jackson, is often repeated—it never can be, it never will be forgotten in MARYLAND.

July 17, 1830.

COURT OF APPEALS.—June Term 1830.  
Thursday July 15.—The argument of the cases No. 147, 148, Wells and wife vs. Beall and wife, and Beall, ad'r. of Brashears, was concluded by Johnson for the appellants. Buchanan, Chief J. delivered the Court's opinion in No. 142, Pierpoint vs. Pierpoint, ad.—Decree affirmed.  
The same Judge delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 130, Dougherty vs. Davidson.—Judgment affirmed.  
The same Judge gave the opinion of the Court in No. 117, English, et al. vs. Lingan, ad.—Decree reversed and bill dismissed with costs.

The Court then after a session of 31 days adjourned until the Court in course. It is understood that at the ensuing December session, the Court will commence with the cases pending next in order after the case argued the term just closed.

UICOMINATI, July 2.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEPARTURE.  
At half past 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday the 1st of July, the President, under command of Major J. S. Lytle, proceeded to the President, attended by the general committee, on board the steam boat Atlanta, and being paraded on the public wharf, gave a station salute on the President's entering the boat. On leaving the wharf, the President sat upon the upper deck of the Atlanta, and he stood uncovered, bowing to the words on shore and in the windows of the houses on the whole front of the city, the star angled banner waving near him on the right left, the full band and military alternately playing national airs. On reaching the city, the President and his party were met by the citizens, which were escorted from shore. The Atlanta and the Clinton came just below Millersville, and the companies landed and formed in battalions, by this time

The steam boat Ben. Franklin joined, and landed to the Atlanta, and the three steam boats moved slowly from the shore under a salute from the batteries, the band playing the national air, and the appropriate air of *Auld Lang Syne*—the salute being returned by all the boats.

From the Bel-Air (Md.) Citizen, July 15.  
THE CROPS.  
Our Wheat and Rye harvest is nearly over and generally secured. It is more abundant and of better quality than for many years past. The grass and oats look remarkably well, and the corn is promising.

From the Harper's Ferry Press July 14.  
The harvest in this neighborhood was finished last week, and it is enough to cheer the eye and the heart, and to make us grateful too, to look upon the wheat fields by which we are surrounded.

A detachment of the U. S. Infantry consisting of four companies, under the command of Maj. Kearny, from Jefferson Barracks, left this city a few days since for Prairie du Chien, in the Chieftain. They have gone, we understand, for the purpose of being present at the treaty to be held with the Indians, and if necessary, to interfere in the disputes which have arisen about their lands, between the Indians and some of our citizens.  
St. Louis Times.

PIRATES.  
It was reported at Trinidad, on the 10th June, that two piratical vessels were committing depredations between Trinidad and Cape de Cruz.—They are said to be large open boats, one rigged as a sloop, the other as a schooner, with 30 or 40 men each.

The almost incredible fact is stated, that the increase of productive power through the aid of steam and improved mechanism, with other scientific appliances, during the last forty years, is equal to the additional supply of labour of Six Hundred Millions of Men.

NOTICE.

The Rev. Mr. Bawden, of the Associated Methodist Church, will preach, by Divine permission, on Sunday next, 25th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Assembly room. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on Monday evening the 19th inst. on South River, Miss Mary Ann Whittington.

Candidates for the Legislature.  
ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen'r.  
HORATIO RIDOUT,  
RICHARD SELLMAN.

SHERIFFALTY.

MR. GREEN.—You are requested to say, that BENJAMIN T. PINDLE will be supported for the next Sheriffalty of Anne-Arundel county, by  
MANY VOTERS.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE Quarterly Public Examination of the Students in this Seminary, will take place on the 26th and 27th inst. To commence each day at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
July 2.

J. J. SPEED

HAS removed to Baltimore. His Office is in South Gay street, opposite the Exchange. He will continue to practice in the Courts at Annapolis.  
July 23.

FOR SALE (or to be exchanged for stock in the Planters' Bank of Prince George's county) a number of shares of South River Bridge Stock. Apply at the office of the Maryland Gazette, or in  
J. J. SPEED, Baltimore.  
July 3d.

EXCURSION TO ROUND BAY.  
THE Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Mitchell, will make a trip to the Round Bay, on to-morrow afternoon, Friday the 23d inst. Passage from Annapolis, and returning, 25 cents.  
July 2d.

A CARD.

MR. L. CARUSI  
OF Washington, respectfully announces to the citizens of Annapolis, his intention of commencing a course of instruction in

DANCING & WALTZING.

The course will consist of 12 lessons. Terms as follows:—  
For a course of Dancing or Waltzing, 88  
For a course of Dancing and Waltzing, 10  
To commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained. Mr. C. is at present in Annapolis, and will remain here for two or three days, during which time he will be pleased to obtain the names of those who may feel a desire to join his class. A subscription list is left at Mr. Whittington's Hotel, where he may be found.  
Annapolis, July 2d.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Annapolis TOBACCO INSPECTION, are requested to pay on Monday the 10th August next, Four Dollars on each share of stock subscribed by them. Mr. Adam MILLER is authorized to receive and give sufficient receipts for the same. Ordered by the President and Directors this 19th day of July, 1830.  
Signed A. RANDALL, Sec'y.  
July 2d.

FOR SALE.

TWENTY SHARES in the Farmers Bank of Maryland. Apply to  
J. J. SPEED, Baltimore.  
July 2d.

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, for the use of his family, the age is of no consequence, provided it is not under sixteen or over thirty-six, for which the cash will be given.  
JACOB H. BLEWAKER.  
South River Ferry, near Annapolis.  
July 2d.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber, as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on the 9th day of August next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. one entire and undivided moiety of a tract of Land called

RILEY'S DISCOVERY,

situated in Prince George's county, Maryland, and about six miles distant from Upper Marlborough, containing about

255 ACRES,

more or less, now in the possession of James Lamar, Esq. This farm is said to be highly situated, the soil good and considerably improved, and very productive of Corn and Tobacco. There is a comfortable

DWELLING HOUSE

with several tobacco houses, and all the conveniences for a complete farm.

THE TERMS OF SALE

As prescribed by the said decree, are—Cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor. Bond with security will be required for the payment of the purchase money, if not paid on the day of sale.  
GEORGE H. BRICE, Trustee.  
July 2d.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward D. Ridgely, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.  
ROBERT NEILSON, Adm'r. Baltimore.  
July 2d.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' court of Saint Mary's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas G. Dillway, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of April, 1831, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of July, 1830.  
JOHN B. DILLWAY, Adm'r.  
July 2d.

STATE OF MARYLAND: SO.

ON application, by petition of William Brown, of Ben. administrator of Benjamin Brown, Sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills. A. A. C.  
July 2d.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Brown, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of January next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1830.  
WILLIAM BROWN, of Ben. Adm'r.  
July 2d.

STATE OF MARYLAND: SO.

ON application, by petition of Basil D. Hall, Esq. of Martha H. H. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills. A. A. C.  
July 2d.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Martha Hall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of January next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1830.  
BASIL D. HALL, Esq.  
July 2d.

TO RENT.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, and a Garden, at Town Gate, fronting the street. The house has an additional lot to a Grocery or any other business. The stand is good, the Garden is pleasant, and contains several Fruit Trees. Terms very low. Enquire of  
HENRY PRICE.  
July 15.

CLAUDE S. HAMMOND.

Has received and offer for sale, a supply of superior

OLD PORT WINE

in Bottles and on Draught. Likewise the following named Old Wines: MADEIRA, S. MADEIRA, VAN DE GRAPE, SHERRY, CLARET AND ROUSILLON.

ALSO

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THEY, AS USUAL, HAVE ON HAND,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND IRONMONGERY, AND

CHINA, LIVERPOOL, GLASS, TIN, STONE AND WOODEN WARES.

ALSO

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnishes, Glue, Putty and Window Glass.

Superior Bourdeaux Olive Oil.

Domestic Cotton 6 1/2 cts. per yard, Cambric for Ladies Dresses 87 1/2.

BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit.

UPON application, to the subscriber, a Judge of the Orphans' court for Anne-Arundel county, by petition, in writing, of Thomas Flynn, of the city of Annapolis, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto," a schedule of his property, and a list of creditors, on oath, with the sums respectively due them, so far forth as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Thomas Flynn, by virtue of a special act of Assembly passed in his behalf, being entitled to receive the benefit of the said insolvent laws, without producing any proof of residence; and being also satisfied by the certificate of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, that the said Thomas Flynn is now in his custody for debt and for no other cause, &c. the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having also executed to a trustee by me appointed, a good and sufficient deed for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted, and delivered the same to the said trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands, of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Flynn be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the said fourth Monday of October next, he give notice to his creditors to be and appear at that day and place, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Flynn should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly, as prayed.

Test. THOMAS H. DORSEY.  
July 2d.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans' Court, July 13th 1830.  
ON application, by petition, of Elizabeth Lewis Ex'x of Samuel Lewis, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Register of Wills. A. A. C.  
July 2d.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Lewis, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of July, 1830.  
ELIZABETH LEWIS Ex'x.  
July 15.

IN CHANCERY.

ORDERED. That the sale of a part of the real estate of John A. H. deceased, made and reported by the trustee, Bushrod W. Marshall, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 9th day of September next; provided a copy of this order be published in some one newspaper, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 9th day of August next. The report states that 112 acres of land sold for \$12 00 per acre.  
True copy. Test. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.  
July 15.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE two story Frame House, and lot on East Street, in this city, near the State Circle, and between the Houses occupied by Miss Mary Crox and Miss Selby.—For terms apply next door or at this office.  
July 8.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN having in possession any BOOKS belonging to the late Edward D. Ridgely, are respectfully requested to send them (with as little delay as possible) to the office of Doct. Edward Sparks.  
July 8.

A CARD.

MRS A. M. SCHAFER respectfully informs the Ladies of Annapolis, that she intends giving lessons in that beautiful art of VELVET & CHINESE PAINTING, also Wax and Ebony work. A few specimens of these beautiful accomplishments may be seen at Mr. JAMES ALLISON'S June 24.

PRICES OF INSTRUCTION

VELVET PAINTING, \$4 00  
CHINESE PAINTING, 4 00  
WAX WORK, 5 00  
EBONY WORK, 3 00

In Calvert county court, sitting as a Court of Equity.

ORDERED. That the sale of the real estate of the late Francis Holt, of said county, as made and reported by Joseph W. Reynolds, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of October term next of this court, provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks, in some news paper printed in the city of Annapolis, before the fifteenth day of August next.

The report states that two hundred and eighty seven and a half acres of land sold for seven dollars and fifteen cents per acre, amounting to the sum of \$2033 62 1/2.

True copy. Test.

WILLIAM HANCE, Clk.  
July 8.

Maryland, Prince-George's county, to wit

I HEREBY certify, that Robert H. Lanham, of said county, brought before me, as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures a bright bay

GELDING

supposed to be nine years old, sixteen hands high, trots and gallops and no shoes, black mane and tail, the most of his mane hanging on the left side, and a small white spot on the right side of the root of his tail, a star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose, both hind feet white, a wart on the inner part of his left fore foot, and appears to have been much used in harness. Given under my hand one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 2d day of July, 1830.

JOHN B. EDELEN.

The owner of the above described horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ROBERT H. LANHAM, near Piscataway.  
6w

July 15.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit.

I HEREBY certify, that Charles B. Hipsley, of said county brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a black GELDING, about eleven years old, fifteen and a half hands high, the right hind foot white, and appears to be chafed around the neck, shod all round, trots, paces and gallops, has a drop rump, and appears to be a draft horse, and has a sore on his right back, which is somewhat swelled. Given under hand of me one of the justices of the peace for said county, this 1st day of July, 1830.

THOS. BURGESS.

The above described horse came to the subscriber, living on the old Baltimore and Frederick road, 18 miles from Baltimore, near Carroll's Manor, on the 20th day of June last. The owner of said horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.  
CHARLES B. HIPSLEY.  
July 8.

Maryland, Prince-George's county, to wit

I HEREBY certify, that Thomas S. Hardy, of said county, brought before me as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, a bay

GELDING.

about thirteen years old, fifteen hands and a half high, a blazed face, his near hind leg white above the hock, has some small round spots near his withers, and shod all round; a short tail, trots and gallops, and appears to have been worked in gears. Given under my hand, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 1st day of July, 1830.

GEORGE H. LANHAM.

The owner of the above described horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

THOS. S. HARDY, near Piscataway.  
July 8.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

Annapolis, June 23d, 1830.

IN compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a branch thereof at Fredericktown, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on 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 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the branch bank at Fredericktown.

By order, SAM. WAYNARD, Cash.

June 24.

The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above *Lawdow*.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, of Saint-Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of George Carlton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand the 16th day of June, 1830.

JENNIFER TAYLOR, Adm'r. with the will annexed, of George Carlton.

June 24.



discourage  
expert  
men, to



# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1830.

NO. 30.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### DOMESTIC SCENE.—BY MRS. HEMANS.

It was early day—and sunlight stream'd  
Soft through a quiet room;  
That hush'd but non-forlorn seem'd  
Still, but with naught of gloom;  
For there, secure in happy age,  
Whose hope is from above,  
A father communed with the page  
Of Heaven's recorded love.  
Pure fell the beam, and meekly bright,  
On his grey holy hair,  
And touched the book with tenderest light,  
As if his light were there.  
But oh! that patriarch's aspect shone  
With something lovelier far—  
A radiance all the spirit's own,  
Caught not from sun or star.  
Some word of life even then had met  
His calm benignant eye;  
Some secret promise, breathing yet,  
Of immortality.  
Some heart's deep language, where the glow  
Of quenchless faith survives;  
For every feature said—"I know  
That my Redeemer lives."  
And silent stood his children by,  
Flushing their very breath  
Before the solemn sanctity  
Of thoughts of sweet death;  
Silent, yet did not each young breast  
With love and reverence melt?  
Oh! blest be these fair girls—and blest  
That home where God is felt.

## INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

On Wednesday week, a young man, dressed in sailor's clothes, named John Popjoy, was brought before the sitting magistrate at Union Hall, charged with an attempt to break into a house in the parish of Newington. The investigation of the case excited very great interest, owing to the accused having been the means of saving the lives of 40 persons, who were landed on a desert island near New Zealand, in the month of August last, from a vessel called the *Cyprus*, the crew of which, detained on the passage between Hobart Town and Macquarie Harbour.

It appeared that the accused had been drinking with a shipmate until it was too late to return to his lodgings, and was making his way into an empty house, when he was detected and brought before the magistrate, who was about to remand him, when Snow, the beadle of Newington, entered the office, and having recognized the accused, said he deserved better of his fellow countrymen than to be placed in that situation he then appeared. Snow knew him when a boy, and at a very early age he went to sea, and remained abroad 13 or 14 years, and had not been heard of until a recent occasion he (Snow) had heard, from undoubted authority, that he was the means of saving the lives of the crew and passengers of the brig *Cyprus*.

The magistrate feeling very desirous of hearing the particulars of the mutiny on board the vessel, requested Popjoy to give an account in his own way, a statement which may not be uninteresting to many of our readers.

"In August, 1829, he embarked on board the *Cyprus* brig at Hobart town, bound for Macquarie harbour with convicts, and a detachment of soldiers under the command of Lieut. Carew, an officer of the 63d regiment.

On the third day they came to anchor in Research Bay, and while there Lieut. Carew proposed that some of the ship's crew, together with himself, should get into the long boat for the purpose of fishing in shore. Towards evening they heard several muskets shot on board the brig, to which they pulled immediately, and found the convicts had mutinied, and were in possession of the vessels; they were immediately ordered on deck by the mutineers, who were all armed, and five soldiers were lying wounded near the mainmast, and groaning from the pain of their wounds. Popjoy was asked by the mutineer, who acted as the captain, whether he would accompany them to the coast of Chili, on the promise of being made 2d mate, but he refused the offer, and was sent below with ship's company, who, at this time had not been sent ashore, owing to a heavy gale that had just sprung up. Finding that a convict named Bryan was sent over the hatchway, with whom Popjoy was rather a favourite, he was admitted upon deck by this man, and under pretence of going for a drink of water forward, he availed himself of the only chance of escape, in letting himself gently down by the fore-chains into the water, and swam to the shore in a tempestuous sea. On landing on a desert shore, Popjoy had not been long there before he discovered a light at some distance, and having with difficulty, by wading a broad river, and crossing a swamp, arrived at the spot, he found Lieut. Carew, his wife and two children, and part of the crew of the *Cyprus*, in all about 40 persons, who had been previously landed on this inhospitable shore by the mutineers. At daybreak next morning they had the mortification of beholding the brig under weigh, and steering off in an easterly direction, leaving those on shore to their fate, without food or means of escape. Under these discouraging circumstances, Popjoy, being an expert swimmer, volunteered with two other men, to proceed in the direction of Hobart Town to seek relief for their companions in

distress, or die in the attempt. They had not proceeded far before they came to a broad river, when one of the party left his companions, declaring that he would go back and expire with the rest rather than hazard the being drowned or killed by the natives. Popjoy, and his only companion then rushed into the river, and succeeded in gaining the opposite bank, and then went forward for about five miles, when they came to another river, across which they swam with their clothes on their heads. The moment, however, they got to the other side, they were dreadfully alarmed on seeing a party of Indians with long spears, coming towards them; not a moment was to be lost now, and the poor fellows were obliged to seek safety by flight, and recross the river, leaving their clothes behind them. They were now three days away from the rest of their unfortunate companions, and on the way back Popjoy and his fellow traveller, underwent very dreadful sufferings, both being naked, and having no other food to subsist upon except wild berries and a few muscles they collected on the sea shore. When they got back to the place from whence they set out, their miserable fellow sufferers scarcely knew either of them, their bodies and legs were lacerated in such a manner by the bushes, briars and stunted wood, over which they had passed in their journey.

On the return of this enterprising but unsuccessful attempt to gain Hobart Town, Popjoy constructed a kind of canoe out of the gum tree, in which he got out a sufficient distance to sea to be enabled to catch fish for the subsistence of the whole party. In this way they continued to live for seven days, until the frail bark went to pieces, and then they were reduced to the necessity of living upon a few muscles and a species of wild parsley. The wife of Lieut. Carew and his children now began to drop away and fall sick; at length Popjoy succeeded in forming the frame of a canoe, and with two hammocks, which were brought on shore, he covered the bottom and sides, and laid it all over with soap, which some of the people happened to have in their pockets, when they were turned ashore. In this frail bark Popjoy and Morgan, launched out to sea, and after being buffeted about for five days, on the evening of the fifth day were thrown ashore on Partridge Island, the canoe having gone to pieces, and had resigned themselves up for lost, from the extremity of fatigue and starvation. They had not, however, been many hours in this deplorable condition before they heard the noise of a vessel coming round the Point. The vessel turned out to be the *Orelia* brig, which was compelled to put in from sea, and bring up at that anchorage, having experienced a tremendous gale of wind on her passage. Popjoy and his companion were taken on board in a truly deplorable state, and treated with that hospitality and kindness which their situation demanded. They gave information of the state of misery which their unfortunate companions were enduring in their desolate abode, and no time was lost in despatching two of the ship's boats laden with provisions for their use. The welcome assistance arrived in time to save the lives of the unfortunate sufferers, and in less than a week they were all landed safely in Hobart town; & at the time of Popjoy's departure for England were recovering from the effects of the dreadful privations which they suffered after being put ashore by the mutineers.

Popjoy produced a letter from the authorities of Hobart Town, in which his conduct during the trying occasion was extolled in the highest manner. If another day's delay had occurred many of those who were thus fortunately saved must have perished. The bare fact of their having sustained for 13 days upon muscles is a proof to what extremity of distress they must have been reduced.

Mr. Chambers listened with the utmost attention to the account given by Popjoy of his and his companions suffering under the trying circumstances, and said his conduct was entitled to the highest commendation. The Magistrate regretted that the poor fellow had been taken into custody, but hoped, if the vessel that he intended to go on board had sailed, something might be done for him to prevent his sustaining any loss by a detention on shore.

Carlisle (Eng.) Patriot.

## A TALE OF 79.

Before the two armies, American and English, had begun the general action at Monmouth, two advanced batteries commenced a very severe fire against each other. As the warmth was excessive, the wife of a canonier constantly ran to bring water for him from a neighbouring spring. At the instant when she started from the spring to pass to the post of her husband, she saw him fall, and hastened her steps to assist him, but he was dead. At the same moment she heard an officer order the cannon to be removed from its place, complaining he could not fill his post by so brave a man as had been killed. "No," said the intrepid Molly, fixing her eyes upon the officer, "the cannon shall not be removed for the want of some one to serve it; since my brave husband is no more, I will use my utmost exertions to avenge his death." The activity and courage with which she performed the office of canonier during the action, attracted the attention of all who witnessed it, finally, of Gen. Washington himself, who afterwards gave her the rank of Lieutenant and granted her half pay during life. She wore an epaulette and every body called her Captain Molly.

N. W. Journal.

## THE COLONY AT LIBERIA.

From the African Repository.

Examination of Mr. FRANCIS DEVANY, High Sheriff of the Colony of Liberia, before a Committee of Congress, on the 26th and 27th of May, 1830.

We published in our number for April, the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the memorial of the American Colonization Society, addressed to that body and to the Senate of the United States. This Committee consisted of the Hon. C. F. Mercer, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, Mr. Rose, Mr. Williams, Mr. Vance, Mr. Denny and Mr. Kincaid. Just before the adjournment of Congress, Mr. Francis Devany, one of the earliest, most intelligent and respectable settlers in Liberia, who has, for some time, held the office of High Sheriff in the Colony, arrived in Washington, and as he had resided in Africa for more than 7 years, had discharged faithfully and usefully the duties of several responsible offices, and had been and continued to be engaged in extensive trade, it was deemed important, by Mr. Mercer, Chairman of the Committee just mentioned, to receive his testimony, respecting the geography, climate, soil, natural and civil history, municipal government, manners, productions, commerce, navigation, arts and improvements of the Colony of Free coloured Persons in Liberia.

The Committee, together with several Senators and Members of the House, invited to attend on the occasion, met in the Capitol on the morning of the 26th of May, and the replies of Mr. Devany to the various questions proposed by the Chairman, and other gentlemen of the Committee, excited so much interest, that the examination was continued until after the Meeting of the House of Representatives summoned the members to their seats, when an adjournment took place until 9 o'clock the next morning. At that time a much larger number attended than on the preceding day, and through the kindness of Mr. Stansbury, Reporter to the House, we are enabled to present the following statement as comprising, briefly, the testimony given by Mr. Devany, in reply to the interrogatories proposed to him.

It should here, perhaps, be stated, that Mr. Devany was born in South Carolina, a slave, the property of Langdon Cheves, Esq. former ly Speaker of the House of Representatives; that after acquiring his freedom, he practised the trade of a sail maker in the employment of Mr. Fortin, a man of colour well known in Philadelphia; that more than seven years ago, he embarked for Liberia; that while employed a few months by the Colonial Agent, to navigate a small public vessel to different parts of the coast, for the purpose of obtaining supplies for the early settlers at Monrovia, he was enabled to acquire the sum of \$200; that with this he commenced trade, and from sales made on his own account and as consignee of others, he has, in less than six years, amassed a property valued by him at from 15 to \$20,000. Mr. Devany states that his sales in a single year had amounted to 25,000 dollars. The Brig *Liberia* in which he took passage with his family for Philadelphia, to visit his own and his wife's relatives, brought from the Colony on account of the owners a cargo valued at 20,000 dollars.

Mr. Devany stated, in reply to queries put to him by the Hon. Mr. Mercer, Judge Spencer, and others, that the Colonists labour under very serious inconvenience, for want of a National Flag, under which to sail. A number of vessels are owned by them, which might and would, be engaged in commerce to this country, but which are laid up at present for want of a Flag. Mr. Devany himself owns one which cost him a thousand dollars. Another Colonist owns a vessel that cost 6,000 dollars. Both these valuable vessels are now laid up and going to decay, as the owners do not consider it safe to venture them at sea under existing circumstances. Besides these, there are five or six others owned in the Colony, of smaller value. These are engaged in a coasting trade of very confined extent; the greatest distance to which they venture to go, is as far as Sierra Leone. The object of their apprehension is not the hostility of the European powers, but the pirates who infest those seas. The British and French have both behaved in the most friendly manner toward the Colonists. The French sloop of war *Diagon* captured one of these pirates, and carried her into Goree, whence she was sent home to France and condemned. The British sloop of war *North Star*, captured another, but gave her up again, for want of sufficient evidence for her condemnation.—These pirates consist chiefly of Spaniards, some of whom sail in American vessels.—When one of these strange sails approaches, the Colonists feel some apprehension, and immediately resort to the Fort, and put themselves under arms. They have six volunteer companies in uniform, besides militia, amounting in all to about 500 effective men. The Colony had not been attacked since the time, at which Mr. Devany arrived, which he attributes to the fact, that the hostile natives perceived that the Colony had been strengthened, by a reinforcement of its numbers, and was in possession of cannon and other means of defence. Efforts were making to increase these means, but the Colonists had but little money to devote to that object. They have a stone Fort called Fort Stockton, which was repaired by the late Dr. Randall, and is about two thirds finished. It is of stone,

and the walls ten feet high. But as the platforms for the guns are not yet finished, it is at present able to work but two small eighteen cannonades. The stone of which it is built, and which is commonly employed in erecting the houses of the Colonists, is a blue granite, very hard and solid. Besides this, they have another species of stone, much softer and impregnated with iron. This latter is employed in Sierra Leone, almost exclusively; but at Monrovia it is but partially used, for window sills, chimney pieces, &c. They get lime in abundance, from shells on the Junk river. It is of the best quality, and makes good hard finished walls. Wood being plenty, they have all the building materials they can desire, with the exception of nails and iron work.—The harbour is counted the best on that coast, and is seldom without a vessel. There are nine feet water on the bar, and 12 to 16 on the inside of it. Mr. Devany, in 1824 was in command of a Colonial vessel for 6 months.

The prevailing morals of the Colonists are good. Mr. Devany has witnessed but one fight among them during his residence there, and that was occasioned by a sort of political quarrel with a coloured man from Sierra Leone, who partaking of the jealous spirit which prevails among some persons there, had spoken in an abusive manner of the American Colony and its Government. Larcenies under the value of five shillings, are punished by fine. Those above that sum, by imprisonment and whipping. No instance of capital crime had yet occurred. Where the laws of the Colony are silent, resort is had to the laws of the U. States, so that no crime can, through any deficiency of that kind, be committed with impunity. One case had occurred in which a Court of Inquiry was held, upon a Colonist charged with having fired a gun in one of the Kroo towns, by which a man was accidentally shot. The matter, however, was compromised, by paying a fine of a hundred bars to the friends of the deceased. (A bar is a technical term, signifying a quantity of goods of any kind, to the value of 25 cents first cost.) The courts when sitting, are well attended. Witnesses are brought up by a process of subpoena, as in the United States. Some instances of intemperance have occurred, but the habit is confined to two persons only, (and does not go to such an extent, as to be of serious injury to the families of the individuals,) who are blacksmiths. They have three churches, frame buildings, one of them with a steeple. One belongs to the Baptists, another to the Methodists, and one not yet finished to the Presbyterians. Divine service is attended three times on Sunday, and also on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. The Sunday schools are attended by many of the native children. All who can be decently clad, are in the habit of attending. But such as are not clothed will not come. The natives in the neighbourhood of the Colony are adopting our mode of dress; the men wearing pantaloons, and the women a cloth garment, covering nearly their whole person. They were formerly but slightly covered, but now females in that situation will not pass through the town, but take a circuitous route to avoid observation. No dancing is practised; the religious part of the community having prevailed in discouraging it. Several of the neighbouring tribes have voluntarily put themselves under the laws of the Colony, and sought its protection. On the death of old King Peter, a celebrated chief in the neighbourhood, his head man, called long Peter, made an effort to usurp the government of the tribe. But they fled to the Colony for protection; in consequence of which delegates were sent among them, and the matter was compromised, by appointing Long Peter as head man, but not as King. The chief acquiesced in this arrangement, and the people were satisfied and returned to their employment. The natives of this tribe have adopted our dress, and many of the children attend the schools in the Colony.

A very active trade is carried on at Monrovia. A Colonist, by the name of Waring, will have sold goods this year to the amount of \$70,000. Mr. Devany's own sales amount to between 24 and \$25,000. Being asked how much he considered himself worth, he replied that he had computed his property at \$20,000, and would not be willing to take that sum for it. He has been in the Colony seven years, and had but little property when he went there. Coffee is very abundant in the higher and more rocky grounds; on sandy soil it is not so plenty. The produce of the plants is very various; from some trees enough may be gathered to fill a pocket handkerchief of the largest size, while others will not yield more than half a pound. It resembles the coffee of Java, being white and of large grain.—There is another of smaller grain, but this is but little used. The Colony as yet has not made coffee an article of export, the Colonists not having had time to engage in the regular cultivation of the plant. They gather, however, enough for their own consumption.—They export dye woods of different kinds, hides, ivory, palm oil, and rice. The French in particular are desirous of trading in the last article. Provisions are plenty, and in order to keep up the native trade they are sometimes taken in greater quantities than can be consumed. The traders refuse none that is brought in. The Colonists in general are well satisfied with their situation. The exceptions are very few, and consist of some old women and persons of very weak capacity.

such as the Colonists would be glad to get rid of. On the tables in Monrovia may be found, beef, mutton, fish, fowls, ducks, and occasionally a turkey or a roast pig, together with the fruits of the country, which are very various. Coffee and tea are used for breakfast. Being asked whether any of the Colonists had become so dissatisfied as to remove, he replied that one or two had done so. One in particular had returned in the same vessel with himself. This was a coloured man by the name of Hunt, who had been originally a slave, but was liberated in Richmond; and another by the name of Wilson, whose character was very exceptional. He had left a wife in the United States, and on coming to Monrovia was desirous of marrying another woman. Being prevented from doing so, he had gone to Sierra Leone, where he married, his first wife being still living.

The health of the Colony is, in general good. From ten days to six weeks after their first arrival, strangers are liable to attacks of the ague and fever, but after that time they are usually healthy. Mr. Devany has travelled up the St. Paul's river till he came to a series of falls extending in all about 10 or 12 miles, in which space, the water often falls perpendicularly 20, 30, and 50 feet. About 60 or 80 miles up that river, lie the dominions of King Boatswain. The intermediate country is richly wooded, abounding with valuable ship timber. They have a species of oak, which is an ever-green, and grows to the size of five or six feet in diameter at the stump, rising from 60 to 100 and 110 feet without a limb. They have, besides, a species of poplar, of a reddish colour, which works well, and is employed by joiners for the inside work of houses. They have not the disease of the worm which prevails on Cape Coast. Water that is taken from a running stream, in the sun, abounds there, with a small species of worm, which being swallowed, occasions a distressing and fatal disease. Water, in tanks, is not so liable to be thus infested.—But at Cape Montserado, nothing of this kind is known; nor is the lumber of the houses liable, as in some parts of Africa, to be destroyed by ants. There is a species of clay, however, which the ants, called by the natives "Bug a Bug," use in building their nests, and which is also used by the poorer inhabitants in plastering their houses, and which contains an insect that does eventually destroy the timber. They have some timber which is never known to contain a worm, though it may have lain upon the ground ten years.—They have a species of teak, similar to that of Brazil; also a brimstone wood, much resembling mahogany, but of a lighter colour.—They have the great ant of Africa, which however, instead of an annoyance, proves serviceable in clearing their houses of vermin of every description. A band of these formidable insects will attack and master a living rat and having put him to death will divide his body into small pieces, and marshall themselves in array will carry every particle of the spoil out of the house to their nests.

They give the master of one of their schools a salary of \$450. This he did not consider sufficient, and engaged in business as public surveyor; in consequence of which the school had somewhat declined, but they had the prospect of getting another teacher. They are desirous of having white men, competently educated, to teach their schools; in which capacity only, and that of clergymen, white persons are allowed to reside in the Colony. A newspaper is published in Monrovia, by Mr. Russwurm, a coloured man, and a graduate of a college in Maine. He published a paper some time since in New York. He has now upon his list between 2 and 300 subscribers.

Mr. Devany had visited the Colony of Sierra Leone, but found it by no means in so good a condition as their own. He attributed the difference to the residence of European traders among them, who had engrossed the commerce to themselves, and treated the coloured inhabitants with little more respect than they would receive in Carolina or Georgia; not unfrequently ordering them to be whipped. In consequence of this, the spirits of the people were depressed, and numbers of them would gladly resort to the American Colony. But this is strongly discouraged, as they are not considered good settlers, and in several instances had created trouble. Being asked how the Agents of the Government treated the Liberian Colonists, Mr. Devany replied, "perfectly well, entirely to their satisfaction." They placed them on a footing of perfect equality, as much as if no distinction of colour existed. The people had great respect for the Agents, but still felt themselves at the head of their society. Much activity and emulation prevail; each settler endeavouring to push his own fortune by all proper and honourable means. If one builds himself a comfortable house this season, his neighbour will endeavour to have as good a one the next. But this competition is attended with no ill will. A plot of the town is drawn and laid off in lots, and when new settlers arrive they employ a lottery to fix their several situations; each being allowed in the town a quarter of an acre, and fifteen acres in the neighbourhood, which he is at liberty to cultivate for himself. Some who wish to become farmers, and settle at a distance, are allowed small farms of fifty acres. The soil is cultivated

\*While men are exposed to great dangers from the climate, it is better to educate colonists in this country, and send them to the Colony.



with... Ploughs are not yet introduced. They have some mules which they brought from the Cape Verde. There are also a few oxen; but these, not having been early broken, do not work to advantage. The late lamented Mr. Oary, however, had a yoke which he broke himself, and which worked very well. They had some horses, but these not being well managed, had died. Others, however, could be readily procured at the Rio Pongas. The climate is mild and uniform; the thermometer never being lower than 68°, nor higher than 88°, save perhaps one day in a season when it has been known to rise to 91 degrees. There is a constant sea breeze, and Mr. Devany had seen the weather quite cool, not cold enough however to produce frost. The houses have no chimneys except to the kitchens; but it is customary in the cooler weather, to use small furnaces with charcoal. Many of the houses are built of stone, others of logs, weatherboarded. Some of these are painted white, with green Venetian blinds. They have gardens abounding with vegetables, and various native fruits. There is a species of sour orange that seems indigenous to the soil, being found in abundance. The seed of the sweet orange has also been brought from Sierra Leone, and succeeded well. The tamarind is also plentiful, and the Colonists have now received seeds from America, and are endeavouring to raise various West India fruits. The pine apple is common, and they have a species of cherry growing in large clusters like grapes. The palm-tree abounds, and is of great value; palm-oil is worth from 5 to 6 cents a pound. They take it in trade from the country people at from 8 to 10 cents a gallon, and the gallon contains from 7 to 8 pounds.

King Boatwain, above mentioned, offered to place one of his children with Mr. Devany. The natives appear to like the Colonial habits; and readily fall in with them; their chief difficulty arises from the want of a mutual knowledge of each others language. Natives when reduced to slavery as a punishment for crimes, are considered as permanently degraded, and find difficulty in returning if they obtain their liberty. But those who are taken prisoners in war are not considered as degraded in the least, and are often ransomed at a great price. Many innocent persons are sent to slavery under the pretext of crime, but in reality with a view to sordid gain; the captains of the slave ships instigating the people of a neighbourhood to bring "palavers," that is criminal accusations against each other, and having sentence pronounced, that they may thus make up their cargo. The slave trade is not suffered to exist within the limits of the Colony, nor is it to be found within a space of 45 or 50 miles on each side of Cape Montserado. The whole distance from Cape Mount to Little Bessa, enjoys this favoured exemption. Any person attempting to engage in this traffic within the Colony, is seized and imprisoned. Mr. Devany left several natives in prison who had been charged with this offence. The crime is made piracy by their law, and none of the Colonists have ever been concerned in it. Whispers did prevail with respect to one individual, but no proof has been adduced. Mr. Devany being asked in conclusion, whether, if the Colony should be recognized as independent by the United States and the European Governments, they had any fears as to being able to defend themselves from the natives and all others? He replied, with great promptitude, that the Colony is not in a state of complete defence, the United States' guns need remounting, and the battery repairing; if this was done, they would not have the least apprehension on that subject; and that to be thus acknowledged, was the general desire of the Colonists.

**Ages of the European Sovereigns.**  
An English paper has the following paragraph in relation to the ages of the principal sovereigns of Europe, from which some estimate may be formed of the probable continuance of the respective reigns.  
The oldest is Charles X. of France, who is 73 years of age, tall in person, and very hale and strong; he hunts and rides constantly, and is much in public.—The Pope Pius VIII is 68, and in tolerable vigor. The Church is usually considered favourable to longevity. The next is George IV. who is 67, and has long been a martyr to the gout, and is lately said to have lost the sight of an eye. His Majesty is naturally of a strong constitution; the rarity of his appearance in public arises from the debility left by the gout, which as his Majesty is unusually corpulent, renders walking a painful exertion. Bernadotte, king of Sweden is 66, and has recently had a severe illness, but is a strong and healthy man. Felix, king of Sardinia, is 65; and Frederick VI. of Denmark, 62, both in good health.—Frederick William III. King of Prussia is in his 66th year. William I. of the Netherlands, is 58; he has the appearance of a weather-beaten soldier, as he is, and though subject to chronic complaints, is robust.—Francis, Emperor of Austria, is 52, and healthy.—Francis, King of Naples, is 51, and gouty.—Mahmoud II. Sultan of Turkey, is 46, and possessed of great vigor of body and mind. The Turks however, grow old prematurely, and Mahmoud may be therefore reckoned as 60 years at least. His countenance and his eye are particularly striking and impressive, and he is naturally a very superior man, having alone been the means of causing extraordinary changes in the Turkish system. Ferdinand VII. of Spain, is 45 years old, and has been a prey to disease, partly constitutional and partly the effects of debauchery. He has the gout constantly, and is incapable of much active exertion, he has however lately married his third queen. His character is said to afford an unfavourable specimen of the Bourbon race. Louis King of Bavaria, is in his 45th year, and has suffered from licentious pleasure, and is now recovered from illness. Though his gallantry has been excessive, his merit as a sovereign, and as a

man of letters, are acknowledged to be very high, and he has, perhaps justly, been styled the most enlightened King in Europe. He passed many years in study, and his mind is of an enlarged and liberal cast. The publication of a volume of poems has lately obtained him much fame as an author, in addition to that derived from the wisdom of his government, and the longer he reigns the better for his country. Nicholas I, Emperor of Russia, is 54; is tall and handsome in appearance, hardy and active and accustomed to laborious exertions. He has lately had a dangerous illness, from which he has now quite recovered. The youngest, and only female sovereign is Donna Maria da Gloria, the legitimate Queen of Portugal, (Don Miguel not having yet been recognized) who is in her 13th year. She promises to be very beautiful, but her health is very delicate, and she is so lame as to be obliged to use crutches. She is now at Rio Janeiro, with her father, the Emperor of Brazil. With the exception of the petty German and Italian states, the above will give a notion of the probability of the length of the reign of the present European Sovereigns.

**From the Mobile Register of July 1.**  
**FATAL DUEL.**

We have received a letter dated Arkansas territory, June 23, detailing circumstances connected with an instance of single combat, which took place there, whose severity has scarcely a parallel in history. The letter comes, as it appears, from a friend of one of the parties, Dr. D. H. Jeffries, with whom we had a brief acquaintance while he resided at Coffeeville; and the account is requested to be published for the information of the friends of that gentleman in this state. The parties were residents at or near Iberville, Louisiana.  
A challenge passed from a Doctor Smith to Doctor Jeffries, on the 1st instant, which was accepted; the interview was appointed for Thursday, the 17th, and the distance fixed at 8 paces. When the time arrived the parties met, took their stations, and exchanged shots, without injury to either. After this shot, it seems inferable from the remarks of the writer, that some efforts were made by their friends to bring about an accommodation; but unavailingly, as Doctor Jeffries declared that he would not leave the ground, till he had lost his own or taken the life of his antagonist. Their pistols were handed to them a second time, and at this fire, the right arm of Dr. Smith was broken, which arrested the fight for a few moments. He recovered from the exhaustion, when he declared, as he was wounded, he was ready to die, and demanded the seconds to proceed. The pistols were then put into their hands for a third time, Dr. Smith using his left hand. At this fire Dr. Jeffries was wounded in the thigh, and his loss of blood occasioned an exhaustion that again delayed the conflict for a few moments. He recovered, and both then desired to shorten the distance and continue the fight. They now stood up for the fourth time, covered with blood, and at a distance of six feet. They were to fire between the words one and five, and the shot proved fatal to both parties; they fell to the earth. Dr. Smith was dead when he dropped, the ball having penetrated his heart, and Dr. Jeffries was shot through the breast, a wound he survived but four hours. They fought with perfect coolness, adds our correspondent.

When Dr. Jeffries saw that his antagonist had fallen, he asked if he was dead, and being assured so, he declared his own willingness to die. Before he expired he said that he had been a schoolmate with Dr. Smith, had been acquainted with him fifteen years, that they had been on terms of great intimacy and friendship; and he bore also, honorable testimony to his character as a man of science and a gentleman. It is not stated distinctly in the letter, what originated the cruel hostility which is exhibited in this melancholy affair, but it appears to have been deeply wounded feelings on the part of Dr. Jeffries. Our correspondent states that he had made many personal friends, in the section of the country where he had fixed his residence, and was universally respected and beloved. He was engaged at the time of this affair, to be married to a highly intelligent and amiable young lady of Mississippi, which circumstance, appears to have had a connection with the duel. The lady reached the ground only in time to take her last earthly farewell of the object of her affection. Her frantic cries, mingled with the grief of her friends, the letter paints, as a scene of the most heart rending description.

**MISSISSIPPI.**  
A law passed at the last session of the legislature of Mississippi, extending the full rights of citizenship to all Indians residing within her borders. Availing himself of the provisions of this law, Mushulatubba, an Indian chief of very respectable acquirements, and who has been a faithful and devoted friend of the whites, has offered himself as a candidate for Congress, in an article published in the "Port Gibson Correspondent." According to that journal, there is a strong probability of his election, if the Indians are allowed the privilege of voting, (and under the existing law, it cannot be denied them) as there are three white men candidates, and the number of white voters is small. The communication of Mushulatubba will be found below.

**From the Port Gibson Correspondent.**  
TO THE VOTERS OF MISSISSIPPI.  
Fellow-Citizens:—I have fought for you: I have been, by your own act, made a citizen of your state; I am a freholder, nature my parent. I am unsophisticated in the wiles of foreign nations, or my own. I have been told that the term "a Roman citizen," was once a passport throughout the world. According to your laws, I am an American citizen, the greatest and purest representative republic that has ever existed. In my youth I was a hunter, in manhood a warrior; I always battled on the side of this republic.

My feet now fail in the chase, and my arm can no longer bear the burthen of my bow.—While in a state of nature, my ambition was alone the shade—my hopes to be interred in mounds of my ancestors. But you have awakened new hopes; your laws have for me brightened my prospects. I know no man who has suffered more than myself, whether for you or myself, time will tell—I have been told by my white brethren, that the pen of history is impartial, and that in after years, our forlorn kindred will have justice and mercy too.

This, fellow citizens, is a plain talk. Listen, for I have spoke in candour. According to your laws, I think I am qualified to a seat in the councils of a mighty republic, of which the state of Mississippi is a component part and I yield to no citizen, in point of devotion to the laws and constitution of the same.  
If fellow citizens, after examining my pretensions, and impartially comparing them with others, who will be my opponents; if you vote for me, I will serve you! I have no animosity against any of my white brethren, who enter the list against me; but with Indian sincerity, I wish you would elect me a member of the next Congress of the United States.  
MUSHULATUBBA.  
Choctaw Nation, 1st April 1830

**EARTHQUAKE AT GUATEMALA.**  
GUATEMALA, May 3.—The anniversary of the taking of this capital has been terrible for its unfortunate inhabitants. Every thing that was left by the civil wars, is now doomed to destruction by the earthquakes. Since the first of April, they began to be felt in the village of Amatitlan, where there were many resident families, and others that had gone there that they might not witness the celebration of the anniversary of the capitulation of Guatemala, on the 12th inst. In one day, there were felt no less than thirty five shocks, and the inhabitants were obliged to go out in the utmost haste. These shocks succeeded each other with such force that they destroyed all that place, as well of the neighbouring ones of Pinula, Peta-sa, and the plantations of Villalobos, Guileu, Fraijanes, el Rosario Lagunilla, and los Dolores.  
Up to that time, this Capital had suffered nothing in its edifices, but on the 27th ult. they were repeated so forcibly that every building suffered—every house is abandoned—sheds and huts are built up in the squares, and in the houses that have large courts. The rains having commenced, the distress among us is incalculable, particularly among the poorer classes. The State Assembly has suspended its sessions for a fortnight, as the shocks do not cease. The state government, and all the authorities, are in Jocotenango, with a great proportion of the inhabitants, who are now living in the houses of the Indians. The Federal Government, is in the Great Square, where they have put up an awning made out of a sail, and the Congress under a shed, placed upon the site of the University. The scarcity and dearthness of provisions are beginning to be felt. Some robberies have been committed in the houses abandoned by their owners.  
The handsomest buildings are ruined, with the exception of the Cathedral, the churches of St. Domingo and la Merced. The rest are left almost useless, especially the magnificent one of St. Francisco, which was not entirely finished, and those of Recoletos, Santa Theresa el Carmen, Santa Catalina and Candelaria. It has been found necessary to take out the Nuns from the convent of Santa Clara, not only because it has suffered much, but also on account of the ruined towers of San Francisco, which threaten to fall in the direction of the convent. The government has ordered those towers to be pulled down, and the neighbouring streets have been stopped up, to prevent the people from passing by them. The private houses have suffered much, but few of them, however, are entirely ruined.  
As all the funds are exhausted, and the people impoverished by the civil wars, by the confiscations, by the expulsions and by the emigration of the principal inhabitants, the government can do nothing, the edifices which adorned this city can never be repaired, the rank grass will cover them, and they will become the habitation of the owl, whose cries will mingle with our own lamentations over the accumulated calamities of a city worthy of another fate. This misfortune must necessarily augment the poverty and the emigration of the people, and the two Guatemalas will only be the doleful objects of the curiosity of the traveller that may come to meditate among their ruins.

The Government can do nothing, not having the means, but they can avoid heaping further affliction upon the heads of those who have lost in every sense. As it is not possible to find any place without its superstitions, voices have not been wanting to declare that this calamity is a visitation of divine vengeance for the expulsion of the archbishop and of the clergy; on this account a few women have been arrested, and some persons of distinction are strongly suspected.—These events must be very grievous to the present government, not being able to repair the beat and the only beautiful city of the centre; it has fallen to their lot to witness this catastrophe under their administration.

We all know the political effect of the earthquake in Caracas, and notwithstanding all their efforts the actual administration will be confounded with the calamities which have preceded and which follow it.  
Even while I am writing this letter, violent shocks are again repeated; and this day the Parish of San Sebastian is demolished. It is impossible to conceive the terror of the people. I do not know what will become of us, and I am sorry to give you the news, because it will leave you in suspense until the next mail.

By the revised criminal code of Connecticut, a man is forbidden to marry his deceased wife's sister.

**Maryland Gazette.**  
**ANNAPOLIS:**  
**Thursday, July 29, 1830.**

"Public Dining—alias Party Revelry," was received too late for insertion in this week's Gazette.

**MR. GREEN.**  
Having seen my name announced in your paper as a Candidate to represent this County in the next Legislature of Maryland, I take this opportunity to state, that my domestic concerns forbid that I should at this time appear before the public. Permit me then to return my sincere thanks to my friends for the honour they have conferred on me and assure them of my most sincere respect.  
Yours, RICHARD SELLMAN.  
July 23d 1830.

**ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.**  
Agreeably to public notice, the examination of the Students at St. John's College commenced on Monday morning and continued until Tuesday evening, when it closed. We were not present, but have been informed that the classes acquitted themselves with satisfaction to their hearers, and credit to the Professors. The annual vacation observed by the institution, began on Wednesday and will continue until the 1st of September next.

**THE WEATHER.**  
Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock rain fell in a pleasant shower for a few minutes. It is the first that has fallen in sufficient quantity to settle the dust in the streets since the 13th inst.

**COMMUNICATED.**  
**THE ART OF PAINTING.**  
It is really a matter of wonder, that in educating their daughters, parents, who can afford it, do not oftener, than is now the custom, make painting a branch of their education.—It is not only a useful but a genteel accomplishment, and one of which every lady ought at least, to have an idea. It is an art, we are well aware, in which every one cannot be expected to excel; for it requires a refinement of taste and a perfection of judgment, successfully "to express the images of the mind" by means of the pencil, with which every one who may aspire to the character of a finished artist, may not have been gifted by nature. Notwithstanding this, all may acquire a sufficient knowledge of it, to prepare themselves freely to converse about it; to enable themselves to copy for amusement, and to constitute themselves tolerable judges of the productions of others who have a talent for it. Even such a proportion of knowledge would be well worth the small additional amount which it would cost when a young lady is receiving her scholastic education. In the life of every one, there are periods at which society, beyond our own home circle, loses its charm; periods, at which we are visited by a disrelish for it; and periods, when circumstances forbid our mingling with it. At such times, if we have no resources within ourselves from whence to draw pleasure, we are too apt to become the subjects of a listlessness and languor, enervating to both the body and the mind. It has repeatedly happened too, that persons born and nurtured in the lap of affluence, have had to encounter the storms of adversity, and been compelled by their necessities to obtain a support by the very arts which they were taught to give a finish, to what parents considered, a more useful education. Such, it is trusted, will not be the fate of any one who may peruse this article: But where is the father who will venture to say, that the luxury and ease with which his offspring are now blessed, will continue through life? It is impossible to guard against the vicissitudes to which every thing sublunary is liable. The wisest and the best of the children of Adam, in despite of all their caution and prudence, have been overtaken by misfortune. Painting and music are two accomplishments which would always insure the means of subsistence to those who are capable of practising them; and teaching them has never been considered a mean or degrading office. An author of respectability, in speaking of the art of painting says, "it is justly ranked among the highest of that class of arts which are denominated liberal. Its tendency and powers are congenial with those of poetry, and it has of course been considered as an employment worthy of persons in the most elevated ranks of life. The honours with which it has been distinguished in various countries will be found in the history of its professors."

The art of Painting on Velvet, can be acquired with facility, by a person of aptness, after a few lessons.

The Episcopate Church in the Diocese of Maryland, was lately visited by the Convention of the General Assembly of the Episcopal Church in the United States, which was held at the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the City of Baltimore, on the 2nd inst. The Convention was composed of seventy one congregations in that Diocese, and that at that time there were ten churches erecting, and one other ready for consecration. Bishop White, reported that the fund for the support of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, which last year represented an amount of \$4,595. 33 cents, was steadily increasing.

In the course of the past ten days, there have been a number of deaths in Philadelphia and New-York occasioned by the impetuous use of cold water and the overpowering effects of the sun. The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Friday mentions the case of a Mr. M. who was taken ill on the deck of a vessel, when, overpowered by the heat, he suddenly fell and expired. His wife, in the hope of effecting his restoration, started in haste for a physician. Becoming overheated on the way, she stepped in the street and took a drink of water, which immediately affected her so much that she could not stand. Every attention was paid her, but in vain; in a few minutes she was taken home a corpse, and laid by the dead body of her husband. They left four helpless little children.

The Board of Health report the number of Deaths in the city and liberties of Philadelphia from the 10th to the 17th instant, to have been eighty-five—Fifty-three of them children.

**For the Maryland Gazette.**  
**MARYLAND, NO. 12.**

**THE JACKSON ADMINISTRATION.**  
The administration of Andrew Jackson came into power by the voice of a very large majority of the people of the United States, and this event will hereafter be recorded in history, as a proof of the virtue and power of the people in a republican government, and it will be a lesson to statesmen in future to act in such a manner as never to deceive, never to betray the people, if they wish to rise to the first honours.  
The present administration had many difficulties to meet, and many obstacles to surmount, on their coming into power; for a period of almost thirty years, from 1800 to 1823, the same party had held the reins of government, and consequently there was but little cause for removals from office. Thomas Jefferson began the work of "retrenchment and reform;" James Madison, his secretary of state, succeeded him to the presidential chair; James Monroe, secretary to Mr. Madison, succeeded him; and John Quincy Adams, Mr. Monroe's secretary, next obtained the chair, and indeed by the voice of the people, as the three others had done, but through the medium of the house of representatives, and he was elected by the vote of one single member of congress.  
There was little or no cause then for removals from the days of Jefferson until the days of Jackson. And that removals were necessary, absolutely necessary, when Jackson came into power, no intelligent, no impartial man of any party, possessing the least political information, can honestly deny.

What, when the people had determined that there should be a change, a radical change, in the administration of the government; when by their own voice, loudly and clearly proclaimed, they had shown that they had lost all confidence in the administration of John Quincy Adams, was it to be expected, that the new administration, responsible as it was and is to the people, should keep in office the friends of the old? No—the people did not expect this—it was not expected by any party. Jackson is at the head of the government, and he is responsible, and the people hold him, and will hold him responsible for its wise administration; to him the people have left the choice of those, who, under him, are to carry on its affairs, and if he makes improper selections, if he continues in office those whom he knows will counteract his views and defeat his plans, will the people justify him for so doing? No—the people will not; the people will tell him, and they have a right to tell him, "we gave you the power, reporting unlimited confidence in your integrity, and you are not to leave in office any one whom you believe will not be a friend to the great objectives we have in view. If you do so, we shall throw all the censure upon you, and you have no right to know whether your officers are married or single men, much less is it your duty to inquire who was their fathers or their mothers, or whether they have children, or have not children.—And yet the exercise of the power of removing, and the power of appointing, has caused, perhaps, more clamour against the administration than has arisen from any or all other causes. The removal and their friends, will of course complain; and where one is appointed, many more is always disappointed. So that a new administration have always a difficult path to pursue—let their true path be the Jackson path.—Be just and fear not." Do your duty to your country faithfully and firmly, careless of consequences, and the people will support you.  
In Maryland we are used, we have long been used to this system, every party which has ever been in power since the formation of the government, have preferred their friends to their enemies, and this was right; this is natural, and it is the true political principle, whenever political principles are involved, to

appoint those best calculated to effect, even if they be of a different party from the one in power. The administration they have done are they to be public enemies for removing those whom they have appointed? Were they any grade, or in order to be of power? No, the same exerted again who had kept them have removed it is in not in they have done by them they all belong during the administration; they have many removed (and few, except a complaint of a respect, and as dren will apply attentive eye, to see a protected, a wronged. Above with a vigilant treasury department to see that no congress had public debt to sustain the government public debt be reduced, more of time during there not an the public debt few years? A of more than the Jackson why should a give it a fair long to one should we qu Nothing in now in reality at home tending ryland desert on would n tions for a fe pike road run part of Mont No, this is t fect in Mar Jackson beca dered his dut because he w service? Sh wish on ear preserve the generous eve duty. Mary sert a real fr patriotism e of the union fer, she still Maryland w lorn hope or desert the u Maryland is July 24, For There ne assign pla the present son party in against the punishment portant dis the next da sentence of robber, aft victed) and they find them both inconstan public opin enced by a ing leave o cluded th leave of th had taken when they glad to dr slip—It t strength to every sect a substit one hand, with the Porter, a sylvania of it, are lukewarm but now f heels overa verment and sym suffered olated.— them was in grief, of the si militian lag their Queer bills at the fate here ou they b lators, w since th same in



appoint them to power and office who are best calculated to carry their principles into effect, even those who are not content in the city of prescription, have themselves been promoters.

The administration of Jackson had to meet an important crisis; and they have met it, and they have done so, firmly, and fearlessly; and are they to be blamed for removing notorious public defectors? No! Are they to be blamed for removing ministers at foreign courts, whose sentiments, in regard to our foreign relations, did not coincide with their own? No! Were they wrong in removing public officers of any grade, who had used their official influence in order to keep the present administration out of power? No! For had they have been continued, the same influence would have been exerted against those who had taken to them, who had kept the empire in their bosom. Who then have they removed that they ought not to have removed? Nay—if they have erred at all, it is in not making many more removals than they have done. The people have not yet suffered by removals. And whose are the offices they all belong to the people.

The Jackson administration has done much during the short time they have been in power; they have had many arrangements to make; many removals, many appointments to make; and few, except "women and children" will complain of what they have done in this respect, and as many women and as many children will approve of their conduct as those who find fault. They have had to look with an attentive eye to our concerns with other nations, to see that our future interests shall be protected, and to claim redress for past wrongs. Above all, they have had to watch with a vigilant, with an eagle-eye, over the treasury department; over our money affairs; to see that not more money was spent than congress had appropriated; to see that the public debt was punctually paid, in order to sustain the public credit. And has not all this been done? Has not every claim against the government been paid? Has not more of the public debt been "paid off"—has it not been reduced, more than was done in a like period of time during the former administrations? Is there not an almost absolute certainty, that the public debt will all be paid off in a very few years? And have not taxes, to the amount of more than millions been taken off? And if the Jackson administration is doing so well, why should any one be against it? Why not give it a fair and impartial trial? We all belong to one country, to one family; why then should we quarrel and disagree about nothing? Nothing in fact, for we have not any thing now in reality to differ about, and our quarrels at home tend to injure us abroad. Shall Maryland desert sound principles because Jackson would not sign a bill making appropriations for a few thousand dollars, to a turnpike road running through a part, and only a part of Montgomery and Frederick counties? No, this is too ridiculous to have such an effect in Maryland. Shall Maryland desert Jackson because he has done what he considered his duty? Shall Maryland desert him because he has done her a real, an essential service? Shall she desert a man whose chief wish on earth is to serve the people, and to preserve the union? No, no—Maryland is too generous ever to desert any one who does his duty. Maryland is too grateful ever to desert a real friend; and Maryland has too much patriotism ever to desert any sincere friend of the union; for even if Maryland should suffer, she still is for "the union of the states."

Maryland would, if necessary, lead the forlorn hope or die in the last ditch, rather than desert the union. Jackson is for union—and Maryland is for union and Jackson.

July 24, 11:00. MARYLAND.

**For the Maryland Gazette:**  
**WHAT NEXT?**  
There never was a party more at a loss to assign plausible reasons for their opposition to the present administration than the anti-Jackson party in this state. One day they clamour against the president for having commuted the punishment of a mail robber, who made important disclosures to the government, and the next day they abuse him for confirming the sentence of death pronounced on another mail robber, after he had been fairly tried and convicted; and to cap the whole, the third day they find fault with him for not having caused them both to be hanged. Men who can act thus inconsistently, and at the same time expect public opinion to be controlled or at all influenced by what they say, must surely be taking leave of their senses, or must have concluded that the people, poor souls, have taken leave of their's. Having discovered that they had taken hold of the wrong end of the poker, when they took sides against the veto, they are glad to drop that, and are gradually letting it slip—it turned out to have given additional strength to the popularity of the president in every section of the nation. But they must have a substitute for it; and as they let it go with one hand, by a motion of the magical wand with the other, have conjured up the ghost of Porter, a man who was lately hanged in Pennsylvania for robbing the mail, and by the aid of it, are endeavoring to frighten the timid, lukewarm and indifferent part of their old, but now falling off associates, into a run-mad, heels over head opposition to the general government. They seem to have a special liking and sympathy for capital offenders, who have suffered the penalty of the laws they have violated.—Two years ago scarcely a man of them was to be met, who did not groan—not in grief, gentle reader—but under the weight of the six monuments of the "six notorious militiamen," and a ponderous volume, detailing their dolorous history.

Quere. Do they intend to have coffin handles stuck expressive of their sorrow for the fate of the Mail Robber? If they do, it is here suggested, with all due deference, that they be dedicated to the defuncts and public officers who have been dismissed from office since the seizure of the national government came into republican hands.

A. A. C.

#### RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The following table shows the number of ministers, congregations and members of the different religious denominations in the United States, derived chiefly from the statements in the Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society. We have annexed a column, in which we have assigned to each denomination the population belonging to it, according to the best estimates which we are able to make.

Denominations	Ministers	Congregations	Members	Population
Orthodox Congreg.	1,000	1,350	150,000	1,200,000
Presbyterians	1,600	2,070	167,816	1,600,000
Associate Presb.	72	14	15,000	100,000
Reformed Dutch	159	194	23,000	125,000
Evangelical Lutheran	519			600,000
German Reformed	120			350,000
Evangel. Lutheran	200	800		450,000
Methodist Episcopal	1,817		447,743	2,500,000
Methodist Episcop.	2,914	4,384	304,827	2,500,000
Seventh-day do.	20		2,000	20,000
Six-principle do.	23	20	1,800	20,000
Mennonites	200		30,000	120,000
Tunkers	40	40	3,000	30,000
Free-will Baptists	300	370	16,000	150,000
Christian Society	300	1,000	30,000	300,000
Edenians	10		400	4,000
Free commun. Bapt.	30		3,500	30,000
United Brethren	23		2,000	6,000
Quakers or Friends		500		300,000
Cumberland Presb.				250,000
Unitarians	149	182		200,000
Swedenborgians	29			5,000
Shakers	45	16		5,000
Universalists	150	300		150,000
Roman Catholics	230			500,000
Infidels and Nothing-arians				1,500,000

13,000,000

**Remarks.**—It is commonly reckoned that in Congregational societies, the church members form one eighth part of the population. We have, therefore, assigned to the Congregationalists a population of 1,200,000. The stated clerk of the Presbyterian church supposes that the population attached to that church is equal to fifteen times the number of communicants, which would give nearly 2,500,000. We think it more safe, however, to say ten times, and have therefore set it down at 1,600,000. The numbers assigned to the Associate Presbyterians, are the estimate of a writer in the Albany Religious Monitor. The population assigned to the Reformed Dutch church is founded on official returns, and cannot be far from the truth.—We call the Episcopal population 600,000 on the supposition that each of their ministers has charge, on an average, of 1,000 or 1,200 souls. Our information respecting the German Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran churches is very imperfect, and the estimate of their population may be very wide of the truth. We suppose that the population attached to the Methodists may be equal to five or six times the number of their members.—This will give to each of their travelling preachers a charge of 1,400 to 1,500 souls. The number of communicants in the Calvinistic Baptist churches we suppose bears about the same proportion to their population as in the Congregational churches. The Roman Catholics were estimated at 500,000 by the Roman Catholic council which lately met at Baltimore. The Unitarians are chiefly in Massachusetts, and their congregations generally contain about 1,000 or 1,200 souls. In other denominations the data for calculation are very imperfect, and there may be great errors in the estimates. It is very desirable that we should have accurate information respecting the religious state of the country, and it is with the hope of eliciting it that we publish this table, imperfect as it is. [N. Y. Observer]

#### SCALE OF ANIMAL LIFE.

The following is a scale of the average duration of animal life, extracted from the works of the most celebrated writers on natural history. A horse will live ten years—a cat—a goat eight—an ass thirty—a sheep ten—a ram fifteen—a dog from fourteen to twenty five, and some, though not often more—a bull fifteen—an ox (a curious fact) twenty—swine twenty five—a pigeon eight—a turtle dove twenty five—a partridge twenty five—a raven one hundred.

#### EXECUTION.

The Richmond Whig of Monday states that Wheeler, the soldier, who killed his sergeant at Bellona Arsenal, was hanged at Chesterfield Court House, on Friday last. It is said that Wheeler, avowed it as his intention, at the time of murder, to have killed three others, his fellow soldiers, against whom he harbored this deadly enmity, because they had reported him for some misconduct while intoxicated. It is also said that he confessed having perpetrated as many as thirteen murders; and among his victims was Captain M'Lelland, who was murdered at the Richmond Dock, about 18 months ago. When the criminal was first launched off, the rope broke and he had to be "tied up again."

#### OBITUARY.

Died, in this city, on Tuesday evening last, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas White.

#### Candidates for the Legislature.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen'r.  
HORATIO RIDOUT.

#### SHERIFFALTY.

Mr. GREEN—You are requested to say, that BENJAMIN T. PINDLE will be supported for the next Sheriffalty of Anne-Arundel county, by

MANY VOTERS.

#### NOTICE.

The persons entitled to a distributive share of the Personal Estate of the late Benjamin Harwood are informed that a FOURTH DIVIDEND has been struck, which will be paid to them on application to H. H. Harwood, at the Farmers Bank of Maryland.  
H. H. Harwood, of Thor.  
Henry H. Harwood, Adm'r of B. Harwood.

#### DANIEL HART

Has received and offer for sale  
**RICE FLOUR.**  
A new article, very palatable food for the season of the year. Also a general assortment of

**Hardware, China, Cut and Plain Glass, Liverpool, Queensware, Tin and Stoneware.**

**BACON, PORK, LARD, MACKEREL, AND FRESH SALAD OIL, AND BEST FAMILY FLOUR.**

#### BOOK BINDING

Executed in the most approved manner, and at the Baltimore prices.

#### BLANK BOOKS

Of every description, made to order. Merchants Ledgers, Journals, and General Books, and all the public offices. Orders relative to BINDING, left at the office of the Gazette, will be attended to.

July 29.

#### J. J. SPEED

Has removed to Baltimore. His Office is in South Gay street, opposite the Exchange. He will continue to practice in the Courts at Annapolis.

July 22.

#### FOR SALE

(or to be exchanged for stock in the Planters' Bank of Prince George's county.) a number of shares of South River Bridge Stock. Apply at the office of the Maryland Gazette, or to

J. J. SPEED, Baltimore.

July 31.

#### A CARD.

**MR. L. CARUSI**  
OF Washington, respectfully announces to the citizens of Annapolis, his intention of commencing a course of instruction in

#### DANCING & WALTZING.

The course will consist of 12 lessons. Terms as follows:—

For a course of Dancing or Waltzing, \$8

To commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained. Mr. C. is at present in Annapolis, and will remain here for two or three days, during which time he will be pleased to obtain the names of those who may feel a desire to join his classes. A subscription list is left at Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where he may be found.

Annapolis, July 22.

#### NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Annapolis TORAC- CO INSPECTION, are requested to pay, on Monday the 16th August next, Four Dollars on each share of stock subscribed by them. Mr. Adam Miller is authorized to receive and give sufficient receipts for the same. Ordered by the President and Directors this 19th day of July, 1830.

Signed A. RANDALL, Sec'y.

July 22.

#### FOR SALE.

TWENTY SHARES in the Farmers Bank of Maryland. Apply to

J. J. SPEED, Baltimore.

July 22.

#### WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, for the use of his family, the age is of no consequence, provided it is not under sixteen or over thirty six, for which the cash will be given.

JACOB H. SLEMAKER.

South River Ferry, near Annapolis.

July 22.

#### CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber, as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on the 9th day of August next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. one entire and undivided moiety of a tract of Land called

#### RILEY'S DISCOVERY,

situated in Prince George's county, Maryland, and about six miles distant from Upper Marlborough containing about

255 ACRES,

more or less, now in the possession of James Lamar, Esq. This farm is said to be eligibly situated, the soil good and considerably improved, and very productive of Corn and Tobacco; there is a comfortable

#### DWELLING HOUSE

with several tobacco houses, and all the conveniences for a complete farm.

#### THE TERMS OF SALE

As prescribed by the said decree, are—Cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor. Bond with security will be required for the payment of the purchase money, if not paid on the day of sale.

GEORGE H. BRICE, Trustee.

July 22.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward D. Ridgely, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

ROBERT NEILSON, Adm'r Baltimore.

July 22.

#### CLAUDE & HAMMOND,

Have received and offer for sale a supply of superior

#### OLD PORT WINE

In Bottles and on Draught. Likewise the following named Old Wines: MADEIRA, S. MADAIRA, VAN DE GRAVE, SHERRY, CLARET AND ROUSSELLON.

#### DRUGS & MEDICINES.

They have just received a supply of

#### PIPELINE

A valuable adjunct to Quinine; and when used in equal proportions, acts with much more success than Quinine alone.

THEY, AS USUAL, HAVE ON HAND,

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND IRONMONGERY, AND CHINA, LIVERPOOL, GLASS, TIN, STONE AND WOODEN WARES.**

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnishes, Glue Putty and Window Glass.

#### Superior Bourdeaux Olive Oil.

Domestic Cotton 64cts. per yard,

Cambric for Ladies Dresses 87½.

#### BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

#### STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans' Court, July 13th, 1830.

#### ON application,

by petition, of Elizabeth Lewis Ex'r of Samuel Lewis, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Register of Wills, A. A. C.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Lewis, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of January next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of July, 1830.

ELIZABETH LEWIS Ex'r.

July 13.

#### STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans' Court, July 13, 1830.

ON application, by petition of Basil D. Hall, Ex'r. of Magha Hall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills, A. A. C.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Martha Hall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of January next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of July, 1830.

BASIL D. HALL, Ex'r.

July 22.

#### STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans' Court, July 14, 1830.

ON application, by petition, of William Brown, Sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills, A. A. C.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas G. Dillihay, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of January next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of July, 1830.

WILLIAM BROWN, of Ben. Adm'r.

July 13.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas G. Dillihay, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of April, 1831, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of July, 1830.

JOHN B. DILLIHAY, Adm'r.

July 22.

#### A CARD.

Mrs. A. M. SCHAFER respectfully informs the Ladies of Annapolis, that she intends giving lessons in that beautiful art of VELVET & CHINESE PAINTING.

also Wax and Ebony work. A few specimens of these beautiful accomplishments may be seen at Mrs. JAMES ALLPOON'S.

June 24.

#### PRICES OF INSTRUCTION.

VELVET PAINTING \$4 00

CHINESE PAINTING 4 00

WAX WORK 5 00

EBONY WORK 5 00

In District court, sitting as a Court of Equity.

Mrs. Tamm, 1830.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of the late Francis Holt, of said county, as made and reported by Joseph W. Reynolds, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of October next of this court, provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks, in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, before the fifteenth day of August next.

The report states that two hundred and eighty-seven and a half acres of land sold for seven dollars and fifteen cents per acre, amounting to the sum of \$2053 62½.

True copy. Test.

WILLIAM HANCE, Clk.

July 8.

#### Maryland, Prince-George's county, to wit

I HEREBY certify, that Robert H. Lanham, of said county, brought before me, as a Justice, trespassing on his enclosure a bright bay

#### GELDING

supposed to be nine years old, sixteen hands high, roans and gallops and no shoes, black mane and tail, the most of his mane hang on the left side, and a small white spot on the right side of the root of his tail, a star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose, both hind feet white, a wart on the inner part of his left fore foot, and appears to have been much used in harness. Given under my hand one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this 2d day of July, 1830.

JOHN B. EDLEN.

The owner of the above described horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ROBERT H. LANHAM,

near Piscataway.

July 13.

#### Anne-Arundel county, to wit.

UPON application, to the subscriber, a Judge of the Orphans' court for Anne-Arundel county, by petition, in writing, of Thomas Flynn, of the city of Annapolis, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto," a schedule of his property, and a list of creditors, on oath, with the sums respectively due them, so far forth as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Thomas Flynn, by virtue of a special act of Assembly passed in his behalf, being entitled to receive the benefit of the said insolvent laws, without producing any proof of residence; and being also satisfied by the certificate of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, that the said Thomas Flynn is now in his custody for debt and for no other cause, & the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having also executed a deed for all his property, real, personal, and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted, and delivered the same to the said trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands, of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Flynn be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the said fourth Monday of October next, he give notice to his creditors to be and appear at that day and place, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Flynn should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly, as prayed.

THOMAS H. DORSEY.

Test. WILLIAM S. GREEN, Clk.

July 22.

#### IN CHANCERY.

9th July, 1830.

ORDERED, That the sale of a part of the real estate of John All, deceased, made and reported by the trustee, Bushrod W. Marriott, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 9th day of September next; provided a copy of this order be published in some one newspaper, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 9th day of August next. The report states that 11½ acres of land sold for \$12 00 per acre.

True copy. Test.

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

July 13.

#### FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE two story Frame House, and Lot on East Street, in this city, near the State Circle, and between the Houses occupied by Miss Mary Cross and Miss Selby. For terms apply next door or at this office.

July 8.

#### NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN having in possession any BOOKS belonging to the late Edward D. Ridgely, are respectfully requested to send them (with as little delay as possible) to the office of Doct. Edward Sparks.

July 8.



# FRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

**GEORGE W. NEIR,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR**  
 Just returned from Philadelphia  
 and Baltimore, with a

**LARGE STOCK OF GOODS**  
 In his line, consisting of some of the handsomest  
**Patent Finished Cloth**  
 of various qualities and colors, with an assortment of  
**PANTALON STUFFS**  
 Of various Qualities, and a variety of  
**VESTINGS,**  
 Suitable to the Season.

All of which he will sell low for cash, or to  
 punctual men on moderate terms.  
 April 22.

**Anne Arundel county, st.**

**O**N application to the subscriber, in the  
 recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the  
 third judicial district of the state of Maryland,  
 by petition in writing of Jacob Farrier, pray-  
 ing for the benefit of the act for the relief of  
 sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November  
 session 1835, and the several supplements  
 thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list  
 of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can  
 ascertain them, being annexed to his petition,  
 and the said Jacob Farrier having satisfied me by  
 competent testimony that he has resided in the  
 state of Maryland and two years next preceding  
 his application, and that he is in actual confine-  
 ment for debt only, and having appointed George  
 Farrier trustee for the benefit of the creditors  
 of said Jacob Farrier, and the said trustee having  
 given bond with approved security, for the  
 faithful discharge of his trust, and the said Jacob  
 Farrier having executed to the said trustee a  
 good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all  
 his estate, real, personal and mixed, the neces-  
 sary wearing apparel and bedding of himself  
 and his family excepted for the benefit of his  
 creditors, and the said trustee having certified  
 in writing, that he is in possession of all the es-  
 tate of said Jacob Farrier, mentioned in the  
 schedule, I do therefore hereby order and ad-  
 judge, that the said Jacob Farrier be discharged  
 from his confinement, and that he, by causing  
 a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the  
 newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis,  
 once a week for three successive months, be-  
 fore the third Monday of October next, give  
 notice to his creditors to appear before the An-  
 ne Arundel county court, on the third Monday  
 of October next, to show cause, if any they  
 have, why said Jacob Farrier should not have  
 the benefit of said act, and supplements there-  
 to, as prayed. **THOMAS B. DORSEY.**  
 July 8.

**Anne Arundel County, st.**

**O**N application to the subscriber, in the  
 recess of the court, as one of the Associate  
 Judges of the Orphans Court, by petition, in  
 writing, of Elijah Donaldson, of Anne Arundel  
 county, stating that he is in actual confinement  
 for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the  
 act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,  
 passed at November session, 1835, and the  
 several supplements thereto, on the terms  
 therein mentioned, a schedule of his property,  
 and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he  
 can ascertain them, being annexed to his peti-  
 tion, and the said Elijah Donaldson having sat-  
 isfied me by competent testimony, that he has  
 resided two years within the state of Mary-  
 land, immediately preceding the time of his ap-  
 plication; and that said Elijah Donaldson having  
 taken the oath by the act prescribed for the  
 delivering up his property, and given sufficient  
 security for his personal appearance at the  
 county court of Anne Arundel county, to  
 answer such interrogatories and allegations as  
 may be made against him, and having appointed  
 David Owens his trustee, who has given  
 bond as such, and received from said Elijah Don-  
 aldson a conveyance and possession of all his  
 property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby  
 order and adjudge, that the said Elijah Don-  
 aldson be discharged from imprisonment, and  
 that he give notice to his creditors, by causing  
 a copy of this order to be inserted in some  
 newspaper published in the city of Annapolis,  
 once a week for three months, before the fourth  
 Monday in October next, to appear before the  
 said county court, at the court house of said  
 county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that  
 day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee  
 for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they  
 have, why the said Elijah Donaldson should  
 not have the benefit of the said act and sup-  
 plements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this 18th day of June  
 in the year 1836. **THOMAS J. BRICE.**  
 June 24.

**FARMERS DATE OF MARYLAND,**

Annapolis, June 23d, 1836.

**I**N compliance with the charter of the Farmers  
 Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement  
 thereto, establishing a branch thereof at Fied-  
 ricktown, Notice is hereby given to the stock-  
 holders on 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  
 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing  
 from amongst the stockholders, sixteen direc-  
 tors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine direc-  
 tors for the branch bank at Fredericktown.

By order, **SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.**  
 June 24.

The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will  
 publish the above law.

**TO RENT,**

**A TWO STORY HOUSE,** and  
 a Garden, at Town Gate, fronting  
 the street. The house has an addition  
 to it for a Grocery or any other business.  
 The garden is good. The garden is pleasant,  
 and contains several Fruit Trees. Terms very low.  
 Enquire of **HENRY PRICE.**  
 July 15.

# DANIEL HART

Inform his friends and the public generally,  
 that he has on hand, a  
**Large and general assortment of**  
**GOODS**  
 IN HIS LINE—CONSISTING OF

**GROCERIES**  
 Hardware, China, Cut and Plain  
 Glass, Queensware,  
 DRESSERS,

**BUTTER, LARD, and FAMILY**  
**FLOUR**  
**BACON & PORK.**

**HERRINGS and MACKERELL.**  
 which he is disposed to sell at the  
 VERY LOWEST PRICES.

**BOOK BINDING.**

In all its variety executed in the most approv-  
 ed manner.

**BLANK BOOKS**  
 Of every description, made to order.  
**Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, and**  
**Record Books, suitable for pub-  
 lic offices.**

Orders relative to **BINDING**  
 left at the office of the Gazette will  
 be attended to.

**READ'S PATENT.**

**IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.**  
 In the art of building Chimneys and altering  
 those already built, in such manner as to pre-  
 vent or cure their smoking.

From the time that chimneys were first in-  
 troduced, the building them has been but a se-  
 ries of experiments. The best workmen have  
 only succeeded, when accidentally approximat-  
 ing the principles, now first systematized and  
 offered to the public. That this subject should  
 have been involved in mystery till the present  
 time, can only be attributed to the imperfec-  
 tion of the Chemical Science until within the  
 last few years. The progress recently made  
 in that science has enabled the subscriber to re-  
 duce the art of building chimneys to a system,  
 invariably producing the desired result with re-  
 spect to smoke, and at the same time making a  
 saving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of us-  
 ing and vending said improvement, for four-  
 teen years from the third day of April 1829,  
 the subscriber offers the same for sale on the  
 following terms. The right for a city or coun-  
 ty, \$50. When two or more counties are pur-  
 chased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more  
 counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town,  
 Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a  
 single house, \$5. Any person wishing to pur-  
 chase may transmit per mail the sum required,  
 and a deed shall be immediately returned con-  
 taining all necessary instructions to enable a  
 mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney  
 which shall be built under the authority of,  
 and agreeable to this patent is hereby warrant-  
 ed a good chimney. All letters to the patent-  
 tee must be post paid. The publisher of a pa-  
 per at the Capital of each state, who shall first  
 publish this advertisement and Certificate, and  
 continue the same for one year, will entitle  
 himself to the right for such capital city or the  
 county in which the seat of Government is lo-  
 cated. Every publisher of a paper in the Uni-  
 ted States, who will give this advertisement,  
 &c. three insertions, and forward one of the  
 papers, shall receive the right for one house.

**A. H. READ, Patentee.**  
 Montrose Susquehanna Co. Pa.

12th June, 1836.

We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and  
 Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify  
 that **A. H. READ, Esq.** the patentee above  
 named, is a Gentleman of respectability, and  
 established character for honesty and probity, &  
 we have no doubt of his faithfully complying  
 with any contract he may make.

**CHARLES CHANDLER, Esq. Sh'ff.**  
**ASA DIMOCK, Jr. Clerk.**  
**DAVIS DIMOCK, Jr. Treasurer.**  
 July 8.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
 THAT the subscribers have obtained from the  
 orphans' court of Anne Arundel county,  
 letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of  
 William Sanders, late of said county, deceased.  
 All persons having claims against said estate,  
 are requested to produce them, legally authen-  
 ticated, and those indebted, are desired to  
 make immediate payment.

**SAMUEL H. KIRKSON, of Jno. } Ex'rs.**  
**NICHOLAS J. WATKINS. }**  
 June 24.

**PRAYER BOOKS,**  
**Just Received**  
 From the New-York Protestant Episcopal  
 Press, and

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,**  
 At the following Prices:

Plain, bound in sheep 8 35  
 Lettered, 30  
 Black and Brown, bound in calf 1 75  
 Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt, 2 00  
 in calf, gilt edges 2 50  
 Red, Blue & Green, in Morocco, gilt edges 2 75  
 Blue & Brown, in calf, with gilt edges 3 50

**ALSO THE FOLLOWING TRACTS**  
 Companion for the Book of Common Prayer,  
 containing 108 pages; Price 12 cents  
 Candidate for Confirmation, 36 pages; 8 cents  
 Little, Jane, 43 pages, 6 cents  
 Manual of Family Prayers, 36 pages, 6 cents  
 Dairyman's Daughter, 36 pages, 6 cents  
 Churchman's Profession, 32 pages, 6 cents  
 Stephens on the Nature and Constitution  
 of the Church, 32 pages, 5 cents  
 Design of the Lord's Supper, 20 pages, 5 cents  
 Familiar Instructions, 16 pages, 5 cents  
 Morning and Evening Devotion, 8 pages, 5 cents  
 Churchman's Argumens, for Infant Baptism, 8 pages, 5 cents  
 Or one hundred pages for 12 cents

# DR. HULL'S TRUSS.

**FOR THE relief and cure of Hernia or Rup-  
 ture.** This Surgical Instrument is now so  
 well known to the Medical profession, and an  
 extensively used by unfortunate sufferers labor-  
 ing under the disease of Hernia, that a particu-  
 lar account of its mechanical construction of  
 its surgical effects is thought unnecessary.—  
 The subjoined remarks from Physicians and  
 Surgeons of high respectability in our country,  
 are the results of much practical experience in  
 the use and application of this truss.

**James Thatcher, M. D.** author of the Mod-  
 ern Practice, in his second edition, under the  
 subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Hull is ex-  
 clusively entitled to the credit of first adapting  
 the true Surgical principle for the radical cure  
 of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that  
 the pad of the Truss should be so constructed  
 as simply to support the muscular fibres around  
 the ring of aperture as much as possible, in the  
 state in which they are maintained in perfect  
 health. Unless this be attained the parts can  
 never recover their natural tone, whatever may  
 be the degree of pressure applied."

**Samuel Ackerly, M. D.** in his excellent e-  
 dition of "Hopper's Medical Dictionary," under  
 the head of "Truss," after enumerating the evils  
 resulting from the use of the defective trusses  
 formerly worn, says, "This evil was not fully  
 remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New  
 York, turned his attention to the subject, and  
 by his improvement in the construction of trus-  
 ses, has rendered it certain that all recent rup-  
 tures and those of children, may be permanent-  
 ly cured, and those of old people, and of long  
 standing, may, in many cases, also be reme-  
 died. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is concave  
 and not convex; and once the raised circular  
 margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the  
 sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close  
 the aperture and cure the hernia."

**M. L. Knapp, M. D.** late Physician and  
 Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary,  
 in a communication to Doctor Hull, says: "I  
 have applied your trusses in several hundred  
 cases during the last three years. A great  
 many upon whom I have applied your trusses,  
 have been radically cured; and some of these  
 were cases of long standing, where all other  
 trusses had failed. I send you a note of thanks  
 from Mr. P., a citizen of great respectability,  
 who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, of  
 thirty-five years standing, by wearing one of  
 your trusses for two years. He had worn o-  
 ther trusses twenty-nine years. His son, also,  
 aged 18 years, ruptured from his infancy, was  
 cured under my care in less than two years.—  
 A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years stand-  
 ing, in a labouring man forty years old, was  
 cured under my notice by one of your trusses  
 in six months. A case of groin rupture, from  
 lifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, on  
 whom I applied one of your trusses, the day af-  
 ter the injury, was cured in three months.—  
 Experience alone, can make known to the Sur-  
 geon the full powers and excellence of these  
 instruments. Your trusses are exclusively  
 preferred by the Professors in both of the Medi-  
 cal Schools in this city, and the Faculty in gen-  
 eral."

**Baltimore, January, 1836.**  
**Valentine Mott, M. D.** Professor of Surger-  
 y, says, "The great and signal benefits which  
 are produced by this Truss, result from its  
 strict subservience to, and accordance with  
 Scientific and Surgical principles."

"The operation and effect of this Truss is  
 directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore  
 in use; which being convex, tend to enlarge  
 the dimensions of the rupture opening." "I am  
 of opinion that the union of Surgical design &  
 mechanical structure in this instrument render  
 it what has long been the desideratum of Prac-  
 tical Surgeons in Europe and America."

**Professor Mott** also in lecturing upon Her-  
 nia, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the ex-  
 clusion of all others.

Apply at the office of **DR. KNAPP, 57.**  
 Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Bal-  
 timore.

**March 11** 3M

# THE STEAM BOAT

**MARYLAND**

**H**AS commenced the Season, and will pursue  
 her Routes in the following manner:—  
 Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday  
 morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cam-  
 bridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to  
 Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.  
 Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection  
 Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday  
 morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapo-  
 lis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any  
 passengers on board for that place, and thence  
 to Easton or directly to Easton, if no passen-  
 gers for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday  
 morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling  
 at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and  
 returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the  
 same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica  
 creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk  
 of the owners.  
**LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com.**  
 April 8.

# CASH FOR NEGROES.

We wish to pur-  
 chase **100**  
**LIBERLY**  
**NEGROES.**

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field  
 hands—also, mechanics of every description.  
 Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us  
 a call, as we are determined to give **HIGHER**  
**PRICES FOR SLAVES,** than any purchaser  
 who is now or may be hereafter in this market.  
 Any communication in writing will be prompt-  
 ly attended to. We can at all times be found  
 at **Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.**  
**LEGG & WILLIAMS.**  
 April, 15th

# JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

**Health—the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss.**  
 The primary object with the conductors of the  
 Journal of Health, is to point out the means of pre-  
 serving health and preventing disease. To attain this  
 all classes and both sexes shall be addressed, in a style  
 familiar and friendly, and with an avoidance of such  
 professional terms and allusions as would in any way  
 obscure the subject or alarm the most fastidious. The  
 fruits of much reading, study, and careful observation,  
 shall be placed before them, so arranged and applied  
 as to conduce most efficaciously to their bodily com-  
 fort and mental tranquility. To whatever profession  
 or calling they may belong, the readers of this Jour-  
 nal, air, food, exercise, the reciprocal operation of  
 mind and body, climate and localities, clothing and  
 the physical education of children, are topics of per-  
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 Nov. 19

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**June 24.**

# NOTICE.

**THE** commissioners for Anne Arundel coun-  
 ty will meet at the court house in the city  
 of Annapolis on Thursday the 12th day of Au-  
 gust next, for the purpose of hearing appeals  
 and making transfers, and transacting the ordi-  
 nary business of the levy court.

By order, **R. J. COWMAN, Clk.**  
**Comrs. A. A. C.**  
 June 17th 1836.

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**AND TO BE EDITED BY**  
**REV. WM. B. WITTINGHAM.**

The second presentation of this design to the  
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 ment or anticipation of difficulty in its accomplish-  
 ment. A considerable delay in the execution of the  
 proposals, deemed necessary for the maturing of  
 the original design, and for ascertaining exactly the  
 nature of the wants which the publication is intended  
 to supply, left the Trustees of the Protestant Epis-  
 copal Press, free to alter, and if circumstances should  
 warrant, to enlarge their plan. Communications from  
 several quarters, and from the most respectable  
 sources, produced by this delay, have led to the con-  
 viction, upon which the Trustees now propose to act,  
 that a plan for more comprehensive than that first  
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 A more copious series of works of English and American  
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 and Historical Introductions and  
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 not only interesting, and  
 useful, to the modern and un-  
 learned reader, and to apply  
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 primitive and apostolic doctrine,  
 morality, and worship. The  
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 FELIX, and LACTANTIUS;  
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 made accessible and useful to  
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