

By the House Delegates.  
It is resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the resolution passed on the 14th day of March 1832, bearing the same is hereby suspended in its operation for the period of one year.

removal from commission of such officers as may  
 not have reported themselves agreeable to the  
 requirements of that resolution, and that all  
 the said officers be allowed until the 1st day of  
 June next, to report themselves, as required by  
 said resolution.  
 Received, That the Adjutant General be and  
 he is hereby directed, to issue his General Or-  
 der, requiring all officers who have not reported,  
 as directed by the resolution of the 14th March  
 1832, to report themselves to his department,  
 on or before the 1st day of June next.  
 By order G. G. Brewer Clk.  
 By the Senate, March 22d, 1833—Aeuted  
 to.  
 By order, Jos. H. Nicholson, Clk.

**ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**  
 ANKNEYVILLE.  
 The Officers of the Militia are required to

give due attention to the above resolutions.  
By order, *Wm. H. W. W.*  
**RICHARD HARWOOD,** (of Thos.  
Adjutant-General Md. M.  
The Editors of the Maryland Republican,  
Annapolis American, Baltimore Citizen,  
Belt-Air, Press, Elkton Enquirer, Ches-  
ter-town Times, Centreville Chronicle, Cam-  
bridge Whig, Easton Herald, Princess Anne  
Messenger, Snow Hill Advocate, Cumberland  
Light, Tugch Light, Hager's Town Examiner,  
Fredericks Journal, Rockville Banner, Upper  
Marlboro', National Intelligencer, Wash-  
ington, will publish the above once a week for  
three weeks, and forward their accounts.  
April 18. 3w.

**NOTICE.**  
The Commissioners for Anne Arundel coun-  
ty, will meet at the Court House in the  
City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 28th day  
of May next, for the purpose of receiving

By order,  
R. J. COTTMAN, Clk.

**\$60 REWARD.**

RAN away from the farm of the late John Andrew Grammer, deceased, in Anne Arundel County, about the 10th April instant, a Negro Man, slave, by the name of

**GEORGE,**

About five feet four or five inches high, forty years of age, dark complexion, and has lost several of his upper front teeth.

said fellow is well proportioned, and upon examination will be found to have a peculiar flat head; his clothing consisted of felled cotton cloth of drab colour, and coarse shoes, which he will no doubt change for others, having

plenty of other clothing of good quality; George has acted with great ingratitude; the whole of the slaves of the said Mr. Grammer were directed to be sold under an order of the Orphan's Court of Baltimore county, and in order that they might have an opportunity of providing situations to suit themselves, I have furnished each one with a printed paper, stating the terms, &c. upon which they were to be disposed of, which was a moderate valuation of the inventory price; the whole of the other slaves were provided with such situations as they chose, and have been disposed of. *escape* GEORGE, who no doubt has availed himself of the printed paper with which he was furnished, and has made his *escape*. I will give Fifty Dollars reward for apprehending such fellow if taken in the State of Maryland, and secured in any Jail so that I get him again and if taken out of the State, and brought home to me in the city of Baltimore, or elsewhere.

vered to Robert Welch (of Ben.) in the city Annapolis, I will give Sixty Dollars reward including all reasonable charges.

JOHN HILLEN, Adm'r.  
John Andrew Grammer.

April 23,

**STATE OF MARYLAND. SO**  
*Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,*  
April 23d, 1855.

ON application by petition of Samuel Thomas, and William Shipley, Executors of John K. Thomas, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, so that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Junr.  
Reg. Wills; A. A. Court.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel  
county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court  
of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters  
testamentary on the personal estate of J.  
R. Thomas, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.  
All persons having claims against  
said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-  
scribers at or before the 23d day of Octo-  
ber next, they may otherwise by law be exclu-  
ded from all benefit of the said estate. Given un-  
der our hands this 23d day of April 1833.  
SAMUEL THOMAS, } Exrs  
WILLIAM SUPLEY, }

April 25.



between the bricks of the Southern gate no alarm was then given; and even some considerable time afterwards, when the fire was seen issuing from the upper window openings, in large volumes, it was not supposed that any serious consequences would ensue. The alarm, however, was now given, and a few moments afterwards the flames burst forth with great fury—having thus, before the arrival of the engines, attained a power which it was difficult to arrest.

A few moments after we became spectators of the scene, an incident occurred of great and thrilling interest. In an attempt to check the progress of the fire, two individuals, of whom, we believe, was Mr. Jennings, keeper of the hotel himself, had ascended the upper story, immediately under the roof, and before they were aware of their danger the flames invested them on every side, precluded their descent by the stair case. The building was so high that no ladder could be raised to relieve them, nor even was it thought enough to throw a rope by which they might descend. In this perilous situation—on the verge of the roof, and the rising flames making frightful advances towards them, they had for some time the melancholy prospect of being crushed by the fall of the burning beams around them, or of perishing in the flames. Long ladders were solicited, but some moments all exertions to reach them were in vain, as the ladders could not be raised to the cornice, and the persons exposed were upon the roof, which was burning around them—having suffered through a small window. At this perilous moment of time hope had almost fled, a young man by the



April 25. R. J. COWMAN, C



# THE LION'S VISIT TO THE MARKET.

The following lines are from *Baldwin's London Magazine*.

THE RAINBOW.

The evening was calm, and light through the trees.

Played in the foliage the rain-drops, the birds and the breeze.

The landscape stretching level to the sea.

On the lap of the year in the beauty of May.

For the bright queen of Spring, as the poet has sung.

Left her road on the trees and her throne on the hills.

And the smile of her presence gave joy to the hours.

And fresh in her bosom, spring blossoms and flowers.

The skies like a canopy in sunset unrolled.

O'er the great plain of splendour of azure and gold.

But one cloud at a distance rose dense and increased.

Till it margin of black touched the sea and the east.

We gazed on the scene with white round as they glowed.

When a vision appeared on the clouds.

'Twas not like the sun, as at mid day we view.

Nor the moon, that glows lightly through star-light and blue.

Like a spirit it came in the van of a storm.

And the eye that the heart hailed its beautiful form.

For it looked not as a sun, like an angel of light.

But its gleaming brightness illumined its dark path.

In the hour of its grandeur sublimely it stood.

O'er the river, the village, the field and the wood.

And river, field, village, and wood all grew bright.

Avoncones they gave and afforded delight.

'Twas the bow of Omnipotence, bent in his hand.

Whose grasp at creation the universe spanned.

'Twas the presence of God in a symbol sublime.

His voice from the flood to the exile of time.

Not dreadful, as when in a whirlwind he plumed.

When storms were his chariot and lightning his steeds.

The black clouds of vengeance his banner unfurled.

And thunders his voice to a guilt-stricken world.

In the breath of his presence when thousands expire.

And seas boil with fury, and rocks burn with fire.

And the sword, and the plague-spot, with death-strew the plain.

And valleys and wolves are the graves of the slain.

Not such was that Rainbow—oh, that beautiful one!

Whose arch was refraction, its keystone—the sun.

A pavilion it seemed, with a deity graced.

And Justice and Mercy met there and embraced.

And white, and it sweetly bent over the gloom.

Like love o'er a death-couch, or hope o'er the tomb.

Then left the dark scene, whence it softly retired.

As Love had just vanished, or Hope had expired.

I gazed not alone on that source of my song.

To all who beheld it, these verses belong.

Its presence to all was the path of the Lord.

Each full heart expanded, grew warm, and adored.

Like a visit—the converse of friends—or a day.

That how from my sight passed forever away.

Like that visit, that converse, that day to my heart.

That how from remembrance can never depart.

'Tis a picture in memory, distinctly defined.

With the strong and imperishable colours of mind.

A part of my being beyond my control.

Beheld on that cloudy and transcribed on my soul.

## A TALE FOR THE TIMES.

From the French.

A good peasant was returning to his house one evening, after having worked all day, about a league from the city. He left his house early in the morning, and was very much fatigued and downcast like the setting sun. As he was entering the gates of the city, he met one of his companions, who said to him: "Have you heard the news? Our parson is just dead." "Oh Heaven! cried the worthy fellow, what will become of the parish? Wrapped in painful reflection, he continued to walk towards his abode. "What will they do?" said he; to-morrow is Sunday—there will be no high mass. What will they say in the city when they have no high mass? The young girls wish to communicate, the old ones to pray, and my wife wants to confess. What shall we do? While he was indulging in these reflections, he was met by another friend. "Ah, Peter," said he, "do you know the news? 'Yes, our poor parson is dead.' 'Pooh! it is something else—the judge is dead, and will be buried to-morrow.' 'Good Heaven! cried the poor countryman, what will become of the district? no judge, we are undone! If we had but a revolution, who would come and harangue us now? who will be our refuge now the judge is dead?"

A few steps onward our worthy friend met a third person whom he knew. "There is bad news, terrible news stirring! said the new comer. 'What is it? Holy Virgin! what more terrible news than the death of the judge?' 'Why the King is dead, neighbour Peter. It is in the newspaper to-day.' 'Gracious Providence, who will defend the Kingdom?"

The reflections of the honest peasant were full of bitterness and sorrow, when he cogitated on the terrible misfortunes which developed themselves in so short a space as a quarter of an hour, so that when he entered his cottage, he seated himself with a sorrowful air, by the chimney corner, without saying a word to his wife, or without lifting his little girl his knee, as was

"His usual custom in the afternoon."

The family were all in consternation almost, equaling his own. "Peter, Peter!" said his old mother in a hollow tone, and shaking her head, "what think you has occurred? The Pope's dead; the news is stuck up against the church." "Powers above!" cried Peter, "what will become of the world? For Peter thought the world was governed by the pope, and that the everlasting city was the capital of the earth."

"The Pope's gone," thought he; "the king's dead—the judge has gone to his last account, and the parson is buried; Heaven! what will the morrow produce? Will the sun rise? We shall no longer labour, no longer sow, no longer reap, and the poor will die of famine!" Poor fellow he sometimes got hold of a newspaper, and remembered to have often seen, the country is in mourning. This phrase now occurred to him—he depicted to himself the whole of France in black, and sighed deeply.

His night was almost sleepless; at the first ray of the sun, however, disturbed at what had happened and anticipating all sorts of disasters, still more fearful, he went out quietly, and instead of taking the way to the fields, he turned towards the great square.

A spring sun was rising in the horizon—the

flowers covered with dew, were drying them selves, and raised their heads to the sun. The birds were singing the first of the season, the verdure, and seemed to revive the freshness of the spring. The sun was shining brightly, and the air was fresh and cool. The people were walking about in all directions.

"The doctor," thought Peter, "will I be the only one unemployed? If all the people are going to work they know more of the matter than I do. They have been told no doubt, as well as I have that the Pope is dead; yet they work not without doing, and they appear to do as usual. The business goes on as before, and the children cry as much as ever."

The worthy labourer reflected for some time and turning towards the place of land which he was cultivating, with his head erect, and his mind assured, he went to his plough like a drunkard to a glass. "Get up," said he, goading his ox, "thou shalt only the pope, the judge and the parson are dead—all the rest of the world is as well as ever, and Providence will keep them so."

## From the Baltimore Chronicle.

AUTHENTIC REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTES.

Mr. Edgar, the last proprietary Governor of Maryland, was very much beloved and highly esteemed by the citizens of Annapolis, as well as the leaders of the revolutionary party. Some time after the commencement of hostilities, and long before the Declaration of Independence, he requested Barrister Carroll to invite Mr. Johnson, afterwards Governor, Mr. Chase and the most distinguished members of the Whig party, to dine at the Government House. Mr. Carroll, who was very intimate with Mr. Johnson, called on him and told him that the Governor had placed him in a very awkward and delicate situation by the request, and that he was at a loss how to act. Mr. J. immediately answered that it would be the best plan for him, Mr. C. to invite to his own house as many gentlemen as he chose and the Governor with them; he replied that it was a lucky thought, and that he would follow the advice. Accordingly, on the next day he invited the Governor, with Mr. J. and C. and many more of the most prominent characters, to dine with him. Shortly after the company sat down to dinner and were helped around, the Governor addressing himself to the company, said, it is understood in England that the Congress are about forming a Treaty of Alliance with France. A momentary silence prevailed, when Mr. Johnson answered, "Governor we will answer your question, provided you will answer one from us." It was agreed to. "Well sir, we will candidly acknowledge that overtures have been made to France, but that they are not yet accepted. Now, sir, we understand that the King, your master, is about subsidizing a large body of Hessians to join his forces to come over to cut our throats."

He answered that, he believed the report was true. Mr. Johnson immediately rejoined in the following words: "The first Hessian soldier, that puts his foot on the American shore, will absolve me from all allegiance to Great Britain. Chase exclaimed, 'By God I am for declaring ourselves independent.' The Governor immediately dropped his knife and fork and did not eat another mouthful. Thus we see that the resolution to become independent, was expressed long before it was done in Congress. Messrs. J. and C. were among the list of proscribed patriots, with Hancock, the Adames, Jay, Dickinson, the Lees of Virginia, and Rutledges, of S. Carolina, and, together with Peca, Stone and Hall of the Western, and Tilghman, Goldsborough and Hammond, of the Eastern Shore, composed that noble band of patriots which guided the Councils of Maryland in that trying and almost hopeless effort to secure the liberties of America."

After the Maryland militia returned from New Jersey in the year 1777, a draft was ordered of one company from each regiment in the state, or volunteers would be accepted in their place. The regiment commanded by Col. James Johnson, in the upper part of Frederick county, was mustered on an appointed day, when a sufficient number of men turned out and double the required number of officers, among whom were two Captains named Smith and Greeger. The question now arose who should take command of the company, and it was agreed to be decided by throwing up a dollar, and that head should win accordingly it was done and Greeger was the fortunate winner. With a magnanimity worthy of imitation, he addressed himself to Smith: "Sir, I have won the command, but as you are the oldest and most experienced officer, you must take the command, and I will serve as your lieutenant. The arrangement was reluctantly agreed to, and the company so, offered marched to head quarters. They both live to see their country free and happy, and were, to a good old age, respectable farmers of Frederick county. I knew them well and have often heard the anecdote from the person who threw up the dollar."

## From the London Chronicle.

EXTRAORDINARY INVESTIGATIONS IN LONDON.

The following most unprecedented circumstances were disclosed at a Coroner's inquest, held on Wednesday, in Dean's yard, Westminster. The investigation took place by order of the Secretary of State. The deceased was an individual, known as Miss Eliza Edwards, who had walked the streets apparently as a woman of the town. She had a sister residing in Union-court, Orchard-st. Westminster, and both were supposed to be kept-women. Last week the deceased died, and there being no claimants for the body, it

was taken to the dissecting room for dissection. When it was opened, the deceased was found to be a young woman, who had been kept in a state of extreme debility, and who had been suffering from a long and painful illness. The cause of death was found to be a combination of various factors, including a long and painful illness, and a state of extreme debility.

The hair of the head was long, brown, and straight, and the face was pale and thin. The body was found to be in a state of extreme debility, and the deceased was found to be a young woman, who had been kept in a state of extreme debility, and who had been suffering from a long and painful illness. The cause of death was found to be a combination of various factors, including a long and painful illness, and a state of extreme debility.

Witness: How long have you been in London? Witness: We have been about three years. Coroner: How was the deceased supported during this time? Witness: By different gentlemen. Juror: Do you know of any gentleman who visited the deceased? Witness: I remember a gentleman coming to see her when we lived in the Westminster-road. Juror: Any one else? Witness: Yes, who is gone to Italy, he formerly lived at Leather head. Juror: Will you undertake to say that you did not know what sex the deceased was? Witness: I always thought her to be a female. Deceased was here three weeks, confined to her bed and wanted the common necessities of life.

Last Wednesday night she went to bed with a wheezing in her throat, and very ill. About three o'clock the deceased called me up, and said, 'Maria, I am dying; it has pleased God to call me; and in about five minutes the deceased expired. In the country she played under the name of Miss Edwards, is the first line of tragedy. Juror: Did the deceased ever perform in London? Witness: Never, the last place she played at was Tewkesbury. Juror: Did she ever play under any other name? Witness: Yes, under the name of Miss Walstein. It appeared from one of the letters read by the sister, that she was introduced on the stage by the celebrated Talma. Mary Mortimer, residing in Union-court, stated, that she had known her about ten or eleven years. Never knew her sex, until the present day. She had every reason to believe that the deceased died a natural death. Juror: Will you swear that you did not know the sex of the deceased? Witness: I will. She always appeared as a most lady-like woman. I have slept with deceased repeatedly, and never for a moment supposed that she was a man. The Coroner expressed the greatest astonishment at the evidence adduced. A Juror: Look at the head of hair, and the ears bored for ear rings. It is the most extraordinary case I ever met with! I almost doubt the evidence of my own senses. A number of letters and other documents, found on the person of the deceased, were read to the Jury, by which it appeared that she had passed under various names. The documents excited the most intense interest. Maria Edwards was again recalled and examined. In answer to questions she said that she was only 17 years of age. She never knew the deceased to use a razor or a pair of tweezers; was positive that she never shaved.

The Jury then adjourned until yesterday, when they again met, but the crowds of medical students and others, attracted by the extraordinary nature of the case, was so great, that a large body of police were required to preserve order. The evidence threw no further light on the case. A person stepped forward, and said that from what he had seen in the news-papers, and understanding that the deceased came from Dublin, he was satisfied that he knew the party. About 12 or 13 years ago the deceased sometimes passed for a man and sometimes a woman. She had lately performed on the stage in the country, in the principle tragic characters; Juror: Did you know her sister? Witness: I never knew the deceased had a sister. Another gentleman stepped forward and said he believed he knew the party, and the father was a gunsmith in Dublin. The room was ordered to be cleared of strangers, but from the great crowd this was found impossible, and the Jury retired to an adjoining room, and after a few minutes consultation, the following verdict was returned—"That the deceased died by the visitation of God."

## From the Boston Daily Atlas.

THE SUICIDE OF MR. CURTIS. FATAL CONSEQUENCES OF GAMBLING.

The paragraph we published yesterday respecting the cause which led Mr. Curtis to the commission of self-murder at Providence, is confirmed to us from a source which places it beyond all doubt. A highly respectable gentleman of this city on reading it, has kindly communicated to us the following melancholy particulars. About eight weeks ago, Mr. Curtis called at the office of a friend in this city, and fully disclosed his situation and the causes which

led to it. He informed him that on the first day of November last, he was struck a little more than one hundred dollars, and that he had lost the middle of December, or about that time, the whole of his money, and that he had been since that time, in a state of extreme debility, and who had been suffering from a long and painful illness. The cause of death was found to be a combination of various factors, including a long and painful illness, and a state of extreme debility.

The whole story is not retold. The infatuated Curtis closed not a solitary chance of success with the gamblers. Their gambling apparatus was prepared that he might lose. Their "purses" were loaded, and though they might allow him to win a hazard now and then, it was only to make his destruction the more certain. There is abundant evidence of this fact, but the self-destruction of this miserable victim will prevent the strong arm of law from falling upon his cold-blooded murderers. In addition to this, we learn from the best authority that a young mechanic of this city was kindly conveyed to Brighton not long ago by one of these worse than highway robbers, and infamously swindled out of \$1125, in the course of five nights, for which he drew his check upon one of the Boston Banks. Is it not high time that the community was in arms against these diabolical ruffians?

The editor of the Galaxy, with a fearlessness that demands public approbation, has drawn the character of two persons, well known among us as unprincipled and abandoned wretches, and has exhibited such a scene of villainy, vice and cruelty that cannot fail to startle and alarm our citizens.—What steps may be taken to check the career of these vile incendiaries of the public morals, we know not. One thing we do know, and that is, that unless something be done and that quickly, to save the young and the unwary from the snares that are set in their paths, and to bring the villains to justice, an excitement will be raised among us that never has had a parallel.

Who that is a father or a mother, a brother or a sister, a friend to the great human family, that does not feel the urgent importance of a prompt and energetic effort to rid the land of this desolating pestilence? Suffer it to continue, and who knows what relative may be the next bloody sacrifice?

P. S. Since the above was written, we have received the Providence Gazette, which contains the following article.

"Not a little anxiety has been experienced in this city since Saturday, in consequence of the melancholy suicide of Mr. Curtis, who, it is alleged, hanged himself in his room, at Jones' Providence Hotel. Many stories are in circulation, with reference to the matter, and, if the facts that have reached us can be depended upon, the affair demands a much more rigid investigation, than what has been given. It is said, and we repeat the assertion upon the best authority, that when Mr. Curtis arrived in this city, he was known to have in his possession a large amount of money; when found dead, his money had disappeared. It is a fact, that there was a deep wound on the back of the dead man's neck, that could not have been inflicted by a handkerchief; and it is no evidence that suicide was committed because three doors which led to the room of the stranger were fastened. There are other circumstances connected with this affair, which are singular, dark, and mysterious, and call upon the people of this city, for rigid examination of the suicide."

We understand that the deceased borrowed \$125 of a friend before he left Boston, and that he was intended to go to Providence by a letter he received from one of his robbers, which assured him that if he would come hither, he would be able to recover his money. The paragraph from the Providence paper intimates that he was murdered.

Mr. Curtis lived in Cambridgeport, and has left a wife and seven children, the oldest about 16 years of age.

## From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

THE LION'S VISIT TO THE MARKET.

We published yesterday an account of a Panther, who amused himself by keeping shop a little while in New York, and we were pleased to observe that no evil resulted to any one from his change of business. The love of freedom and the search for ease is not confined to the Panther, other animals long caged seek an outlet, and enjoy the common air and common use of their own limbs.

Two women, some fifteen or sixteen years since, were sitting about two o'clock of a market-day, at the head of the sixth street market, then the highest or last in Market street, and while they were lamenting the heat of the day, and counting and comparing their profits at the close of their sales, one of them lifting up her eyes, sighing, said, 'We shall have no more customers to-day.' 'No,' sighed the other, 'the clerk will be along soon to clear us out—though, by the way, what is that coming down the street?'

'Good Heavens!' exclaimed the first woman, 'that is a customer indeed—is it a dog, or a calf?'

'It's neither,' shouted the other, 'it's a Lion, as I am a singer.'

The two belles seized their moveables, and shot across the street into a cellar, pulling the door close after them. Meantime, the tawny king of the forest, who had, while his keeper was taking his coffee, walked out of the cage into the street, pursued his way towards the market, attracted probably by the savory smells that ascend from the beef and mutton, which a dog day's heat had acted on.

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A French traveller puts us down for the cleanest people upon the face of the earth for said he, 'their very capital is called Freshington!'

A Scotch woman whose name was Margaret, did nothing but swear and abuse, instead of answering the minister, 'Ah, Margaret, say he, 'donna ye ken where at the ainist gait?'

'Deel tak them that kens, as weel as that that speers,' cries she. 'Ah Margaret, say he, 'donna ye ken where at the ainist gait?'

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## No. 19.

from all benefit of said estate. In  
our hands this 23d day of April 18  
SAMUEL THOMAS  
WILLIAM SHIPLEY  
April 25. 1882



ANNAPOLIS.  
Thursday, May 9, 1883.

COMMUNICATED.  
To the friends of the Administration in the Congressional District composed of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth wards of the city of Baltimore, Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis.

The Legislature at their last annual session having thought proper to divide the State of Maryland so as to connect the large county of Anne Arundel, with a portion of the city of Baltimore and the city of Annapolis, and thus form a congressional district, it is deemed expedient, in order to ensure union and concert among the friends of the administration, in the selection and support of an individual to represent said district in the national legislature, to have a convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate. It is therefore respectfully proposed to the friends of the administration, to hold meetings in their respective districts and wards, on the second Saturday of May (the 11th) for the purpose of appointing three individuals from each, to meet in General Convention at Merrill's Tavern, (Waterloo) on the third Saturday of May next the 18th.

MANY VOTERS.

JOHN PURVIANCE, Esq. has been appointed an Associate Judge of the 6th Judicial District, vice Thomas Kell, appointed Clerk of Baltimore County Court.

Communicated.

MR. GREEN: Having seen in your last paper an account of the Catholic Colleges and Seminaries in England, and the United States, and the wonderful increase of that church in Manchester, I will give you the following which may be relied on as correct: There are at present in Ireland eleven Roman Catholic Colleges for the education of Priests, and thirty-five Seminaries. In Liverpool a few years ago they were few in number, but are now over 52,000. In Glasgow there are 50,000. In Bath, twenty years ago, the Catholics met to worship in a small hired room. They have now two churches in that city, and another near to the magnificent College of Prior Park in the vicinity, and lately the Catholic Bishop Baines was in treaty for the purchase of another church at present vacant in Bath. The total number of Catholic Churches in England and Scotland in 1831, was 479. From the year 1824 to 1831, being the short interval of seven years, England alone showed an increase of 34 churches, and in Scotland, there was from 1829, being but two years, an increase of 16 churches. During the year 1832, 16 churches were added to the total number, 15 for England, and one for Scotland in Perth. In the United States of America a much cultivated, but celebrated and learned order, have obtained permission from the head of the Order to erect Seminaries and Colleges wherever they may deem it advisable. In England, Scotland, and the United States, the number of churches would increase with much greater rapidity, but the church cannot supply the petitioners with clergymen, as Priests are not manufactured in a day. It would be incredible were you informed of the requests and urgent solicitations which are made to the Bishops of the different dioceses in this country for Priests, with assurances that churches will be built, but the answer is from the Bishops, I have no priest to send. In Boston a College will be immediately commenced in the finest and healthiest part of the town, with extensive dormitories, to be under the superintendence of the Order of Jesus, which order has lately taken into their own hands their church at Philadelphia, and will probably (as circumstances may authorize) resume the occupancy and clerical functions of all their churches in this country.

From the Baltimore American.

BIBLE CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.  
Wednesday, May 7, 1883.

The Delegates from a number of Churches and Bible Societies throughout the state, met this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the 1st Presbyterian Church, according to notice; and the meeting was organized by calling Dr. Samuel Baker to the Chair, and appointing Franklin Anderson, Secretary pro tem.

The following gentlemen appeared as Delegates entitled to seats in this Convention:

From the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore—Wm. F. Lemmon, John Coleman, Wm. Gwyn Jones, Franklin Anderson, Baltimore Bible Society—Wm. H. Murray, Bible Society of 4th Election District of Baltimore county—Henry Striave, Elias Williams.  
Do. 5th Election District do.—Jacob Seigler.  
Do. 7th Election District do.—John Kelso, Christ Church, Baltimore—A. Holmead, Samuel Thompson.  
St. Peter's Church, Baltimore—Thomas B. Rutter, William Woodward.  
1st Presbyterian Church, do.—Alexander Brown, Archibald Stirling, Wm. L. Gill, John N. Brown.  
2d Presbyterian Church, do.—William H. Gearty, John William McDonald, Archibald Brown.  
3d Presbyterian Church, do.—Hugh Wilson.  
Methodist Episcopal Church, Light-street, do.—Dr. Samuel Baker, Robert G. Armstrong, George Earnest, John B. Anderson, Wm. H. B. O. Borington.  
Do. Green-street, do.—Isaac Cole, Dr. E. O. Borington.  
Do. Bay-street, do.—Alfred Yearly, Geo. Stanley, Wm. McConkey, Jr.

Do. Wesley Chapel, do.—Christian Keener, Samuel Cornelius, Richard H. Batten.  
Do. Wilkes-street, do.—James A. Sangston, Friends Meeting, Courtland-street, do.—Galloway, Chester.  
Methodist Protestant Church, Liberty-st., Baltimore—John Clark, Dr. David Keener, Col. Wm. R. Stuart, Edward S. Ebbes.  
Do. Pitt-street do.—William Rusk, Enoch Churchman, John W. Richardson, Richard Merriken.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, Tammany-street, do.—Joseph Cushing, Joseph Jewett, Elijah P. Barrows, Joseph A. Wallace, Samuel Jones, Jr., Charles Harrison, Jr.  
English Lutheran Church, do.—Tobias Nixdorf, John A. Bentz, Joshua Melstair, David Martin.

3d Baptist Church, do.—James Wood, Stephen McCoy, John Coombes.  
Methodist Episcopal Church, Reisterstown—John Hollingsworth.

Female Bible Society of Kent county—Chesterstown—Hon. John B. Eccleson.  
Trinity Church, Upper Marlborough—Up-ton Beall.

Rock Spring Church, Harford county—Wm. P. Maulsby.  
Trinity Church, Baltimore—Nathaniel Knight.

Otterbein's Church, do.—Daniel Engle.  
On motion, Messrs. Lemmon, Rutter, and Murray, were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the Convention. After consultation, they made their report, nominating the following gentlemen, which was unanimously concurred in:

DR. SAMUEL BAKER, President.  
ALEXANDER BROWN, Esq., Vice.  
HON. JUDGE ECCLESTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN ANDERSON, Esq. Secretary.  
The Convention then organized, and the object for which it was called, having been fully and clearly stated by Mr. Lemmon, President of the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore, before proceeding to business, the President called upon Mr. Christian Keener to offer up a prayer for the Divine guidance and blessing.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee of ten be appointed to devise and recommend a suitable plan for carrying into effect the object of this Convention, to be submitted at its next meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Messrs. Cushing, Eccleston, Lemmon, Rutter, Holmead, C. Keener, Dr. Keener, Seigler, Beall, and Kelso.

On motion by Mr. Jewett, it was ordered, that the members in attendance be authorized to invite any friends of the Bible cause now in this city from different parts of the state, to take seats in this Convention.

The Convention then adjourned until tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Thursday, May 2.

The Convention met at 3 o'clock, P. M. and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Choules.

The roll was then called by the Secretary, and in addition to the members who attended yesterday, the following gentlemen appeared and took their seats in the Convention:

From the Young Men's Bible Society of Frederick—James M. Shelman, George W. Sharp.

Washington City Bible Society—John Coyle, James H. Doughty.

Methodist Protestant Church, Georgetown—John Lang.

Manor Church, Baltimore county—Dixon Stansbury.

Trinity Church, Baltimore—Richard M. l'Anson.

Christ Church Parish, Calvert county—James Somerville.

The minutes of the proceedings of yesterday were then read by the Secretary.

On motion of Wm. Gwyn Jones, it was resolved to appoint a third Vice President of the Convention, when John Coyle, Esq. was unanimously elected, and took his seat accordingly.

Mr. Lemmon, from the committee appointed to devise and recommend a plan for carrying into effect the object of this Convention, submitted a Report recommending the adoption of the following system of Bible operations for the state of Maryland:

1. That a Bible Association be formed in each Election District throughout the state, whose duty it shall be, once in each year, to call upon every family in their district, ascertaining and supplying such as shall be found destitute of the Bible, and receiving from each such sum as they may be willing to contribute to the general circulation of the Scriptures.

2. That a Bible Society be formed in each county of the state, of which the District Associations shall be Branches, and to whom their surplus funds, after supplying the wants of their own districts, shall be annually paid over. The County Societies to be charged with the general superintendence of the work within their respective bounds.

3. That as a common centre and general bond of union, the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore, shall constitute a State Bible Society, to which the various County Societies shall be immediately auxiliary, who shall be required to make annual reports to that Society of the Bible operations within their respective limits, remitting such surplus funds as may remain after supplying their own wants. Thus the State Society will be enabled to exercise a general supervision of the whole work; will always know the exact situation of every section of the state; and with comparative ease, when the system is once fairly in operation, can keep it continually supplied. By this plan we shall effectually, and without any extraordinary effort, concentrate the exertions of all the local Societies, and by combining unity of effort with economy of means, promote most extensively the general circulation of the Scriptures. Nor is it intended to confine its beneficial effects to our own state, or even our own country; but, in connexion with the American Bi-

blical Society, and kindred institutions in other lands, the State Society will endeavour to scatter the seed of the word in all the destitute regions of the earth.

The first and second propositions contained in the report were read by the Secretary and unanimously adopted. Upon the reading of the third, the following amendment thereto was moved by Mr. Coleman; that the words, "the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore shall constitute a State Bible Society," be expunged, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "a State Bible Society be formed, to be located in the city of Baltimore." The question being taken on this amendment, it was carried by a large majority. The third proposition, as amended, was then passed, and the question taken on the adoption of the whole report as amended, which was decided in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Patterson, it was resolved, that the officers of the Convention call a meeting of the citizens friendly to the object, to be held in the Session Room of the 1st Presbyterian Church to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a State Bible Society.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong, Messrs. Coleman, Lemmon, and Wm. G. Jones, were appointed a committee to superintend the publication of the proceedings of the Convention.

The Convention having resolved to hold a public meeting this evening, at which a collection should be made in aid of the Bible cause, it was ordered, on motion of Mr. Kelso, that the amount be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore.

The Convention then took a recess until half-past 7 o'clock, P. M.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention again assembled this evening. The meeting was attended numerously by the citizens, who manifested a deep interest in the proceedings. The exercises of the evening were commenced with reading a part of the 119th Psalm, by the Rev. Mr. Musgrave, of the 3d Presbyterian Church, and an anthem by the Choir. After some brief and appropriate introductory remarks by the President, the Report adopted by the Convention was read by the Secretary. The following resolution was offered by the Rev. Mr. Johns, Rector of Christ Church, and supported by a most eloquent address:

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approves of the plan just announced as having been adopted by the State Bible Convention; believing that if faithfully acted out it cannot fail of giving a powerful impulse to the Bible cause throughout our country and the world.

The resolution was seconded by Alex. Brown, Esq. and adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Johns was followed by the Rev. Mr. Choules, of the Baptist Church, New Bedford, who concluded an able address with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the universal circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, is a cause which should unite the hearts and hands of all who love the Bible, without regard to sects and parties, and eminently conduces to promote a spirit of christian charity among those who dissent from each other on other subjects.

It was seconded by John Kelso, Esq. and adopted.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Collins, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in an interesting and animated speech, who moved that a collection be taken up in aid of the funds of the State Bible Society.

The resolution was seconded by Roswell L. Colt, Esq. and adopted.

During the collection an appropriate piece of music was performed by the choir.

After the dismissal of the congregation with a prayer and benediction by the Rev. Mr. Morris, of the English Lutheran Church, it was resolved that the thanks of the Convention be tendered to its officers, to the reverend gentlemen for their excellent addresses, and to the Choir attached to the 1st Presbyterian Church for their services this evening.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

PERSONAL ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Washington Globe of Tuesday.

A gentleman just arrived from Alexandria gives the following account of an atrocious attack upon the President of the United States, as he was yesterday morning on his way to Frederickburg, where he had been invited to lay the Corner Stone of a Monument about to be erected to the Mother of Washington.

The steam-bark Cygnet, in which the President and several members of the Cabinet, accompanied by many other gentlemen, were going to Frederickburg, stopped on her way for a few minutes at Alexandria. Many persons from the wharf came on board, and among them Randolph, late a lieutenant in the Navy. He made his way into the cabin, where the President was sitting reading a newspaper, and advancing towards him, as if to address him, began to draw off his gloves. The President, not knowing him, and supposing it was some person about to salute him, and seeing him at some distance in getting off his glove, stretched out his hand towards him, saying, "never mind your glove, Sir Randolph having then disengaged himself from his gloves, thrust one hand violently in the President's face, and before he could make use of the other, received a blow from a gentleman standing near with an umbrella. Almost at the same time, two other gentlemen in the cabin sprang upon him and he was pulled back and thrown down.

The moment he was assaulted, the President seized his cane, which was lying near him on the table, and was forcing his way through the gentlemen who had now crowded round Randolph, insisting that no man should stand between him and the villain who

had insulted him; that he would chastise him himself. Randolph, by this time, had been borne towards the door of the cabin and pushed through it to the deck. He made his way through the crowd on the deck and the wharf, being assisted, as is supposed, by some human sympathizers, and made his escape. He stopped for a few minutes at a tavern, in Alexandria, and passed on beyond the District line. The Grand Jury, then in session, in a few minutes found a presentment against him, and the court issued a Bench Warrant. A Magistrate had just previously issued a Warrant, but before the officer could arrest him he was gone.

The cause of this outrage is supposed to be the performance of a sacred duty by the President, who had ordered the name of Randolph to be struck from the rolls of the Navy for a pecuniary defalcation and for other misconduct.

From the National Intelligencer.

It is with no ordinary feelings of regret and mortification that we have learnt that a violent assault was committed on the person of the President of the United States, yesterday, on board of the steamboat, whilst at the wharf at Alexandria, on its way to Potomac creek, by Mr. Randolph, lately a Lieutenant in the Navy, whose dismissal from service by the President has recently been made public. We have not heard the circumstances of the assault in such a manner as to justify our attempting to state them. Of the main fact, there is no doubt, and the particulars of it will doubtless be stated from authentic sources. We consider the occurrence as one deeply to be lamented in every relation in which it is considered, and in every view which can be taken of it.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

An incident of a most painful nature occurred on board the steamboat Sydney, as she stopped here on her way down yesterday. An assault was made upon the President of the United States by Mr. Randolph, late of the Navy. At the first blow, we understand, almost a hundred arms fell upon the assailant, and he was with difficulty rescued and carried on shore. We have never known more excitement nor more feeling to be manifested by all our citizens. We are induced to mention this matter, which ought indeed never to be published, only because we know, that reports of it will be circulated throughout the country and printed elsewhere. It was an affair of a moment; but it is said, that, from the feeling produced, it is wonderful that the assailant escaped with his life.

So great was the public indignation at this outrage, that we believe almost any measure would have been adopted to express it. The President, was naturally highly excited and exasperated. He departed amidst the cheers and good wishes of the great crowd which had assembled.

In the confusion of the moment, no attempt was made to arrest Mr. Randolph on the instant, but the Court being in session, he was immediately presented by the Grand Jury, and a bench warrant forthwith issued for his apprehension.

For the Commercial Chronicle.  
ANNAPOLIS.

The first object which attracts the stranger's notice on entering Annapolis, is the State House, built in the centre of the city upon the best ground in it. It is a large structure, and with its lofty dome and lantern, high, and alvery roof, has a very impressive appearance. From the gallery of the dome there is an extensive view of the bay, and country, as far as the vision can command, including every part of the city, and its public buildings. The State House is for the accommodation of the Legislature, Courts of Appeals and Chancery, as well as the officers attached to them. As it was built in early times, the arrangement of the interior is not so convenient as the room contained in the inconvenient and unsightly stair-case by which we ascend to the second story, alight iron gallery might be substituted at an inconsiderable expense, in the large hall of entrance, give much easier communications to all parts of the second floor, and make room for the erection of three or four committee rooms, for the Senate Chamber and House of Delegates, which are very much wanting. Other improvements are authorised by the Legislature, which, I understand, will be completed this season; one in the construction of a handsome room for the State Library, in the great hall where the old General Court used to hold its sessions; and a roof of copper instead of the present tin one, which is found to be very defective. Another important improvement might be suggested, which, as it has economy to recommend it, I have no doubt will be adopted sooner or later, and that is, warming the large rooms by flues or handsome ornamental stoves instead of the present prodigal consumption of wood, in the large and deep fire places, which now is the case. The Senate Chamber and House of Delegates are large and commodious rooms, opposite to each other, in the latter of which, where hangs a full-length portrait of the father of his country, was performed the noblest act which history records, the resignation of Gen. Washington's commission into the hands of Congress. The Council Chamber is over that of the Senate, and the Court of Appeals is held over the House of Delegates. The State House yard is an irregular circle enclosed by a low wall, and rendered most disgustingly tasteless by the continuance of the old Treasury Department, and a very necessary building on the left, both of which ought to be destroyed and the Treasury Office kept in the State House fire-proof rooms. I had almost forgot to mention, that a handsome arranged Armory is placed in one of the apartments. The unsettled question of removing the Seat of Government to some other place, I believe is the reason that improvements have not been entered into with more spirit; but it is to be hoped that as soon as the question of state re-

form shall be decided, which will probably be in two or three years, that Annapolis will be made the Seat of Government, and the constitutional provisions which will be made for the future seat of Government, will be no place in Maryland so convenient and excellent, quite sufficient, and there are no objects to divert the attention of the members from their studies. The College, the best important building, has been already described. The Government House is a large and commodious building situated directly on the water's edge, has a large garden, yard, and is under the care of a steward. The Governor for the time being occupies it occasionally, always during the session, and renders it the seat of Maryland hospitality and refined pleasure.

The Fort is separated from the Government House and garden by a narrow street, and is one of the most beautiful spots in the city. It has the officers' quarters, barracks, hospital and magazine, all in the first order and ready with the advantage of a large garden stocked with vegetables, fruits, and grapes, which bear luxuriantly, and a beautiful parade ground. There are two or three officers' quarters, and about 60 or 70 non-commissioned officers and privates, who cultivate the grounds and do duty daily within the walls. There are three places of worship, one for Episcopalians, a large Church near the State House and immediately in view of the main street entering the town; one for Methodists, just in rear of the State House, and a small Chapel for Catholics, near the old residence of the late venerable Carroll. The county has erected a handsome and commodious Court House near the Farmers' Bank, which has added much to the appearance of the city. The Ball Room, Theatre and the late Williamson's Hotel, are all situated in friendly contiguity on two streets. The Ball Room is one of the oldest buildings, and since dancing has become rather unfashionable, is not kept in that repair and order that it deserves, it has a supper, card and ladies room at each extremity. It is lighted by three chandeliers, and ornamented with a full length portrait of the second Lord Baltimore; but we republicans do not seem to have quite so much respect for lordlings as they could wish, for to the perversion of all taste, the gilt frame is either painted or white-washed, and they have been so irreverent as to sprinkle a few spots on his lordship's visage.—The Corporation, some years ago, made an exchange with Mr. Peale of the first Lord Baltimore's likeness for those of the first six Governors of the State, some of which are well done, and grace the room. It was not a bad bargain, as get six Governors for one Lord, when it is considered that some of them were worth a dozen Lords at any time.—The Theatre is a small wooden structure, but sufficiently large to accommodate the company which the city affords. The City Hotel is so well known every where, that it needs no description; it is only necessary to say, that it is now well kept, and if the urbanity of the present host, attention of the servants, and good fare, recommendations, we need desire no better. Many of the private buildings are large and well built, have an antique appearance, and are generally surrounded by fine gardens and grass plots. The Market House is small, and when I saw it, was badly supplied, but I am told that there is no lack of the good things of this life in the city, which an acquaintance with the hospitality of the place verifies. The Harbour is commodious and safe from wind.

There have been a few new buildings put up lately and many old ones repaired, some streets paved, and the whole city has now the appearance of neatness, comfort and calmness, well contrasted with the hurry and bustle of a large commercial emporium. It is nearly forty-three years since I first visited Annapolis, and surely never did my eyes behold such a congregation of talents and respectability, such splendour of equipage, and such a blaze of beauty. It was at the time of the races and the session of the General Court, when were daily exhibited on the course, and at the theatre, the best dressed gentlemen, the most bewitching faces, and the finest cavalry in the state. But alas! by glories have passed away; the all-absorbing vortex of a neighbour city, has swallowed up a great part of her most valuable citizens; in one thing thou hast not degenerated—fair faces and angelic forms.

From the Boston Gazette.  
THE SICKNESS AT MATANZAS.

A friend has permitted us to make the annexed extracts from a letter dated at Matanzas 11th April, and written by a merchant who had just recovered from an attack of the cholera:

"You can have no idea of the ravages the cholera has made, and continues to make here more than one half of the inhabitants have left, and still, with a population of only about 8,000, the interments for some days have reached 100 per day. Indeed they die so fast that they do not pretend to make coffins, but as soon as the breath appears to be out of the body, they are thrown into a cart prepared for the purpose, with whatever they may have on, and hurried away to 'Campo Santo' as it has not unfrequently happened that they have been buried before dead. A few days since, as they were taking a family who had her head and cried for water.

Where and when this will stop, God only knows. We flattered ourselves that by fore yesterday that it was abating, (there being only 7 deaths reported) but to-day it is visible, more violent than ever, all our people have left, some for the states, and others for the interior, business is almost at a stand, nothing will sell, and produce very scarce particularly molasses, of which article you could not at this moment find 100 lbs in the city, but in the country they permit







**THE ALBATROSS.**

**ORCATIUS.**

## THE ICE SPIRIT

*From the Kentucky Intelligencer.*  
**THE BATTLE GROUND OF TIPPECA**  
**NO. 2.**

The incidents of the battle are pretty generally known to backwoodsmen, but if a sketch, gathered from one of the actors in the scene, can give any interest to this paper, there can be no impropriety in adding it here. Gen. Harrison, with his forces, consisting of a few hundred mounted Kentucky rangers, and a large number of foot soldiers, arrived on the evening previous to the engagement, at the Prophet's town, one mile from the battle ground. The few Indians that the troops found here, manifested a disposition to treat with Gen. Harrison, and pointed out to him the spot on which the battle was subsequently fought, as a suitable place for his encampment, where they promised the chiefs of their band should wait upon him on the following morning. Many of the officers doubted the faith of the Indians, and were inclined to camp at some other place. However, the site was a favorable one, and the troops were much fatigued from a continued forced march for several days, and after making some necessary preliminary arrangements, the tents were

*Correspondent of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*  
U. S. Frigate Potomac, at Callao, ?  
December 18th, 1853.

Dear Sir—We are in port once more, and safely moored in one of the first harbours on the coast. We arrived here to day, after voyage of thirteen days from Valparaiso. We have had rather a long passage, in consequence of being hindered by calms, and having generally very light winds, we have been enabled, however, to pass away the time quite pleasantly on board ship. Yesterday about noon, land ho! was repeated by the main

once flourishing down, now remains a monument of the desolating and blasted effects of war. Every house has been razed almost to its very foundation. There were, however, a few people living among the ruins. We saw numerous trees of balsa, and bomb shells reminding the stranger of the bombardment in the time when Rodil was in possession of the Coast. After this place we visited the site and ruins of old Callao—nothing but wide waste of desolation presented itself on view. The remains of many dwellings and houses were still visible and we could distinctly trace the walls of the city. The ground was strewed with human bones, which were bleaching upon the now desolate soil—birds of prey were likewise hovering about the spot.

Many melancholy reflections crossed the mind when visiting such a scene.

**A CRIME UNDIVULGED**

*From the Utica Observer.*

**BEES.**

In Maine the law requires that the inhabitants of every town pay annually, for the support of schools, a sum equal at least to one cent for every person living in it. That amounts to about \$120,000. Their expenditures are more than \$140,000.

In New Hampshire, a separate tax of \$9,000 is levied for schools, besides an annual appropriation from a tax on bank stock, of \$200 or \$10,000.

In Vermont more than \$50,000 are levied

**MISAPPLIED OVERSIGHT**

**WIT OF A PRINTER'S DEVIL**

of a

**AN EVASIVE ANSWER**  
 "Well, Mr. ... asked an acquaintance of a celebrated horse-dealer, who was in Long Pole, Wexford, the other day, you been paid your bill?" "Well," replied he of the manner, "I always get an answer, when I ask for it." "Was his excuse any day?" asked the lawyer. "Hard to tell me, hung first?"



## NO. 20.

creditors, and comply with the requirements of  
the insolvent laws of this state.

GIDEON WILSON

May 2, 1833



# Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Thursday, May 16, 1883.

At a meeting of Jackson Republican voters held at the Assembly Room in this city, on Saturday evening last, (Edward Williams was called to the Chair, and Robert B. Bell appointed Secretary.) It was resolved, that Richard J. Crabb, Somerville Pinkney, and James Miller, be appointed delegates to meet the Convention to be held at Waterloo on Saturday next.

## FOURTH DISTRICT, May 11th, 1883.

At a meeting of the Jackson Republicans of the Fourth Election District of Anne-Arundel county, held at Cecil's Tavern this day, ABNER LINTHICUM, Esq. was called to the Chair, and BAZILLAI MARRIOTT, Esq. appointed Secretary. The meeting being organized, the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the Convention to be held at Waterloo on Saturday next.

Resolved, That Abner Linticum, Senior, Esq., Doctor William Sands, and Edward E. Anderson, Esq. be and they are hereby authorized to attend said Convention as Delegates from the 4th Election District.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Maryland Gazette.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Chairman.  
BAZILLAI MARRIOTT, Secretary.

## Communicated.

### ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

MR. GREEN: In your paper of Thursday last I was pleased to find an article extracted from the Baltimore Chronicle, in relation to St. John's College, in which the claims of that institution were justly advocated. To every Marylander it must be a source of great gratification to reflect, that there is, within the borders of his state, an institution whose prospects are so fair, and one whose eligibility of location, whose system of education, and course of studies, are such as to entitle her fully, to the public patronage. The friends of the institution may well rejoice at the course which was pursued towards her by the last general assembly—course both just and politic—just, because it was a restoration of an undoubted right of which she had been unwarrantably deprived—and politic, because it must operate to enable her to compete, in every respect, with any similar institution in the country, and hence be the better fitted to become the nursery of the rising talent of the state. It was a course dictated too by state pride—For how could the legislators of Maryland, viewing the liberal course which other states in the Union were pursuing in reference to institutions of learning, and the advance which they were making in the promotion of knowledge, be actuated by other feelings than those which governed them in the late restoration of the funds of St. John's?

Regarding as a matter in a politico-economic point of view, the expediency of this character, and of adopting her as her own, is a point, we think, which cannot be contested. The institution itself must necessarily be greatly benefited; a wider field is open for the acquisition of knowledge; and the sons of Maryland cannot plead the necessity of migrating to distant sections of the country in quest of classical learning, and hence under no colourable pretext can citizens of the state do otherwise than apply the large sum of money (which hitherto have been expended in other states,) to the education of their sons in institutions of their own state, and thus cease to subtract so largely from the floating capital of the state.

But it is not my purpose to occupy your columns in canvassing at large the expediency of patronizing our own institutions, for to every reflecting mind this must be manifest.

St. John's has peculiar claims on the citizens of the state. Although in days that have gone, she was assailed by the winds of adversity, yet she survived the shock, and now experiences the breezes of prosperity. At the time when she was robbed of the state endowment, her energies, naturally enough were enfeebled, and she was made to rank with but ordinary academies; but some ten or twelve years since, by force of private and individual patronage, she again began to dispense her blessings. Her faculty was re-organized, and she has since accumulated great disadvantages. Those who have been reared during this period, within her walls, we have no hesitancy in saying, could vie with those of the most favored institution in the country, in point of scholarship and literary attainments. The few that left her during the same period and resorted to other institutions, have always ranked amongst the highest students, and what better evidence than this could be wanting to show the care and attention which have been devoted to their instruction here? The exercises at her Commencement have always elicited the highest approbation.

Her faculty have always been untiring in their labours—Her chairs have always been filled with professors, who in their several departments were not to be out-ranked; and to the interest which they have always taken in the institution, we in a great measure, may attribute the stand which she now holds, not withstanding her many difficulties.

But now that she is, essentially, a state institution, her blessings must be more widely dispensed—her influence more generally felt. The state's favor must be a surety of her success—for with it she goes forth with renewed vigor.

May 6, 1883.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 6, 1883.  
Monument to the Mother of Washington.  
The President of the U. States, Gov. Cass, Secretary of War, Mr. Taney, Attorney General, Major Barry, P. Master General, and Major Donelson, the President's Private Secretary, arrived in town on Monday evening. They were accompanied by a number of citizens from the District, Capt. Moore's company of National Cadets from Washington, Capt. Kinsey's company of Riflemen and Capt. Brockett's Light Infantry of Alexandria, the Marine Band from the Navy Yard, as well as many strangers from the eastern towns. They were met a short distance beyond Falmouth by the Marshals of the day, the Fredericksburg Guards, the Rifle Company and the Fredericksburg Blues Junior, by whom the President and Suite were accompanied to their lodgings.

A troop of Light Horse, from the county of Fauquier, under the command of Capt. Thos. T. Fauntleroy, also arrived the same evening.

## LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

This ceremony took place on Tuesday, with very imposing effect. About 9 o'clock the President was escorted from his lodgings to the Town Hall, where he was introduced to a number of citizens and strangers, who called to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The day was fine, and the occasion attracted a large concourse of persons from the adjoining counties. The procession set out from the Town Hall at half past 10 o'clock, and moved according to the arrangement of the Committee, in the order and through the several streets previously designated, to the site of the Monument.

As the procession moved up Main Street, the extended line, the various uniforms of the military, the glittering arms, the music, the dense mass that thronged the side walks, the crowded windows, over-looking the whole scene, altogether presented a view grand and imposing.

Arrived at the spot, after an appropriate Prayer by the Rev. E. C. McGuire, an Address was delivered by the President, and also by Mr. Bassett, the plate with the inscription deposited, and the other usual ceremonies were performed. The procession then returned to the Town Hall, where the proceedings were concluded, and the companies separated.

## TOWN MEETING AT ALEXANDRIA.

On the Outrage committed on the President.

At a Public Meeting of the citizens of Alexandria held at the Market Square, on Tuesday, the 7th of May, 1883, agreeably to public notice, BERNARD HOOK, Esq. the Mayor, was called to take the Chair, and on motion, Chas. Neale, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The Mayor having briefly explained the object of the meeting, Thomson P. Mason, Esq. in an eloquent and animated address, embodying the purport and amplifying and illustrating the principles of the following resolutions, offered them to the consideration of the people assembled in the public square; and the resolutions were severally and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the citizens of the town have learned with mingled sentiments of regret and indignation, that a flagrant violation of the public peace, and of the sanctity of the laws, was yesterday committed on board the public Mail Boat, whilst lying at our wharves, by Robt. B. Randolph, on the person of the President of the United States.

Resolved, That, whilst despotic governments, resting on principles of fear, have been necessarily sustained and protected, by force, and in the milder forms of monarchical governments, though in some degree distinguished by greater security to the persons of their Chief Executive Officers, it has nevertheless been thought necessary to surround them with armed guards; it has, heretofore, been the proud boast of our Republican institutions, that obedience to the constituted authorities, was upheld by a sacred reverence for the public will—and that the moral force of public opinion, alone, spread a panoply of defence around the person of every officer in the discharge of his official duties more enduring and certain than the array of armed men.

Resolved, That in the outrage which has been committed, the principles of our free institutions have been violated; and that in the manner and circumstances of its perpetration, there is nothing found to extenuate it or allay the feelings of an injured and indignant people—that in the history of our country, it is the first time when the knowledge of this people, that an attempt has been made to gratify a personal vengeance—for the results of an high official act; and this blow at the fundamental principles of our institutions has been struck by an arm, to which had once been confided the high trust of upholding the flag and defending the character and honour of his country!

Resolved, That this outrage on the dignity of the people, in the person of their Chief Magistrate, calls for a general expression of public indignation.

Resolved, That the chairman be requested to enclose a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the President of the United States, and also cause them to be published in the newspapers of this town.

## RAIL ROAD AND CANAL COMPROMISE.

### RAIL ROAD TO WASHINGTON.

The results of the Rail Road meeting at the Exchange yesterday, is a just subject for congratulation to the city and the State. There is no doubt that the Compromise Law, to which the Rail Road has acceded, will be accepted with equal promptness by the Canal Company, at their meeting in Washington to-day. The difficulties and embarrassments which have heretofore brought the two companies into collision, retarding the advance of

each, and checking the growth of public prosperity so warmly anticipated in the completion of these great national works of improvement, may be now considered as removed. Henceforth the only controversy between them, will be that of mutual good offices, and the generous rivalry of competitors for public confidence. Both will be pushed forward with new energy—and will soon commence making returns for the vast toil and expenditure they have cost, in a rapid increase of income to the spirited proprietors, and the accumulating benefits which they will spread more and more widely as they extend through the country.

The City of Baltimore will especially feel, and that soon the advantages of the new impulse which this settlement must give to her trade with the west, and which cannot fail to go on steadily increasing. We indulge sanguine expectations of the future progress of the city connected with this stupendous improvement, and others which are in progress around us. It now presents an extraordinary appearance of bustle and business, in our ship-yards, on the wharves, in our streets, and in the multitude of new buildings springing up in all quarters of the city.—With the prospects before us, we have great reason to think that this is solid prosperity and will go on increasing.

It will also be seen that the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have adopted the law of the last session of the Legislature for the construction of the Washington Rail Road. This is also an important matter, both to the Company and the citizens of both cities. The Ohio Company anticipate justly an appreciation of the value of their own stock, proper, by uniting it at an early period with this other valuable improvement. Eight miles of the Road, or one fifth of its entire extent, are already the property of the Ohio Company—the new road branching off from the Ohio road at that distance from the city. This, independent of the other general advantages of the undertaking, is justly considered a valuable inducement—sufficient to justify the interest the Company has taken. No doubt now exists of the speedy completion of the Washington Rail Road, and of the immediate extension of the Ohio Rail Road to Harper's Ferry.

It deserves to be remarked that a large majority of the stock was represented at the meeting, and that the proceedings were characterized, in reference to the Compromise Law, with a perfect unanimity, and in relation to the Washington Rail Road Law, with a decision nearly as emphatic.—American.

## MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

At a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, convened on the 8th instant at the Exchange, in the city of Baltimore, by public notice duly given according to the provisions of the charter of the said Company, to take into consideration an act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at December session 1882, entitled "an act to provide for the continuation of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to Harper's Ferry and for other purposes," and also an act passed at the same session of the General Assembly entitled "a further supplement to an act to promote internal improvement by the construction of a Rail Road from Baltimore to the city of Washington,"—JESSE HUNT, Esq. was appointed chairman, and CHARLES CARROLL HARPER, Esq. Secretary.

The meeting having taken into consideration the acts of Assembly herein above recited, J. I. Donaldson, Esq. offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the assent of this company be and the same is hereby given to the act of the General Assembly aforesaid, entitled "an act to provide for the continuation of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to Harper's Ferry and for other purposes," and that the President and Directors communicate the acceptance thereof by this company to the Governor of the State, under the corporate seal of the company, and the signatures of the said President and Directors, on or before the 10th day of May 1883, according to the provisions of the said act.

Which resolution was unanimously adopted.

James William McCulloh, Esq. offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, the assent of this company has been given to the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "an act to provide for the continuation of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to Harper's Ferry, and for other purposes," and it is deemed expedient to confer on the President and Directors of this Company full power and authority to make any agreement with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company which they may think useful and proper for the commutation of the damages which the latter Company might sustain during the construction and graduation of the said road or any part thereof, between said places, and for postponing the further construction of the said road above said Ferry in the Valley of the Potomac river, and generally for carrying into effect the provisions of the said act in such modified form as may be agreed upon by the said company and the President and Directors aforesaid, and especially so as to avoid subscribing on the part of this Company to the stock of the Canal Company, therefore, be it resolved, That the President and Directors of this company shall be and they are hereby clothed with full power and authority to make and execute on the part of this corporation such agreement in the premises as to them shall seem expedient and proper.

Which were unanimously adopted.

James William McCulloh, Esq. offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this company accept the act of assembly passed at the session aforesaid, entitled a further supplement to an act, entitled

an act to promote internal improvement by the construction of a Rail Road from Baltimore to the city of Washington, passed at December session 1880, and that public interest, and especially the interest of the cities of Washington and Baltimore will be greatly promoted by the early construction of the proposed road between these two cities.

Resolved, That the President and Directors be and they are hereby authorized to subscribe to all such portions of stock necessary to complete the said road from Baltimore to the city of Washington as may remain unsubscribed by corporations or individuals; and to borrow from time to time any sum or sums of money which may be necessary to enable them to pay the installments that may become due on the stock so subscribed by them for the construction of the said road from Baltimore to the city of Washington, and that the said President and Directors be and they are also hereby authorized to pledge the property and funds of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company as a security for the payment of any and every sum so borrowed, and the interest thereon for the construction of the road aforesaid.

Which resolutions were adopted by a vote of 25,454 shares in the affirmative, and 820 shares in the negative.

The Hon Jas. H. McCulloh, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be explicitly given to the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, for their resolution and persevering efforts in the prosecution of that work in the midst of difficulties and discouragements; and that they have exhibited as much skill and judgment as in so new and great an undertaking could be required of men earnestly seeking to promote the interests committed to them, and deserve the countenance and support of the stockholders and their fellow citizens.

Which resolution was seconded by General William McDonald, and unanimously adopted.

On motion it was then resolved that the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Chairman and Secretary and the meeting adjourned sine die.

JESSE HUNT, Chairman.

CHARLES CARROLL HARPER, Sec'y.

## From the [Balt.] American.

We are happy to announce the final amicable adjustment of the long pending difficulties between the Canal and Rail Road Companies. It will be seen below that at the adjourned meeting of the Canal Stockholders in Washington, on the 9th instant, the Compromise Law, and the arrangements effected between the two Boards under it, were agreed to by a decided vote.—The arrangement has now the sanction of both parties, and its acceptance was doubtless transmitted to the State Executive yesterday in due form.

This is a subject of hearty congratulation to the State, as well as to the Corporations and individual stockholders who are interested in the harmonious advancement of these great works, and we cannot but repeat the sentiment that all hostile and improper feelings between their friends may be extinguished by the Compromise, never again to be revived.

The proceedings subjoined will show the terms on which the Rail Road is to be carried along the side of the Canal from the Point of Rocks to Harper's Ferry.

## The Washington Intelligencer, May 10. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL & BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD. A COMPROMISE EFFECTED.

On the 7th inst. at our City Hall, a General Meeting was opened of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, according to legal notice, when the following important Report was presented by the President of the company.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company in General Meeting.  
The President and Directors beg leave respectfully to submit, along with a copy of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, in pursuance of which the present general meeting has been convened, a report, approved by them, of a committee of their Board, appointed to confer with a committee of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

By order, and on behalf of the President and Directors,  
C. F. MERCER, President

of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Canal Office, Washington, May 7, 1883.  
The Committee appointed, by the order of the Board of the 6th of April last, to confer with a committee of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, have performed that duty, and after several conferences with that committee, as well in Washington, as on the line of the Canal, and in the city of Baltimore, beg leave to recommend to the President and Directors the annexed terms of compromise, in lieu of the 1st section of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "an act to provide for the continuation of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to Harper's Ferry, and for other purposes," and of sundry conditions, contained in the said act which, in all other respects, except the modification thereof, contained in the annexed terms, is left unchanged.

The committee deem it unnecessary, if not inexpedient, to enter into a narrative of the various opinions expressed by themselves or the committee of the Rail Road Company in the progress of their negotiation; but avail themselves of this occasion, to do justice to the candor which marked the course of the committee of the Rail Road Company, and to express a hope which the assurances of those gentlemen, composing that committee, tended to confirm, that, if the proposed arrangement shall meet the approbation of both companies, the harmony which it is so desirable to establish and preserve in their future

progress, will be restored to their former state.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, by their respective committees, consent and agree to the following terms of compromise, subject to confirmation or rejection by their respective companies:

1st. To accept the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "an act to provide for the continuation of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to Harper's Ferry, and for other purposes," within the time limited by said act for the acceptance thereof by the companies, so as to secure to each its intended benefits. And as the purpose, which the Legislature of Maryland had in view in passing the same, will be more effectually attained by a modification of some of its conditions, the said companies mutually and respectively covenant and agree, in the event of such acceptance by both, faithfully to fulfil the conditions hereinafter inserted for their common benefit, and so far to modify those stipulations in their behalf by the act aforesaid, viz:

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, in consideration of the damage that shall be done to the Canal, and of the interruption or hazard to which its navigation will be unavoidably exposed, in the construction of a Rail Road along the margin thereof, and themselves to pay to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, for grading the four miles and one tenth of the Road between Harper's Ferry and the Point of Rocks, hereinafter described, the sum of two hundred and six thousand dollars: The said four miles and one tenth of the Road shall consist of space to be laid off between the entrance of the bridge at Harper's Ferry and a point five miles therefrom, according to the location of the said Road, which point will be below Millar's Narrows: of one mile and one-twentieth, extending from a point opposite to the site of the chief public house, at the Point of Rocks, up the valley of the Potomac, comprehending the Lower Point of Rocks; and one other mile and one twentieth, extending above and below the Upper Point of Rocks, so as to comprehend the same; embracing that part of the canal border at those places in which an interference exists between the location of a Canal and Rail Road. In making as well as locating the said Road, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall act in conformity with their own judgment subject to the conditions, as to the curvature, inclination of surface, and the breadth of the said road, which the act of the General Assembly of Maryland prescribes, except so much of the said road as is expected to be hereafter common to the Frederick and Harper's Ferry Turnpike Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company shall be of the breadth, at the surface, of not less than thirty feet, instead of twenty, for the better accommodation of both those companies.

Should the Canal Company prefer to begin the lowest section of the said road at any elevation opposite the tavern at the Point of Rocks, not exceeding four feet above that of the road now constructed at that place, and in case of a change of the present elevation, the expense of raising the present road and its appurtenant fixtures, so as to adjust the same to the road below, and to its extension above, shall be at the cost of the Rail Road Company; and shall be done at such time as they may please to direct: Provided, however, that at the lower termination of the pass, through Millar's Narrows, above mentioned, at both terminations of the pass at the Upper Point of Rocks, and at the upper termination of the pass by the Lower Point of Rocks, the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company may, if they please, in fixing the elevation of these points, or termini, employ an engineer of their own appointment, with the engineer of the Canal Company, charged by the same to make the location thereof, so as to adjust those points to the intermediate Rail Road, according to the terms of the said act of the General Assembly of Maryland; and the Canal Company may, in like manner, unite their engineer with the Engineer of the Rail Road Company, in fixing the intermediate location of the Rail Road, according to the said terms.

In the construction of the graduated road aforesaid, for the four miles and one-tenth, before mentioned, and in satisfaction of all injuries that may be done the canal in the construction of the said road, and as indemnity for any injuries that may be done the navigation thereof, during the construction of the said road, payments of the \$366,000 shall be made monthly by the said Rail Road Company, in the following proportions: viz: one twelfth part thereof on the 1st day of June next, and one-twelfth part on the 1st day of each of the following months, until the said graduation shall be completed; but if the same be completed earlier than the twelve months, allowed thereby, the residue unpaid, at the time of such completion, shall be paid on the first day of the month next ensuing the same.

The passage to the Harper's Ferry Bridge across the canal, from the rail road, shall be by a pivot, or drawbridge, the expense of attending which shall be equally divided between the two companies; and the elevation of which, above the bottom of the canal, shall remain, as at present adjusted, at three feet above the bridge across the Potomac; unless it be, hereafter, the pleasure of the Rail Road Company to elevate it still higher. And the curves of the road at the entrance of the draw or pass at the Point of Rocks, and at the crossing at the said point or drawbridge, shall not be provided for by the act of the General Assembly of Maryland; shall be adjusted to the residue of the road, as convenient as can be done, in the graduation of the road by the canal company.

All expenses to be incurred, in conducting, or purchasing ground, or materials, for the location and graduation of the rail road,



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# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1833.

NO. 21.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

**SIR WALTER SCOTT'S COMPLETE WORKS.**

A **SPLENDID**, complete and uniform set of all the works of this celebrated writer ever published, together with a biography of his life, his correspondence and miscellaneous writings never yet published in this country. Is about to be issued in numbers by Messrs. Colver and Cooke, of New York. The whole work will be comprised in 48 numbers; each number will contain as much matter as two volumes, and will be furnished to subscribers at the unprecedented low price of 50 cents each, payable on delivery, which will be equal to only 18 cents a volume; an amount less by one half, it is believed, than they were ever sold, even at auction.

Persons owning part of the works will be furnished a sufficient number of these, if wished, to make them complete. Considering the low price at which the work is furnished, and the means that have been taken to enable almost every family to be furnished with them, (which will be explained to any person,) the subscriber hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Specimens of the work can be seen at the Bookstore of W. R. Lucas, 110 Baltimore Street, and at E. J. Coale and Co. Calvert Street, opposite Barnum's Hotel. The undersigned can be seen every day from 2 to 3 o'clock, at his residence, Barnum's Hotel.

**R. K. MOULTON,**  
Agent for Scott's works.

N. B. Any person or persons who will procure ten subscribers, and forward the amount of subscription to the undersigned, free of post age, shall be entitled either to one set gratis, or the proportionable amount in cash. Four numbers are already published—each subscriber will therefore pay \$1.50 on subscribing, the balance on each number as delivered. All communications to the undersigned to be post paid.

May 2. **R. K. M.**

**A STATEMENT** exhibiting the aggregate of Expenditure and each General Charge in Anne-Arundel County, for the year 1832.

Pensions,	83170
Bridges,	763 53
Public Roads,	4719 31
Juries to the County Court,	1500
Public Ferries,	1500
Orphan Court,	538 51
Railroads to the County Court,	109
State Witnesses,	199 33
Sundry Accounts,	5715 40
Judges and Clerks of the Elections,	420
Constable Salaries, &c.,	434 78
Alms House,	2350
Building at Alms House,	971 09
Jail,	982 17
Commissioners and Clerks,	660
Jonath. Papers,	100
Barjays Papers,	81
Crows Heads,	177 83
Coroners and Jurors on Inquest,	53 30
Standards of Weights,	200
Printing, &c.,	86 50
Ware Houses,	198 75

Commissioners for Anne-Arundel

County, under the act relating

to the People of Colour,

Collectors Commission,

Surplus,

Amount of Levy,

Commissioners of Primary Schools,

Collectors Commission,

Surplus,

Amount of Levy,

By order of the Board of Commissioners for

Anne-Arundel County.

**R. J. COWMAN, Clk.**

April 23.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

That the undersigned has obtained from

the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county,

letters testamentary on the personal estate

of Ruth Davis, late of the city of Annapolis,

deceased. All persons having claims against

the said estate, are requested to present the

same, legally authenticated, and those indebted

are requested to make payment.

**JAMES F. BRICE,**

Ex'r. of Ruth Davis.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND

EASTON.

The Steam Boat MA-

RYLAND, commenced

her route on TUESDAY

the 9th inst. leaving the

lower end of Dugan's

Wharf, at 7 o'clock. A. M. for Annapolis,

(Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton,

and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wed-

nesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A.

M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will

commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday,

22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and

return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1

**NOTICE.**  
The Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 28th day of May next, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,  
**R. J. COWMAN, Clk.**

By the House of Delegates,

March 21st, 1833.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of

Maryland, That the resolution passed on the

14th day of March 1832, be and the same is

hereby suspended in its operation, for the period

of four months, so far as relates to the re-

moval from commission of such officers as may

not have reported themselves agreeably to the

requirements of that resolution, and that all

the said officers be allowed until the 1st day of

June next, to report themselves, as required by

said resolution.

Resolved, That the Adjutant General be and

he is hereby directed, to issue his General Or-

der, requiring all officers who have not reported,

as directed by the resolution of the 14th March

1832, to report themselves to his department,

on or before the 1st day of June next.

By order,  
**G. G. BREWER Clk.**

By the Senate, March 22d, 1833—Assented to.

By order,  
**JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Clk.**

**ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

ANNAPOLIS.

The Officers of the Militia are required to

give due attention to the above resolutions.

By order,  
**RICHARD HARWOOD, (of Thos.)**

Adjutant General Md. Ma.

The Editors of the Maryland Republic-

can: Annapolis: American, Baltimore: Citi-

zen, Bell Air Press, Elkton: Enquirer, Ches-

ter town: Times, Centerville: Chronicle, Cam-

bridge: Whig, Easton: Herald, Princess Anne:

Messenger, Snow Hill: Advocate, Cambridge:

Land: Torch Light, Hager's Town: Examiner,

Frederick: Journal, Rockville: Banner, Upper

Maryland: National Intelligencer, Wash-

ington, will publish the above once a week for

three weeks and forward their accounts.

April 1st. **Sw.**

**\$500 REWARD.**

RAN away from the farm of the late John

Andrew Grammer, deceased, in Anne-

Arundel County, about the 10th April instant,

a Negro Man, slave, by the name of

**GEORGE,**

About five feet four or five in-

ches high, forty years of age,

black complexion, and has lost

several of his upper fore teeth;

said fellow is well proportioned, and upon ex-

amination will be found to have a peculiar flat

head; his clothing consisted of fullered country

cloth of drab colour, and coarse shoes, which

he will no doubt change for others having

plenty of other clothing of good quality.

George has acted with great ingratitude; the

whole of the slaves of the said Mr. Grammer,

were directed to be sold under an order of the

Orphan's Court of Baltimore county, and in

order that they might have an opportunity of

providing situations to suit themselves, I had

furnished each one with a printed paper, stat-

ing the terms, &c. upon which they were to

be disposed of, which was a moderate valuation

of the inventory price; the whole of the others

provided themselves with such situations as

they chose, and have been disposed of, except

**GEORGE**, who no doubt has availed himself

of the printed paper with which he was fur-

nished, and has made his escape. I will give

Fifty Dollars reward for apprehending said

fellow if taken in the State of Maryland, and

secured in any Jail so that I get him again,

and if taken out of the State, and brought

home to me in the city of Baltimore, or deliv-

ered to Robert Welch (of Brn.) in the city of

Annapolis, I will give Sixty Dollars reward,

including all reasonable charges.

**JOHN HILLEN, Adm'r.**

of John Andrew Grammer.

April 25.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SO.**

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

April 23d, 1833.

ON application by petition of Samuel Thom-

as, and William Shipley, Executors of

John R. Thomas, late of Anne-Arundel county,

deceased, it is ordered that they give the

notice required by law for creditors to exhibit

their claims against the said deceased, and

**A NEW, CHEAP AND POPULAR PERIODICAL.**

**WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.**

THE striking features of this periodical are, that books are published in it in a form which allows of their being carried by mail, and at a rate so reasonable, that every intelligent educated person in the community can procure them. The publisher receives from England all the new books of merit, and from these, selections are made from the best class of Novels, Memoirs, Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Biography. These are printed as rapidly as an extensive printing office will admit, and forwarded by mail, carefully packed so as to carry to the most distant post office in the Union, uninjured.

This periodical commenced in October, with the popular novel of Waldstein, or the Swedes in Prague, which cost in London six dollars; it is contained entire in two numbers and a half of the Circulating Library, costing subscribers less than twenty-five cents. This was succeeded by the Memoirs of Lavallette, which cost the publisher to import eight dollars; it was likewise contained in the same space and at the same price. The number commencing the travel of Mr. Vigors, costing in London six dollars; it will be printed entire in the "Library" for at most thirty cents! This enumeration of prices the publisher trusts, with the facility of transportation by mail, will be sufficient to induce those who receive this prospectus, to use some exertion to extend the circulation of the work in their respective neighbourhoods, as, if encouraged hereafter as he has so far been, it is his intention to lay before the American public in this form all the best books which issue from the London press.

The price is five dollars for 52 numbers, which will contain as much matter as 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopaedia. This volume will comprise at least from twenty-five to thirty entire works, printed on good paper, and with the same accuracy as book work. It will form two volumes of 416 pages each, well worthy of preservation for reference, and a valuable addition to every public and private library. The publisher feels confident in stating, that the entire 52 numbers, when bound, will sell for more than the subscription price, as after a few more numbers are issued, no more will be printed than will supply actual paying subscribers.

Still further to increase the facilities of subscribers, the publisher has added another inducement for clubs to join together in their remittance. Twenty dollars will be received in full for the subscription of five individuals. This deduction will pay all postage. Those who design to patronize this new and popular mode of publishing good books, will oblige the subscriber by forwarding their remittances as early as practicable. A five dollar note deposited in the post office will supply good reading to a family and circle of acquaintance for a whole year.

The gentleman who makes the selections for this periodical, to literary taste and education, has, from his situation, facilities for knowing what is popular and of high reputation possessed by few; to this he adds a proper sense of the responsibility he has assumed in catering for an extended and moral community. The publisher therefore confidently recommends the Circulating Library to heads of families, as a work which they need have no fear of introducing into any circle.

The ensuing number will contain a highly popular novel, by the English Opinion Editor.

**ADAM WALDIE,**

Carpenter-Street, near Seventh, under the Appren-

tices' Library, back of the Arcade, where subscrip-

tions will be gratefully received.

Dec. 13

**A specimen of the Work may be**

seen at the office of the Maryland Ga-

zette, where Subscriptions will be re-

ceived.

**BALTIMORE**

**SATURDAY VISITER,**

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Containing the FOREIGN AND DO-

MESTIC NEWS of the week—a

PRICE CURRENT of the Markets,

(carefully corrected),—PRICES OF

STOCKS & BANK NOTE LIST—

together with a variety of MISCEL-

LANEOUS MATTER, for the in-

struction and amusement of its read-

ers.

THE Publishers, on commencing a new vo-

lume, have considerably improved the

paper, and made such arrangements as will

enable them to obtain Selections from the most

popular Periodicals of the Day. They there-

fore may confidently promise the patrons of

the "VISITER," to present them with Reading

Matter of the choicest description, and at an

early a period as any of their contemporaries.

Great care will be observed in the variety se-

lected up, to blend the useful with the entertain-

ing.

The plan of the paper is such that an exten-

sive circulation is requisite to delay the ex-

presses incumbent on such a publication. The

patronage which has thus far been extended to

their work, warrants the publishers in assur-

ing the public that the establishment is certain

and permanent.

The BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER is

published weekly, on an extra-imperial sheet,

by CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, South Gay

Street, Baltimore.

The terms are only 82 per annum, if

paid in advance.

Post Masters, and others who obtain

**PROPOSALS**  
For publishing by Subscription, a small vo-

lume of  
**THE SERMONS**  
OF THE LATE

**Rt. Rev. JAMES KEMP, D. D.**  
Bishop of the P. E. Church of Md. together  
with the Funeral Address delivered in  
St. Paul's Church, containing some  
brief biographical notices.

SEVERAL considerations combine to re-  
commend the publication of the proposed  
volume. It is desirable to preserve a memo-  
rial of all who have held a relation to the  
Church in this country, so interesting and im-  
portant as that of its Bishops. Their alliance  
is no doubt peculiarly endearing to the diocess  
over which they are chosen to preside, and the  
power of their doctrine and example is most  
felt in those parishes among which they have  
gone, with the authority of a ruler, the vigi-  
lance of a shepherd, and the tenderness of a  
parent. Yet do their character and influence  
belong to the whole ecclesiastical body of  
which they were legislators; and it is both gra-  
tifying and profitable to find them with one  
accord maintaining "the faith once delivered  
to the Saints," and breathing the spirit of that  
"form of sound words," equally scriptural  
and beautiful, to which successive ages only  
add increasing veneration.

At the same time, however, that this end is  
to be effected, the present volume is regarded  
principally "as a means of affording to every  
member of the diocess of Maryland the privi-  
lege of co-operating in the erection of a Monu-  
ment to their deceased and much venerated Bi-  
shop." To all he has ministered in the discharge  
of his office as Chief Shepherd of the flock; and  
very many prior to his election to this charge,  
was he the instrument of imparting the most  
precious truths and consolations. It is be-  
lieved that it will be a source of lively grati-  
fication to such persons that they may preserve  
in their own homes and hearts a memorial of  
his affectionate and judicious, and evangeli-  
cal instructions, while they perpetuate his  
name, and manifest their grateful sense of his  
worth by contributing to rear a monumental  
pile upon his grave. That the privilege may  
be universally enjoyed, the volume will be  
small, and the terms exceedingly low; and  
those interested in promoting the several ob-  
jects of the publication, can attain their end  
by increasing the number of copies subscribed for.

The work will be printed on fine paper, and  
comprised in a small duodecimo volume, and  
delivered to subscribers neatly bound in cloth  
backs, at \$1.00 per copy.

Having ascertained that sufficient pa-  
tronage will be extended to this work to war-  
rant the publication, it will be immediately  
put to press. Persons disposed to promote  
the ultimate object, are requested to furnish  
their subscriptions to the publisher without  
delay. Address

**JOS. ROBINSON,**  
Bookseller and Stationer, No. 2, North  
Calvert street, Baltimore.

March 14.

**CASH FOR NEGROES.**

I WISH TO PURCHASE

**100 LIKELY NEGROES,**

Of both sexes,

from 12 to 25

years of age,

field hands—

also, mechanics

of every de-

scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do well

to give me a call, as I am 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 promptly attended to. I can at all times

be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

**RICHARD WILLIAMS.**

October 4, 1832.

**\$500 REWARD.**

ARE offered, for the apprehending and secur-

ing in the jail here, so that I get her again,

my mulatto girl slave named

Libby, provided she be found

out of the limits of the state, if

found within this state, and out

of the county, and secured as

aforsaid, I will give fifty dol-

lars, and if found in the county

and secured as aforsaid, twenty five dollars.

She left my house in Annapolis, on Friday

the 29th ult. and has not yet returned. She is

a remarkably stout, well grown girl, between



# Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Thursday, May 23, 1853.

At a Convention of Delegates friendly to the National Administration, from the several Wards and Election Districts composing the Fifth Congressional District, held at Waterloo on Saturday the 18th instant, in pursuance of public notice, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the next Congress, ANNA LINTHICUM, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Somerville Pinkney appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas the voters in the five wards in Baltimore, and the third, fifth, and sixth Election Districts in Anne Arundel county, are not represented in this Convention—

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make a nomination at this meeting, and that the Convention adjourn to meet on Saturday, the 20th day of July next, at 1 o'clock A. M. at Mrs. Robinson's Boarding House in the city of Annapolis.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our friends in the five wards in Baltimore, and the third, fifth, and sixth districts in Anne Arundel county, to elect three delegates from each, to represent them in the Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Chairman.  
SOM. PINKNEY, Secretary.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE OF MARYLAND.

J. W. McCulloh, Esq., Ex-Governor Chas. Goldsborough, and Hon. B. S. Forrest, Representatives of the State in the Joint Stock Companies in which the State holds stock.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, commenced its annual session at Philadelphia on Thursday last in the Seventh Presbyterian Church.

## From the Richmond Whig, May 15. EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention, for the Diocese of Virginia, assembled in this city to-day. Many eminent Divines, and unprecedented numbers from all quarters, are in attendance.

## COLONIZATION.

At a meeting of the New York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episc. Church, held at Poughkeepsie last week, the following resolutions, submitted by the Rev. Dr. Bangs, were adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society, by transporting to Africa, with their own consent, the free people of colour, and providing a home for them on that Continent, performed an act of benevolence to this class of our population, and of patriotism to our country.

Resolved, That this Conference consider the manifestations of Providence, in the establishment and success of the Colony at Monrovia, vindications of mercy to Africa, and particularly in the influence that settlement exerts in abolishing the slave trade, and spreading the blessings of civilization, and of Christianity over the African Continent.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Preachers, and the Congregations of this Conference, to take up collections on or about the ensuing 4th of July, in aid of the American Colonization Society; and that the Preachers of this Conference be requested to preach a sermon on the occasion.

During the Conference the cause of missions was advocated by the Rev. Dr. Bangs, in a forcible address delivered to a crowded audience. "A Conference Temperance Society," was also formed, on the plan recommended by the founder of Methodism, the Rev. John Wesley—viz: not to buy or sell spirituous liquor, nor drink it, except in extreme cases. The pledge was first signed by the President Bishop Hedding, and then by all the preachers present. This measure will, no doubt, be followed by all the annual conferences, and will have a salutary effect throughout the union.

## MAP AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MARYLAND.

The Legislature at the last session, with a liberality which reflects much credit upon the state, passed a resolution directing the governor and council to appoint a competent Engineer to collect and prepare the various surveys of the state which have been made by its own authority, or by incorporated companies, with a view to Internal Improvement, and to make such other survey as may be necessary to exhibit a complete Geographical and Topographical Chart of this state. In addition to which, authority has also been given to cause a Geological Survey to be made. Both these works, we are happy to add, are now in the course of execution by citizens of the state of unquestioned talents and information. To execute these important undertakings, the governor and council have appointed JOHN H. ALEXANDER, Esq. of Annapolis, Civil Engineer, and Professor DUGAN, of the University of Maryland. With the latter gentleman will be associated Mr. PHILIP T. TYSON of this city, whose talents and acquisitions entitle him to rank high amongst our men of science. The work is thus in the very best hands, and the result cannot but be productive of much benefit to the state at large.—Balt. American.

## From the Phil. Am. Sentinel.

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY. We believe we have not hitherto noticed the New Series of this well conducted and beautifully printed periodical.

It contains Lafayette and Louis Philippe,

by Barrane; 'The Gentle Recruit,' by Olcott; the author of 'The Subaltern'; 'A Family Tour through Holland, &c.' by Col. Batty; 'Lives and Exploits of Banditti and Robbers,' by Macfarlane; 'Observations on an Italian Exile in England,' by Count Pecchio; 'Memoirs of Hortense Beauharnais,' 'Journal of a Nobleman, being a narrative of his residence at Vienna during the Congress,' 'Letters of the (first) Earl of Chatham,' 'Wacousta, or the Prophecy,' by the author of 'Ecarte,' and 'Journey from Calcutta to Europe via Egypt,' by Mrs. Lushington.

The 'Library' is edited by a gentleman of education and taste, who displays in the works he selects for publication, much discernment and discrimination; and is to be published under the circumspection and control of a competent printer. The publisher is enterprising, and confident of success, because he feels confident of deserving the patronage of the public, if to cater judiciously for the literary taste is the proper mode of meriting that patronage. His plan of publishing was certainly original in this country; yet was he not deterred. He knew the difficulties attendant on such a publication—but he knew also the adequacy of his own resources to administer efficiently to the literary wants of a numerous portion of the public; and he therefore has overcome those difficulties by an ardent perseverance. His work is now in all our public libraries and clubrooms; and is or should be subscribed for by every domestic circle anxious for a literary work, good as well as cheap—one that may amuse and instruct, without offending delicacy or pandering to a vitiated taste.

This periodical has since had several imitations from the peculiar advantages attending its form and mode of publication; but it certainly stands yet unequalled by any of its rivals. The price is only five dollars for fifty-two numbers, which will form 2 vols. of 416 pages each. It is published weekly, and may be transmitted by post to any part of the country.

Georgetown, D. C. May 14.

Our town already begins to reap some of the advantages to be derived from the splendid and great undertaking, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Last week there was received here in one of the usual boats from the neighbourhood of Harper's Ferry, a drove of the finest Hogs we ever recollect to have seen. Had these animals been driven by the usual route, the cost of getting them to market would have been trebled upon the owner, to say nothing of the risk and trouble attendant upon the road. The facilities thus happily opened, for the farmers to bring their produce where it will meet with a ready sale, at advanced prices, cannot fail to increase the value of their landed property at least one-third.—Columbian Gazette.

We have not yet begun to realize, to any extent, the benefits which will undoubtedly result from the construction of our magnificent Canal; but the above fact certainly affords us a gratifying presage of what will be the consequences of its completion up to these points at which it will intercept the products of the upper country, and facilitate their descent to market. We have full confidence, that when we reach the mines and the forests, we may calculate upon the Canal as a source of profit, to reward the public spirit of its patrons, and indemnify them for the money they have laid out upon it.—Nat. Intell.

Extract from the 'Beira Flor' a semi-monthly published at Rio Janeiro, in the year 1850.

## NEW CEMENT.

The late conquest of Algiers by the French has made known a new cement used in the public works of that city. It is composed of two parts of ashes, three of clay and one of sand. This composition, called by the Moors, *Fabbi*, being again mixed with oil, resists the inclemencies of the weather better than marble itself.

## HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.

We regret to find, in the New Orleans Courier of the 30th ult. the following announcement relative to the health of that city.

"We are not alarmists, nor would we wantonly instil chimerical fears into the minds of our fellow citizens. But we believe it to be sound policy, and conceive it our duty, to inform them of the actual situation of the health of the city. It would be ridiculous to deny, that for some days past, the number of deaths has been increasing, and that the greater part expired after a very few hours sickness; to speak plainly, they died of the merciless cholera; or, if we mistake the character of that dire disease, the prevailing one is, at least, as fatal in its effects, and although, hitherto, the number of victims may be deemed inconsiderable, we nevertheless are of opinion that our constituted authorities should inquire into the state of the public health, and adopt such measures as might tend to prevent further mischief. We earnestly hope to find that some of our medical gentlemen will lose no time in throwing light upon this dreadful subject, and we will with pleasure co-operate with them, in publishing whatever might be calculated to tranquillize the general feeling of painful apprehension, or allay any fearful or unfounded forebodings which may be excited."

## TRIAL OF MR. AVERY.

Correspondence of the Boston Advocate. NEWPORT, May 16.—To-day the examination on the part of the Government, in the Avery trial, has gone on with great activity, and increases in interest at every step. I have no question that a faithful, full and correct narrative of the trial, if given to the public without too much hurry, so as to interfere with its correctness, will prove one of the most interesting reports of a capital trial ever put into print. It will not merely interest the curious in murders and terrible accidents, but will be a matter for study and

reference with the metaphysical and professional reader. The trial continues to be conducted with strict propriety, and with all the fairness which can be expected of the carrying profession of the law. The public, whatever their impression may be toward the prisoner, (and I should hope there were none remaining but an earnest desire that the truth may be made manifest) have thus far, no possible grounds to complain that the course of justice has not been smooth and uninterrupted.

The counsel on both sides are indefatigable in the discharge of their arduous duties. To-day seventeen witnesses have been examined by the Attorney General for the prosecution, (ten men and seven females) making the whole number of witnesses already examined against the prisoner forty seven. The testimony is not yet closed, on that side, and I do not think the evidence will be opened for the defence before Wednesday morning. Possibly it may be to-morrow afternoon.

We have just had intelligence here, of a suicide from poison, committed by a young lady in Providence, of a highly respectable family there, in wealthy circumstances. No cause is assigned for the deed, and it is not desirable to mention the name of the unfortunate. The very genius of crime and self violence, seems to have tainted the pure moral atmosphere of New England. Suicides are becoming alarmingly frequent, and call for a moral influence to be exerted to check their progress.

## From the New York Commercial Advertiser. GREAT FRESHET.

The papers from the North, by the mails of this morning, furnish melancholy details of the effects of the late rains. Our intelligence reaches to Salem, Washington county. At that place the rain commenced on Friday, and continued to fall, with little intermission until Tuesday last. On Monday night, White creek rose to a height which it had not reached for many years, and partially overflowed the village of Salem.

At Troy, at eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, the flood had risen from seven to eight feet above the steam boat dock, and it was still rising. The Albany Journal of last evening mentions that five men were drowned at Troy by the breaking up of a raft of which they had charge. A man and a boy, near Troy, were drawn into the current and lost, while attempting to rescue a cow.

At Albany, the damage has been very great. We copy the following account from the Argus of yesterday:

The rise of water opposite the city within the last three days, is, under the circumstances, entirely unparalleled. In the annual spring freshet, attendant on the breaking up of the ice and the dissolving of the snow, the river has seldom reached a greater height than at this moment. The lower part of the city is completely inundated; the streets being impassable except by boats or carriages for some distance above the Eagle Tavern.

We saw canal boats yesterday, taking in their lading from the docks of stores in Dean street. All the islands between this city and the Overhugh, many of them in a high state of cultivation as gardens, &c. are covered with water, and save the trees, and here and there the outlines of a fence, the river presents an unbroken sheet from bank to bank. When it is remembered that the season had been remarkably dry, (the usual equinoctial storm having gone by default, and very little rain having occurred since the breaking up of the river,) some idea may be formed of the quantity of water that must have fallen in the four days commencing Friday eight and ending Tuesday night.

Much damage, the extent of which it is now impossible to calculate, has been occasioned by this unexpected and unprecedented flood. Our forwarding merchants on the docks and pier have suffered very heavily. Large quantities of lumber have been swept away, and a number of wooden buildings removed from their foundations. Numerous instances of the destruction of cows, swine, &c. have been related to us, most of them belonging to poor families in the lower section of the city. The valuable gardens on the islands are of course totally destroyed.

We regret to learn that a young man named Kane, lost his life on Sunday night in attempting to secure some lumber.

As the high water, in this instance, is not caused by any obstruction of the current below, it cannot be expected to subside immediately. The rain ceased early yesterday morning; but the river continued to rise all the day, and had not subsided much, if any, last evening.

We may expect to hear of more or less damage to the canal, and to bridges, mills, &c. on the streams to the north and west. A rumour prevailed here yesterday, that the tow-path bridge on the Erie Canal at the mouth of the Schoharie creek, was carried away, occasioning extensive injury. Of the truth or probability of the report, we have no means of judging.

The following additional particulars are from the Albany Daily Advertiser of yesterday morning:

South Market was impassable below Hamilton-street, and at the head quarters of the Conghologist, alias mine host of the Eagle, his guests might have raked for fresh water clams out of his front door. Carts and jays plied their amphibious vocation at the rate of sixpence a passenger, and the merry young chaps, whose days of retailing their master's goods were for the present over, gaily demanded wharfrage as the passengers stepped upon their boxes and thresholds.

It is reported that a forwarding house at Troy has lost goods to the amount of 25,000 dollars.

Canal boats were seen plying up the cross streets to take in freight; and the flood seemed likely to carry them up the main streets, at the rate it was then rising. We fear that the disasters will be found very numerous.

We learn that the canal was completely covered at Canajoharie, and that it has sustained considerable damage.

The latest account from Albany is contained in the Journal of last evening—that paper contains the following:

The most painful accounts begin to be received of the destructive effects of the freshet. The river continued rising till about 10 o'clock this forenoon, when it was a foot higher than in the Spring. The loss of property is immense; nearly all the stores and buildings east of Market street, the whole length of the city, are inundated.

The bridge across the Mohawk at Fort Plain has been swept away.

We fear that the injury to the canal is so great as to interrupt the navigation for several weeks.

It is impossible to estimate the loss of our citizens, which is much greater than the occurrence of such an extraordinary flood at an unusual season.

Upwards of two hundred cords of wood were swept away from one yard this morning. The quantity of lumber lost is very great.

Many of our merchants found the water in their stores yesterday morning, before they had an article of their goods removed.

Since the above was in type, we have seen two gentlemen from Canada, who have been detained two days on their way in consequence of the state of the roads.

The Connecticut river, on Tuesday, was seventeen feet above low water mark and was still rising.

It was mentioned yesterday, on the authority of an Albany paper, that a forwarding house at Troy had lost 25,000 dollars. We are requested to say that the Troy Tow Boat Company have received letters from Troy, stating that every thing belonging to them had been secured previous to the freshet, and that the company had not lost a single dollar.

The Columbia (Penn.) Spy states that the Susquehanna river on Friday evening was falling slowly. The shores at that place are said to be literally covered with rafts, loose timber, trees, &c. swept away from above by the force of the stream. One ark, laden with flour and whiskey, was seen to go by without any person on board.

At Columbia but little damage was experienced, the lumber having been piled in a place of security. A few rafts of timber were taken off, but the greatest losers are the bridge contractors, whose loss in materials and damage to the bridge is supposed to be about \$1500. Mr. Daniel Cook, of Marietta, was drowned while endeavouring to save a raft of lumber. A man on a raft of boards, was carried 15 miles down the river before he was relieved from his perilous situation.

## From the Balt. Republican.

The executive committee appointed at a town meeting for the relief of the sufferers, by the late fire at Cumberland, met on several occasions for the purpose of receiving the amount collected in the several wards, and now beg leave to lay the following statement before their fellow citizens, which embraces all the returns to this date:—

1st Ward	\$151 62
2d do	129 25
3d do	128 93
4th do	171 16
5th do	216 75
6th do	1014 27
7th do	1701 12
8th do	150 37
9th do	986 50
10th do	368 88
11th do	683 48
12th do	143 95

Total, \$5856 28

In addition to the above, one hundred, and fifty dollars was remitted to Cumberland by a gentleman in the 6th Ward, and a like sum by a gentleman in the 7th ward, making the total amount contributed by Baltimore, Six Thousand One Hundred and Fifty Six Dollars and Twenty-Eight Cents.

In conclusion the committee beg leave to state, that the amount paid over to them, has been remitted by the Mayor to the committee appointed on behalf of the citizens of Cumberland to receive donations.

SAMUEL MOORE, Chairman.  
Baltimore, 17th May, 1853.

## MAYSVILLE, Ky. May 16.

The Ohio River, which was lower a few days since than we recollect ever to have seen it so early in the season, has been swelled several feet by the rains, and is still rising.

## A WESTERN PRODUCTION.

Mr. Benjamin M. Prichard, a native, we believe, of Mason county, but for many years past, a citizen of Montgomery, tarried a short time in Maysville last week, and created no little curiosity, particularly among the children, because of his enormous bulk. He is 42 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch high, and weighs 483 pounds. He is communicative, gentlemanly in his deportment, and appears to be well informed. His health is good; but his superabundant flesh has become burdensome, and he has gone in pursuit of a physician to deplete him.—Eagle.

## REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.

Captain Chester, of the whaling ship Ann Maria, of New London, Connecticut, on her late voyage round the East Cape, met with the following adventure—One of his boats having fastened to a whale, as is customary, a second boat, in which was Captain Chester, approached and drove a second dart into the monster. In his rage and agony, the whale rushed with great rapidity through the water, when the rope attached to the harpoon caught Captain Chester round his leg, above the ankle, and drew him overboard. At this critical moment he seized a knife, sticking in the gunwale of the boat, and thus armed, was drawn under water. The rope soon made a

turn around his body. In this situation, sinking rapidly down, he first cut that part of the rope fastened to his leg. Being thus relieved, he rose to the top of the water and raised his hand, grasping the knife. Some distance from the boat he was discovered by the crew, who hastened to his rescue and took him on board almost exhausted. He was drawn about thirty fathoms. The Captain is now well and preparing for another voyage, nothing damaged by his adventure. We sincerely hope he may escape all peril, and return with the spoils of the family which caused his danger.—It may be well to observe, for the benefit of other navigators, that he found neither pain posts or mile stones, in the way he travelled.

## PRESENT FROM THE GRAND SEIGNIOR.

Sir Stratford Canning, late British Ambassador at Constantinople, has conveyed to the Emperor of Turkey, from the Emperor of Turkey, a present of a Diamond Snuff-box, of exquisite workmanship, in testimony of the Emperor's Scientific work illustrating the Holy Scriptures. He is the first individual who has received the thanks of a Turkish Emperor for a work exhibiting the principal events of the Christian religion.

## THE PEACH TREE.

From a desire to encourage the culture of the Peach Tree, we offer the following as the result of experiment and observation.

It is generally known that worms, near the surface of the earth, destroyed them by eating the bark; the object is therefore to find a preventive, in order that the trees may be engaged in a healthy state.

It is evident that these worms pass through the common change, and assume the form of millers, early in the summer, and deposit their eggs in the bark as low as they can find access to it; and that the worms proceeding from them begin to operate in the latter part of the summer; when they have been found the size of a common pin. If suffered to remain they grow to the thickness of a straw each of them grides the wood from the outside about an inch, and the wound to the heart dies. Hence it is, that a single wound impairs the vigor of the tree, and a number of them kill it. The point to be gained, is to protect the tree from the millers, and by simple method, we have succeeded for several years, which is recommended with full confidence.

About the first of May remove the bark from the body of the tree, and shirk it to a height of 15 or 16 inches, in such manner to exclude the millers, burying the other part of it in the earth. We have used straw cut to the length and about half an inch in thickness, wound on with twine. This should be removed about the first of September, as we have sometimes found the young worms in the upper part of the straw, being then really discovered on the surface of the bark, covered by a little gum. The progress should be commenced when the tree is young—the have been found in a rapid growth the fall after it sprouted. Thus a few minutes in a year devoted to a tree will protect it against this cause of decay—a very trifling expense compared with the value of this healthy and delicious fruit.

JONATHAN BRACE,  
JOHN L. WELLS,  
WM. H. IMLAY.

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Monongahela, at Philadelphia brings Liverpool papers to the 8th and London to the 4th April. The New York Commercial contains extracts from London papers to the 4th April, received by the British packet Lady Ogle, at Boston. From the papers before us we make the extracts which follow:

### NEW MINISTERS.

It will be perceived from the extracts from the 'Court Newsmen,' that the change in the British Ministry was more extensive than was expected or intimated by our last advices.

### From the Court Newsmen.

The King's Levee &c.—Soon after 1 o'clock yesterday, his Majesty, attended by Sir Herbert Taylor, arrived at St. James' Palace at Windsor.

The Right Hon. E. J. Stanley was presented and kissed hands, upon his being appointed Secretary of State for the War Department and the Colonies, and received the seals of office, they have been resigned by Viscount Goderich.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse was present and kissed hands, on his being appointed Secretary of State for Ireland.

Mr. Ellice was presented and kissed hands on his being appointed Secretary of War. Viscount Goderich was presented and kissed hands, on his being appointed the Lord Privy Seal, and received the seals of office, they having been resigned by the Earl of Derby.

His Majesty then held a Privy Council at which Lord Stuart de Rothsay was sworn a Privy Councillor, and was also Charles Bagot.

Mr. Ellice was introduced and sworn in as Privy Councillor, and took his seat at the Board accordingly.

Viscount Goderich was sworn into office as Lord Privy Seal.


Mr. Stanley was sworn into office as Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

The entire levee was attended by the Russian and French Ambassadors, the Bavarian, Prussian, Swedish, Wirtembergian, Hanoverian, Belgian, Saxon, Dutch Ministers; the Sardinian, United States, and Turkish Charges d'Affaires, &c.

The British House of Commons adjourned on the 4th, to meet again on the 18th for the Easter holidays.

The British Government is always in sympathy with Financial matters. Hence, each





85.



## MISCELLANY

### THE SLEEPERS

They are sleeping!—Who are sleeping?  
Children, weary with their play,  
For the stars of night are peeping,  
And the sun hath sunk away.  
At the dew upon the blossoms,  
Blow them on their slender stems,  
So, as light as their own beams,  
Balm sleep hath conquered them!  
They are sleeping!—Who are sleeping?  
Mortals compassed round with woe,  
Eyelids, weary with weeping,  
Close for ever weakness now,  
And that short relief from sorrow,  
Harrassed sleep shall sustain,  
Till they wake again to-morrow,  
Strengthened to contend with pain!  
They are sleeping!—Who are sleeping?  
Captives in their gloomy cells,  
Yet sweet dreams are o'er them creeping  
With their many coloured spells,  
All they love—again they clasp them!  
Feel again their long lost joys,  
But the bars with which they grasp them,  
Every fairy form destroys.  
They are sleeping!—Who are sleeping?  
Misers, by their hoarded gold,  
And in fancy now are leaping  
Gems and pearls of price untold;  
Golden chains their limbs encumber,  
Diamonds seem before them strown!  
But they wake from their slumber,  
And the splendid dream has flown.  
They are sleeping!—Who are sleeping?  
Anxious friends are fondly keeping  
Vigils by the sleeper's bed,  
Other hopes have all forsaken;  
One remains that slumbers deep;  
Speak not, lest the slumberer wake,  
From that sweet—that saving sleep.  
They are sleeping!—Who are sleeping?  
Thousands who have passed away,  
From a world of woe and weeping,  
To the regions of decay.  
Safe they rest, the green turf under  
Sighing breezes, or music's breath,  
Winter's wind or summer's thunder,  
Cannot break the sleep of death.

### From Pauline's "Westward Ho!"

#### A GENUINE BACKWOODS MAN.

Mike Fink has ever been celebrated in the west as emphatically the last of the frontiersmen of those half horse, half alligator hunters, whose exploits have been so frequently treated of in song and story, and whose daring and valiant life has rendered them a by-word for after generations in the valley of the Mississippi. They may be viewed as a class of men now nearly extinct, but who once possessed as marked a character as that of the Gypsies of England, the Tatars of Naples, or the Jugglers of Bohemia. The period of their existence was no more than a third of a century, and ended with the successful establishment of the steamboat.

We cannot give a more accurate portrait of one of these "dying-up-with-a-long-pole" class of men, than by presenting a sketch from Mr. Neville's "Mike Fink," a very capital tale in the annual before us. Our readers will be assured, will be gratified, and thank us for the treat, as many have not had an opportunity of seeing the work's value.

The writer was descending the river in a steamboat, when Fulton's genius was just beginning to be appreciated in the western waters, and accident brought him in contact with the hero of our tale. It was agreed between Mike and others, that at the first landing, he should shoot a la William Tell, at a quail up placed on the head of a brother boatman, the prize a quart of whiskey!

As soon as the steamboat became stationary, the cabin passengers all jumped ashore. On ascending the bank, I met Mike, who, after grasping my hand with a squeeze that I can compare to nothing but a vice, said in his usual abrupt manner, "I am glad to see you! I'm going to shoot at the tin cup for a quart, off hand, and you must be the judge."

I understood Mike at once, and on another occasion, should have remonstrated, and prevented the daring trial of skill. Mike, however followed by several of his crew, led the way to a beach grave, some little distance from the landing. I invited my fellow passengers to witness the scene. On arriving on the spot, a stout bull-headed boatman, dressed in a hunting shirt, but bare footed—whom I recognized as a younger brother of Mike—drew a line with his toe, and stepping off thirty yards, turned round fronting his brother, took a tin cup which hung from his belt and placed it on his head. Although I had seen this feat performed before, I acknowledge I felt uneasy whilst this silent preparation was going on. But I had not much time for reflection; for this second Albert exclaimed,

"Blaze away, Mike! and let's have the quart!"

My companions de voyage, as soon as they recovered from the first effect of astonishment, exhibited a disposition to interfere. But Mike throwing back his left leg, levelled his rifle at the head of his brother. In this horizontal position the weapon remained for some seconds, as immovable as if the arm which held it was affected by no pulsation.

"Elevate your piece a little lower, Mike or you'll pay the corn," cried the imperturbable brother.

I know not if the advice was obeyed or not; but the sharp crack of the rifle immediately followed, and the cup flew off thirty or forty yards rendered unfit for future service. There was a cry of admiration from the strangers, who pressed forward to see if the fool-hardy boatman was really safe. He remained as immovable as if he had been a figure hewn out of stone. He had not even winked, when the ball struck the cup within two inches of the skull.

"Mike has won!" I exclaimed; and my decision was the signal, which according to their rules, permitted him of the target to move from his position. No more sensation was exhibited among the boatmen, than if a common wager had been won. The bet being decided,

ed, they hurried back to their boat, giving me and my friends an invitation to partake of "the treat."

The writer gives the following description of Mike, which is worthy of record, as presenting what we conceive to be the most faithful and graphic outline of a "real river-er," that has ever been laid before the public:

"Among these men, Mike Fink stood an acknowledged leader for many years. Endowed by nature with those qualities of intellect that give the possessor influence, he would have been a conspicuous member of any society in which his lot might have been cast. An acute observer has said, 'opportunity alone makes the hero.'—Change but their situations, and Cesar would have been but the best wrestler on the green.' With a figure cast in a mould that added much of the symmetry of an Apollo to the limbs of a Hercules, he possessed gigantic strength; and accustomed from an early period of life to brave the dangers of a frontier residence, his character was noted for the most daring intrepidity. At the Court of Charlevoix he might have been a Roland; with the Crusaders he would have been the favourite of the knight of the Lion heart; and in our revolution he would have ranked with the Morgans and Putnams of the day. He was the hero of a hundred fights, and the leader in a thousand daring adventures. From Pittsburgh to St. Louis and New Orleans, his fame was established. Every farmer on the shore kept on good terms with Mike—otherwise there was no safety for his property. Wherever he was an enemy, like his great prototype, Rob Roy, he levelled the contribution of Black Mail, for the use of his boat. Often at night, when his tired companions slept, he would take an expedition of five or six miles, and return before morning rich in spoil. On the Ohio he was known among his companions by the appellation of 'Snapping Turtle,' and on the Mississippi he was called the 'Saw.'"

We conclude with a characteristic anecdote of Mike's youth. It seems that when only nineteen years of age he enlisted in a corps of scouts, a body of rangers employed on the frontiers of Pennsylvania to watch the Indians. Pittsburgh was at that time the extreme verge of white population, and the sportsmen generally extended their explorations forty or fifty miles west of this post. They went out singly, living as did the red men of the forest, in every respect, at the same time keeping up a kind of border warfare, for it was considered as praiseworthy to bring in the scalp of a Shawnee, as the skin of a panther. One here acquired as his trophy, whilst yet a stripling, a reputation for boldness and cunning, far beyond his companions, of which a thousand legends are told, illustrating the fearlessness of his character. The following he is said to have told himself with much pride.

He had been out on the hills of Manhoning, when, to use his own words he saw signs of Indians about. He had discovered the recent print of the moccasins in the grass, and found drops of fresh blood of the deer on the green moss. He became exceedingly cautious, and for some time in the deepest thickets of hazel and birch, and for several days did not discharge his rifle. He subsisted on parched corn and jerk, which he had dried on first coming into the woods. He gave no alarm to the settlement, because he discovered with perfect certainty that the enemy consisted of a small hunting party, who were receding from the Allegheny.

As he was creeping along one morning, with the stealthy tread of a cat, his eye fell on a beautiful buck, browsing on the edge of a barren spot three hundred yards distant. The temptation was too strong for the woodsman, and he desired to have a shot at every hazard. Re-priming his gun and picking his flint, he made his approach in his usual noiseless manner. At the moment he reached the spot from which he meant to take his aim, he observed a large savage, intent on the same object, advancing from a direction little different from his own. Mike shrunk behind a tree with the quickness of thought, and keeping his eye fixed upon the hunter, waited the result with patience. In a few moments the Indian halted within fifty paces of the deer. In the meanwhile, Mike presented his rifle at the savage; and at the moment the smoke issued from the gun of the latter, the bullet of Fink passed through the red man's breast. He uttered a yell, and fell dead at the same instant with the deer. Mike re-loaded his rifle, and remained in his covert for some minutes, to ascertain whether there were more enemies at hand. He then stepped up to the prostrate savage, and having satisfied himself that life was extinguished, turned his attention to the buck.

The death of poor Mike is thus described, being to our mind perfectly in keeping with his eventful life, and the utter recklessness of his character. After refusing several good offers on board the steamers, being tired of the driving of the steam, and waiting 'round to throw his pole,' he left his river occupations altogether. He went to Missouri, and a few years since was shooting the tin cup when he was 'cornered' too heavy, and elevating too low, he shot his companion through the head. A friend of the deceased, who was present, suspected foul play, and shot Mike through the heart before he had time to re-load his rifle.

### BURIAL OF JAMES LAWNS.

#### Grate gentis decus!

#### The flower of Grecian land!

#### DEATH OF A NOTORIOUS HOUSEBREAKER.

On Saturday last, at an early hour in the morning, James Lawns, a noted "crackman" in Westminster, well known to the police, was attacked with the cholera in the street. He was taken home to his lodgings in Union Court, Orchard Street, and was attended by several medical gentlemen, but without success. Lawns has frequently been in custody,

and for the last few years, is supposed to have been concerned, either directly or indirectly, in the greater part of the burglaries which have been committed in the metropolis. On his death being made known his companions in crime raised a subscription to bury him, and on Monday afternoon the funeral took place. A fellow named Ned Nix, was the chief mourner; and the corpse was followed to St. John's burial ground, Westminster, for interment by upwards of 500 of the most notorious thieves and vagabonds in the metropolis, many of whom shed tears.

A friend of mine, some time since, sent me a very picturesque account of the burial of a Parisian thief; and pity that this brilliant morceau, from a skillful pen, has been mislaid;—otherwise it would have made an excellent antithesis to the facts, which I claim the liberty of offering to the perusal of your readers, and which are embodied in the narration of the burial of a notorious London burglar. In behalf of the oddity of the circumstances, I hope that the uncouth style of the historian will meet with your indulgence. I shall begin with the beginning; independently of that being the most usual way, the privilege of the medias res would destroy the interest of the narration, and go against all natural and social laws, which require us to kill folks before we can bury them: the question, however, in last resort, lies between the physician and the sexton.

The morning of Saturday, August 28th, according to those who took the trouble of observing the state of the atmosphere, was particularly beautiful, and London looked like some smiling city of the fabled Atlantis, rather than the dark, misty capital of the sea-fencible of Great Britain. Early on that morning, a man was leisurely walking along the populous streets of Southwark. Tall, muscular and shrewd-faced, he carried a lofty head and seemed instinctively to scent—as a duccio—the pockets of thrifty city. The veriest brat, in Southwark, knew the man; and his life of daring infractions and subtle elusions of the law was a matter of notoriety to all the police officers of the city of London. But in order to his conviction, he should have been caught in the act of levelling fortunes; and he was too much of a gnostick, to come within the 'comprehension' of the Dogberries of Bow-street, or of the Mansion-house. He was a thief, in the full and rigorous meaning of the word. His name was James Lawns; and for fifteen years, not a pocket had been eased—not a lock picked—not a house broken—not a desk rifled—without the interference of James Lawns. Yet no one did ever say—no one could ever say, he had robbed me; for he glided into a house like a shadow, and vanished like a puff of smoke. He approached a cluster of quidnuncs, and they shunned his approach. What was that to him? He shared in the confidence and friendship of his fellow burglars, and had deeply pocketed the watches of your fastidious woolgatherers.

Should Willis—the hierarch of American poets—ever condescend to do, what Schiller has done for Charles de Moor, and enshrine in his own imperishable verse, the memory of James Lawns, his biographical rhymes would possess a signal advantage over the German's dramatic biography: the birth-place of James Lawns is no problem of topography. He was born in the parish of St. Margaret, and the pulchritude of Westminster were favoured with the annals of his life. The fortunes of individuals were his heirloom, and the treasures of the world his patrimony. A true cosmopolite thief! He, who indiscriminately travelled from pocket to pocket, and never stopped but to discharge the overflowing fullness of his own! He was the most intelligent traveller of the United Kingdom; and could have discovered the sources of an El Dorado in the very sands of the desert.

On the aforesaid morning, a gentleman, with no sort of appearance, save a very blank and honest countenance, tempted James' curiosity: the laudable curiosity of an artist, enamoured of his profession, who delves at the foot of repulsive ruins, in the hope of finding a reward for his labours. James wished to examine the soil—bore through the strata—penetrate to the very foundation, and ascertain whether the honest looking gentleman, under his unmeaning face, did not conceal a hoard of gold, silver, platinum, or pack-fong, which is the artificial currency of the Chinese trade.

In consideration of the gentleman's early whereabouts, James thought, he might rigorously be construed into some rich merchant, some untainted opoony, lately from China, and James made a most Gallic bow to his snuffer of the fresh morning air. James already revelled in the anticipation of handfuls of pack-fong, when an individual, whom he no wise expected—a wanderer from the western banks of the Ganges, or the deep sources of the Jumna—an agent whom the Bow-street police had never matriolated into their honourable body—nabbed James Lawns in the region of the abdomen, and forced him into the horizontal, on the pavement of Southwark. The Chinese gentleman took to his heels; while the Cholera took poor James. He was carried to his lodgings; there three physicians made their appliances, for form's sake, deciding ex professo, that he was dead. James died three days after their death-warrant had been issued; the which is a proof that the proteges of St. Cosmo and Damianus are not as infallible as their holy patrons, of healing memory. His particular friends, and the pilgrims of the "Holy Land," moved into sympathy at this sad news, had the following advertisement inserted in all the London papers: James Lawns's friends and acquaintances are requested to join in a subscription, for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to the memory of one who was an exemplary father, a trusty friend, and a true-hearted Briton.

On the afternoon of the same day the subscription swelled to upwards of four hundred pound sterling. At five o'clock an immense pie-bald crowd thronged the door of the deceased,

at six, the funeral march was taken up, for St. John's burial ground, Westminster. Then filed off the strangest procession that ever chained the looks of man. Fancy, if fancy you can, in the solemnity of woe and pomp of mourning, which the wealthy purchase with gold, progressing in double file, all that such a city as London can heave up, from its stews and slinks, of sharpers, pickpockets, vagabonds, thieves, bankrupts, forgers, incendiaries and murderers; all pale, sad, sobbing, crying, yelling, howling psalms, wringing their hands, and weeping unto splitting of rocks! Some, but recently escaped from the walls of Newgate, boldly sallying forth from their secret places, to do honour to the remains of the illustrious dead; others, worn out with nameless debaucheries; decked in the squalid lividity of vice and infamy, and dragging, in the funeral train, their hideous tatters, stained with the marks of revolting orgies; others, heedless of the thievish fignoes of their own fellow-labourers, so absorbing is their affliction; and others, again, forgetting "the cunning of their right hand"—so deep their disgust of the illusions and the nothingness of life. Rare! rare! in faith: there was a volume of sermons, in the affliction and self-denial, broadly sketched out in this pageant of crime.

From the bosom of this living—walking bagnio—this mass of incarnate depravity, which society outcasts, because it is the more powerful; and which justice amercies, because it wields the power of society; swelled forth shrieks of despair, and bursts of sensibility, which has reflected credit on the heart of any sentencing judge. Here, a murderer, yet reeking with the blood of his victim, charged the deity with injustice;—there an incendiary, given vent to his unthought sorrows, in a flood of tears;—there a bankrupt, who had engulfed the substance of ten families, wept over the destitute orphans and helpless widows;—and further on, a parricide, smiting his breast, and in the paroxysm of his exquisite agony, exclaiming:—James! James! Is it possible that so honest a fellow is dead! A young woman—I recal the slander—a young hyena, who had sacrilegiously trampled on the holiest laws of nature, and unaccountably escaped the doom of the bloody infanticide, rolled in the dust and cursed the Cholera for a heartless villain. As the convoy of death rushed by the door of a small, dirty hovel, a window was stealthily opened; a man bearing on his ignoble brow an endless catalogue of human iniquities, thrust his head out of the window—blessed the passing coffin—cursed the Cholera, too—and wept most feelingly. That man was the Executioner: the Cholera had cheated him of the benefits of James' post-obit. Closing the solemn picture of spontaneous sorrow, in which five hundred rascals, of the keenest sensibility, gave proofs of sublime piety, to the memory of the dead; rose the gaunt form of Ned Nix, the patriarch of burglars, the new Anthony of a new Caesar, edifying the crowd with a pathetic eulogy of the time-honoured 'cut purse of the Empire.'

On that eventful day not more than fifteen thefts, and three murders were committed; London never enjoyed a greater sum of security: the doings of death, and theappings of woe had moralized the city: sufficient for the day was the evil thereof. And James Lawns is buried near the grandiosa of the famed celebrities and forgotten royalties of England. On his marble monument, the idle may read the following unvarnished inscription, engraved in black letters: 'Here lies a man, who has left an irreparable void, and a long train of regrets, in the memory of more than one living being. He possessed all the great qualities, which constitute the essence of great citizens: he was ever consistent in his career of life, and died of the Cholera, while engaged in a dissertation on the relative merits of packfong and bullion, with a learned gentleman late from Canton. This monument was erected by means of a national subscription. England duly honours the memory of her great men. A strong characteristic of James Lawns above all his other virtues, was his undeviating honesty. Please to take care of your purse and watch.'

### A KNOWING LAD.

A schoolmaster in Connecticut, while examining a boy from Rhode Island, in his catechism, asked the following question:—"How many Gods are there?" The boy after scratching his head some time, replied, "I don't know how many you've got in Connecticut—but we have none in Rhode Island."

### B. B. GOODWIN.

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a general assortment of

### Boots & Shoes.

And a superior assortment of LEATHER, which he will make up in the most fashionable style. He intends to manufacture all kinds of Ladies Shoes in the manner, and most fashionable style.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance, and for the use of William C. Ridgely, Archibald G. Ridgely and Daniel Bender and wife, against the goods and chattels of John S. Belt, remaining in the hands and custody of Ocho Belt, administrator of the said John S. Belt, I have seized and taken in execution,

One negro man Phil. one do. Mat; and one do. Bob. and one Cow.

And I hereby give notice, that on Wednesday the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the residence of the said Ocho Belt, on Elkridge, I shall offer to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Sheriff.

May 16.

## COUNTY TAXES.

All persons indebted for County Assessment for the year 1832 to property in the 1st and 2nd Election Districts of Anne Arundel county, are hereby notified, that James L. Whitely is authorized by me to receive and give receipts for the same; and they are also hereby notified, that the taxes must be paid to him by the 1st Sept. next, to enable me to settle with the commissioners of said county.

CALEB WHITE, Collector.

1st and 2nd Election Districts A. A. County. May 9.

## NO REWARD.

LOST on yesterday morning near the Farmers Bank of Maryland, SIXTY DOLLARS, consisting of two Notes, one of Ten Dollars, and the other a Ten Dollar Note. It is not remembered upon what Bank the above Notes were drawn. Whoever finds said Notes and will leave them with the Editor of the Maryland Gazette, will receive the thanks of the owner, and entitle himself to the above reward.

May 9.

## IN CHANCERY.

11th May, 1833.

Nicholas Shaffer, and Magdalena his Wife, and others.

Susanna Mentzer, Samuel Mentzer, and others.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Samuel Mentzer deceased, as reported by Roderick Dursey, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 11th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in Frederick Town and the city of Annapolis, for three successive weeks before the 15th day of June next. The report states, that the land in Frederick county sold for \$4 25 per acre, and the land in Anne Arundel county sold for \$7 50 per acre.

True copy. Test.

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Ca.

May 16.

## IN CHANCERY.

11th May, 1833.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Bushrod W. Marriott, trustee for the sale of certain mortgaged property agreed to be sold in the case of Rezin Leonard and others, against Christopher L. Ocho and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 11th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive weeks before the ninth day of June next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$900.

True copy. Test.

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Ca.

May 16.

## IN CHANCERY.

9th May, 1833.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of John Andrew Grammer, as reported by John Hillen, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the tenth day of July next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive weeks before the ninth day of June next. The report states the amount of the sale to be three thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-four cents.

True copy. Test.

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Ca.

May 16.

## IN CHANCERY.

6th May, 1833.

ORDERED, That the sale of the mortgaged property in the case of John M. Crow, against John W. Baker, and others, made and reported by Amos Earp, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the sixth day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive weeks, before the sixth day of June next. The report states, that the house and lot in the proceedings mentioned sold for thirteen hundred and fifty dollars.

True copy. Test—RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Ca.

May 9.

St. Mary's County Court,

March Term, 1833.

ORDERED, by the Court, That the Creditors of Edward Spalding, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before the Court, to be held at Leonard Town, Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of August next, to file affidavits, if any they have, and to recommend permanent Trustee for their benefit.

By order,

True copy, JO: HARRIS, Clerk.

JO: HARRIS, Clerk.

St. Mary's City, Cal.

April 18.

## FOR ANNAPOLIS.

### EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.

The Steam boat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore for Annapolis every Sunday morning, starting at nine o'clock, and returning to Baltimore at five o'clock, leaving Annapolis at 3 o'clock. Passengers or from Annapolis \$1. Children under 10 years of age, half price. N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2.



# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1833.

NO. 22.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**JONAS GREEN.**  
Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

**SIR WALTER SCOTT'S COMPLETE WORKS.**

A SPLENDID, complete and uniform set of all the works of this celebrated writer ever yet published, together with a biography of his life, his correspondence and miscellaneous writings never yet published in this country, is about to be issued in numbers by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, of New York. The whole work will be comprised in 48 numbers; each number will contain as much matter as two volumes, and will be furnished to subscribers at the unprecedented low price of 37 cents each, payable on delivery, which will be equal to only 18 cents a volume; an amount less by one half, it is believed, than they were ever sold, even at auction.

Persons owning part of the works will be furnished a sufficient number of these, if wished, to make them complete.

Considering the low price at which the work is furnished, and the means that have been taken to enable almost every family to be furnished with them, (which will be explained to any one,) the subscriber hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Specimens of the work can be seen at the bookstores of W. K. Lucas, 110 Baltimore street, and at E. J. Conale and Co. Calvert street, opposite Barnum's Hotel. The undersigned can be seen every day from 2 to 3 o'clock, at his residence, Barnum's Hotel.

**R. K. MOULTON.**  
Agent for Scott's works.  
N. B. Any person or persons who will procure ten subscribers, and forward the amount of subscription to the undersigned, free of postage, shall be entitled either to one set gratis, or the proportionable amount in cash. Four numbers are already published—each subscriber will therefore pay \$1 50 on subscribing, the balance on each number as delivered. All communications to the undersigned to be post paid.  
R. K. M.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**  
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,  
April 25th, 1833.

ON application by petition of Samuel Thomas, and William Shipley, Executors of John R. Thomas, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that they 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.

**SAM'L BROWN, Junr.**  
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**  
THAT the subscribers of Anne Arundel County, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John R. Thomas, 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 subscribers at or before the 23d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under the seal of the said Court, this 23d day of April 1833.

**SAMUEL THOMAS, } Ex'rs.  
WILLIAM SHIPLEY, }**

**\$60 REWARD.**

RAN away from the farm of the late John Andrew Grammer, deceased, in Anne Arundel County, about the 10th April instant, a Negro Man, slave, by the name of

**GEORGE,**

About five feet four or five inches high, forty years of age, black complexion, and has lost several of his upper fore teeth;

and fellow is well proportioned, and upon examination will be found to have a peculiar cast of his clothing consisted of full country cloth of drab colour, and coarse shoes, which will no doubt change for others, having plenty of other clothing of good quality—George has acted with great ingratitude; and is directed to be sold under an order of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County, and in order that they might have an opportunity of providing situations to suit themselves, I had furnished each one with a printed paper, stating the terms, &c. upon which they were to be disposed of, which was a moderate valuation of the inventory price; the whole of the others provided themselves with such situations as they chose, and have been disposed of, except GEORGE, who no doubt has availed himself of the printed paper with which he was furnished, and has made his escape. I will give Fifty Dollars reward for apprehending said fellow if taken in the State of Maryland, and secured in any Jail so that I get him again; and if taken out of the State, and brought to me in the city of Baltimore, or delivered to Robert Welch (of Hen.) in the city of Annapolis, I will give Sixty Dollars reward, including all reasonable charges.

**JOHN HILLEN, Adm'r.**  
John Andrew Grammer.

April 26

**TAYLOR, Master.**

**APOLIS, MORNING.**

The Steam Boat Maryland, will leave Baltimore for Annapolis, on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, and return in the afternoon, at five o'clock. Passengers and Children under 12 years of age half price.

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

Passage to or from Annapolis, 82.50

Passage to or from Cambridge, 1.50

Passage to Chestertown or Corcora, 2.00

Children under 12 years of age half price.

**LEM'L G. TAYLOR, Master.**

May 2

**FOR RENT.**

THE HOUSE lately in the occupation of Mr. Gratton Munroe, in Green-street. For terms apply to William Rawlings, or

**JAMES B. BREWER.**

May 9.

**50 DOLLARS REWARD.**

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living at Catlin's Quar-

ters, about three miles from Merrell's Tavern on the Annapolis and Baltimore road, on Tuesday last the 9th instant, a

**NEGRO MAN** named

**CHARLES DORSEY,**

about twenty two years of age, about five feet five or six inches high, yellow complexion—Had on when he absconded a blue cloth frock coat, velvet collar, blue d. pants, dark vest, black for hat, with a band around the same, faced nailed boots, a lively and cheerful fellow when addressed. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be given if taken out of the state, and secured in jail. Thirty Dollars if taken in the state and secured as above mentioned, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought home.

**JOSHUA D. BROWN.**

April 18.

**Anne Arundel County, Sc.**

ON application to me the subscriber, a justice of the Orphans Court, of said county, by petition in writing of Thomas C. Donelson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the 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 his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed thereto, and the said Thomas C. Donelson, having satisfied me by good and sufficient testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is now in actual confinement for debt only, and having given security for his appearance at court, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that the said Thomas C. Donelson, be discharged from his confinement, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers in Annapolis, once a week for three successive months before the 4th Monday in October next, to give notice to his creditors, and to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, and comply with the requisites of the insolvent laws of this state.

**GIDEON WHITE.**

**Anne Arundel County, Sc.**

ON application to the judges of Anne Arundel County Court, by petition, in writing, of Jeremiah Merrill, praying for the benefit of the 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 his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jeremiah Merrill having satisfied the court by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is now in actual confinement for debt only, and having given security for his appearance to answer such allegations as may be filed against him, and the said court having appointed William Jackson, trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Jeremiah Merrill, and the said trustee having given bond with security for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Jeremiah Merrill having executed a deed to the said trustee of all his property and debts due and owing to him, and the said trustee having certified that he is in possession of the same, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Jeremiah Merrill be discharged from his confinement, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper once a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel County court on the fourth Monday of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jeremiah Merrill should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

Test WM. S. GREEN. 3m

May 9.

**Anne Arundel County, Sc.**

ON application to the subscriber, a justice of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, by petition in writing, of William Willigman, of Anne Arundel County, stating that he is now in actual confinement, 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 December 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 the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Willigman 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 William Willigman 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 James Hunter his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said William Willigman a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Willigman 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 Anne Arundel County, 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 of 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 William Willigman should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

**GIDEON WHITE.**

May 23

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May 23

**Anne Arundel County, Sc.**

ON application to the subscriber, a justice of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, by petition in writing, of William Willigman, of Anne Arundel County, stating that he is now in actual confinement, 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 December 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 the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Willigman 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 William Willigman 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 James Hunter his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said William Willigman a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Willigman 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 Anne Arundel County, 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 of 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 William Willigman should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

**GIDEON WHITE.**



**ANNAPOLIS:**  
Thursday, May 30, 1833.

**ST. MARY'S CHURCH.**  
In future Mass will be celebrated in St. Mary's Church at six o'clock A. M. on Thursdays, and at half past eight on Sundays. A Sermon will be delivered at half after ten in the morning, and Divine Service at four in the evening.

**CATHOLIC FAIR.**  
Some benevolent Ladies intend holding a FAIR for the benefit of St. Mary's Church in Annapolis, on the second Tuesday of June. The charitable of all denominations are requested to make donations in money, or goods, which will be thankfully received. The Catholics in Annapolis are few in number, and unable to attain their object, unless assisted by the benevolence and kindness of their Christian brethren of all denominations. Any person disposed to aid this laudable undertaking, will send the article of contribution, directed to the Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, the present Pastor of the Church. "He who gives to the poor, lendeth to the Lord."

Editors of the Baltimore and Washington papers will oblige by inserting this notice. Annapolis, May 30th, 1833.

**THE EFFECT OF EFFORTS.**  
We find in the Boston Journal the following extract and comment. The fact that Shepherd was induced to emigrate by one of Mr. Carey's pamphlets, shows how important to great ends, are the means which that gentleman uses.—U. S. Gaz.

**Emigration.**—The Washington County Post says, that Hezekiah Shepherd, his wife, mother, and infant child, colored people, left that village (Salem, N. Y.) on the evening of the 6th inst. for Liberia, in Africa. They are sent out by the Washington County Colonization Society.—Troy Centinel.

We had a long conference with Shepherd at New York, about a week since. He is a shoemaker, and has made a good and honest living, by his trade—nothing about Liberia seems to trouble him but the question whether leather enough could be found there to answer the ends he aims at. His age is twenty-nine. Matthew Carey's "Letters" gave him the first hint of going to Africa. He brought with him, from Dr. Proutt and other well known gentlemen of his native county, very handsome testimonials of character, which now lie before us.

The Newark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser, in referring to the person arrested on the charge of murdering Mr. Sayre and his family, says: "The Murders at Morristown.—La Blanc told a French gentleman, who met him after his capture, that he found the girl murdered, and the house empty on his return home from the tavern; and that he then resolved to escape with the articles, which were found upon him. He was to have been examined yesterday before a magistrate."

There are in the United States about 9,000 ministers of the gospel. The population is more than 13,000,000, and supposing the labours of each to extend to 800 individuals, there would be left 6,000,000 of our citizens without a preacher.—[Non.

Fifty or sixty persons assembled in Lowell (Mass.) on Friday night last and demolished the windows, and otherwise injured a small building in Appleton street, which has long been a resort of gamblers. The occupants had previously cleared out.

Mr. Durant, the celebrated and intrepid Aeronaut, is making arrangements to ascend in a balloon, from Castle Garden, New York, early in the ensuing month.

**DEATH OF JOHN RANDOLPH!**  
The Hon John RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, is no more! He expired in Philadelphia on Friday afternoon. From the Daily Intelligencer of Saturday we copy the following

**OBITUARY.**  
John Randolph is no more! This distinguished and gifted individual breathed his last at Hickell's hotel yesterday, at a quarter before three o'clock.  
He arrived in this city in an extreme state of debility; and from the expressions which frequently dropped from him, it is thought that he knew the real state of his health. After his arrival he continued to sink. The lamp of life flickered in the socket; and even the strength of occasional flashes only informed those, aware of his condition, of the approach of death. He preserved the singular power and brilliancy of his intellect to a very late hour. The evening before his death his physician informed him, with a laudable frankness, of his approaching departure; and was gratified to find the awful communication received without surprise and without disappointment. He spoke of his life as a protracted illness; and expressed a conviction that it was well that the scene of suffering should close. He regarded the past without reproach, and the future without apprehension. Until his mind was closed by the shade of the tomb, he presented the same intellectual elevation of character.

He died among strangers.  
By foreign hands his dying eyes were closed, by foreign hands his decent limbs composed, by foreign hands his humble grave adorned, by strangers honoured, and by strangers mourned!

He died at the age of sixty-one years. Forty years of this term were passed in active public life. No man has for so long a period engaged so large a share of public attention; and but few have exercised so extended, and

powerful an influence over public sentiment. He was the 'child' of Congress, when he entered it, and the 'father' of the house when he left it; yet, during all this time, no man pretended to rival him in his peculiar powers, no man, however powerful his eloquence or stable his influence, dared wantonly incur the opposition of Mr. Randolph. Nature had gifted him with a peculiar and dangerous power. His sarcasm blighted every thing it touched; and left the object of his wrath a scathed and blasted monument of the power of genius. That he at times misused this power, is not surprising. Most men gifted with the prerogative to wield the thunder of Jove, would give 'nothing but thunder.'

That Randolph, nervous, hypochondriacal and infirm, shot out by nature from the softening sympathies of his race, and made an object of mingled compassion and terror—that such a man should at times be morose and misanthropical, ought not to excite either their astonishment or anger. Yet it must be remembered that at all times, and in all emergencies, he was true to his character, a generous, intrepid, and magnanimous Virginian. He never descended to envy, malice or meanness; as a foe, he was open and determined; as a friend, generous and faithful. Through the long course of his political life, he retained the confidence which, in youth, was placed in him; and to the last was the object of Virginia's pride and attachment. Though wayward, he was still filial; and in all his changes, his devoted affection for the state which gave him birth, was unaltered.

The arrangements for his interment were made some time before his demise. His remains will be conveyed to Virginia, and buried in his paternal estate. Virginia will receive the intelligence of his death with the sincerest and most lively regret. Let Pennsylvania, by every mark of respect in her power, show her sense of the patriotism, ability and public services of the lamented dead. At such a time party distinctions cannot be felt. The unhalloved whisper of party malice cannot profane the presence of the departed patriot; nor the low breathings of envy and detraction, poison the air in which the echoes of his voice have scarcely ceased to vibrate. He was an American—a noble and patriotic one—an honour to the land that gave him birth. Let all those who claim a share to a title which his genius has so largely contributed to elevate and brighten, join in those last and solemn honours which are due to the remains of the patriot dead.

From the National Gazette.  
We learn that the mind of the Hon. John Randolph retained its usual character until within about two hours of his dissolution. It then appeared to sink, and suffer, like the body, complete exhaustion. He was emaciated to such a degree that his frame was a prodigy of leanness and general debility—a mere anatomy. He gave directions that his corpse should be transported to Roanoke, and buried under a particular tree. He intended to visit England for the improvement of his health. We abstain from a particular obituary notice. False panegyric is nearly as bad as unjust disparagement. It is too soon to treat of the memory of John Randolph, so as to furnish a true representation and estimate of his merits or demerits. He was an extraordinary man, singularly gifted, whose career and habits were peculiar, and whose intellectual qualities even could not be properly judged without nice discrimination, and the impartiality that time and the future changes of interests and actors in our political drama can alone produce.

The remains of Mr. RANDOLPH were brought to Baltimore in the steam-boat Kentucky, and immediately placed on board the Pocahontas, for Norfolk.

**A Revolutionary Animal.**—On the 5th inst. in Amity township, Berks county, I met with an old acquaintance on the plantation of Jacob A. Beyer, a Land Tortoise, having engraved on its shell "G. Lorah, 1771." Mr. Beyer saw the identical tortoise thirty-one years ago, and some one of his family have noticed it in nearly every succeeding year, excepting the last, when it appeared to be missing, and it was shrewdly suspected that his turtleship had either gone on a Presidential electioneering trip, or went to the South to settle the Nullifiers. How be it, we were all glad to find him not only in the land of the living, but in "the land of liberty," on the day of the above date. Since first noticed, it does not appear to have gone out of a circumference of fifty rods, and has much increased in size. Sixty-two years have undoubtedly elapsed since it was marked as above, and how old it may have been before that, cannot, probably, be ascertained; though we may reasonably suppose its age to equal that of the oldest of our Revolutionaries, and it bids fair to outlive the youngest of those worthies.

**HENRY BOYER.**  
Amity Township, May 8, 1833.

**MARI.**  
We have heard much said of late in favour of Mari, but we had not till the other day an opportunity of witnessing its effects ourselves. We frankly confess we were most agreeably surprised in walking over some of the farms in Salem county last week and noticing the influence of this valuable article on winter grain as well as grass. A person might be conducted into a field blindfolded and he would be able easily to distinguish from the difference in the size of wheat, rye, grass, &c. exactly where it has been used and where not. We witnessed about one hundred hands at work in the pits near Woodstown digging and throwing it out, to be conveyed to the surrounding farms.—Bridgeton Whig.

**MR. AVERY'S TRIAL.**  
The investigation will probably, according to our latest accounts, be protracted far beyond general anticipation. On Saturday last,

one hundred witnesses had been examined, and as many more were to follow.

The following remarks from the correspondent of the Boston Daily Advocate, indicate the great and growing importance and deep excitement which this trial has occasioned:  
Newport, Saturday, May 18.

The trial of Mr. Avery "drags its slow length along," and we cannot yet even begin to look at the end. The whole range of human sciences, professions, occupations and feelings, are more or less brought into it, and there never was a case which so thoroughly illustrated the maxim that a lawyer ought to know a little of every thing.

There is the law of the case, that is for the lawyer; the anatomy of it for the doctor; the theology of it, (connected with points that have been introduced touching the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and their mode of conducting Camp Meetings,) for the minister; the nature and effects of different kinds of knots, and the movements of the ferry boats for the sailor; the kind of cords used in cotton mills, &c. for the manufacturer; the weather and the optical medium for the astronomer and philosopher; the regulations of the post office for the post master; coal mines and fossils for the geologist; the nature of grounds, stack-yards, husducks, fog grass, &c. for the farmer; combs and paper for the comb and paper maker; the explosion of rocks for the engineer; the measuring of distances for the surveyor; the capacity of passing between different points for the pedestrian; the regulations of store keepers in admitting customers behind their counters, for the trader—and in fact I might fill a sheet in enumerating the ramifications into which this most extraordinary of all extraordinary cases has been carried. The printers will come in for their full share, in publishing a cargo of reports. Even poetry has not been wanting.

One of the witnesses to-day, a prompt, pretty damsel, repeated a long piece of poetry, with most approved emphasis, which she had treasured up, and which a young man had written in praise of the unfortunate deceased, whose death has given rise to this trial.

Wherever she is traced, she seems to have carried a remarkable power of fascination, and commanding influence over those around her, whatever may have been her vices. This has been fully exemplified in her biography, which has been the subject of the two last days' examination, exclusively. On this topic alone, twenty-one females and eight men, have been examined yesterday and to-day, making thirty-two witnesses for the prisoner; so that we now have had just one hundred witnesses on the stand, and as many more are to come. Those who have testified yesterday and to-day, have traced the deceased from the cradle to the fatal stack-yard, and the fruitful theme of her character is by no means exhausted. It is to be resumed on Monday.

Thus far the defence has been confined to anatomical and surgical investigations upon suicide and hanging, and the private history of the deceased. The main points are yet to come, though less voluminous. The Court are very indulgent to the prisoner, as they should be; and the Attorney-General, who always enforces the rules of law with extreme reluctance in such cases, admits evidence of every possible relation to this case, with extreme liberality. Names of individuals, who little dream of the immortality they are to receive by this trial, are called up by the witnesses in strange shapes. The village tales of Lowell, Dover, Great Falls, Slatesville, Thompson, Bozrah, Jewett's City, Pawtucket, Woodstock, Waltham, Millville, and half the factory villages in New England, have been presented with exceeding minuteness of detail, and great vivacity of imagination.

Love, murder, suicide, devotion, profanity and insanity are drawn out in alternate light and shade. He who would learn more of human nature in the observation of a day than he can gather in the reading of a year, should come to Newport. If he gets here any time next week he will find a witness on the stand. Still all this is in some degree necessary, if not indispensable to the defence of the prisoner. The life of a fellow being is involved, and the majesty of justice is to be upheld, and the scales which she now holds in suspense over the head of the unfortunate prisoner, are to be carefully guarded, that they may be rightfully turned. The occasion is serious and solemn, but many of the by-scenes of the melancholy tragedy are exceedingly ludicrous.

From the Hartford Review.  
**THE STATE PRISON MURDERERS.**

**SENTENCE OF DEATH.**  
Special Superior Court, May 18.—For some time before the hour appointed for the opening of the Court, the square, the area within the State House, and the avenues to the court room, were filled with spectators, assembled to witness the last judicial movements relative to the prisoners, and as soon as the doors were opened the immense concourse literally rushed in, occupying every square inch in the floor, windows and gallery of the room. Order having been restored, prayer was offered by Dr. Hawes, and during its delivery, the prisoners stood up, evidently much affected.

**State Attorney.**—May it please your Honours, I move that the Court now proceed to pass sentence upon W. Teller and Cesar Reynolds, under the indictment found against them by the Grand Jury.  
**Clerk.**—You, William Teller, otherwise called John Scott, and you, Cesar Reynolds, may remember, that before this time, you have been legally indicted for the crime of murder by you committed and done—that on said indictment you have before this Court been put to plead, and you severally pleaded not guilty, and you have been tried severally by the country, which country has found each of you guilty; and now what have either of you to say for yourselves why sentence should not be pronounced against you according to law, to suffer the pains of death.

**Cesar Reynolds.**—I have something to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon me. I am not guilty of the crime charged against me, and for which I have been condemned. In the first place, the law says, that no man shall be convicted of murder unless upon the testimony of two or three witnesses, or that which is equivalent. Such testimony has not been produced. I ask the Court whether three witnesses have testified that I had any hand in the murder. I put it to the Court whether I have been proved to be guilty by two witnesses. I put it to the Court, whether one witness even has appeared to prove my guilt. Others committed the murder, but the stain does not rest on me. It is true, that blood was found on my clothes, but was it proved how that blood came there? No, it was not. My clothes were taken forcibly from my cell after the blow was struck.—Was there the slightest evidence to show that the blood came there by my means? The Court knows there was not. Is it to be presumed, that I took those garments and dipped them into the man's blood, or that I wiped it up with them from the dust? It has been said that a felony was committed in trying to break out of State Prison, but it has not been proved that I participated in the felony in the least degree. Is there any testimony to prove it?—I say none. Yet I have been convicted of the murder. Others were concerned in the murder, but they have escaped, because they have too many respectable friends. If I had as many respectable friends as they, I might also have escaped. I am not guilty either of the murder or the felony—whether I ought to suffer death for others' crimes, judge ye.

**William Teller.**—I have been convicted of murder by the laws of the State, but I am not guilty of wilful murder. My special order was not to take life—not to kill the guard at any rate. The guard was not killed with malice aforethought: we did not know who would come on watch. It is fixed so as we can't keep track of it, and can't tell who is going to be on the watch. I had nothing against him, and told them not to kill him; and I didn't know he was dead till after I felt of his pulse—and then I told 'em they had gone too far. Others did the crime—God knows who did it—and there's a God on high who knows I am not guilty of the murder. I tried to get out, to be sure, but didn't kill him. I think the Court charged the Jury too strong, there was no evidence of wilful murder. Others have escaped who are worse, and have done more than I did.—There is a man now in State Prison, who worked in the same shop that I worked in, and he was put in for killing a person, and was only put in for three years and fined \$500, and my case is not within ten points so strong as his was. Why then was I convicted and he let off? I've got twelve years and a half to serve now in the State Prison. It's hard to go back, but at the same time it's hard to die. Death is the king of terrors. I should be willing to go back, and then I could make my peace with God and man. I think the Court charged the Jury too hard against me. I don't think there was any evidence to prove a wilful murder. We didn't mean to kill him. There were others engaged with me in trying to get out. We were charged with aiding and abetting others to escape. Why were not the others tried? They are as guilty as I am, and yet haven't been tried, while two of us must die. But I am willing to die for my fellow prisoners—but if I must go to the gallows and die, I shall trust in God who reigns on high, and knows that I am not guilty, for that hope and salvation, and mercy which is denied me here. In God I trust, and before him I declare, that I am not guilty of wilful murder, and I shall leave my fate with the Court and with God. I have nothing more to say.

The above speeches were taken down almost verbatim as they were delivered. Teller's was confused, and somewhat incoherent, and probably appears better on paper than it did when pronounced, but it manifested a strong and feeling mind. Cesar's astonished all who heard it, as well for its correct grammatical construction, as for its cautious and guarded manner, and the firm tone and manly style in which it was uttered. After they had concluded, the Chief Justice solemnly passed sentence upon them in the following words:—  
**Wm. Teller, alias John Scott, and Cesar Reynolds.**

You stand convicted before this Court of the great crime of murder—a crime at which humanity revolts, and which by the numerous prohibitions of sacred writ, seems peculiarly offensive to God.  
Such is our mild system of laws against crimes, that no person can be convicted of an offence punishable with death, except by the concurring voice of twenty-four disinterested and impartial citizens. Twelve, at least, of the Grand Jury must have agreed to find a bill of indictment against you, and the whole twelve of the Jury on trials must have united in a verdict of guilty.

Not one of these persons probably had ever seen your faces before. Certainly they had no prejudices or unfriendly feelings towards you. They must have been fully satisfied with the proof of your guilt; and the Court concur entirely in their decision. Counsel, of your own choice, were assigned by the Court to assist in your defence, and they have done all that industry, talents, and eloquence could do in your behalf.

On the night following the 30th of April last, you, with others, confined in the State prison, entered into a wicked combination to effect your and their escape. Having broken the doors of your and their cells, it became necessary, in your view, to kill Ezra Hoskins, who was on duty as one of the Guards. With a bar of steel which you had contrived to bring into the prison, and there secretly, you inflicted several deep and deadly wounds, and thus most inhumanly murdered an innocent and unoffending fellow creature who was stationed for the security of the prison, and who was

then in the performance of his duty. You shed his blood.

You thought, unhappy men, that the deed was done in secret, and that no eyes saw you. You forgot that the eye of an omniscient God was upon you, and that the darkness of midnight and the light of noon day were alike to him; and you little thought that the deeds of that dreadful hour would be so soon proclaimed in a Court of Justice, to your condemnation. You disregarded also that divine declaration, "though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not go unpunished." What an appalling spectacle has been presented on this trial, of unmix'd depravity—of the great wickedness of the human heart!!!

You, William Teller, otherwise called John Scott, at the early age of 28, according to your own account, have been a tenant of the Penitentiary of New York for 3 years on a conviction of the crime of Burglary. Three years since you were sentenced by this Court to our State Prison on five informations for passing counterfeit bank notes, for the term of fifteen years, twelve years of which remain unexpired. It has appeared on this trial that you possess talents of no common order, which might, if suitably directed, have fitted you for distinction in mechanical pursuits, and made you an eminently useful member of the community, but alas, how have you prostituted them to the most fraudulent and wicked purposes. You appear wise to do evil, but to do good, to have no understanding.

You, Cesar Reynolds, at the age of 24, have been convicted three times of the crime of burglary, and for the last offence are under sentence of imprisonment for life, according to our law. Finally, the career of crime of each of you has ended in the deliberate and barbarous murder of an innocent man who had given you no just cause of offence.—You fell upon him at the hour of midnight, in a moment wholly unsuspected by him, while faithfully performing his duty, and with a four square bar of steel, broke his skull, and caused his instant death. Your garments are still stained with his blood; and still deeper stains rest upon your souls. Surely the blood of Hoskins in deep and solemn tones calls from the ground for vengeance. You killed him too in the twinkling of an eye, you sent his unembodied soul to the tribunal of God, without allowing him a space to utter a single word for mercy—a single prayer for the pardon of his sins.

What a spectacle do these trials and convictions show of daring transgression, against the law delivered from Mount Sinai with all the terrible ensigns of majesty, "Thou shalt not kill;" and how just that penalty announced by Jehovah himself, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed." Do you not feel that the way of transgression is hard?

By this deed also you have attempted to defeat the salutary laws of this community, its most vital part, in the execution of the sentences of Courts of Justice against offenders, by attempting to escape yourselves, and aiding others to escape from the State Prison. The Government, whose laws you have defied and broken, do not treat you as traitors, but as unhappy victims of your mistakes. Time will be allowed you to seek, by faith and repentance, the pardon and forgiveness of your sins. A few days will remain to you between going from this tribunal of justice to the gallows and the grave, and what is more tremendous import to your souls, to the bar of the Judge of the quick and dead.—Spend, we entreat you, spend these days, in preparing to meet your God. Solemnly ponder on your past lives—solemnly reflect on the great crimes which have brought you to the condemnation of death, and oh! may you not die eternally!!!

To assist in this great concern, you will be permitted to have the advice of such of the clergy in this neighbourhood as you may desire. They will tell you not to spend the remnant of your days that remain to you on earth, in vain wishes to escape from justice, or in expectation of pardon from an earthly tribunal. They will tell you, and the truth sink deep into your hearts, that, without repentance, no murderer can inherit eternal life—that though you have defied His law and the laws of your country with a high hand, yet, if he shall smite you, you will be smitten indeed, and that you cannot resist His mighty arm. They will warn you not to make light of your condition, for that you may stand on the brink of endless perdition.—Regard them as saying these things not to give you unnecessary pain, much less to drive you to despair, but regard them as the messengers of the gospel of peace to you in your guilty condition. They will tell you that without deep and sincere repentance of your sins, and a pardon of your God, you must go into this tribunal—this sentence of death, to an infinitely higher tribunal, to hear a sentence of ceaseless lamentations in the world of woe—a sentence of eternal death. But they will also tell you that with God there is forgiveness that he may be feared—that, though he punishes like a God, like a God he forgives—that by faith and repentance, you may live away from the blood you have unkindly shed on earth, to that blood which was shed on Mount Calvary that sinners might live—when they thus speak, hear them as for the life of your undying souls!!!

The Court have nothing more to do with you. They are not at liberty, if they were disposed, to alter your condition. They are and do most heartily commiserate your case—they lament that there should be occasion to disclose such scenes of guilt, and that such a foul murder should stain the records of our Courts, but the deed is done, and this Court can only deliver you over to the sentence of the law provided for the crime of murder. Before this shall be done, unhappy men, the Court will express their fervent wishes that when your bodies shall lie on the gallows, and the grave shall cover them with the dust of death, your spirits may ascend to the light and life of Heaven.



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...You will now attend to the sentence. You  
...Scott and Omar Reynolds, are to be  
...from this place to the prison from whence  
...came, there to be kept till the last Fri  
...in June next, when you will be removed  
...the sheriff of this county to the place ap  
...pointed by law for execution, and there be  
...between the hours of eight and ten in the morn  
...be hanged by the neck till you are dead.  
...may God have mercy on your souls.  
...The Court then adjourned sine die, and  
...unhappy men were remanded to prison.  
...our laws, capital punishments must al  
...be inflicted either in the jail yard or  
...an enclosure, aside from public view.  
...whether the prisoners will remain in jail or  
...the State Prison, during the short time they  
...live, and where they will be executed,  
...impossible for us to say.)

...he clambered up to the cupola by means of  
...the lightning rod; and on two or three others,  
...very nearly escaped by climbing up the lead  
...ers conveying the water from the roof.  
...After his liberation from our State Prison, he  
...proceeded to Baltimore, where he was impris  
...oned for a considerable time, and thence to  
...Philadelphia. He was sentenced in the lat  
...ter place to an imprisonment in the State Pri  
...son for six years, the whole of which time he  
...served out, and was only liberated about three  
...months ago. He is now fated to serve an  
...other term, and should he outlive his impris  
...onment, will come out at the age of about forty  
...eight, full one half of his life having been  
...spent as a felon within the walls of a prison.  
...If his former imprisonment produced no re  
...formation, none can be expected from the present.  
...It is to be hoped, however, that the ex  
...ample will admonish others.

**SELECT PROVERBS OF ALL NATIONS.**  
A fool knows more in his own house than a  
wise man in another's.  
A man may talk like a wise man, and yet  
act like a fool.  
All is but lip-wisdom that wants experience.

An emmet may work its heart out, but  
can never make honey.  
A fool may ask more questions in an hour  
than a wise man can answer in seven years.  
A proud eye, an open purse, and a light  
wife, breeds mischief to the first, misery to  
the second, and horns to the third.  
A man knows no more to any purpose than  
he practises.  
A place at court is a continual bribe.  
A tragical plot may produce a comical con  
clusion.  
All are not saints that go to the church.  
Almost every night saves many a lie.  
A man knows his companion in a long  
journey and a small inn.—Spanish.  
A mischievous ear must be tied short.—  
French.

A man is a lion in his sin cause.—Scotch.  
Ask a kite for a feather, and she'll say she  
has but just enough to fly with.  
FAMILIAR ADDRESS TO THE OLD ARMCHAIR.  
Oh! receive me, thou who hast welcomed,  
with open arms, in joy and sorrow, the gen  
erations that are past. Ah! how often has  
a swarm of children clustered about this pa  
triarcal throne! Here perhaps, in gratitude for  
her Christmas box, with the warm, round  
cheek of childhood, has my beloved piously  
kissed the withered hand of her grand  
Maiden, I feel thy spirit of abundance and  
order rustle round me.—that spirit which daily  
instructs thee like a mother, which bids thee  
spread the neat cloth upon the table and strew  
the sand upon the floor.—Goethe.

THE UGLY LOVER.  
How lucky is you silly fox!  
Though ugly is the elf,  
He has no rival in his love,  
For why?—he loves himself.

**THE CHOLERA.**  
One of the Editors of the Portland Advertiser  
writes, while on his way from New-Or  
leans to Ohio that the cholera exists on board  
almost every boat upon the Mississippi. Se  
veral of the passengers were attacked on  
board the boat in which he took passage, of  
whom two had died,—one a captain in the ar  
my.

**THE CHOLERA.**  
We regret to observe that the cholera ap  
pears to be extending itself in the West.  
CINCINNATI, May 18.  
The Cholera.—Accounts from below re  
present the cholera as committing dreadful  
ravages on the steamboats on the Mississippi,  
and in many of the towns on that river. Our  
fellow citizens in the city and in the county  
cannot be too careful of the diet which they  
use, and of their persons. Under no circum  
stances should they unnecessarily expose  
themselves. Precaution is assuredly the best  
preventive against an attack by cholera or any  
other dangerous malady.

**WHEELING, May 22.**  
Cholera.—The following report of the  
Board of Health has rendered it unnecessary  
for us to say anything in relation to the health  
of our town. It is now generally believed that  
the cholera has become a resident of this  
country, and will hereafter be classed among  
its common diseases. Cleanliness and tem  
perance are the great preventatives. In most  
of our large towns they have never relaxed in  
their vigilant exertions to keep the streets,  
alleys and other parts of their towns free from  
any thing that would engender disease. Our  
corporation has certainly been grossly negli  
gent upon this subject. We now congrat  
ulate our fellow-citizens upon the efficient  
measures which the proper authorities are  
taking to cleanse the town thoroughly. They  
will, we entertain no doubt, receive the cor  
dial co-operation of every citizen.

**BOARD OF HEALTH,**  
May 21st, 1833.  
From the exaggerated reports in circulation,  
in regard to the prevalence of cholera in our  
town, the board of health deem it proper to  
state, that the whole number of cases which  
have occurred since its first appearance on  
the 16th inst. is sixteen, seven of which have  
proved fatal.  
The disease has been confined almost ex  
clusively to that portion of the town in the  
neighbourhood of the market house, and has  
doubtless been caused in a great measure, by  
the action of the sun and rain on the filth,  
which has been accumulating in that neigh  
bourhood for some weeks past. Efficient  
measures have now been taken by the proper  
authority for its destruction, and we entertain  
hopes, already partly realized, that the pes  
tilence, if not cut short in its career, will at  
least be much mitigated in severity, and the  
number of cases gradually diminished. Not  
more than one case has been reported as hav  
ing occurred within the last twenty-four hours.  
The public may rest assured, that facts will  
be communicated to them from time to time,  
and that the board would consider themselves

...as culpable were they not to make full and  
fair statements on the subject, as they would  
be foolish in exaggerating the danger. The  
number of cases which occur in each 24 hours  
will hereafter be regularly reported and pub  
lished. The board would earnestly recom  
mend to the citizens temperance in all things,  
abstain from the unwholesome vegetables, so  
common at this season, avoid exposure to  
night air, to vicissitudes of temperature, and  
all those causes which under any circumstan  
ces are known to endanger health, particu  
larly avoid all crowded assemblies convened at  
night.  
Published by order of the board,  
B. LAMB, Secretary.

We are authorized to announce to the Voters  
of Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county,  
that ROBERT WELCH of Ben. is a Can  
didate for the next Sheriffalty.

**HYMENEAL.**  
Married, on Thursday 23d inst. by the Rev.  
John A. Gere, Mr. SAMUEL E. DUVALL, to  
Miss ADELIN E. SLEMAKER; both of Anne  
Arundel county.

**THE STOCKHOLDERS**  
OF the Bank of Columbia residing in the city  
of Annapolis and its neighbourhood, are  
requested to meet at the Directors' room of the  
Farmers Bank of Maryland, on Monday next,  
at 11 o'clock A. M.  
May 30. R

**IN CHANCERY,**  
May 29, 1833.  
ORDERED. That the sale of the real es  
tate of Thomas J. Cowman deceased,  
made and reported by Richard J. Cowman, the  
trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause  
to the contrary be shown on or before the 29th  
day of July next, provided a copy of this or  
der be published once in each of three suc  
cessive weeks before the 29th day of June next,  
in one of the newspapers published in the city  
of Annapolis. The report states the amount of  
the sale to be \$2927 70c.  
True copy. Test.  
RAMSAY WATERS,  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
May 30. 3w

**\$100 REWARD.**  
RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Satur  
day evening, the 25th inst. a Negro Man  
who calls himself FREDERICK  
SNOWDEN, about five feet nine or  
ten inches high, of a dark complexion,  
and when spoken to is very pol  
ite. He has an impediment in his  
speech, which causes a motion of his head si  
milar to that of nodding assent; his clothing is  
of the common domestic kind. I will give the  
above reward so I get him again.  
BENJ. WATKINS,  
Near Annapolis, Md.  
May 30. 3w

**MARYLAND**  
**STATE LOTTERY.**  
CLASS NO. 11, for 1833.  
Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes  
and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.  
To be drawn at Baltimore,  
On SATURDAY, the 8th of June,  
1833,  
AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.  
Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballots.

**SCHEME.**  
1 prize of \$25,000  
1 prize of 5,000  
1 prize of 4,000  
1 prize of 3,000  
10 prizes of 1,000  
20 prizes of 500  
20 prizes of 300  
66 prizes of 200  
56 prizes of 100  
56 prizes of 60  
56 prizes of 40  
112 prizes of 20  
2,240 prizes of 14  
16,400 prizes of 7  
Tickets 25—Halves 23—Quarters 21 50.

**UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF**  
**PENNSYLVANIA.**  
CLASS, No. 11,  
To be drawn in Philadelphia,  
On Saturday 1st of June, 1833.  
Sixty-six Number Lottery Ten Drawn Ballots.

**SCHEME.**  
1 prize of 10,000  
1 prize of 10,000  
1 prize of 10,000  
1 prize of 10,000  
1 prize of 2,260  
10 prizes of 1,000  
10 prizes of 500  
10 prizes of 300  
20 prizes of 200  
63 prizes of 100  
56 prizes of 50  
56 prizes of 40  
112 prizes of 20  
112 prizes of 10  
224 prizes of 5  
1960 prizes of 1  
15,400 prizes of 1/2  
Tickets 25—Halves 23 50—Quarters 21 25

Tickets to be had at  
**DUBOIS'**  
**LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,**  
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE)  
May 30.

**CABINET MAKING**  
**BUSINESS.**  
THE undersigned takes this method of in  
forming his friends and the public gen  
erally, that he has taken the shop on Church  
street, adjoining the store of Mrs. Leveley, and  
nearly opposite the store of Jeremiah Hughes,  
Requira, where he intends carrying on the  
**CABINET BUSINESS,**  
in all its various forms. He will superintend  
the management of Furnishings at the shortest no  
tice and in the most workmanlike style; and  
from his long experience in, and general ac  
quaintance with the business of his profession,  
he hopes to meet with the patronage and en  
couragement of a liberal and generous commu  
nity.  
DANIEL DASHIELL,  
May 30. 3w

**CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.**  
ORDERED, that the Corporation of Annapo  
lis, will meet on the first Monday in June  
ensuing, and on the two succeeding days, for  
the purpose of hearing appeals and making  
transfers of taxable property, and passing the  
by-law laying the tax of the ensuing year.  
By order,  
J. H. WELLS, Clk.  
May 30, 1833—1w

**BAKING**  
**ESTABLISHMENT.**  
THE subscriber tenders his acknowledg  
ments to his fellow citizens and the pub  
lic for favours already received, and begs leave  
to inform them that he has made disposition for  
carrying on the above business in its various  
branches, in a manner to afford satisfaction to  
those who may honour him with their custom.  
Besides BREAD of various kinds, in the most  
palatable order, he is prepared to furnish  
**POUND CAKE, SPONGE CAKE,**  
**BLACK CAKE,**  
as well as all other descriptions of Cake, war  
ranted of the best materials and workmanship,  
and afforded on as accommodating terms as is  
possible.  
In case it is preferred, he will bake for his  
customers who choose to prepare their own ma  
terials.  
ALSO,  
**ICE CREAMS, FRUIT, CON**  
**FECTIONARY, &c.**  
HENRY WEEKS,  
Corn hill street, Annapolis.  
P. S. Orders from the country will be strict  
ly attended to. H. W.

**ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,**  
**ANNAPOLIS.**  
PROPOSALS will be received by the sub  
scriber until the first day of June next,  
for the erection of a building, within the Col  
lege enclosure in this city; the person offering,  
to state distinctly, and separately, the sum for  
which he will undertake the work, including,  
or excluding, the necessary materials.  
The building is to have a front of FORTY  
four feet, and to extend back ONE HUNDRED  
feet. It is to be of brick, of the best materi  
als, and in the most substantial manner.  
There are drawings, and a minute specification  
of the plan of the building, in the possession  
of the subscriber, which those disposed to un  
dertake the work, are invited to examine.  
The drawings and specifications were pre  
pared by Messrs. FOWNS and DAVIS, Archi  
tects, Athenaeum buildings, Baltimore, of  
whom it is presumed, every necessary infor  
mation can be obtained by those, whose con  
venience would be consulted by applying to them.  
The proposals will all be addressed to the  
subscriber, sealed up, on or before the day first  
above limited. They will all be opened on  
that day, and with the person whose offer may  
be accepted, a written contract will be execut  
ed, prescribing minutely all the necessary stip  
ulations. It is expected that the walls will  
be put up, and the house covered on or before  
the 1st of the ensuing November.  
HECTOR HUMPHREYS,  
Pres. of St. John's College.  
May 16. 3

**FRESH SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**  
**GEORGE M'NEIR,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
HAS just returned from Baltimore and Phi  
adelphia, with a choice and handsome as  
sortment of goods in his line. He requests his  
friends and the public, to call and examine the  
same.  
May 9. 3

**IN CHANCERY.**  
11th May, 1833.  
ORDERED, That the sale made and re  
ported by Bushrod W. Marriott, trustee  
for the sale of certain mortgaged property de  
creed to be sold in the case of Rezin Ham  
mond and others, against Christopher L. Gantt,  
be and the same is hereby ratified and confir  
med, unless cause to the contrary be shown on  
or before the 11th day of July next, provided  
a copy of this order be published in some con  
venient newspaper for three successive weeks  
before the 11th day of June next. The report  
states the amount of sales to be \$900.  
True copy. Test.  
RAMSAY WATERS,  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
May 16. 3w

**FOR ANNAPOLIS,**  
**EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.**  
The Steam boat MA  
RYLAND, will leave  
Baltimore for Annapolis,  
every Sunday morning,  
starting at nine o'clock  
from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual  
place of starting, and return in the afternoon,  
leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock. Passage to  
or from Annapolis \$1. Children under 12  
years of age, half price. N. B. All baggage  
at the owners risk.  
LEM'L G. TAYLOR, Master.  
May 2.

**IN CHANCERY,**  
9th May, 1833.  
ORDERED. That the sale of the real es  
tate of John Andrew Grammer, made  
and reported by John Hillen, the trustee ap  
pointed to make the said sale, be ratified and  
confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be  
shown on or before the tenth day of July next,  
provided a copy of this order be published in  
some newspaper published in the city of An  
napolis, once a week for three successive  
weeks before the ninth day of June next. The  
report states the amount of the sale to be ten  
thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars  
and seventy-four cents.  
True copy. Test.  
RAMSAY WATERS,  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
May 16. 3w

**IN CHANCERY,**  
6th May, 1833.  
ORDERED. That the sale of the mortgaged  
property in the case of John M. Crow, a  
gainst John W. Baker, and others, made and  
reported by Amos Earp, the trustee, be rat  
ified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary  
be shown on or before the sixth day of Ju  
ly next, provided a copy of this order be pub  
lished in some one of the newspapers printed  
in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three  
successive weeks, before the sixth day of June  
next. The report states, that the house and  
lot in the proceedings mentioned sold for six  
teen hundred and fifty dollars.  
True copy.  
Test—RAMSAY WATERS,  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
May 9. 3w

**St. Mary's County Court,**  
March Term, 1833.  
ORDERED, by the Court, That the Credi  
tors of Edward Spalding, a petitioner for  
the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State,  
be and appear before the Court, to be held at  
Leonard Town, Saint Mary's county, on the  
first Monday of August next, to file allegati  
ons, if any they have, and to recommend a  
permanent Trustee for their benefit.  
By order,  
JO: HARRIS, Clk.  
True copy,  
JO: HARRIS, Clk.  
St. Mary's Cty. Court.  
April 18. 6

**CHANCERY SALE**  
**OF A VALUABLE FARM**  
UNDER a decree of the Baltimore County Court  
as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, ad  
Trustee, will offer for sale at public auction on  
the premises, on SATURDAY, 1st June, at 10  
o'clock, forenoon, the highly cultivated and  
productive Farm of which Mr. Henry E. May  
er, died, seized, situated on the Chesapeake  
Bay, at Sandy Point, about 7 miles above An  
napolis. It contains about  
**450 ACRES OF LAND,**  
all in excellent condition. The improvements  
on the Farm consist of a very spacious BRICK  
DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, Gra  
nary, Stables, Coach-house, &c.  
also, a large and commodious establishment  
for the sale of produce, and a large and  
valuable supply of Sea Oats. (Sea Weeds) found to  
be one of the best manures, and is a way to be  
had in abundance at the shores of the farm.  
There are two extensive Orchards on the farm.  
The facilities of navigation attached to this  
place, and the size and completeness of the  
dwelling and improvements, and the produc  
tive capacity of the land, render this farm par  
ticularly worthy of attention.  
The terms of sale prescribed by the decree  
are, that 1/4 of the purchase money be paid on  
the day of sale, or on ratification of it by the  
Chancellor, and the residue in three equal in  
stallments, in 15 and 21 months, from the  
day of sale; all payments bearing interest from  
said day and to be secured by bonds or notes,  
and security to be approved by the trustee.  
CHARLES F. MAYER.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias is  
sued out of Anne Arundel county court,  
and to me directed, at the suit of the State of  
Maryland at the instance, and for the use of  
William C. Ridgely, Archibald G. Ridgely  
and Daniel Bender and v. e, against the goods  
and chattels of John S. Belt, remaining in the  
hands and custody of Orbo Belt, administrator  
of the said John S. Belt, I have seized and  
taken in execution,  
One negro man Phil. one do Mat; and  
one do Bob. one do Cow.  
And I hereby give notice, that on Wednesday  
the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
at the residence of the said Orbo Belt, on Elk  
cush, I shall offer to the highest bidder for  
cash, the above described property, to satisfy  
the debt due as aforesaid.  
BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT,  
Sheriff.  
May 23, 1833

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**  
**BASIL SHEPARD,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR.**  
JUST from Philadelphia and Baltimore, has  
selected from the stock of those cities, a  
most beautiful assortment of SPRING AND  
SUMMER GOODS; among which are  
DOUBLE TWILLED BLUE, BLACK, OLIVE, BROWN,  
CINNAMON AND GREEN  
**SUMMER CLOTHS,**  
Black Cubic, and Princettas,  
**BROCHELLES.**  
Bordered, Figured, Plain White and Black  
Silk  
**MARS ILLES VESTINGS.**  
GLOVES, of various kinds—Woodstock do.  
Mechanically sewed, do.

**Suspenders, Stocks, and**  
**Collars.**  
May 2. 4w

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9th May, 1833.  
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tate of John Andrew Grammer, made  
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pointed to make the said sale, be ratified and  
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shown on or before the tenth day of July next,  
provided a copy of this order be published in  
some newspaper published in the city of An  
napolis, once a week for three successive  
weeks before the ninth day of June next. The  
report states the amount of the sale to be ten  
thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars  
and seventy-four cents.  
True copy. Test.  
RAMSAY WATERS,  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
May 16. 3w

**IN CHANCERY,**  
6th May, 1833.  
ORDERED. That the sale of the mortgaged  
property in the case of John M. Crow, a  
gainst John W. Baker, and others, made and  
reported by Amos Earp, the trustee, be rat  
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be shown on or before the sixth day of Ju  
ly next, provided a copy of this order be pub  
lished in some one of the newspapers printed  
in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three  
successive weeks, before the sixth day of June  
next. The report states, that the house and  
lot in the proceedings mentioned sold for six  
teen hundred and fifty dollars.  
True copy.  
Test—RAMSAY WATERS,  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
May 9. 3w

**St. Mary's County Court,**  
March Term, 1833.  
ORDERED, by the Court, That the Credi  
tors of Edward Spalding, a petitioner for  
the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State,  
be and appear before the Court, to be held at  
Leonard Town, Saint Mary's county, on the  
first Monday of August next, to file allegati  
ons, if any they have, and to recommend a  
permanent Trustee for their benefit.  
By order,  
JO: HARRIS, Clk.  
True copy,  
JO: HARRIS, Clk.  
St. Mary's Cty. Court.  
April 18. 6



