

# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXIV.

Annapolis, Thursday, April 2, 1829.

No. 12.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
THURSDAY, ANNAPOIS.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

**Bryan & Basford,**  
**Merchant Tailors,**

Just received a large and handsome assortment of

**COATS AND CASSIMERES**

consisting of some of the best

**Black, Olive, Green,**

**Gray, Claret, cloths**

**and Cassimeres.**

And a variety of handsome

**VESTINGS.**

of the LATEST FASHIONS,

which they will be happy to make up

for their friends in the best style, and

at the lowest prices.

Not 9.

**25**

**Fresh and Splendid**

**VELVET CLOTHES.**

**GEORGE WINTERS,**

**Merchant Tailor,**

Just returned from Philadelphia

and Baltimore, with a

**Large Stock of Goods,**

In his line, consisting of

**of the best Velvet Cloths, and**

**an assortment of Cassimeres,**

**and a variety of**

**VESTINGS,**

Of the latest fashions, with an

assortment of

**etc. Hoses, Collars, and Superfines**

of which he will be happy to make up

for his friends in the best style, and

at the lowest prices.

Sept. 18.

**100 Dollars Reward.**

Jonathan Pinkney, Esq.

of Annapolis, has lost

one named **JIM**

**WOOTEN,** aged a

about thirty years, five

feet ten inches high, and

of a fair complexion.

He is a native of

the State of Maryland,

and has been in the

service of the late

General Pinkney, for

some time. He is a

very good soldier,

and is well known

to the friends of the

late General.

Any person who

will give information

of his whereabouts,

so that he may be

returned to his

owner, will be

rewarded with the

sum of one hundred

dollars, if taken out

of the State.

Witness my hand

at Annapolis, this

17th day of April,

1829.

**Persons**

Who have borrowed any Books

from the late Jonathan Pinkney,

are requested to return them to

the office of the subscriber.

Som. Pinkney.

in. 17.

**Public Sale**

of the late will and test-

ament of John Maccomb, late of Anne

Arundel county, deceased, the assets

of said estate will be sold at public sale, on the

day of May next, if fair, if not

on the next fair day thereafter, the

## Legislature of Maryland.

### House of Delegates.

THURSDAY, March 12th, 1829.

The house met. Were present the same members as on

Wednesday.

The clerk of the senate returned the bills of this house, of

the following titles, viz:

A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to appoint state

wharfmasters in the city of Baltimore, and to authorize the col-

lection of wharfage in certain cases, in said city.

And, an act relating to certain unsubscribed stock reserved

for the state in the Commercial and Farmer's Bank of Balti-

more; severally endorsed, "will pass."

Also, an act for the relief of sundry poor persons in the se-

veral counties therein mentioned; endorsed, "will pass, with the

proposed amendments." Which amendments were read the

first, and by a special order, the second time, and severally as-

ented to.

Ordered, That the said bills, respectively, be engrossed.

And, an act regulating the charges of the register in chancery,

the clerks of the county courts, and the clerks of the court

of appeals, for recording judgments and decrees; endorsed,

"will pass."

And delivered bills, originated in, and passed by the senate,

of the following titles, viz:

A further additional supplement to an act to regulate the in-

spection of tobacco.

A supplement to the act to incorporate companies to make

certain turnpike roads through the counties of Montgomery,

Frederick and Washington, and for other purposes.

And, an act relating to the sheriff of Baltimore county.

Which said bills were read by their respective titles, and se-

verally referred as follows, viz:

The first to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Semmes,

Gough, Rogerson, Hood, Billingsley, Ganitt and Gaither.

The second to the committee on internal improvement.

And the third to a select committee, consisting of Messrs.

Stewart of Baltimore city Price and Turner of Baltimore county.

On motion by Mr. Ely, the house proceeded to consider the

report made on the 24th ultimo, from the select committee to

which had been referred the petition of William Scharf, of

Baltimore county, praying relief from a certain judgment ob-

tained by the state of Maryland against said Scharf, and

others, as securities of Robert H. Scharf, who was the collec-

tor of the state tax within the 6th, 7th and 8th wards of the

city of Baltimore, for the year 1825.

The said report was read the second time.

And, after considerable discussion, the question was put,

Will the house concur in said report, and assent to the resolu-

tion therein contained.

It was determined in the negative.

Mr. McMahon of Baltimore city, by a special leave of the

house, obtained for the purpose, then offered the following resolu-

tion:

Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, That all

further proceedings upon a certain judgment obtained by

the state of Maryland against William Scharf, William P.

Mills, and others, be suspended against the said William

Scharf and William P. Mills, until in the opinion of the

attorney-general, all the proper and necessary steps have

been taken upon said judgment to enforce payment from

Charles S. Davis, one of the defendants in said judgment,

of his proportion of the judgment, as one of the co-sureties,

with the said William P. Mills and William Scharf, of a

certain Robert H. Scharf, and until such steps have proved

ineffectual for the recovery of his said proportion from the

said Charles S. Davis: Provided always, That the attorney-

general shall be satisfied that at least two-thirds of the amount

of said judgment, and all the costs which have accrued

thereon, shall have been paid by the said William Scharf.

Which was read the first, and by a special order the se-

cond time, assented to, and sent to the senate for concur-

rence.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the house proceeded to con-

sider the bill from the senate, entitled, An act to incorpo-

rate the Baltimore and Potomac Steam Packet Company;

which was read the second time, passed without amendment,

and returned to the senate.

Mr. Lee, chairman of the committee therein mentioned,

delivered the following report:

The committee on internal improvement, to whom was

referred the bill from the senate, entitled, A supplement to

the act to incorporate companies to make certain turnpike

roads through the counties of Montgomery, Frederick and

Washington, and for other purposes, have had the same un-

A resolution to provide for the payment of the expense

incurred for the sawing of wood for the use of both branch-

es of the legislature.

A resolution to compensate Gottlieb I. Grammer, sor-

geant at arms of the house of delegates, for serving subpo-

nas on certain witnesses, therein mentioned.

A resolution in favour of Felling Lucas, junior, for books

furnished the state in 1828.

And a resolution in favour of the legal representatives of

George Ireland, a revolutionary officer of the Maryland

line, authorising a grant of two hundred acres of vacant

land, westward of Fort Cumberland, in Allegany county;

severally endorsed, "assented to."

Ordered, That the said bills and resolutions, respective-

ly, be engrossed.

The house accordingly adjourned until this evening six

o'clock.

### THURSDAY EVENING, SIX O'CLOCK,

March 12th, 1829.

The house met pursuant to the adjournment. Were pre-

sent the same members as in the morning.

Mr. Done asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill, to

be entitled, An act to provide for a new assessment and va-

luation of property in Somerset county.

And on his motion, it was Ordered, That a select com-

mittee of three members be appointed by the speaker to

prepare and report said bill. Messrs. Done, Gibbons, and

Donoho, were appointed the said committee pursuant to the

order.

Mr. Done from that committee, accordingly reported said

bill; which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the

table.

On motion by Mr. Done, the following message, offered

by him, was twice read, agreed to, and with the bill to which

it relates, sent to the senate; viz:

By the House of Delegates, March 12, 1829.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We return you the bill to confirm the title to property

purchased at sheriff's sales, &c. in the hope that you will

reconsider and pass the same.

Until the law of 1816, chapter 159, it was required that

notices of the sales made under execution, of lands and

slaves, should be published in one newspaper, if there should

be any printed in the county. By that law it is made im-

perative on the selling officer to advertise in some newspa-

pers; if any in the county. The compilers of the laws of

the state have referred to this law in a note to that of 1813,

chapter 102, and have given the singular instead of the plu-

ral number; and Lalor's Justice, to which officers in the

counties generally refer, makes use of the same term in the

singular. Although we are aware of its being generally

conceded that it is necessary in contesting the sale of

any property under execution that objections be made on

the return of the writ. The part of the bill which confirms

sales already made, is desirable to quiet apprehensions al-

ready felt by many who had not been apprised of the terms

of the law. The principal motive of the bill however, is

to prevent any unnecessary accumulation of costs in future

to the defendant, in requiring notices of sales to be inserted

in more than one newspaper, and to guard against future li-

gation, even if objections be made at the return of the writ.

On motion by Mr. Stewart of Baltimore city, the bill from

the senate, entitled, An act to incorporate The Commercial

Exchange Company of Baltimore, was taken up for con-

sideration, read the second time, passed, and returned to the

senate.

The clerk of the senate also returned the bills of this

house, of the following titles:

An act to divorce Sarah Sandman, and her husband Jacob

Sandman, of Washington county.

A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of

the poor of Queen-Anne's county.

And, an act to provide for the execution of certain

trusts; severally endorsed "will pass."

Ordered, That the said bills, respectively, be engrossed.

Also an act authorising the court of appeals for the wes-

tern shore to reinstate certain cases therein mentioned.

And, an act authorising the purchase of stationary for

the use of the legislature, and for other purposes, therein

mentioned; severally endorsed will not pass.

And delivered the following message; which was read,

viz:

A deputation from the senate being announced, Messrs.

Forrest and Heath, members of that body, appeared within

the bar of the house, who stated that they were authorised

by the senate to inform the Speaker, and the other members

of this house, that in accordance with the joint invitation

of both houses, which had been communicated to him, his

excellency the governor, was then attending in the senate

chamber, for the purpose of signing and sealing such of the

engrossed bills of both branches of the legislature, as were

prepared for that procedure; and that they were further au-

thorised to request the attendance, in the senate chamber,

of the Speaker, with that of the honourable body over

which he presided, there to witness the ceremony of sign-

ing and sealing said bills, as required by the provisions of

the constitution and form of government of this state.

And they withdrew.

Whereupon the Speaker left the chair, and (accompanied

by the other members of this house, and the clerk thereof)

proceeded to the senate chamber, where he presented the

engrossed bills of both houses, from number eighty-three to

number one hundred and sixty-five, both inclusive, to his

excellency the governor, who thereupon signed, and affixed

the great seal of the state to each of the said bills, re-

spectively, in the presence of the members of both houses,

in conformity with the provisions of the constitution and

form of government of this state; the titles whereof are as

follows:

No. 83. An act for the opening a street in Boonsborough in

Washington county, to be called Patrick street.

No. 84. An act to authorise the justices of the levy court of

Washington county, to levy a sum of money for the erection of

a bridge over the Antietam, or near the old bridge on Samuel

M. Miller's farm.

No. 85. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate the

business of lawyers, to license keepers of ordinaries and other

persons, and to regulate the business of taverns, and to amend

an act to regulate the business of lawyers, and to amend an

act to regulate the business of lawyers, and to amend an

act to regulate the business of lawyers, and to amend an















## No. 15

There is a family in Germany that has the following poetic and melodious name: Kink-ver-yank-ots-dor-spac-hing-oh-den.



# Legislature of Maryland.

## House of Delegates.

SATURDAY, March 14, 1829.

The house met. Were present the same members as on yesterday.

Mr. Mahon of Baltimore city, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, to which, on the fifth instant, was again referred the bill from the senate, (with the message of that body, in relation thereto, and its inclosure,) entitled, An act to regulate the removal of proceedings in criminal cases, and to make certain changes in the constitution and form of government, for that purpose. (referred by the vote of this house on the 25th ultimo, and which vote, on the return of said bill, accompanied by said message from the senate, the house, on the 6th instant, agreed to reconsider,) again made an unfavourable report thereon.

The house then, in accordance with its said agreement, proceeded to reconsider the said vote, and the said bill was again read the first and second time. When,

On motion by Mr. Smith of Worcester, The question was put, Shall the said bill be again rejected?

It was resolved in the affirmative; and the bill was again returned to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Ely, the house in accordance with its agreement of yesterday, proceeded to reconsider its vote taken on Thursday evening the 18th inst. on the question, that resulted in the passage of the bill, reported by Mr. Shower, entitled, A supplement to the act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state, passed at December session 1825, chapter 163; and the bill was taken up for the purpose of being again read. When,

On motion by Mr. Smith of Worcester, The question was propounded, Shall the further consideration of said bill be referred to the next general assembly of this state?

And it was resolved in the affirmative. Mr. Mahon of Baltimore city, then submitted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas a bill suspending the operation of the primary school law, so far as relates to the appointment of a superintendent, was passed by this house, and afterwards reconsidered, on the request of a member, and as an act of courtesy to enable him to offer certain amendments: And whereas after a solemn decision of the house in favour of this bill, the consideration of it has been protracted for the palpable and avowed purpose of defeating said bill, by an abuse of a mere act of courtesy on the part of the house: And whereas it is not proper that the house should suffer its deliberate purposes to be thus frustrated; Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the office of superintendent of primary schools, be and the same is hereby suspended; and that no appointment to fill the same shall be made until the meeting of the next general assembly.

The said preamble and resolution being read the first, and by a special order the second time,

The question was propounded, Will the house assent to the said preamble and resolution?

And it was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Thomas, it was Ordered, That the communication from Lewis Weld, principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, at Philadelphia, addressed to his excellency the governor of this state, and dated the 20th of February 1829, be printed at the end of the journal of the proceedings of the house of delegates, for the information of the citizens of this state.

On motion by Mr. Townsend, it was Ordered, That when this house adjourns it shall stand adjourned sine die.

On motion by Mr. Buskirk, the further consideration of the preamble and resolutions, submitted by him on the 26th ultimo, relative to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, was referred to the next general assembly of this state.

The clerk of the senate returned the bills and resolutions of this house of the following titles, viz.

An act incorporating the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company.

An act relating to the sinking funds of this state.

An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Charles county.

And, an act to authorise Samuel Peaco, of the city of Annapolis, to have recorded a deed therein mentioned, and for other purposes; severally endorsed, 'will pass.'

Also, an act to make valid a certain deed of mortgage therein mentioned; endorsed, 'reconsidered and will pass.'

Also, an act for the payment of the journal of accounts; endorsed, 'will pass;' accompanied by the said journal, which it is certified, has been also assented to by the senate.

Also, an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Westminster Rail Road Company; endorsed, 'will pass with the proposed amendments.' Which amendments were read the first, and by a special order the second time, and severally assented to.

Also, a resolution providing for the payment to the members and officers of the respective branches of the legislature the sums of money that may be certified by the chairman of the committee on claims as due to them respectively, from the period of closing the journal of accounts up to Monday the 16th of March, (instant,) inclusive.

And, a resolution providing for the payment to the chief clerks of the two branches of the legislature, the amount of money that may be expended by each of them, under the orders of the respective houses, in furnishing newspapers for the members thereof; severally endorsed, 'assented to.'

Ordered, That the said bills and resolutions respectively, be engrossed.

Also, a resolution appointing the state librarian one of the committee clerks of the house of delegates.

A resolution authorising the register of the land office for the western shore, to make out two fair plots of the officers and soldiers lands, westward of Fort Cumberland.

And resolutions relative to the collection of the state's claims on the western and eastern shores of this state; severally endorsed, 'dissent from.'

Also, an act for the relief of John T. Wallace of Washington county.

An act to provide for the payment of balances due to the legal representatives of revolutionary officers and soldiers.

An act to provide for the purchase and preservation of the fuel for the use of the state.

And, an act to fix the times of holding the county courts in the several counties comprehended within the fourth judicial district of this state; severally endorsed, 'will not pass.'

Also, an act to confirm the title to property purchased at sales made by sheriffs, coroners, constables or officers.

An act to establish a public library in each of the several counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore.

And, an additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to authorise the governor and council of Maryland to appoint the inspectors of flour of this state, passed at December session 1825, chapter 174; severally endorsed, 'reconsidered and will not pass.'

Also, an act to fix and make permanent the salaries of certain officers of the civil government; endorsed, 'will not pass.'

At the hour of two o'clock, P. M. Mr. Smith of Worcester, moved that the house do take a recess from business of one hour, and until three o'clock P. M.

And the question thereon, being taken, was resolved in the affirmative.

AT THE HOUR OF THREE O'CLOCK, P. M. The members of the house who were attending at the recess again assembled.

A deputation from the senate being announced, Messrs. Heath and Forrest, members of that body, appeared within the bar of the house, who stated, that they were instructed by the senate to inform the Speaker, and the other members of this house, that in accordance with the joint invitation of both houses, which had been personally communicated to him, His Excellency the Governor, was then attending in the senate chamber, for the purpose of completing the signing and sealing of the engrossed bills of both branches of the legislature; and that they were further instructed to request the attendance, in the senate chamber, of the Speaker, with that of the honourable body, over which he presided, there to witness the ceremony of signing and sealing said bills, as required by the provisions of the constitution and form of government of this state.

And they withdrew.

Whereupon, the Speaker left the chair, and (accompanied by the other members of this house, and the clerk thereof,) proceeded to the senate chamber, where he presented the engrossed bills of both houses, from number one hundred and one to number two hundred and two, both inclusive, to His Excellency the Governor, who thereupon signed, and affixed the great seal of the state to, each of the said bills, respectively, in the presence of the members of both houses, in conformity with the provisions of the constitution and form of government of this state; the titles whereof are as follow:

No. 166. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to appoint state wharfingers in the city of Baltimore, and to authorise the collection of wharfage in certain cases in said city.

167. An act relating to certain unsubscribed stock reserved for the state in the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore.

168. An act for the relief of sundry poor persons in the several counties therein mentioned.

169. An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools in Anne-Arundel county.

170. An act to incorporate The Maryland Mining Company.

171. An act to incorporate the Maryland Iron Company.

172. An act to divorce Sarah Sandman and her husband Jacob Sandman, of Washington county.

173. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor of Queen-Anne's county.

174. An act to provide for the execution of certain trusts.

175. An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Harford county.

176. An act for the relief of Mary Beckly of Washington county.

177. An act to exempt The Mount Hope Literary and Scientific Institution from taxation.

178. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Port Deposit and Chesapeake turnpike road company.

179. An act to prevent the operation of the escheat laws of this state, in certain cases.

180. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of making and cutting a canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay.

181. An act to incorporate the Commercial Exchange Company of Baltimore.

182. An act to reduce into one the several acts relative to the times of holding the court of appeals and the several county courts in this state, and for other purposes.

183. An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Potomac Steam Packet Company.

184. An additional supplement to the act for the better regulation of chancery proceedings in certain cases.

185. An act to provide for the distribution of that part of the school fund which is appropriated to Baltimore county.

186. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to the police of the city of Baltimore.

187. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to sheriffs, and for other purposes.

188. An act relating to the sheriff of Baltimore county.

189. An act incorporating the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company.

190. An act to make valid a certain deed of mortgage therein mentioned.

191. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

192. An act relating to the sinking funds of this state.

193. An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Westminster Rail Road Company.

194. An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Charles county.

195. An act to authorise Samuel Peaco of the city of Annapolis, to have recorded a deed therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

196. An act for the relief of Jacob Hohlitzell of Allegany county, and for other purposes.

197. An act to fix and make permanent the salaries of certain officers of the civil government.

198. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to authorise the New Castle and French-town Turnpike Company to make a rail road from French-town on Elk river, to the Delaware line, in a direction towards New Castle, passed at December session 1827, chapter 207.

199. An act relating to pleas of misnomer.

200. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the promotion of internal improvement.

201. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act relating to lunatic and insane persons, passed at December session 1826, chapter 197.

202. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to reduce into one, the several acts relative to the times of holding the court of appeals, and the several county courts in this state, and for other purposes.

The Speaker, (attended by the remaining members of the house of delegates, and their clerk,) returned and resumed the chair. And thereupon,

The Speaker, after the delivery of a suitable address, addressed, on motion, declared the house to be adjourned sine die, in accordance with the order, adopted this morning, for that purpose.

And thus was concluded the session of the House of Delegates of the state of Maryland, on Saturday the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Attest. GIDEON PEARCE, Clk. Ho. Del. of Md.

A LIST OF THE RESOLUTIONS ASSENTED TO. No. 1. A resolution providing for the payment of the Members and Officers of the present General Assembly, and the Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and their Officers.

2. A resolution authorising the repayment to Joseph Kent, esq. of the money advanced by him, for the purchase of public property, for the use of the government-house.

3. A resolution authorising the grant of a land warrant to Davis Richardson, of Frederick county.

4. A resolution respecting the death of William Price, esq. late a member of the house of delegates, from Allegany county.

5. A resolution in favour of Singleton Du Val, the late states' agent for the western shore.

6. A resolution requiring the armourer at Annapolis to deliver to Colonel Israel D. Maulsby, of Harford county, certain arms and accoutrements, therein mentioned.

7. A resolution, in favour of Robert Alcock, of Anne-Arundel county, who was a soldier of the revolutionary army.

8. A resolution in favour of Arthur M'Lean, of Baltimore county, who was a sergeant in the army of the revolution.

9. A resolution in favour of George Dent, of Saint-Mary's county, who was a soldier in the army of the revolution.

10. A resolution requiring the armourer at Annapolis to deliver to Captain William S. B. Cottman, of Worcester county, certain arms, therein mentioned.

11. A resolution providing for the payment to Thomas Wright 3d. Samuel R. Oldson and William Grason, their personal allowance for attendance as members of government, as delegates elected from Queen-Anne's county, previously to their admission to take seats, as members, in the house of delegates.

12. A resolution authorising the state librarian to furnish the directors of the Maryland Penitentiary with copies of certain laws therein mentioned.

13. A resolution for commemorating the birth of the illustrious Washington.

14. A resolution in favour of William R. King, of Frederick county.

15. A resolution authorising an appropriation of a sum of money for the purposes of furnishing, and making the necessary repairs, of the government-house.

16. A resolution authorising the joint committee upon the subject of the chancery records, to issue subpoenas for witnesses, and so forth.

17. A resolution, with its preamble, authorising certain records in the western shore land-office, to be rebound.

18. A report and resolutions, in relation to the improvement of the navigation of the Pocomoke river.

19. A resolution providing for the payment of the sum of money due William Price, esquire, late a member of the house of delegates, and allowed him on the journal of accounts.

20. A resolution authorising a contract for the making of two copies of the plat of the public lands westward of Fort Cumberland, and for other purposes.

21. A resolution, with its preamble, requiring the clerk of the council to deliver over to the register of the land-office for the western shore certain record books, therein mentioned, in which are recorded a number of old leases of lands in this state.

22. A resolution providing for the payment to Benjamin Gudgeon, of Kent county, the arrears of a pension therein mentioned.

23. A resolution providing for the payment to Elizabeth Donnelly, of Frederick county, widow of Patrick Donnelly, late a revolutionary pensioner of the state, the arrears of his pension.

24. A resolution providing for the payment to Rachel Wilson, widow of David Wilson, late a pensioner of the state of Maryland, the arrears of his pension.

25. A resolution providing for the payment to Juliana Ott, of Washington county, widow of Adam Ott, late a revolutionary pensioner of this state, the arrears of his pension.

26. A resolution, referring to the chancellor of Maryland, the claim on the state of John M. Hepburn, administrator de bonis non of John Hepburn, deceased.

27. A resolution concerning Henry Harding, late collector of Montgomery county.

28. Resolutions for the suspension of further proceedings against Benjamin G. Jones, formerly sheriff of Harford county, and his securities, on certain judgments, and upon the conditions therein mentioned.

29. A resolution in favour of John Goddard, of Prince-George's county, who was a soldier of the revolutionary war.

30. A resolution in favour of John Curtis, of the city of Baltimore, who was a soldier of the revolutionary war.

31. A resolution in favour of Philip Sizler, of the city of Baltimore, who was a soldier of the revolutionary war.

32. A resolution in favour of John Stanton, who was a soldier of the revolutionary war.

33. A resolution relative to the free-school fund of Talbot county.

34. A resolution in favour of William Wolcott, of the state of Ohio, who was a soldier of the revolutionary war.

35. A resolution in favour of Thomas Smith, of the state of Ohio, who was a soldier of the revolutionary war.

36. A resolution in favour of John Denoon, of the state of Ohio, who was a soldier of the revolutionary war.

37. A resolution authorising the sheriff of Frederick county, to discharge Philip Markley from the goal of said county, and for other purposes.

38. A resolution in favour of Richard Iglehart, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

39. A resolution in favour of Thomas Kennedy, late states' agent for the western shore.

40. A resolution extending the time allowed Richard Barnes, of Charles county, to record certain papers therein mentioned.

41. A resolution providing a further remuneration for the services of Randall Hoakins, alias Randolph Hoakins, of Washington county, state of Kentucky, during the revolutionary war.

42. A resolution in favour of Richard Spira, of Brown county, and state of Ohio, in consideration of his services during the revolutionary war.

(To be Continued.)

ANNAPOLIS.

Thursday, April 3, 1829.

NOTICE.

Divine Service may be expected at South River Church, on Sunday next, 12th April, 9 o'clock in the afternoon.

STANDARD.

Married in this city on Friday last, by the Rev. H. Vinton, Dea. James M. Duval, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Henry Evans, Esq. of Anne-Arundel county.

CORPORATION ELECTION.

The following is the result of an election which took place in this city on Monday last for the Common Council: George Schwarz, 227; Jeremiah L. Boyd, 144; Thomas Anderson, 144; Richard J. Crabb, 144; James Hunter, 144; Brice B. Brewer, 144; Philip Clayton, 144; John Randall, 144; James Allison, 144; Horatio Gambrell, 144; Samuel Peaco, Jr., 144; Somerville Pinkney, 144; James F. Brice, 144; Edward Bright, 144.

The first named seven are elected for the ensuing year.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.

Gentlemen, I offer myself to your consideration, to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

JOHN S. SELMAN.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly.

ABNER LINTHICUM Esq.

For the Maryland Gazette.

What means that opening grave, smelt whose brink In mournful silence gathering awe, and fear?

This is a scene to make e'en folly think And fill the careless with appalling fear. For nature loudly speaks—we too must die, And dwell amongst the tenants of the tomb.

Beneath the grassy sod unconscious lie, Till judgment fixes our unchanging lot. Could youth, or beauty, or affection save, Stay the dire progress of the spoiler's hand, She whose pale relics now repose here, Had lived to bless a tender husband's bed, For youth was hers—fresh in its opening charms.

The flower unfaded, vanished from our view! Though cherished fondly in affection's arms, 'Twas evanescent as the morning dew. Beauty was hers—to paint that lovely form Requires a pencil deeper skill'd than mine. But o'er its speaking features we could view In blended union grace and sweetening joy, And she was rich in pure affection's joys, A cherished gem in faithful hearts to shine.

Who now that gem is lost, are poor indeed, And feel their hearts in sorrow's chains confined.

The gay parterre is searched for faint flowers, The loaded tree is culled for fragrant boughs, And death, the spoiler, with destructive powers, The purst bud of earthly bliss uproots. Ye gay and thoughtless ones, who love to stray In pleasure's path, where hidden dangers lie, Take timely warning—soon must come the day, When all you cherish will take winged flight.

When fierce disease attacks your mortal frame, And death in terrors to your view shall come, You then will find religion's holy light. The only treasure worth one moment's thought.

Rem, beloved, thy mourning friends are true, In retrospection o'er departed years, Even in the days of childhood, second years, Down thick, and watered with repentant tears.

And though awhile the illusion may detain, Their growth impeded, yet the seed is there, And when the awful trial comes, give heed, To melting strains of penitential prayer, And heaven bestows the boon the soul so long has sought.

Her dying, risen Lord, on earth is seen, To feel that peace his great atonement bought.

And fix her confidence on him alone, Bereaved husband, let your thoughts be true, And follow him in her upward flight. Thither let all your warm affection flow, And seek to join her in a world of bliss, Her aching heart, once pillow'd on his breast.

Is now from all its anguish set at free, Life's pulses once so rapid are at ease, She lives above, though here no more she sees.

One sweet moment of affection, still remains to cheer them with its light, Thy heart with tenderest sympathy, And with its ardour love thy soul shall feed, Colonial pity, o'er the trials here, Where guileless innocents are seen, And guardian angels are in view, Friends.

Though no fond mother anxious still, This is a world of rest, and of relief, The soul that seeks it here, must find relief.

In heaven alone the mansion of the blest, The Christian's hope, to be released from pain.

At the American Mr. Merc and after and board anywar ing, said t trust, a v our count American sought for fourd my might be there, and length, a where ov conceiv ed fric have dea form a cu cantende abiliti would be tation fr nther. But if t of the S in a well tion, not goes of the evils be great moved. Situation condition existing horde of of wile planter the conu plation After a rule an referring to the e the bene which o gain th as hee of an o in that counti One of a sages both, a



[illegible]

City of Philadelphia, ss.  
Personally appeared before me, Geo.  
M. Dallas, Esq. Mayor of  
city of Philadelphia, Cha-  
[s. s.] Davis, also of said Cit-  
riner, who being duly sw-  
according to law, doth dep-  
and say, that the facts stated in  
foregoing letter are true and true.  
Subscribed and sworn before  
this 10th day of February, 1829.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16th, 1827.  
I hereby certify that Charles Davis the person whose name is attached to the foregoing letter and deposited for me to send him in the Philadelphia Almshouse Infirmary, the spring of the year 1827, and at his request, I called on Mr. Swalm and obtained some of his papers previously expressed to Davis my belief that Swalm's papers would be of no use. I considered him as like a dying than a living man. I never urged me so much on this subject that I finally consented to be the senger. Mr Swalm very politely his medicines without charge, & conveyed the first bottle, secretly to Davis; he was then a patient in men's clinical ward; the second bottle was taken in like manner by my daughter, while he was yet in the same ward. In the July following he was restored to health, and remains seeing entirely free from all disease.

(Signed) Ann Snell,  
No 103, Christian st. Southw  
April 9.

**Chancery Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber with-  
pose to public sale, on Friday the  
day of May next, if fair, if not  
next fair day thereafter, at Hen-  
Tavern, in the city of Annapo-  
Tract or Parcel of  
**LAND**  
called "Beard's Habitation," con-

ing about 267 acres, whereof  
Nicholson died seized, lying on  
south side of South River, be-  
tween land which was heretofore  
claimed by John Beard, and was  
now in the possession of said Be-  
ard.

**TERMS OF SALE**

The purchaser to give bond to  
provide security, for payment  
of purchase money, within twelve  
months from the day of sale, with interest  
the day of sale. On the residue  
of the sale, and payment of the  
purchase money, the subscriber is  
bound to execute a deed. Sale to  
commence at 12 o'clock.

Louis Gasaway, Trustee.

April 9.

**Chancery Sale**  
By virtue of a decree of the  
of Chancery, the subscribers v  
pose to public sale, on Saturd  
2d day of May next, at Hunte  
vern, in the city of Annapo'is,  
or parcel

**OF LAND**  
containing 50 acres, which wa  
merly purchased by Henry Ca  
ing a part of the real estate of t  
Col Richard Harwood, deceased  
on South river, in Annapo'

county.

**TERMS OF SALE**  
Cash to be paid on the day of sale on the ratification thereof. To be at the risk of the representatives of the said Henry. On the ratification of the sale, payment of the purchase money by subscribers are authorised to do. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Rd. Harwood, of Thos. Harwood,  
H. H. Harwood,  
April 9.

**Dissolution of Partnership**  
The partnership heretofore entered into by the firm of Shaw and Harwood was dissolved by limitation of the day of March 1899—Those claims against said firm will be paid for settlement, and those debts will please make payment of their accounts by note.

George Shaw,  
Dennis Claude.

The business in future, will be conducted under the firm of  
**DENNIS CLAUDE & Co.**  
Their friends will have it advantage to call and examine their stock, which they offer at a low price.

April 9.







PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**JONAS GREEN,**  
CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

**MARYLAND LOTTERY**  
NUMBER 1.  
For the benefit of the Washington and St. John's Colleges, authorized by law, and approved by the Governor and Chancellor of Maryland.  
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on Friday the 1st day May, 1829.

**SORTED.**

1 prize of \$10,000 in	\$10,000
5,000	5,000
2,000	2,000
1,380	1,380
1,000	1,000
500	500
400	400
200	200
50	50
40	40
30	30
15	15
10	10
5	5
22,230	

5031 Prizes; 9139 Blanks, \$58,700  
**PRICE OF TICKETS,**  
Whole \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25.

For Tickets and Shares apply at  
**SWANN'S OFFICE,**  
Annapolis, where were sold in the last Maryland Lottery, several very handsome prizes to citizens of this place.  
The cash will be advanced for all prizes as soon as presented. Address to  
**THOMAS SWANN, Annapolis.**  
April 9.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**  
That the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Anderson, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 25th day of March, 1829.  
Joseph Anderson, Adm'r.  
of Joseph Anderson dec'd.  
April 9.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Shaw, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make payment.  
James Shaw, } Ex'rs.  
George Shaw, }  
Thomas Franklin, }  
April 9.

**THE STEAM BOAT**  
  
MARYLAND  
Commences her regular route on Tuesday next, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Boston; returning, leaving Annapolis at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Mondays leaves Baltimore at 6 o'clock, returning, leaves Cambridge at 1 o'clock the same day. On Sunday the 12th April, she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Annapolis only, returning, leave Annapolis at 3 o'clock, continuing this route throughout the season. Passage to and from Annapolis, \$1.  
March 26.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE**  
That the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Bell, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th of January next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 3rd day of April, 1829.  
April 9.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE**  
That the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Bell, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th of January next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 3rd day of April, 1829.  
April 9.

**Farmers Bank of Maryland.**  
Annapolis, March 18th, 1829.  
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 25 per cent. on the stock of the said bank, for six months, ending on the 31st instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of April next, to stockholders on the western shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Eastern, upon personal application, or the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.  
By order of the Board  
Sam. Maynard, Cash.  
March 19.

**Notice is hereby given,**  
To the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for nine directors, to manage the affairs of said company, for the ensuing year, will be held at Williamson's Hotel in Annapolis, on Monday the 4th day of May next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.  
Thos. Franklin, Treasurer.  
April 9.

**NOTICE.**  
The notes and books of accounts due to Mr. William R. Thompson, have been assigned to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said William R. Thompson, are required to pay the same on or before the 20th May next to  
April 9 Som. Pinkney.

**550 REWARD.**  
Runaway from the subscriber, on Monday the 30th day of March last, a negro man named TOM, who calls himself TOM WATKINS, he is very black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 35 years of age, no particular marks recollected—he had on when he went away, an old brown coat, with the tail cut off, over a country cloth jacket, a pair of country cloth striped trousers, and an old felt hat. I will give ten dollars reward if taken within ten miles of home, twenty dollars if twenty miles, thirty dollars if taken over that distance, and within the State, and the above reward if out of the state, secured in jail, so that I get him again and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.  
Alfred Sellman.  
Rhode River, April 9.

**Chancery Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 1st day of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, at Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, a Tract or Parcel of

**LAND**  
called "Beard's Habitation," containing about 227 acres, whereof John Nicholson died seized, lying on the South side of South River, being the same land which was heretofore purchased by John Beard, and which is now in the possession of said Beard.

**TERMS OF SALE.**  
The purchaser to give bond with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.  
Louis Gassaway, Trustee.  
April 9.

**Orphans' Court Sale.**  
In pursuance of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will sell, by auction, in front of the court house, in Annapolis, on Tuesday 21st April, inst, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the NEGROES of Thomas W. Hall, deceased, remaining unsold, consisting of Men, Women and Children.  
I am authorized to sell the property at private sale, at the inventory prices before the said 21st April.  
John Glenn, Adm'r. T. W. Hall.  
April 9.

**Six Cents, and a Trowel of Mortar.**  
Awarded.  
Abandoned from the service of the subscriber, on Monday last, an Apprentice Boy by the name of JOHN SLAGETT, about nineteen years of age, about five feet six inches in height. It is unnecessary to describe his clothing, as he has no distinctive mark on him. The above reward will be given for his apprehension, but no charge on the subscriber's part, if he is brought home.  
April 9.

**A LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ASSENTED TO.**  
(Continued from the last.)

43. A resolution relating to the land records of Prince George's county.  
44. A resolution suspending proceedings at the suit of the state against Robert C. Lundy, late sheriff of Cecil county, on the condition therein mentioned.  
45. A resolution providing for the payment of Hohne and Malone, for washing the windows of the chambers of the senate and house of delegates.  
46. A resolution providing for the placing of head and foot stones at the graves of William Price and Peter Rich, late members of the house of delegates.  
47. A resolution, with its preamble, to provide for the payment of printing the Journals of Proceedings of both branches of the legislature, at the present session.  
48. A resolution for the suspension of proceedings on certain judgments obtained by the state against Richard I. Jones and John Tilghman, of Queen Anne's county, as the securities of the administratrix of William H. Nicholson, deceased.  
49. A resolution providing for the payment of Foote, Ritchie & Gooch, of Peter Force, and of Green & Jarvis, for newspapers furnished members of the legislature at December session 1827.  
50. A resolution providing for the suspension of proceedings on certain judgments obtained by the state in Allegany county court against Thomas Pollard, former sheriff of said county, and his securities, on the condition therein mentioned.  
51. A resolution in favour of Andrew Schrach, of the city of Baltimore, in consideration of his services during the revolutionary war.  
52. A resolution to provide for the payment of the expense incurred for the sawing of wood, for the use of both branches of the legislature.  
53. A resolution to compensate Gottlieb I. Grammer, sergeant at arms of the house of delegates, for serving subpoenas on certain witnesses therein mentioned.  
54. A resolution providing for the payment of Fielding Lucas, junior, of the city of Baltimore, for books furnished the state in 1828.  
55. A resolution authorizing a grant to the legal representatives of George Ireland, (who was a revolutionary officer of the Maryland line,) of 200 acres of vacant land, westward of Fort Cumberland, in Allegany county.  
56. A resolution relating to the land records of Calvert county.  
57. Resolutions relative to the tobacco inspection warehouses, in the city of Baltimore.  
58. A resolution to compensate the messenger of the senate, and the door-keeper to the house of delegates, for the services therein mentioned.  
59. A resolution providing a compensation for the services of the chaplains of both branches of the legislature, respectively.  
60. A resolution in favour of Michael Barnham, and company.  
61. A resolution providing for the payment to the legal representatives of George Price, deceased, the balance of his pension, due at the time of his death.  
62. A resolution requiring the treasurer of the western shore to deliver to the state librarian certain books therein mentioned.  
63. A resolution for the suspension of further proceedings upon a judgment obtained by the state against William Scharf and William P. Mills.  
64. A resolution in favour of Nathaniel Burk, of the city of Baltimore, in consideration of his services during the revolutionary war.  
65. A resolution in favour of Robert Rolle, of Talbot county, in consideration of his services during the revolutionary war.  
66. A resolution in favour of Samuel Davis, of Baltimore city, a revolutionary pensioner of this state.  
67. Resolutions to compensate Josiah Bayly, deputy attorney of the state for Somerset and Worcester counties, for certain extraordinary services rendered by him, and therein mentioned.  
68. A resolution providing for the payment to the chief clerks of the two branches of the legislature, the amount of money that may be expended by each of them under the orders of the respective houses, in furnishing newspapers for the members thereof.  
69. A resolution providing for the payment to the members and officers of the respective branches of the legislature, the sums of money that may be certified by the chairman of the committee on claims, as due to them respectively, from the period of the closing of the journal of accounts up to Monday the 16th of March, inclusive.  
70. A resolution relating to the public printing.  
71. A resolution to provide for the payment of additional printing done since the closing of the journal of accounts.  
72. A resolution providing for the payment of certain witnesses, for their attendance before the joint committee upon the subject of the chancery records.  
73. Resolutions to provide for the payment of printing the testimony and documents reported by the joint committee appointed to investigate certain matters connected with the subject of the chancery records, and for the transmission of printed copies thereof, to the members of the legislature.  
74. A resolution relative to the sureties of state debtors.  
75. A resolution providing for the publication, without delay, in one of the newspapers printed in the state, of certain public acts which have been passed during the present session, therein specified, and for other purposes.  
76. A resolution providing for the discharge from imprisonment in the goal of Baltimore county, of negro George Thomas.  
77. A resolution relative to the construction of certain parts of the act, entitled, An act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries, and others, passed at December session 1827, chapter 117.  
78. A resolution relative to the printing, covering and stitching, the usual number of laws and resolutions, passed at the present session of the legislature, embracing an index and marginal notes.  
79. A report and resolution relative to the number and condition of the public arms.

**MASQUERADES.**  
The rage for masquerades in New York, is truly surprising; seven are advertised to take place this week. The one at the Park Theatre, is to have some imitation of the carnival at Venice. At Tammany Hall there will be a grand Spanish ball. Ladies' tickets fifty cents.  
We understand that the managers of one or two of the theatres, have made plans, by selling out the contents of their wardrobe, on a single evening, and that has been done from a single representation of the best drama that has been presented.

**MISCELLANY.**

From the (N. Y.) Eagle.  
**THE LAY OF THE DEMON OF NIGHT.**  
When the wild wind blows  
Is its fearful might,  
And the plumes throw  
But a feeble light.  
When the stars are at rest  
In their homes in the sky,  
And the light clouds have  
In their swiftness by—  
I love on the craggy rock to stand,  
And brave the storm with a giant's hand.  
When the sea-gull screams  
O'er the rolling wave,  
And the sea-lion dreams  
In his lonely cave,  
When the sentinel sleeps  
On his weary post,  
And the wanderer weeps  
For the home he has lost—  
I gaze in pride on the world's darkened  
mien—  
The dreary king of a dreary scene.  
When the dark sea roars  
In its wakened wrath,  
And destruction lowers  
O'er the mariner's path,  
When the cowardly slave  
Shrinks back in affright,  
And the noble brave  
Turns away from the sight—  
I perch on the top of the steepest mast,  
And laugh when the whelming wave has past.  
When the murderer goes,  
At the midnight hour,  
To deal his blows,  
With a fiendish power,  
As he leans o'er the bed  
Of his destined prey,  
Who hears not his tread,  
And who heeds not his way—  
I am there! I am there! at his right-hand,  
I serve his arm and I speed his brand.  
On the tempest I ride  
On the bounding wave,  
From my island of pride  
Which the north seas lave,  
I hover when death  
And destruction are nigh  
To hear the last breath  
And to catch the last sigh.  
Ye may see me at midnight when the wild  
blast howls loud,  
Abroad in the storm & arrayed in a shroud.

**A SHIRT**  
I asked a lady—not a flirt,  
How many pieces made a shirt?  
To which, in answer, she replied—  
"You'll put a piece on either side;  
Two waists, and two shoulder straps;  
Two gussets, and then, perhaps  
You'll put two pieces on the neck—  
My dear—off pieces here's a peck!  
I think, my lady, with your leave,  
That each arm will want a sleeve—  
What next, my lady, will you find us?  
Two little gussets, and two binders,  
A collar, body, heart and frill;  
And these I think your list will fill—  
And so they'd need, I'm sure there's plenty,  
Count the number—there's just twenty."

From the Philadelphia Souvenir.  
**THE HOUSE ON THE CLIFF.**  
On the morning of a fine day, in the spring of 1819, I embarked in a Durham boat, at Easton, Pa. for Philadelphia. I passed my time pleasantly in listening to the songs and anecdotes of the boatmen, and viewing the beautiful and sometimes sublime scenery presented on either side. At one place, the shore receded with a gentle upward slope until they attained the importance of hills, appearing blue in the distance, at another they stood proudly up, looking upon the fresh blooming lowlands. But in a particular place, the appearance was as if a mountain, by some powerful convulsion, had been severed in the midst, for the lofty precipices on each side were about the same height, and the projecting crags appeared as if they once articulated as a geological anatomist would say. The river there grew narrower in its channel, and dashed and foamed and roared among a thousand rocks that interrupted its course. Such passages are called falls, and according to the hyperbole of the boatmen, the boat rushed through them at the rate of a mile a minute. Many of the rocks are overflown by the water, especially at the time of freshets. Those would cause the wreck of many a poor man's hopes, but that their situations are marked by a line of poles that have been erected on them, and from which wave the red flags of warning. In passing these falls, the heaving waves occasion much difficulty to the boatmen, dashing over the sides of the boat, and demanding the constant labour of its conductors to prevent their becoming overwhelmed. According to my remembrance, not many houses overlooked the river, but I noticed one that I must particularize. It stood on the Pennsylvania shore, immediately on the brow of one of the opposite cliffs I have mentioned, and it seemed so small that you might have imagined an eagle had flown off with a cage, and placed it there, to build its nest in. I happened to be acquainted with the history of this house, and therefore, no longer delaying the reader with description—I will hasten to its relation.  
In the army under the command of Washington, at the time of the retreat through New Jersey, was a captain Samuel Bailey. He was a native of Tren-

ton, young, brave, skillful and enterprising—a thorough patriot. Before we entered the army he had plighted vows with a young lady of distinguished place, one endowed with all the qualities, both of spirit and of person, that constitute true loveliness. Her father had been one of the first victims of the war, leaving his widow and only daughter, with all the timidity natural to women, to suffer the vicissitudes of the times that tried men's souls. The death of Elizabeth's father, and the dangerous incidents to the station of the captain, had deferred the marriage; and when the retreating army was forced to abandon Trenton, they parted from each other, with a sadness that seemed ominous of approaching misfortune.  
When the Hessians entered Trenton, they considered the flying Americans as harmless as if dispersed, and resigning themselves to every species of dissipation. One of their sergeants named Baum, quartered himself at the house of Mr. Gardiner, and exercised a high authority in regard to his comforts. The lone widow would have had to endure even greater impositions than she did, had it not been that the sergeant took a fancy to Elizabeth, in consequence of which, whenever she was in his presence, his nature appeared less rude than usual; and his whole behaviour assumed a cast wonderfully sentimental. These manifestations of partiality became more striking every time Elizabeth appeared before him, until, at last he openly avowed his feelings, and became lavish in his efforts to obtain her favour. Being unfortunately repulsed, he soon grew violent, and at one time he muttered a hint of employing force if he should find entreaty of no avail. Elizabeth and her mother were so well acquainted with the course of war, that they were greatly alarmed by this threat, altho' they still hoped military discipline possessed sufficient authority to prevent a subaltern putting such a threat in execution.

Baum became more importunate daily, but Elizabeth remained the same as at first. Concluding at last that she would never be won over to his purpose, he resolved to remove her to some place where she would be completely in his power, and where he would be beyond the cognizance of his superiors. With this view he sought and obtained permission to select twenty men, and keep a watch over the adjacent country. He soon conformed those men to his designs, by persuading them that Mrs. Gardiner had a large quantity of specie concealed in her house, and promised to divide it among them as a reward for their service. Having gained this point, he devoted an entire day to the discovery of a situation suited to the purpose. He bent his course up the Delaware, for some miles, when he arrived at the opposite cliffs, described in the commencement of my narrative. The Pennsylvania side seemed most secure, and he therefore crossed the river. He then divided his men, and dispatched them up and down along the shore, in quest of a proper place of concealment. In the mean time, he ascended with some difficulty the jutting crags, and was delightfully surprised on finding, about half way from the ground to the top of the cliff, a fine spacious cave, extending backward into the rocks nearly twenty feet. The entrance was almost entirely obscured by a wild briar that sprung up from the earth in a crevice, and climbing from point to point spread its bare twigs thickly around. It was precisely appropriate. He returned to the opening immediately, and by the preconcerted signal of the shrill sounding life, recalled his companions. Then, crossing the river, he marched back to Trenton.

The next evening Mrs. Gardiner and Elizabeth were sitting by the fire-side, reviewing the behaviour of sergeant Baum, when a Hessian woman entered the door. Addressing Elizabeth, she said—  
"I came to see, Miss, if you ain't the young lady that has been looking to the sick woman, down yonder on the river shore."  
Do you mean old Mrs. Williams? enquired Elizabeth.  
"I don't know her name, answered the woman, but her house is just at the foot of your garden."  
That is Mrs. Williams. What message do you bring from her?  
Why, I was just going by the door, when a little boy ran out and told me his grand mother was very sick, and asked me to go in and see her. And so, when I went in, I did find the old woman out o' sorts, and she wanted me to come up here, and ask you if you could't throw your cloak over you, and come down there a minute. So I told her I would, and she said a trifle of that kind, and I came up here right away to tell you."  
"My dear, said Mrs. Gardiner, I hardly think it proper you should ven-



...but after dark. You know the soldiers are always sleeping about it this time, and looking at it in so cold and stormy a night. Still it seems a pity that the poor old woman should suffer while her friends are near.

I think, mother, I had better go, replied Elizabeth, I could not sleep a moment all night, if I were to think of her being sick and alone.

Well, then, rejoined the mother, you may get my clock as well as your own, for I must go with you.

No, no, my good madam, said the woman, I'm sure you had better keep to the house. I promised the old woman to come back with Miss for she thought you would not fancy her coming alone. So if you please, madam, I'll go with her myself.

Elizabeth persuaded her mother to remain at home; then, after saying she would soon return, she wrapped her cloak around her and departed with the woman, for the house of Mrs. Williams.

"Tis a wonderful raw night, Miss, observed the woman, as she walked down the garden. How I should hate to cross the river.

Cross the river! exclaimed Elizabeth, what makes you think of that?

Nothing, only as I felt the cold wind, I thought it would blow colder off shore. And then it is so dark, and there's so much ice in the river, and it would be rather a tough pull, and a dangerous one too, I think.

There is no doubt, said Elizabeth, but it would be a freezing voyage. However, it would be impossible to cross now, for Washington stripped the Jersey shore of boats, when he passed over, two or three weeks ago.

Not of all the boats, either, answered the woman.

Why, do you know of any left?

I'm not a going to tell you that, miss, so you needn't ask me.

Elizabeth could not refrain from laughing; the woman spoke with so much gravity about circumstances apparently of such little interest to either of them. But the Hessian appeared vexed, on being laughed at, and returned in rather a peevish tone.

People sometimes laugh when there's no occasion. If you happen to cross the river to night, you'll find out whether there are any boats left or not.

They had just passed from the garden gate to the shore, as the woman spoke thus, and her tone and manner so startled Elizabeth, that she instantly stopped, saying:—

I am obliged to you for your company, ma'am, so far; but you will please permit me to proceed alone. I am used to be treated with respect.

Scarcely had she uttered these words, when a powerful arm seized her round the waist, and, ere she could utter a scream, a strong hand was compressed forcibly on her lips.

That's right! exclaimed the traitor, on a Hessian, off with the impudent baggage! off with her!

Elizabeth struggled, but in vain. She was carried swiftly away; and soon heard the hum of voices at a little distance. She made another effort to cry out, but it was useless, for she was quickly convinced she was among foes, by their asking her bearer, on hearing his footsteps, if he had secured his prize.

"Aye, indeed, that I have!" was the answer; and Elizabeth knew the voice of Baum! A tremor seized her whole frame, and she swooned in his arms.

Baum seated himself on the stern of the boat, with Elizabeth in his lap, and ordered his men to pull diligently for the opposite shore. They rowed immediately; but soon found their way obstructed by the floating ice. They rowed immediately; but soon found their way obstructed by the floating ice. They rowed immediately; but soon found their way obstructed by the floating ice.

Well done, my lads, said Baum, as he stepped ashore, with the still insensible Elizabeth. To the last cent of that miserably old widow, will I divide her wealth among you for this night's work. But be in a hurry, for we have no time to spend idle in this weather. Make your boat fast, and bring your arms, the ropes, the board, & the blankets, and let us be moving on.

I'll tell you, he continued, as they began their march—I'll tell you a story proving how much I am like the son of a king. It may happen our time a while; for we have no very comfortable walk, we stand in need of a little comfortable talk. Well then, one day, since we came to Trenton, I went into a house where I found one chaplain. He was reading a book called Homer's Iliad, and there was an account of a beautiful young princess named Helen, who had run off with a fellow from a town called Troy. The chaplain told me she had been by the dozen, and

...at each end of the boat. The ropes were then secured under the board by long knots. Thus a conveyance was formed, resembling a common swing. Baum then seated himself on the board, with Elizabeth in his lap. He ordered the men to haul them up; and while he kept himself from the projecting rocks by means of a musket, he made a safe ascension.

By the powers of war! said he, as he stepped into the cave, that was a perilous rising. I was plaguesdly afraid my left hand rope would break, and quite as much so that some of you would slip. But Providence seems to favour us, as the chaplain says. There, my darling you may sleep awhile longer, and he laid the listless girl on some blankets, out of the range of the wind. He then ordered the men to bring up some wood for a fire.

Just as the men reached the ground, their companions hailed them, and requested them to be silent a moment, for they heard the trampling of horses over the frozen ground. They all collected behind a projection of rocks, that defended them from the wind. Their lantern was placed on a ledge in the angle, and the light gleamed brightly from their musket barrels.

Hark! said one again, didn't you hear a horse neigh?

Now, by Jupiter! said another; you're a pack of cowards! Suppose a horse did neigh, are nineteen Hessian soldiers to listen in affright?

Our business is not of the most encouraging kind to night; answered another, I feel more afraid of the stings of conscience than any thing else. Hark! look there! didn't you see something moving over there in the dark?

O heavens! cried the one who had spoken, you poor fellows talk about conscience indeed, and motions—why it was only the wind blowing through the lantern, and flickering the blaze. By Jupiter! I'm ashamed of my company.

The words were scarcely pronounced, when a loud voice, close by, cried out, Fire!

The sudden thunder startled the hill around—and seven of the nineteen soldiers fell dead on the spot. A horrid shriek burst from the remainder as they seized their arms trembling; & a shout of Bailey and vengeance! told the onset of the avengers. The Americans charged with the bayonets and the captain, leaving his men to their own good conduct, sprang up the crags, as swiftly as if there had been no impediment. The lantern threw a gleaming light round the cavern, and just as he entered, the Hessian like a roused lion, was rushing out to the conflict. His sword flashed in hand and as the form of Bailey burst in, fell like lightning. The captain warned the blow, but his own lighter blade was shattered to the hilt, & flew glittering around in a thousand fragments. A second and heavier stroke descended; but he averted it with the barrel of his pistol. The shock however discharged the pistol; and the ball unfortunately was spent in vain. The blue smoke filled the cave, & the combatants throbbed with horrible suspense until it partially cleared away. As soon as they perceived each other the Hessian with a hellish curse leaped towards the defenceless captain & made a thrust at him, which was intended to be decisive,—but Bailey with a dexterous movement, avoided this also, and the exertions of the Hessian only served to dash him against the rocks. A moment and ere he recovered from the shock the captain's weighty pistol rang against his temple; he was grasped by the throat, and dashed from the precipice. As he fell however, his sense of life seemed to rush back through his whole frame. He caught by the strong roots of the wild briar on the ledge uttering bitter imprecations & nearly recovered his standings; when the captain seized the fallen sword, and with one fell sweep, cleft through his neck. The light gleared on his eyeballs as they started from their sockets; his head dropped over his shoulder, his hands relaxed their hold, and he fell from crag to crag to the shore. The clash of arms had ceased below; the captain from the edge of the cliff, shouted, "victory! victory!"—and his men echoed the sound with a loud cry of victory! victory!

Baum then reentered the cave in quest of Elizabeth. She was not there! He was frenzied. Flying to the edge of the cliff again he called her name, and listened for a reply. He thought he heard a low voice above him. He looked up, and as he looked, the moon shone out from the midst of the tempest, the top of the cliff was brightened, and he beheld a female form in a white garment kneeling, and with both hands lifted to heaven. With great difficulty, he climbed the dangerous steep—as soon as he attained its summit Elizabeth's arms were clasped around his neck, and she sank on his bosom saying, "God has preserved my love!"

Do you remember Frederick Bokum, who was ordered back to the charge of the boat? Instead of attending to the boat he started immediately for the American army. It was the night preceding the memorable 26th December. The retreating army had faced about, and was then marching to conquest. Bokum soon met a detachment of American horse. Captain Bailey was commander! Bokum was vanquished. He told the captain of the state of af-

...Washington permitted him to proceed, and then these fifteen men, armed then with muskets, passed, rejoined Elizabeth, and was sent away one of the most active to the conflict at Trenton.

The house on the cliff was built at moments of the seasons. A framed account of the transaction used to be suspended within the walls. For many years the country lads and maidens resorted there on the 26th Dec. and they generally found the holiday there spent, was more productive of pleasure than any other of the Christmas week. Never did maiden, however, climb the crags that Elizabeth climbed; & never since captain Bailey's pistol was discharged by the stroke of sergeant Baum's sword has any other gun been fired upon that shore, than the fowling piece of the sportsman. It is my bed time—Good night!

**Late from England**

The Boston papers of Monday morning contain English dates to the 31st of February, received at that port by the ships *Morea* and *Boston* from Liverpool.

**BURKE'S CONFESSION.**

The confession made by Burke in gaol, and taken down by the sheriff substitute, has been published at full length. The monster stated that he lodged with Hare, and they began their nefarious proceedings by selling the body of an old pensioner who died in Hare's house about Christmas, 1827. They disposed of it to the persons who obtained bodies for Dr. Knox's dissecting room. In spring, 1828, a woman from Gilmerton came to lodge at Hare's, he having seven beds for lodgers; Hare and she drank together, and the woman became much intoxicated; then Hare proposed to smother her in order to sell her body. He clasped his hand on her mouth and nose, whilst Burke threw himself upon her to prevent her from struggling with her arms and legs. She soon died, and her body was disposed off to the surgeons, who made no inquiry about it, but Dr. Knox approved of the body being so fresh.

The victims who followed were—a miller, named Joseph, who lodged with Hare and was unwell, an old woman, an accidental lodger; an Englishman ill of the jaundice; an old woman named Haldane; a cinder woman; a woman and her son, who came as lodgers; two other female lodgers; a woman, Margaret Haldane, daughter of the above, whom Burke murdered by himself; a girl of the town, named Patterson, whom one of the young men in the dissecting room recognized, and whose body they pretended to have bought from an old woman; a washer woman; a woman named M'Dougal, a distant relation of Helen M'Dougal's husband; Daft Jamie, who made a terrible resistance, and lastly, the old woman Docherty, for whose murder Burke was convicted. In every case except that of the man in the jaundice, they made their victims drunk.

Burke declared that he had never known any other persons practice this mode of destroying life, or commit murder for the purpose of selling the bodies for dissection; that Hare found out the way of suffocating persons, so as to leave no outward marks of violence; and that they had not committed any other murders than the sixteen above detailed. The confession agrees with the disclosures of Hare, except that the latter assigned the chief part in the horrible work to Burke, and Burke assigned it to Hare. The confession added that Helen M'Dougal and Hare's wife did not know of the murders, though they may latterly have had some suspicions.

A MOB—On Thursday last between two and three o'clock, a number of young men collected together on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh, and made an effigy of Dr. Knox, who has become an obnoxious from his receiving the bodies of the persons murdered by Burke and Hare. With this they made a procession to the Doctor's house in Newington, their numbers increasing on the way to a very formidable mob. When they came to the house they "burked" the effigy by throttling it, and hung it on a tree. When they were preparing to set it on fire, a body of the police came up, but they could not prevent the mob from breaking Dr. Knox's windows. The rioters then went with dreadful shouts to Surgeon's square, but, as the police prevented them doing any mischief there, they returned to Dr. Knox's, and completed the demolition of his windows. They also broke 40 or 50 panes of the College windows. About seven o'clock, with great exertions on the part of the police, they were dispersed, and 19 of them carried off to prison.

A grand Fancy Ball, in aid of the Spanish and Italian refugees was given in Liverpool on the 11th February. The number of persons who attended on this occasion was about 1800. The most striking character was that of Mr. Buckingham, (the eastern traveller) in the dress of an Egyptian Mameluke. The proceeds of the ball were about £600, exclusive of donations.

A locomotive engine, belonging to the Bolton and Leigh Railway, lately passed through Bolton. The great interest of the experiment was the engine's ascending an inclined plane of a mile in length, one half of which is nearly one inch in a mile. The trial succeeded, the engine passing over the

...The Globe of the 18th Feb. says there is now in the river an American built ship, of 183 tons burthen, employed in the illicit slave trade, which has been sent home as a prize vessel from Sierra Leone. The space allotted for the miserable wretches measures 8 feet 6 inches in breadth, and extends from stem to stern; the captives must have been in a reclining position, as there is no space for them to sit upright, and there is no inlet for air, except at the end of the platform. In this receptacle 250 slaves were placed, or rather stowed in bulk, and were landed in Sierra Leone in a state of complete nakedness.

**FRANCE**—In France there is at present a complete dearth of political intelligence. The French papers to the 17th, which we have received, do not contain a single syllable in the shape of news from any part of the world. They are principally filled with the developments of two projects of law submitted on Saturday last to the Chambers—one for the prevention of duelling, the other a new penal military code. The former substitutes for the severe acts of former Sovereigns, which had fallen into disuse, provisions to bring the parties before a Commission of inquiry in the first place, by whom, if the fact is proved, they are to be sent to a jury, and should the jury find one guilty of inflicting wounds or death, the offender is to be punished, in the first place, by the interdiction of all his civic, civil and family rights, for a period not less than three years, and not exceeding five, and in the second, for one not exceeding ten, and not less than five.

The French papers state that the second division of Portuguese emigrants landed at Terceira without opposition, while Captain Walpole was escorting the vessels of Saldaña to Cape Finis terre.

**RUSSIA AND TURKEY**—An extraordinary Supplement to the St. Petersburg Gazette of Feb. 2, contains the following articles:

"According to an agreement made at the taking of Varna, the harem and the property of Jusuf Pacha of Seres, were to be delivered up to him, and till they should be given up, we retained as security, the family of Jusuf Pacha of Samacho, late Commandant of Varna. It was hardly to be expected that this condition would be fulfilled, as the Sultan had become so incensed against Jusuf Pacha, had caused him to be declared an outlaw, and confiscated his property. Nevertheless, the promise has been kept. At the end of December, the Grand Vizier sent word to General Roth, that the Harem and property of Jusuf Pacha had been brought to the River Camtschik, to be delivered to persons sent by us, and at the same time requested that the hostages in our hands might be given up. The exchange was made in perfect order, and Jusuf Pacha's harem and property sent to him at Odessa.

"According to the latest accounts, both our troops and those of the enemy were wholly inactive. Detachments of Cossacks traverse, without obstacle, the country about Tschernowod and Bazardjik, and also the road to Silistria, without having met with any thing, only in the Kamtschik, on the road from Varna to Bourgas, there is a small Turkish detachment of about 500 men.

"Part of the Turkish troops in the fortresses on the Danube have dispersed, or have been sent into the villages, and the garrisons were reduced, that the Porte, convinced of the necessity of strengthening them, even in winter, had sent some troops from Shumla to Widdin, and to Rudschuk and Silistria. Tchapan Ogus had arrived from Anatolia, with 10,000 men, chiefly Asiatic cavalry. Tchapan Ogus, upon his arrival, immediately distributed his troops among the fortresses, he himself remaining with a small number at Shumla.

"In Shumla too, only a small garrison remains, part having been sent to Widdin, and the remainder dispersed. In that, as well as in all the other fortresses on the Danube, they find it very difficult to obtain provisions, either to quarter the troops in the villages, some of them at a great distance, or to dismiss them. In some places there is a sufficient stock of corn, but a great want of flour; and a scarcity of forage, in consequence of which the cavalry was in a bad condition.

"It appears, therefore, quite impossible, that the Turks will undertake any thing before spring, notwithstanding the reports that foreign newspapers are not weary of spreading. Prussian *St. Petersburg* Gazette of Feb. 13.

The preparations for the next campaign were immense. Nicholas would command in person. He would go to Warsaw before the opening of the campaign, to receive the oath of allegiance. A convention was spoken of, which that government thinks of concluding with the U. S. of N. America.

The Russian squadron in the Mediterranean has just been reinforced by a ship of the line, of 74 guns, and two frigates of the first class, so that it will now consist of nine ships of the line, six frigates, and a number of brigs and corvettes.

It is stated from Brandenburg, Feb. 6, that while the three great powers are acting with the greatest zeal and unanim-

...According to letters of 23d ult. from Vienna, the sole object of count de Metternich's journey to London is to declare to the British cabinet, that unless the Porte open the free navigation of the Black Sea and consent to pay large indemnities for the expenses of the war, Russia will not accept the mediation of any power to treat for peace; and that she is fully prepared to resume hostilities with greater vigor than ever. The court of Vienna it is added has received a communication to that effect.

German papers of the 9th, state, that the Duke of Brunswick had been thrown into confinement by a decree from the Duke, ordering a general arming of the country, which includes all the male population from the age of 18 to 60. The object is said to be, an attack on Hanover.

**TURKEY**—Intelligence from Constantinople of the 15th January, states, that M. Jaurt has received no decisive answer from the Reis Effendi. The Sultan attached no consequence to the Diplomatic Relations with the European powers. The attention paid by his Excellency to Count Guilleminot was on account of his celebrity as a General. Military or naval men alone have any influence as Ambassadors; and it is supposed that Admiral Codrington himself would be more welcome to his Court than a civilian.

A flag of truce from the Russian blockading squadron arrived in the Bosphorus early in January. The captain of the Russian frigate, had no communication with the shore, and sailed with the reply of the Porte on the 6th Jan. The question was as to the reception of a Russian ambassador accompanied by the French and English ministers, to which the Porte dictated a peremptory refusal.

Dates of the 25th Jan. mention that the Divan had declared its willingness to agree to the exchange of prisoners proposed by Russia, provided that Jusuf Pacha and his attendants could be given up. The Sultan continues to prosecute the military preparations with the greatest vigor. He has formed a new corps of cavalry, which compose the flower of his body guard.

A Turkey mail had arrived, bringing letters from Constantinople to the 11th and from Smyrna to the 4th January. The commercial advices received by this conveyance, state that a fresh impulse had been given to all the foreign exchanges, by a new coin being put into circulation by the government, which bears the same nominal value as the preceding coin of its kind, but is not the same intrinsic worth. At Constantinople the exchange on England rises to 60 piastres per pound sterling, with every prospect of reaching 65 post, and at Smyrna it was at 62. There is no reason why this exchange should not continue rising rapidly to 72 piastres; for on a comparison of weights, it appears that one English sovereign is exactly equal to six Turkish twelve piastre pieces, and as the gold of the latter is, at all events, of a pure quality, the rate of 72 piastres ought to be considered the par of exchange. In politics little was known to be on the hopes peace.

A Russian sloop of war, from Sebastopol, with despatches to St. Petersburg, and had been loaded with letters containing the Sultan's answer, which was said to make known his wishes of a pacification on the conditions he had expressed; that no concessions of any kind should be required of him. There was no hope of obtaining his formal assent to the independence of Greece; but it is believed that he will not during his reign seek to disturb the order of things established in Greece by the three allied Powers. The Sultan was still in his camp at Raminclick, where he was chiefly spending his time in shooting. There was no immediate prospect of removing his quarters nearer to the scene of next spring's probable operations.

There was an almost complete interruption at Smyrna, in the operations of foreign trade in consequence of the whole of the camels of the district having been put into requisition for the transport of some twenty or thirty cargoes of wheat to the capital, which arrived chiefly from Alexandria. It appears that the blockade of the Dardanelles was not kept up with very great vigor by the Russians.

Constantinople, Jan. 10.—The *Margaret*, Panulov, with a cargo of wheat from Alexandria, on arriving at the Dardanelles 25th ultimo, was detained three days by the blockading Russian whistlers orders were obtained from Admiral at Foros, which being that vessels that might have left a Russian port before the 25th Dec. were free to enter the Dardanelles, whatever might be the cargo, and the *Margaret* having quitted the straits at the end of Dec. she was warned not to attempt entering, and but has been

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## MISCELLANY.

"I left thee where I found thee love."  
Every body that hums at all, has hummed this favorite air. In the following parody it will be seen that the poet left his love where he did not find her. We hope that the "gentle breeze" did not pay its respects to the head of the gentle woman.

From the New Haven Chronicle.  
BERENADE.

O wake! the wind sighs low, my love,  
The vale sleeps low in mist;  
O wake! my heart is woe, my love,  
'Till ye arise and list.

'Tis something like a mile, my love,  
I've dashed through damp and dew,  
O'er hedge-row, ditch and stile, my love,  
With a tender song for you.

So wake! for well you know, my love,  
My temper's none the best,  
And as to patience, oh! my love,  
I cannot say I'm best.

The clock is striking one my love,  
Low hangs the dew-filled cup;  
My song will soon be done, my love,  
So up! fond lady up!

What! sleep ye yet so soundly love?  
You jule you! want you rise?  
While here I sing, confound ye, love!  
To restless, gnats and flies.

Well! then from this high grass, my love,  
My exit will make,  
Yet, first through ash and glass, my love,  
This gentle brick-bat take!

AUTUMN.—By N. A. HAYES.

I love the dews of night,  
I love the howling wind,  
I love to hear the tempest sweep  
O'er the billows of the deep!  
For nature's saddest scenes delight  
The melancholy mind.

Autumn! I love thy bowers  
With faded garlands drest;  
How sweet alone to linger there  
When tempests ride the midnight air,  
To snatch from mirth a fleeting hour,  
The Sabbath of the breast.

Autumn! I love thee well;  
Though bleak thy breezes blow,  
I love to see the vapours rise,  
And clouds roll wildly round the skies,  
Where from the plain the mountains swell  
And foaming torrents flow.

Autumn! thy fading flowers  
Drop but to bloom again;  
So man though doomed to grief a while,  
To hang on fortune's fickle smile,  
Shall glow in heaven with nobler powers,  
Nor sigh for peace in vain.

From the Pittsburgh Crystal and Ladies Magazine.

## A TALE OF LAKE ERIE.

By George W. Thompson, Esq. of St. Clairsville, Ohio.

"Tell her of him whose lowly grave  
Shall meet her dark eye never,  
His pillow in the stormy wave,  
The deep his home forever."

A Buzz went through the American Camp, and the scantily dressed soldiers were seen passing from one tent to another; the whole exhibited a scene of confusion and anxiety, and the deep touches of interest which dwelt upon the countenances of officers and soldiers, gave evidence that a more than common sacrifice was expected from one, or from all.

The "Star spangled banner" waving proudly in the breeze, and the insignia of command arranged in due order before one of the principal tents pointed out the soldier-like habitation of the Chief in Command. The General sat in his tent, his head pensively reclining on his hand, as he mused on the asperities of a soldier's fortune, and perhaps in his reverie he heard the tones of sweet Clara's voice, as she sang,

"Rest, Warrior, rest."

He was in that kind of reverie from which it is painful to be aroused, and the indulgence of which is marked with all the "joy of grief." George Wortley entered; a deep gloom was on his countenance, indicative of feelings which brooded over some blighted hope, some fond remembrance which had once been all sunshine, but which now darkened on his soul. He entered, but without any military formalities, and was kindly received by his superior officer, who never considered his presence as an intrusion. George's countenance assumed if possible a deeper shade of melancholy as he opened the conversation, informing the General that he offered to go upon the proposed venture.

The General warmly answered, "George, there are many whom we can offer upon an ignominious death; but you, if discovered, and should you return safe, you will only have the honor due to a spy."

"these brave fellows have something to bind them to the world. You know my tale; misery has made me drink of his cup, and a broken heart little needs of joy or life. All things are ready, and I go to night; if I fall give a tear to my memory, but let my fate be unknown." As he spoke he extended his hand to the general, who rising from his seat, shook a tear from his eye lid and firmly grasping George's hand, with a soldier's farewell greeting, said, "Good bye, George, and may God bless you."

The American encampment was but a few miles west of the town of Buffalo, and commanded an unobstructed view of the whole of that part of Lake Erie. The morning previously as the sun arose, "slow wheeling from the deep," and rolled back the curling vapor from the bosom of the lake, several vessels bearing the British flag rode at anchor in full view, with stately pride, and looked like spirits of the waters. It was known to the American General, that they bore important despatches, and that it would facilitate his cause, and perhaps save his army from some meditated danger, to become acquainted with the designs of the opposing enemy. The vessels still rode in full view, and the breeze of the evening frequently bore to the ill provided Americans the sound of uncouth mirth and wanton revelry. The delay of the vessels was unaccounted for a desire of the British officers to learn the situation and force of the American Army, but the disposition of the men by the Commandant was such as rendered every attempt of the kind impracticable. To propose himself as an adventurer to discover the designs of the enemy by visiting the vessels, was the object of George Wortley's visit to the General's tent. Others were willing to undertake the perilous task, but George claimed it as a matter of right, as well as favour, which was however reluctantly allowed. As he departed from the General's tent an unusual fire beamed from his long tranquil eye, and an unusual glow threw a light on his heretofore wan and pallid features.

He felt the warm blood rush to his heart and invigorate his whole system; he was then happy, but why he knew not. He hastened to his tent to make preparation for the night's adventure; his companions in rank sighed as he passed by, and the old soldier turned away, as he thought that perhaps ere long the muffled drum might give to the sighing gale the story of his ignominious fate.

The sun had gone down, and but one lone and lovely star shone amidst the dying glory of the West. George Wortley passed from his tent disguised in the habit of a British sailor, and as he supposed, went forth alone. The banks of the Lake were high and abrupt, and the waves dashed and foamed with a sullen voice at their rocky base. He followed the winding margin of the banks until he came to a small rivulet, which dashed down a deep, abrupt and narrow channel, which at the bottom formed a still and secluded bay, and in which was concealed the boat that was to bear him to the enemy's vessels. He wound his way down the rugged descent, and emerging from the darkness which always reigned there, he came to his boat peacefully moored in the romantic little bay, and in a few minutes his frail barque was tossing on the swelling waves. He had proceeded half way to the vessels, the night had advanced & was clear and beautiful; it was such a night as an astrologer would have chosen to read in the thousand stars the fate of mankind—silence dwelt on the blue heaving bosoms of the billows—the God of repose reclined on his couch of forgetfulness and

"No longer the joy in the Sailor Boy's breast,  
Was heard in his wildly breath'd numbers,  
The sea bird had flown to her wave-girdled nest,  
The fisherman sunk to his slumbers."

He had proceeded above half way, lost in his accustomed gloomy reflections, when starting from his trance of feeling, he laid his hand upon his dagger, and sternly eyed some being coiled up in the further end of the boat, who had hitherto remained unnoticed. The thought flashed on his brain that he had already been betrayed, and returning the dagger to its sheath, he drew a pistol from his left breast, and took deliberate aim, but his fatal design was arrested by the human being, (if he deserve the name), crying out in a most unearthly voice, "Don't kill poor Nab!," George recognized in the voice and person of the speaker (which immediately became erect) the "Idiot Boy" on whom he had conferred many trifling favours. His first impulse was to return back and leave the Idiot on the shore, but the moon which was just beginning to silver in the East, would have betrayed his visit to the vessel, if detained by a movement of the kind; and to go back without accomplishing the object of his visit, was to brand

himself with the epithet of a coward. Here his feelings became so excited, that he exclaimed "Death sooner than infamy." His next thought, as a matter of self defence, was to consign the poor boy to the mercy of the waves. The Idiot with a voice and a manner of touching tenderness, peculiar to such unfortunate beings, said, "Think Nab! let Mister Wortley go with nobody at all, 'mong them British." George hung his head to think he had meditated an injury to a being who felt so deeply interested in his welfare. He determined to proceed to the vessels and trust his life to the discretion of an idiot boy. He ran his boat close under one of the principal vessels, and having secured it so as not to excite suspicion, he mounted the side, and with a beating heart trod the proud deck of a British Man of War. He mingled with the dusky forms that gathered round the masts, and listened to their simple tales of love which had blessed them beneath another sky. His heart fluttered wildly as he heard the seaman from his guarded way proclaim to the rising moon,

"Above—below—good night—all's well."

The Idiot instinctively stole away and concealed himself in some retired corner; the sailors were reposing in their hammocks, and only now and then persons were seen passing from one part of the deck to the other. The warm blood bounded to George Wortley's head—burned for a moment, then rushed back to his almost unpalpitating heart, as he listened to the last, dying, pensive cadence of a female voice. It was such as recalled to his mind a sound which had blessed him in a happier day. He approached near the spot, when the strain was again resumed, and the following verse sung to an air of the sweetest melody:—

"I'll never weave for thee a song,  
Nor wildly touch the warbling lyre;  
Words may be false, or taken wrong,  
And music's note too soon expire,  
Words may be false, but O! believe  
There yet is one will not deceive,  
'Till not deceive."

"'Tis she!" exclaimed Wortley, and overcome by his feelings, sprang to the place and continued the exclamation, "My God! Martha Woodville." The female fell into his arms, and was entirely unconscious while he impressed a fervent kiss upon her pallid cheek. Her vigor and recollection returning together, she burst from his embrace, and exclaimed, "Fly dear Wortley, he is here," and retreated to the cabin. George was aroused from the inaction into which he was thrown by her language, and the suddenness of her flight, by receiving a stab from behind, which was only prevented from being fatal by the point of the weapon glancing outwardly from the ribs. He wheeled around, and closing in upon the cowardly assassin, wratted his sword from him, and placing the blade beneath his foot snapt it in twain. He was about to throw the pieces into the Lake when he saw the enamelled name glancing in the moon beams—with a voice of hatred heightened to frenzy, he yelled "M'Dole, cursed villain," and sprang towards him, but M'Dole eluded his grasp and ran to the cabin of the Admiral, but soon returned to the deck with a command to arrest Capt. George Wortley, of the American army. The command was immediately put into execution, and George gloomily resigned himself to his fate, knowing that the man who had basely separated him from the woman of his love, would triumph that he perished by the meanest felon's death.

George Wortley and Martha Woodville were the pride of two different villages in the interior of the United States. Their tale was one of, perhaps, too frequent occurrence.—They saw each other—loved—and were engaged, and that engagement was approved by a Mother ever solicitous for her daughter's happiness. Her father had rejoined the stars, and none else were left who had a right to interpose against these congenial spirits. The bridal day was appointed, and Time smoothing his wrinkled brow leaned on the anchor of Hope, and for once smiled benignant on the bliss of human hearts. The song which Martha had been singing on board the vessel was one framed by George in the day of his happy courtship. Her guardian M'Dole was a person whom she had always been taught to respect and look up to with reverence for he had ever been considered a virtuous, amiable and a worthy man; he violently opposed George Wortley's suit, and succeeded in extorting a promise from Martha not to wed without his consent. He had other objects in view than Martha's happiness. He had sold his honour and those talents which should have been devoted to his country's good, for British gold, and that power demanded some one as a hostage, that he would not turn from the course of his villainy. As such an hostage, he delivered up Martha Wood-

vile to men whose virtue was doubtful, & whose honour he knew not such was the cause of her presence on board the enemy's vessels.

The night of George's capture rolled heavily away, and mental agony forbade him the sweets of repose: Martha passed the night in doubt and anxiety, nor was the time to M'Dole less sleepless, for the wolf in pursuit of human blood will howl on through all the night. The morning came on; the sun arose brilliantly and imparted all his splendour to the scenery of the Lake. The officers of the squadron had met as a Court Martial, and Captain Wortley was arraigned as a Spy before men, whose minds had been embittered against him by the tales of M'Dole, he did not deny the charge, & was sentenced to the yard arm with a respite till the next morn at sunrise. Martha who had broken from the hold of her Guardian ran upon the deck and fell in George's arms, shrieking, "save him, save him." M'Dole who had pursued was about to force her from the embrace of her injured lover, when the Admiral with a voice of stern fierceness exclaimed, "M'Dole, beware." The baseness of M'Dole burst upon him at once, and he felt that Wortley was an injured man; he asked of George the history of his life, which was told with as little warmth as possible; the old Admiral grasped his hand, pitied and shed a tear for his fate, because he could not avert it. At the strong solicitation of George and the gentle violence of the good old Admiral, Martha permitted herself to be removed to a distant vessel, for grief had rendered her nearly passive. George was left to prepare for his fate, and received all the kindness he could have wished in his situation; one of the State Rooms having been allotted to himself.

The day on board the Admiral's vessels passed away in silence, and every thing like unbecoming mirth was repressed. The night had come on and M'Dole was sullenly pacing the deck, for there he knew he was hated and despised, although on that vessel he wore a sword, the emblem of an office he dared not own in his native land. The Idiot who had witnessed every thing that had transpired, grasped a rusted knife that lay on the deck, and which had been used by the sailors in cleaning their fish, rushed upon M'Dole, gave him a fatal stab, and with an hysterical laugh, heaved him to the dark green wave. The Idiot descended the side of the vessel, and with feelings of joy that he could not repress, loosened the boat, and in an instant was before the window of the State room.—Finding that it would not give way to gentle pressure, he raised one of the oars and dashed the window to pieces.—George sprang and hailed the Idiot as his deliverer, lowered himself into the boat, and with a beating heart, directed their course to the American shore. They had proceeded but a short distance when one of the smallest guns in the Admiral's vessel was fired to the seaward. George's flight had been discovered, and all the boats were lowered and in pursuit; every nerve was strained by the hardy seamen, faithful to their duty, and the bright star light of the evening soon pointed out the boat of George and the Idiot moving comparatively slow towards the land of their grandfathers and their liberty.—A volley of musketry was fired from the pursuers, when the poor Idiot fell struggling back in the boat. George stood up, determined to die the death of a soldier, that his memory should not be branded with the ignominy of a felon's fate. The seamen, as if conscious of his intention, threw in another volley when a piercing groan came from the boat, and George Wortley fell back while his life blood darkened on the billow. The shattered boat filled rapidly with water and soon sunk down to moulder with the sea-covered weed.—The moon again arose as brilliant as ever—the God of Repose reclined a gain on the couch of forgetfulness, & the proud waves of Lake Erie rolled brightly & gloriously on. Stranger! I have stood where the blood tinged billow of that night's struggle dashed its white foam on the beach, where on the green branch above, the Wild Eagle screamed the Warrior's requiem. I have seen Martha sit at her parlour window, turn pensively away and weep; but she now only exists in the recollections of many as a bright dream of their childhood, for she, too, has long since mingled with the clouds of the valley.

G. W. T.

## A TOAST.

The following toast was drunk at Catekill on the 22d of February—WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE. The heroes who reduced the value of a Crown in this country, to one dollar and ten cents.

Hypochondriacs lean on his arm.  
The wind in his side doth him much harm.  
And troubles him full sore God knows.  
Much pain he hath, and many woes;  
About him pots and glasses lie  
Newly brought from apothecaries.

Barton's Anatomy.

In the coffee-room, at the Castle Inn, Ramsgate, I found an elderly gentleman and a Tom cat. The elderly gentleman was sitting in the darkest corner of a corner box; but Tom cat was enjoying the warm sunshine on the sill of the bow window. Tom was an old acquaintance of mine, but the elderly gentleman was a stranger to me, and therefore I thought it would be a breach of good manners not to pay my respects to him first. He was what Mr. Wordsworth would call a noticeable man; his age might be about fifty; he was tall and thin; his hair was frizzled & scanty; his cheeks were lank, yellow, and whiskerless; his nose was rather purple, especially towards the tip; his abdomen was drawn in—greyhound fashion; and his dress was a suit of rather rusty mourning—so much too roomy for him, that I could not help thinking he had indulged himself, with more of it than was absolutely necessary for his reasonable occasion. He was sitting with the fingers of both his hands crushed down between his thighs, and with one knee crossed over the other—his pendant leg hanging close down by the side of its fellow, like the top piece of a farmer's flail by the side of its handle.—On the cold highly-polished table before him, lay a white pocket handkerchief, a pair of spider-limbed blue steel spectacles, with pale blue specs, a well worn pamphlet, entitled "A Treatise on Dyspepsia," a large tumbler of cold water; and an open box of pills; and on this arrangement of his property he seemed to be ruminating very intently. "Good morning to you, Sir," said I—a very delightful day this?—To which genuine English salutation he replied, suddenly looking-up, like one awaking from some dreary dream. "Eh?—Oh!—good morning—yes Sir, I believe it is," and then relapsed into his rumination. Heavens help the man! thought I—he is either very poorly, or hath a plentiful lack of good manners; and as I am neither a doctor of physic, to cure the one, nor a knight errant, to correct the other, why should I intrude my services upon him?

So I turned away from the strange elderly gentleman, and his pill box and pamphlet, in the dark corner; to pay my respects to my old friend, Tom cat, in the sun shiny bow window—and a highly respectable cat he is; an aldermanic cat—collared and corpulent; the premier cat upon the catalogue of Ramsgate cats; for many years has he been enjoying the otium cum dignitate of his long and useful labours, by sitting half asleep in this same sunny window to receive the salutations and gentle pattings of bores of fair dames and damsels as they pass by his window to the sands. "Well, Tom, my old boy! and how do you find yourself?" said I; and, like a well-bred cat as he is, he rose from his seat, arched his back, flourished his tail gently, sat soberly down again, and replied, "Purrah"—as much as to say, "pretty well, thank you." And pretty well is much, for a cat of thy years, thought I; and now I look at thee again I perceive that symptoms of catarrhis have begun to manifest themselves in thy minister optic, since I saw thee this time 12 months—but never mind, Tom; be thankful, it's no worse; be moderate in all things; enjoy the sunshine whilst thou mayest; and never bother thy catly brains with considering whether catarrh, catarrhis, catarrhus, shall bring about that catastrophe—so shalt thou avoid that lingering pest 'dyspepsia' and be honoured with a catafalco at thy funeral.

It would be a hard matter to say exactly whether honest Tom exactly understood all this—especially as his attention was more than once called off by the elderly gentleman in the corner. However, when I had ended my advice, he again got up, rubbed his face against my hand, and again said "purrah"—which I understood to signify that he took my advice kindly, though he might not exactly understand it; and we were just going to make some comments on a couple of puppies who were worrying each other, on the other side of the street, about a mutton bone which they both laid claim to—when the door of the coffee-room swung open, and in marched an awfully whiskered young gentleman—a regularly built R. Y. clubman, in blue jacket, black neck-gear, wide flowing trousers, and broad striped red and white shirt. At three long lurching strides he brought himself up before the looking glass, set his legs apart to keep all steady—squinted his fishy eyes on both sides—hail'd up his striped standards—feathered his whiskers—slough'd himself around on his harboard peg, rolled round

the table—tweaked Tom Cat's ear—swung his stam upon a seat—uncovered his knowledge—then—poked his pair of fine prong'd forks through his top brushed work—drag'd last week's Sunday Advertiser under his figure head; and, making a sort of jib-martingale of his fore arms, he seemed to be settling himself down in a sort of an idea that he was going to try to read something or other.

By and by, in comes a stiff, plump, rosy-faced, curly-headed, tight little gentleman, buttoned up to the chin in a close-fitting, spick and span-green surcoat, drab 'lights, well strapped down and braced up; a white hat, cleverly cook'd aside; yellow buckskin gloves; and in his nervous grasp, a stick his umbrella perpendicularly between his knees, & began playing a very merry devil's tattoo upon the top of his Majesty's ivory head. Did you ring Sir? demanded the almost breathless waiter. "Yes, the bill of fare." A bill of fare as long as my arm was handed to him instantly. His eyes glanced down in a moment. "Sole, beef-steak, oyster-sauce, chicken," said he. "When, Sir?" asked the panting waiter. "Now," was the prompt reply, and away ran the waiter like a lamp-lighter. "Boppl! haugh! said the elderly gentleman in the corner, and thereupon the following colloquy ensued between them two—

Seem troubled with the wind sir?  
Eh? oh! yes—rather so. I have the misfortune to be what they call—  
"Taking pills for it Sir?" you've a box of pills there I see.

Yes—no—these are not pills—not exactly pills—they are Dr. Kitchener's persuator's—and I—  
D'ye think water's good for wind, Sir? you've got water here I see.

Yes, I drink water, but this Ramsgate water is such vile stuff, that—  
Oh! the water's very good, Sir, very good, indeed—I find it very good.

Very good! why it's quite brackish—strongly impregnated with saline particles.

Pool! easily cure all that—dash it with a little brandy.

Brandy! rank poison! and so are all spirituous liquors—a man might pour burning lava down his throat, with less injury to the coats of his—

No such thing, Sir—no such thing—What d'ye say to wine, then?

Wine! just as bad. Good for nothing but to create crudities and acidities, and turn the stomach into a great vinegar bottle—

A mistake sir—a very wide mistake, never more mistaken in your life.

But I am not mistaken, Sir, I haven't drank a glass of wine these ten years, and what's more, Sir—I never mean to taste another drop of it, Sir.

Sorry for you, Sir—but what d'ye say to malt liquor, Sir—good sound ale, now?

Vile trash, Sir—fermenting wash—converts the gastric juices into yeast, and the digestive organ is a brewer's vat.

Sorry for you, Sir—you enjoy your opinion, and I'll enjoy mine.

Opinion, Sir! what has opinion to do with it?—I am talking of facts—established facts, Sir; on the authority of the first medical men of the age. And as to enjoyment, Sir, there's no enjoyment in the matter, at all—none whatever.

So it seems, Sir—but I shall enjoy my bottle of sherry and beef-steak nevertheless. (Ringing the bell.)

Beef!—aye, there again—what says Burton?—beef's a melancholy meat; and fish too—sole's—you've ordered soles—utterly indigestible, and no nutriment; and oyster sauce—where's mercy on the stomach that can bear such a strange—

Why what the plague are we to eat and drink?—Why are all these good things sent us but to be ate and drank?

Good things, you call 'em do you? Yes good things—I say they are good things—Perhaps you'd have us live up on acorns and beechnuts, as the pigs and ancient Britons used to do?

No, Sir—acorns are totally indigestible, and excessively counteracting. But give me leave to ask you one simple question—Did you ever hear of such a thing as dyspepsia?

Dyspepsia!—Yes—and I don't believe a word of it. Waiter, is my dinner coming? (Directly, Sir.)

You don't believe in dyspepsia, Sir. No—I don't—all a parcel of unfounded notions—a nonsense sprung up in the hot bed of the age of intellect. Our ancestors never dreamt of such a thing.

Then let me tell you, Sir, that there



is such a thing. I have felt it, Sir—I have it—and I have not had good advice, Sir, I should have been able to get on at all. I consulted Sir Asbury Cooper, Sir.

Aye, you had better have consulted your wife's doctor.

Oh! that's talking lightly, Sir. I say I have consulted Sir Asbury, I have read Dr. Paris, consulted Abernethy, bought his book, studied it, got it by heart almost, consulted him again and again, ordered not to bother him any more, tried tonics, vegetable and mineral, stomachics and carminatives of all sorts, quack and regular, got more empty phials than would fill a cart, all of no use, tried little and often, tried six hours apart, wore hare skin comforters, swallowed white mustard seed by the bushel, all of no use, and now I've left town for the first time these seven teen years, on purpose to try what a little sea air would do for me, and can't get a drop of water fit to drink! Sir, I wish you a good afternoon, and so saying he pocketed his pamphlet & persued, and walked forth.

'A queer old gentleman that?' said his plump opponent, as he lifted a sole of seven inches by eleven on his plate, and almost set it a swimming in melted butter, anchovy, essence, catsup and India soy. Very queer thought I—almost as queer as the fact that what is sauce for the goose won't do for the gander; and having finished 'Tom Cat' a comfortable nap, I strolled out on the beach, where I found a flock of sea gulls at dinner, the greedy rascals swallowing their fish alive and kicking, as fast as they caught 'em. Query—did ever any body see a dyspeptic sea gull? and if not, would not their mode of dining be worth trying on the dyspeptic animal implume bipes on shore.

London Magazine.

#### From the Philanthropist.

##### SELF DENIAL.

'Self denial!' said Uncle Ben, there is but very little of that commodity in this wicked world. A gang of counterfeiterers have been up and down in the earth, and circulated with indefatigable industry a coin which they call self denial. But in most cases easy detection, for although it bears the image and superscription of the true coin, yet when weighed in the balance it is found wanting. It is all a cheat! The more man has of it, the worse he is off.

Uncle Ben was a thinking man. He talked much about definitions, and the nature of things, and moreover he was possessed of a very rare instrument, called a metaphysical diving bell by which he often descended to the bottom and spent whole days and nights there, and though he did not always bring up pearls, yet he always searched for them. Uncle Ben was mightily attached to his favourite instrument. So much so, that he might be said to live in it. This instrument resembled very much what is called a thinking cap. But to return, 'true self denial,' said he, 'is very scarce in this world. Self denial is the giving of one's person, good, for a greater public good.' So thought Uncle Ben, and he had fished up the definition from the bottom. He who talks without definitions talks at random. Now reader you need not stop here—you need not be frightened for I do not intend to put you into Uncle Ben's diving bell and sink you to the bottom of the sea; I have scarcely learned to breathe in it myself. I only wish you to take a short trip with me on the surface, and if we sail in smooth water we may perchance see the bottom which may answer our present purpose.

We have seen the ravages of Intemperance. The nation is reeling to destruction. Efforts not altogether ineffectual, have been made to check its progress; but still the monster stalks through the land. The press has sent out his missiles. General abstinence has rallied his troops, and many stout hearted defenders have come up to his help; but still the broken hearted wife weeps in secret over her lost husband, and the sighing of widows and orphans goes up to heaven on every breeze. Here and there, a drunkard has been reformed, some temperate men have become abstinent, some professors of religion have banished ardent spirits, some retailers of liquid poison have discontinued the traffic, but the flood is not stayed. Why is it that a cause so righteous should meet with so many obstacles? Is it not because men are so unwilling to deny themselves?—The good to be given up is so small and so fleeting, and the good to be gained is so great, so general, and so lasting, that it seems strange the whole nation do not come forward en masse, and make the sacrifice.

Let us look a moment at the distiller. The groans of the land have entered into his ears. The ghosts of departed drunkards have come up from perdition and haunted his pillow by night. As he rolls out his hogheads of distilled spirits he rolls a tide of death over the whole community. As he walks abroad, he sees the infection spreading far & wide; the taverns, and the grog shop, and the wretched inmates reeling home with horrid purpose.—the roar of obscenity, and the madness of dethroned reason meet him with fearful frequency; and conscience tells him with a voice of thunder, this is thy work; yet in view of all this, does he relinquish his trade? No! And why not? Because he loves a little ill gotten

wealth, better than the happiness of the whole community. Is it not so? How otherwise could he continue to traffic in liquid poison?

Look next to the vender of ardent spirits.—Where is his self denial? He has such regard for the best interests of his country, his neighbourhood, his friends, that he is willing to give up his personal good which consists in the uncertain profit arising from the sale of poison? No! He is so selfish that the community must be sacrificed to his supposed advantage. But how is this! Does he not know that he is living upon the blood of his fellow creatures! Alas, he has so long looked upon his own interests that he cannot see a neighbourhood, or a nation. Go and say to him, the good of society requires you to give up the trade of making men drunkards, and he will mourn with you, over the evils of intemperance, and perhaps as you describe to him the misery of a family whose father had become a drunkard, he will weep, but he cannot think of giving up the trade. What shall I do! I have got my living by retailing spirits for years; and must I give it up now? What will become of my family? Thus he reasons, and keeps on selling poison. Sometimes, when he is hard beset by conscience, and his friends, he promises to give up the business of selling spirits, as soon as any body will convince him it is wrong. But he has determined not to be convinced as long as the trade is profitable. If you continue to urge him, he will pretend to think his neighbors have combined to ruin him, and then he will let the world know that he is not afraid. He will retail as much rum as he chooses.

Look now at the private gentleman who takes his glass daily. Surely he will give up that practice when he sees the evils of intemperance, when he sees also, that his example is leading a dozen others to destruction. No, he will not even do this. Hear him talk. 'Am I to be denied my glass because another man chooses to be a drunkard? I am not afraid of becoming a drunkard myself, and let others take care of themselves.' Tell him he ought to abstain for the good of others, and he will cry out 'persecution! anarchy! what is the world coming to? This is a free country, thank heaven I pay for what I drink, and will drink when I choose. If others prefer cold water let them drink it, though I strongly suspect that they keep abundance hid away in their houses notwithstanding all their professions. Am I to be deprived of the moderate use of the liquor which I love, because others choose to be intemperate? Don't preach to me; go and preach to the importer, the distiller, the retailer, the tippler, but don't preach to me.' And so he keeps on drinking, and putting the bottle to the mouth of a dozen others. In vain do you look for self denial in such a man. He would not give up his glass for the happiness of a whole neighbourhood. What now is the conclusion of the whole matter? It is this. Just as soon as the community are willing to deny themselves for the greatest good of others, just so soon will intemperance cease, and not before. Let us all then cultivate this virtue, and before we persuade ourselves that we have one spark of it, let us try ourselves by this subject. If we are unwilling to abstain altogether from the moderate use of ardent spirits, and that not merely because we are afraid of becoming drunkards ourselves, but because of the evil tendency of the practice upon others, it is not likely that we shall do much for the promotion of temperance. Reader, if you think I have borne too hard upon the distiller, the retailer and the private gentleman, first of all perform this necessary act of self denial your self, then go and persuade them to do it also, and I wish you good success. S. D.

#### UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

##### MEDICAL GRADUATES.

At the Anniversary Commencement of the University of Maryland, held April 6th, 1829, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the following gentlemen:

John P. B. Gillis, Drexleria H. Owings, William H. Smith, Felix M. Mead, Edward Deloughery, Edward M. White, James Thistle, Augustus L. Warner, Benjamin F. Johns, George Shriver, Walter T. Allender, Wm. D. Whitford, George Lynn, Adam Clendennin, D. W. B. McClellan, Felix R. M. Manus, Robert Ferguson, Benjamin J. Perry, Thomas J. Harby, Samuel Chew, Thomas Munroe, Edward H. Bryan, Alex. M. Mabury, William M. Wood, William R. Price, William E. Poits, Fribby Tilghman, Lawrence J. Berry, Phillip O. Jones, James Bordley, Joshua Jones, Jr., Victor Gillow, Jr., Alexander Powell	Thesis. Bubonocoele, Enterphalitis, Respiration, De Morbo Syphilitico, Hernia, Chorea Sancti Viti, Dyspepsia, Pileology, Intermit. & Rem. fevee, Epilepsia, Billious Item. fever, Amenorrhoea, Congestion, Hepatitis, Cephalalgia, Via Medicatrix Naturae, Erysipelas, Membrana decidua, Dysmenorrhoea, Acute Hepatitis, Nature and Effects of the Passions, The Pulse, Phlegmasia Dolens, Functions of Life, Measles, Respiration, Phlegmasia Dolens, Syphilis, Dysentery, Empressma Cephalitis, Asphyxia, Hydrocephalus, Falci Morbus Nervorum, Crurians, De Noxia, Paludum Effluvis
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Virginia. Hemiplegia, The Eye, Abortion, Obstruction of Blood, Uterine Hemorrhage, Lodging, Hernia, Puerperal Fever, Etiology of Inflammation, Pennsylvania. Extirpation of the Uterus, Puerperal Fever, De Rheumatismo Acuto, Tennessee. Tartaric Acid, La Fayette Esclat, Tennessee. Tartaric Acid, Charles B. Thompson, New York. Pneumonia, Ireland. Enteritis, The Gold Medal for the best Latin Thesis, was awarded to Felix D. M. Mead. NATHAN R. SMITH, Dean of the Faculty of Physic.

#### Late from England

By the ship United States arrived at New York, Liverpool papers to the 3d, and London to the 2d March are received. We have received files of London papers to the first.

The Paris Constitutional, in a paragraph, with the sounding title of 'political news of high importance,' states a most extraordinary thing, that 'a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between Russia and Prussia; and that another Power, solicited to maintain an armed neutrality with 100,000 men, has acceded to that proposal,' and adds that there is a report that 'the Army of the Morea, under the command of Marshal Marston is to be raised to 25,000 men.' This news, however, bears little or no evidence of authenticity; it looks more like a random speculation of a dashing Parisian Journalist, than a sober grave fact. With regard to the last assertions in particular, it happens unfortunately for its correctness, that so far from being reinforced, the French army in the Morea is on the eve of its return home. The other French Journals afford no food for comment.

The Times in a leading article headed 'Scandalous corruption of the Anti-Catholic press,' asserts that letters have been forwarded from the Brunswick Club of Dublin, to all the provincial clubs in that kingdom, calling in the most urgent terms, for supplies of money, to see the London press; and that the sum of £2000 was actually remitted to England for that purpose, on Saturday the 7th of February. The statement had been denied by the secretary of the Dublin Brunswick Club; but it was reaffirmed by the Times, and the secretary taxed with equivocation. The Modern Quixote.—It is said that the Duke of Brunswick has ordered a levy of his subjects, from sixteen to fifty, with a view of waging war up on Hanover. In relation to this symptom of opposition, the Atlas gives the following 'On Dit,' which is excellent:

'His Majesty's Dilemma.—The king it is said, occasionally makes severe remarks on the violence of the opponents of the Catholic bill. He is lately reported to have said to the Duke of Wellington—I suppose, Arthur, they intend to send you to the D—l, and me to Hanover; but what am I to do there, when the Duke of Brunswick is bent upon a war? We are in a dangerous way among them.'

Mr. O'Connell, it is said, will go to Calais to avoid a call of the house. A reconciliation has taken place between him and the English Catholics. A Liverpool paper of March 3, says, 'There is certainly no question which has roused into such surprising activity the whole mass of the aristocracy & clergy, or put the court and parliament into so great a ferment, within the memory of man, as that momentous question with regard to the emancipation of the Catholics, which is now brought before the legislature by the king and his ministers. Prejudice and bigotry have sounded the tocsin of alarm, 'thru' all our coasts; and though there is no comparison between the talents and statesmanlike characters ranged on the two sides, the difference is by no means so great in point of numbers, while in zeal and energy the alarmed Anti Catholics far surpass the friends of emancipation.'

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION. The Liverpool Times of the 3d, contains an address from the Catholic Association to the people of England, dated Dublin, 12th Feb. which says, 'We have this day determined upon dissolving the Catholic Association, &c. The very Reverend Doctor Fortia, superior generally of the Society of Jesus, expired at Rome, in February last. DEATH OF POPE LEO XII. In the evening of the 5th his Holiness commenced to suffer violent pains of strangury. During the night the physicians were called in. In spite of all remedies, his malady increased during the 6th and 7th. On the 8th he felt some what better, and hopes were conceived. In the evening, however, the patient grew worse, & next morning the danger becoming more urgent, the Holy Father himself demanded the Viaticum, which was immediately administered to him by Monsignor Barbellani, and sometime afterwards Monsignor Sollo, the Archbishop of Ephesus, his Holiness's Almoner, gave him the extreme unction. In the meanwhile Cardinal Bernetti, the Secretary of State, communicated the melancholy

tidings to Cardinal della Sommaglia, the Dean of the Sacred College, to Cardinal Zuala, the Vicar, and to the diplomatic corps, when the former went in his grand costume to the Vatican, to ascertain the state of the Pope personally. Cardinal Castiglione, the grand Penitentiary, visited the chamber of the august patient, and the theatre was ordered to be closed. Towards the close of the day (the 8th) the Holy Father, who had never lost his recollection, fell into a profound lethargy, from which he did not recover till at 9 in the morning of the 10th, to fall into the sleep of the just.

Leo XII (Hannibal della Genga) was born at the Castle of Genga, in the territory of Spoleto, on the 2d of August 1760. He descended from a family of great distinction. He had received the title of Archbishop of Tyre from his Holiness Pius VII. who, in the Consistory of the 3d of March, 1816, named him Cardinal Priest, by the title of St. Mary Fratervera. He afterwards governed the Episcopal Church of Senigaglia, was Arch Priest of the Basilican Church at Liberrania, and Vicar General to Pope Pius VII. He was named his successor, exalted September 28, 1833, crowned on the 5th of October following, and took possession on the 13th of June. His Pontificate, therefore, lasted 5 years, 4 months and 15 days.

As soon as the Senator of Rome was informed of the Pope's death by the Cardinal Chamberlain, the bell of the capitol, and afterwards by order of the Cardinal Vicar, all the bells of the churches announced to the people of Rome their loss.

The same evening the Dean of the Cardinals assembled the heads of the orders residing at Rome, together with the Cardinal Chamberlain, who, during the time the Holy See is vacant, forms by right, part of all these congregations. Their Eminences Cardinal Fesch, of the order of priests, Cardinal Gacchia, of the order of deacons, and the Secretary of the Sacred College, proceeded to the Dean of Cardinals.

This morning, Feb. 11, the Roman Senate assembled the militia of the capitol, as well as the chiefs of the police, and ordered the colonel of the militia to open the new prisons, and those of the capitol, where only individuals convicted of slight offences were confined.

A Vienna date of Feb. 15, says, 'The melancholy news of the death of his Holiness, Pope Leo the 12th, was received here to day. As the papal dignity is only elective, there will not be any court mourning. It is supposed that either Cardinal Justiniani, who is supported by Austria, or Cardinal Machi, who is supported by France, will be the New Pope. The election was expected to take place on the 23d Feb.

#### THE VACANT POPEDOM.

From the Courier Francais of Monday. Paris, Feb. 23.—We yesterday mentioned the names of two Cardinals, who immediately after the death of Leo XII appeared to reckon on some chances of obtaining the Papal throne. To them a private letter from Rome joins a third, who certainly will not obtain the support of France, but who might, perhaps, reckon on some support from Austria. One of the most ancient Princes of the Church, the possessor of a great fortune, Cardinal Fesch unites in his favour the two principal conditions of being elected Pope. The same letter adds, that in case of necessity the influence of the Society of Jesus will not be opposed to him.

The subscriptions for building York Minster, amounted to upwards of £11,000, and were increasing. The present state of the Spitalfield weavers by far exceeds any former extremity of a similar nature, in depth and extent of distress.

The Liverpool Times of the 3d states that, some considerable failures had taken place in Liverpool and Manchester. Several failures had also taken place within a few days past at Glasgow.

East India Company's Silk Sale. At the sale of the East India Company, all the country buyers, to the number of 200, rose, and left the room, at the suggestion of Mr. Grote, of Norwich. There being an expectation that government will relieve the silk trade by a relaxation of duties on the raw article. The sale was in consequence adjourned. On Thursday morning the silk sale was resumed in the usual manner, and proceeded to the conclusion.

Liverpool Times, March 3. FROM FRANCE.—The Moniteur of Feb. 23, says Capt. Dillon, commander of an English ship, has proved, to the satisfaction of this government, that he is entitled to the reward for the discovery of the shipwreck of La Perouse.

The King, by an ordinance of the 22d instant, conferred on this foreigner the dignity of knight of the royal order of the Legion of Honour; and his Majesty, by a decision of the same day, conformable to a decree of 28th February, 1791, has besides, granted to Capt. Dillon, an indemnity of 10,000 francs for personal expenses during the voyage, and an annual pension of 4000 francs.

\*Cardinal Fesch, the Titular Archbishop of Lyons, obtained the Cardinals hat in 1803, and is thus the third member of the sacred college according to seniority.

In his second voyage to the Moluccas, Capt. Dillon was accompanied by one Frenchman, M. Cheigness, ex-consular agent of France, who was at Chanderanger when the Capt. sailed; and offered to accompany him on this perilous expedition. The King has rewarded M. Cheigness, by creating him a Knight of the Legion of Honour. Gen. Maison had been appointed a Marshal of France for his services in the Morea—the Greek towns were said to be rising from their ruins—Gen. Saldanha had been permitted to reside with the Portuguese refugees at Brest.

The articles of impeachment against Mr. de Villele had been withdrawn from the French Chamber of Deputies.

#### POLITICS OF HIGH IMPORTANCE.

The Constitutionnel of February 25, says: 'We are assured that an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Prussia is definitely concluded; it is added, that another Great Power, solicited to maintain an armed neutrality of 100,000 men, has acceded to this proposition. It is also reported that the army of the Morea, under the command of Marshal Maison, is to be increased to 25,000. This display of strength may enable him to restore Greece to her ancient limits, comprehending Attica, Beotia, Thessaly and Epirus.—This news may serve to explain to us the irascible tone of the agents of Great Britain against what they call Russia and her adherents. That might still give us the tone of the military movements which are now going on in Piedmont. [The latter part of this story is contradicted by the Moniteur.]

It is stated in the French papers that the reports of the fortune of the earl of Bridgewater, as well as of his testamentary bequests, have been singularly exaggerated. He is said to have left his secretary £25,000 a year.

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

It does not appear that either Prussia, Austria, England or France, singly or united, can effect peace between Russia and Turkey. With respect to the Allies, Lord Aberdeen, Prince Polignac and Prince Leiven, signed, on the 16th of November, a document confining the Republic of Greece to the Morea & the Cyclades. Russia had left about 25,000 men to the South of the Danube, of which 12,000 are shut up in Varna, and the remainder have to contend with about 50,000 of the best Turkish troops still in the field, and which, in spite of the weather continue their harassing attacks and demonstrations.

The Messenger des Chambers of Feb. 25 says: 'None of the German Journals which we have seen to-day say a word of the theatre of war, or of what is passing in the East. The Augsburg Gazette, in expectation of the news which the first post from Constantinople will bring, appears to have exhausted the mine of reasoning commentaries and conjectures which it usually works. The Austrian Observer is dumb. The Prussian State Gazette speaks only of schools at St. Petersburg. Another Berlin Gazette repeats the last Russian Bulletins which have been already published.

The Allgemeine Zeitung of the 21st Feb. states, that official notice had been received at Warsaw, that the Emperor Nicholas would arrive there in the month of May to open the Polish Diet in person.

Letters from Bucharest of the 2d Feb. announces that Tournout was vigorously bombarded, & that Count Langeron daily looked for the surrender of the place with the greatest confidence, as the Turks at Nicopolis could not easily come to its relief.

Count Pahlen after a short stay at Jassy, had returned to Bucharest. In consequence of the severe cold, the sanitary state of Bucharest and the country had greatly improved.

In little Wallachia fresh Russian troops are continually arriving. On the other hand the Turks are not idle, they are busily engaged in strengthening their fortresses on the Danube, and we expect soon to hear of important operations on both sides. According to all appearances the Russians will attempt diversion in Servia. The great obstacle to this operation is Widdin, for this is the residence of the most fanatic Mussulmen; 2000 Turkish emigrants from the Morea have lately arrived at Glogolia. They are in the greatest misery.

Russia insists on her original terms, viz. The freedom of the Black Sea; the observance of treaties by the Porte, and compensation for her expenses.

The Austrian authorities begin to show less ill will towards the Russians, and the government has permitted the exportation of 20,000 chetwerts of oats, which have already

passed the frontiers of Moldavia, but which have been, Italy, very cheaply paid for.

The idea that the Russians, at the opening of their second campaign, will enter Servia, is every day confirmed. A bridge of boats, it is said, is to be formed above Widdin. The Turks are also assembling on this side some considerable forces, which some say amount to 60,000. By following that plan, the Russians might turn the defiles of Shumla and the Balkan, of which they have extreme fear, and which the Turks consider impregnable.

#### Vienna, Feb. 16.

M. Bois le Comte, secretary of the French legation, arrived here yesterday from Paris, and bro't with him the speech of the king of England on the opening of the session. This speech has strengthened the persuasion that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed, and has had a good effect on the funds.

We are impatient for news from Constantinople;—but neither the French courier who left Semlin to be in readiness to receive the despatches from M. Jaubert, nor the ordinary mail, have made their appearance, and it is supposed that the deep snow interrupts all the communications.

#### Petersburgh, Feb. 14.

Count Figuelmont, who has arrived here on a special mission from his Majesty the Emperor of Austria to our Sovereign, had an audience of his Imperial Majesty the day before yesterday, and of the Emperor yesterday. Prince Lichtenstein & Count Salis, who are officers in his suite, had audiences of their Majesties.

[Prussian State Gazette, Feb. 28.] It is stated from Naples, Feb. 8, that 'the Ambassadors of the three powers now in this city have frequent conferences; and are said to have sent a report to their courts a few days ago. It is affirmed that they propose in it not to unite Candia with the Greek territory. A courier is sent every week from this city to Greece, and some also arrive from that country.

#### PORTUGAL.

The John Bull states that the government of France are about to acknowledge Don Miguel as the rightful king of Portugal. 'They have withdrawn their frigates from the Tagus; they have rejected Bosges, who is in London, and have sent away the refugees from their shores; in fact, we should be surprised if they had not done so, for, pending the doubt in which our government have appeared to be involved as to the right of Don Miguel, France has availed herself of the position of things and is now carrying on a briak trade with Portugal.'

We stop the press to announce that last night, about seven o'clock, a poor woman, living in Pollockahaws, who was confined of a disease under which she had been returned from the Infirmary as incurable, was stolen from her bed, and has not since been found. Intelligence of this was instantly sent to Glasgow, and in all directions, but at the moment at which we write, nothing had been obtained which could throw any light on this mysterious affair. As the poor woman was wholly incapable of rising out of bed her disappearance is a subject of the most serious alarm, and has excited the greatest agitation in the neighbourhood.

#### Glasgow Free Press, Feb. 25.

##### CASE OF HARE,

##### The Edinburgh Murderer.

On the second of February, the High Court of Judiciary met, & the Judge delivered their opinions in the case of Hare, the accomplice of Burke, and who had been used as King's evidence against him. Burke, it was admitted, could not have been convicted without the testimony of Hare. The friends of the idiot Daft Jamie had instituted a prosecution against Hare, and he had petitioned to be set at liberty, on the ground of the pledge received by him from the Lord Advocate. The matter had been argued at length, Mr. Jeffrey having been employed by the friends of Daft Jamie. The Judges delivered their opinions seriatim. Lords Gillies and Pitcairney thought the proper course for the Court to take was to concur in an application to the Crown for the pardon of Hare. The majority of the Bench, however, were of opinion that the proceedings against him should be dropped, and that he should be set at liberty. Their Lordships were eight hours engaged in delivering their opinions.

#### Administration Meeting.

The friends of President Jackson, in the 5th district of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Mr. John Smith's, near Donaldson's Mill, on Saturday the 2d day of May, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. April 23.



ANNAPOLIS:  
Thursday, April 23, 1829.

The Journal of Proceedings  
OF THE  
House of Delegates.  
December Session 1828.  
Is completed, and ready for distribution.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly.

ARNER LINTHICUM Sen.

COMMUNICATED.

Annapolis, April 22, 1829.

Mr. Jeremiah Hughes,  
Will please accept my thanks on behalf of the prisoners, brought from Baltimore yesterday, for his kindness in furnishing them, (at my solicitation,) with bedding, for the want of which they must have suffered much, having been accustomed to lie in their rooms, which I find is not allowed in this jail.

Wm. Brown, Warden of Balt. county jail.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Good evening to you, Mister Clay,  
Your friends they treat you kindly,  
But we, the people, needs must say,  
That you are acting blindly;  
Much better for you, would it be,  
If you would go in quiet;  
Or just join in, with social glee,  
And not keep such a riot.

As you go West.

Assume the man, cease thus ranting,  
That you are persecuted;  
We are all tired of such canting,  
Our votes have it refuted;  
We surely have a right to choose,  
The man who now should rule us;  
Indeed dear sir, you must excuse,  
This attempt, to fool us.

As you go West.

Dining parties, will give pleasure,  
If you will rightly, use them;  
As you travel at your leisure,  
Your friends will not refuse them;  
And you will play, a surer card,  
By minding your position;  
Than by thus holding, watch and ward,  
With two thirds of the nation.

As you go West.

We recollect, you were at Ghent,  
But surely, that's no reason,  
Why you should shun us now;  
Each place you cannot seize on;  
Of honour, you have had a share,  
To others now give station;  
We deal them out, as we think fair,  
Then learn to thank the nation.

As you go West.

We cannot say, how much you'd gain,  
If you should chance to please us;  
To try and fright us is in vain;  
You cannot even tease us;  
For we are like yourself, in this,  
"Thank God that we fear no men;"  
To learn this well is not amiss,  
'Twill be to you, an omen.

As you go West.

Then pray keep quiet, if you can,  
And cease, this useless rattle;  
We call ourselves, that creature man,  
And not a drove of cattle;  
We have a right to choose, and will  
Sustain that right forever;  
However bitter, be the pill,  
To you, who from us sever.

As you go West.

For we the people hold the rule,  
Each candidate's our servant;  
We do not choose, to be their tool;  
The' they be never so fervent;  
If they please us, we will them try,  
By giving them a station;  
And when we please, to lay them by,  
We claim it, for the nation.

So now go West.

Bellmager.

Journal of Commerce—Extra.

New York, Friday, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Latest from England

IMPORTANT.

The William Byrnes, which sailed from Liverpool 8th March, is below; and although our papers are not yet up, we have had the good fortune to come into possession of the London Courier of the 6th, which contains the outlines of the

PLAN FOR CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

It was introduced into the House of Commons on the 6th by the Right Hon. Secretary Peel, one of his Majesty's Ministers, who accompanied it with a brilliant speech, which occupies more than three columns in the London Courier.

The following are the outlines of the plan:

1. It is the removal from the Roman Catholics of civil disabilities, and the equalization of political rights.

2. Roman Catholics are to be admitted into both houses of Parliament.

There are to be restrictions as to numbers.

Catholics becoming members of either house are to take an oath to support and defend the succession of the Crown, abjuring the sentiment that Princes excommunicated by the Pope may be deposed and murdered by their subjects, denying the right of the Pope to any jurisdiction of the British Kingdom, disavowing, and solemnly abjuring any intention to subvert the present Church establishment as settled by law.

3. Roman Catholics are to be incapable of holding the office of Lord Chancellor, or of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

4. They may hold all corporate offices, may be Sheriff and Judges.

5. But they are not to have places belonging to the established Church, the Bishopric, or any office in the University, the Colleges of Eton, Winchester and Westminster, nor any school of Ecclesiastical foundation.

The laws relative to Roman Catholics right to presentations are to be retained. In cases where any Roman Catholic shall hold an office with which Church patronage is connected, the Crown is to have the power of transferring the patronage. No Roman Catholic is to hold any office to advise the Crown in the appointment of officers connected with the established Church of England and Ireland.

6. The existing Penal Laws affecting Roman Catholics are to be repealed.

7. Roman Catholics are to be put with respect to property, on a footing with dissenters.

8. Catholic members of Parliament are not to be obliged to quit the House upon any particular question. (Mr. Wilmot Horton's suggestion upon this subject is held to be objectionable.)

9. There is no declaration required against Transubstantiation.

10. Upon the subject of Ecclesiastical securities, the Roman Catholics are to be placed on the footing of all other dissenters.

11. There is not to be any Veto, nor is there to be any interference with the interference in Spiritual matters between the Roman Catholic and the Sec of Rome.

12. The Episcopal titles and names now in use in the Church of England, are not to be assumed by the members of the Roman Catholic Church.

13. When Roman Catholics are admitted to corporate and other offices, the insignia of such offices are in no case to be taken to any other place of worship of the established Church. No robes of office are to be worn in any other than the established Church.

14. The Jesuits and Monastic communities. The names and numbers of the individuals belonging to the existing communities are to be registered; communities bound by religious or monastic vows are not to be extended, and provision is to be made against the future entrance into this country of the order of Jesuits. The Jesuits now are to be registered.

15. Elective franchise. The elective franchise is proposed to be raised from forty shillings to ten pounds.

Freeholds are to be registered, and the registry is to be taken before the Assistant Barrister of the Irish counties, with power of an appeal in certain cases from his decision to a higher tribunal.

The House adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock on Friday morning, and yet so intense was the interest excited, that mingled with the calls of adjournment, was heard "Go on, go on." At 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon the house again met, and after a great number of petitions had been presented for and against the emancipation of the Catholics, Mr. Agar Ellis moved the order of the day for the resumption of the adjourned debate of last night, which was carried—ayes 205, noes 75; majority 130. A long debate ensued, in which Mr. C. Grant, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Peel and others, took part.

Mr. Grant said, it was a great day for England—a great day for Ireland—a great day for his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Secretary Peel)—a great day for freedom and common sense throughout the world—when a British Minister proposed to British House of Commons concession to the Catholics of Ireland.

The Decision.—At a very late hour, the Gallery was cleared for a division. The eyes went into the lobby.

Mr. Peel then addressed them, briefly observing, that it was his intention to move the Resolutions in committee, and requesting therefore, they would not separate. The intimation was received with loud cheers.

The numbers were as follows:

For Mr. Peel's Resolutions, 348

Against them 160

Majority in favour of Ministers 188

The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, in conformity with the decision above named, the Resolutions were moved and agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received on Monday.

The house at three o'clock on Saturday morning adjourned.

[These particulars are from the third edition of the Courier, dated on Saturday morning (March 7th) at 4 o'clock.]

O'CONNELL.—The Clare election committee assembled this morning, and came to the resolution that Daniel O'Connell, Esq. had been duly elected for the county of Clare; but that the petition against his return were not frivolous.

London 6th.

A meeting took place this (6th) night at the Thatched House, Jany Street, of those Irish gentlemen now in town, who were proposed by Mr. O'Connell, and seconded by Lord Killea, that a message be sent immediately to Sir Francis Blicett, requesting that gentleman and his friends to oppose by every effort in their power, the extension of the elective franchise in Ireland from 40s. to 10l.

Mr. Lawless gave notice that he would tomorrow move a petition be presented to the House of Commons against the raising of the franchise, as proposed by Mr. Peel.

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### From the New England Farmer. HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

Consider your calling the most elevated, and the most important, but never be above it, nor be afraid of the flock and the spout.

Put off no business which ought and can be done to day, until to-morrow. As soon as the spring opens and the frost is out of the ground, put your fences in order.

Plant no more ground than you can well manure and cultivate to advantage.

Never hire a man to do a piece of work, which you can do yourself.

Every day has its appropriate duties. attend to them in succession.

Keep no more stock, than you can keep in good order, and that of the best kind.

Never run into debt, without a reasonable probability of solving it at the time agreed.

Remember that economy and industry are the two great pillars, the Jachin and the Boaz, of the farmer's prosperity.

Should you take the New England Farmer, or any other periodical Journal, pay for it in advance.

Never carry your notes in your pocket book, as the desk or trunk is a more appropriate place. Keep them on the and in order, ready to be found when wanted.

Never buy any thing at auction because the article is going cheap, unless you have use for it.

Keep a place for your tools, and your tools in their places.

Instead of spending a rainy day at the dram shop, as many do to their ruin, repair whatever wants mending, post your books.

Should you be fond of the chase, or the sport with the hawk, indulge occasionally, but never to the injury of more important concerns.

By driving your business before you, and not permitting your business to drive you, you will have opportunities to indulge in innocent diversions.

Never trust your money in the hands of that man who will put his own to hazard.

When interest or a debt become due, pay it at the time, whether your creditor wants it or not. Never ask him to wait 'till next week, but pay it. Never insult him by saying, you do not want it. Punctuality is a key to every man's chest.

By constant temperance, habitual moderate exercise, and unaffected honesty; you will avoid the fees of the lawyer and the sheriff, gain a good report, and probably add to your present existence, at least ten years of active life.

When a friend calls to see you, treat him with the utmost complaisance, but if important business calls your attention, politely excuse yourself, and he will excuse you.

Should you think of building a house be not in a hurry, but first have every material on the spot, and let your cellar be as large as the frame.

Keep a memorandum book, enter all notes whether received or given, all moneys received or paid out, all expenses, and all circumstances of importance.

In December reckon and settle with all those with whom you have accounts, pay your shop bills and your mechanics, if not promptly done at the time, which is best of all.

On the first of every January reckon with yourself, and reckon honestly; bring into view all debts and credits, notes and accounts, ascertain to what amount your expenses were the last year, and the loss or gain; make out a fair statement and enter the whole in a book for the purpose. Having arrived at this important knowledge, you will imitate the prudent traveller, who all ways keeps in view where he is next to move. You will now look forward, and calculate how, and in what way, you shall best meet and prosecute the business of the ensuing seasons.

And lastly, when the frosts of winter, shall lay an embargo on your operations, and the chilling blasts of Boreas shall storm your castle, let your fireside be a Paradise, and let the long evenings be consumed in a social glee, or in the pursuits of useful knowledge.

An Old Farmer.

Mansfield, Jan. 7, 1829.

### ANECDOTE.

Viccount S. once met M. de V. and said to him, "Is it true, Sir, that in a house, where I am thought to be witty, you said that I had no wit at all?" M. de V. answered, "My lord, there is not a word of truth in the matter. I never was in a house where you were thought to be witty, and I never had occasion to tell any body that you had no wit at all."

### Railway from Boston to Albany.

A Western paper, speaking of the Railway project, says: this is a Boston notion, and not altogether a bad one, nor a small one, as it will open the whole West.

Where wilds immeasurably spread, Seem lengthening as they go, To the enterprise of the citizens of the Literary Emporium, and enable the Rocky Mountains to nod an acquaintance with the White Hills of New Hampshire.

### Patent finished Cloth

GEORGE M'NEIR,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a

large stock of Goods in his line, consisting of some of the handsomest Patent

Finished Cloth, of various qualities and

colours, with an assortment of

PANTALON STUFFS,

And a variety of

VESTING.

All of the latest Patterns, and an assortment of

Stocks, Collars, Gloves, &c.

All of which he will sell low for Cash, or to punctual merchants on moderate terms

April 16.

### A BY LAW.

A Supplement to the By Law passed

December 3d, eighteen hundred and

nineteen, to license and regulate

Theatrical and other public exhibitions

within the city of Annapolis, and the

precincts thereof.

Be it established and ordained by the

Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and

Common Councilmen, of the city of

Annapolis, and by the authority of the

same, that so much of the fourth

section of said by law, as imposes a

tax of five dollars, on each license, for

any Theatrical exhibition, so far as

may be affected thereby, be, and the

same is hereby repealed, and that in

future a tax of two dollars be imposed

for each night of performance in said

Theatre.

Dennis Claude, Mayor.

April 16.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Commissioners of Anne

Arundel county, will meet at the

Court House in the city of Annapolis,

on Wednesday the 22d inst. for the

purpose of making transfers and

approving Constables bonds.

By order of the Board.

Bushrod W. Marriott, Clk.

April 16.

### Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court

of Chancery, the subscriber will ex-

pose to public sale, on Saturday the

2d day of May next, at Hunter's ta-

vern, in the city of Annapolis, a tract

or parcel

containing 50 acres, which was for-

merly purchased by Henry Carr, be-

ing a part of the real estate of the late

Col Richard Harwood, deceased, ly-

ing on South river, in Anne Arundel

county.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or

on the ratification hereof. The said

sale to be at the risk of the legal

representatives of the said Henry Carr.

On the ratification of the sale, and

payment of the purchase money, the

subscribers are authorized to convey.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Rd. Harwood, of Thos. Trustees.

H. H. Harwood,

April 9.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore exist-

ing under the firm of BRYAN and

BASSFORD, was dissolved by mutu-

al consent, this 8th day of April 1829.

Those having claims against the said

firm, will present them for settlement,

and those indebted will please make

payment, or close their accounts by

note.

William Bryan,

Jacob Bassford.

The business in future will be car-

ried on in the name of

WILLIAM BRYAN

one of the firm, who has taken the

stock now on hand. His friends will

find it to their advantage to call and

examine his present stock, which he

will sell at reduced prices.

April 9.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore exist-

To the Voters of the Second Congress-

ional District of Maryland.

A CARD.

Whereas meetings of the voters ap-

proach to the election of our present repre-

sentative in Congress, have been called in the

various districts of the counties of which the

second congressional district is composed,

and the city of Annapolis, for the purpose

of nominating an opposition candidate; and

whereas it is believed that this invidious

course is only resorted to for the single

purpose of foisting upon the people some

devoted partisan of the "war, pestilence and

tyranny" dynasty, to oppose the adminis-

tration of Jackson, right or wrong; and

whereas it is the duty of all freemen, who

possess inalienable rights, to be upon the alert,

and co act independently of all personal or local

considerations to thwart schemes which are

too shallow to pass without detection, and

father of too much consequence if suc-

cessful, to pass unnoticed—it is therefore

respectfully proposed, to all the friends

of the present administration, an administration

which has been called into existence by the

voice of the people, backed by the unpre-

cedented majority of one hundred and fifty-

five thousand votes of American freemen,

to meet in their respective election districts on

THE FIRST SATURDAY IN MAY NEXT,

BEING THE 3d DAY OF THE MONTH,

and there appoint five, friendly to the pre-

sent administration, who shall meet in con-

vention at John Haslop's tavern, on the

Washington Turnpike, 23d May, at 10

o'clock, to consult upon measures best

adapted to give to the present administration

a fair, open and liberal support.

MANY VOTERS.

The Washington Telegraph, and Balt.

Republican will please give the above sev-

eral insertions.

### NOTICE.

The notes and books of accounts

due to Mr. William R. Thompson,

have been assigned to the subscriber.

All persons indebted to the said Wil-

liam R. Thompson, are required to

pay the same on or before the 20th

May next to

April 9

Som. Pinkney.

### \$500 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on

Monday the 30th day

of March inst. a negro

man named TOM, who

calls himself TOM

WATKINS, he is very

black, about 5 feet 10

inches high, about 35 years of age, no

particular marks recollected—he had

on when he went away, an old brown

coat, with the tail cut off, over a coun-

try cloth jacket, a pair of country

cloth striped trousers, and an old felt

hat. I will give ten dollars reward if

taken within ten miles of home, twenty

dollars if taken over that distance, and

within the State, and the above reward

if out of the state, secured in jail, so

that I get him again and all reason-

able charges paid if brought home.

Alfred Selman.

Rhode River, April 9.

### Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court

of Chancery, the subscriber will ex-

pose to public sale, on Friday the 1st

day of May next, if fair, if not, the

next fair day thereafter, at Hunter's

Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, a

Tract or Parcel of

LAND

called "Beard's Habitation," contain-

ing about 227 acres, whereof John

Nicholson died seized, lying on the

south side of South River, being the

same land which was heretofore pur-

chased by John Beard, and which is

now in the possession of said Beard.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser to give bond with ap-

### MARYLAND LOTTERY

NUMBER 1.

For the benefit of the Washington

and St. John's Colleges, authorized by

law, and approved by the Governor

and Chancellor of Maryland.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore

on Friday the 1st day May, 1829.

### SORTICENAL.

1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000

1 5,000 5,000

1 3,000 3,000

1 1,500 1,500

1 1,000 1,000

2 600 1,200

2 400 800

2 200 400

3 100 300

39 50 1,950

39 40 1,560

39 30 1,170

73 15 1,170

390 10 3,900

4446 5 22,230

5031 Prizes; 9139 Blanks, \$55,700

### PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters

\$1 25.

For Tickets and Shares apply at

SWANN'S OFFICE,

Annapolis, where were sold in the last

Maryland Lottery, several very hand-

some prizes to citizens of this place.

The cash will be advanced for all

prizes as soon as presented. Address to

THOMAS SWANN, Annapolis.

April 2.

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber of Saint Ma-

ry county, hath obtained from the

Orphans Court of Saint Mary's coun-

ty, in Maryland, letters of adminis-

tration on the personal estate of Jo-

seph Anderson, late of Saint Mary's

county, deceased. All persons having

claims against the said deceased, are

hereby warned to exhibit the same,

with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-

scriber, at or before the 1st day of

December next, they may otherwise

by law be excluded from all benefit

of the said estate. Given under my hand

this 25th day of March, 1829.

Jane Anderson, Adm'x.

of Joseph Anderson dec'd.

April 2.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the subscribers of Anne Ar-

undel county, have obtained from the

Orphans Court of Anne Arundel coun-

ty, letters testamentary on the per-

sonal estate of John Shaw, late of said

county, deceased. All persons having

claims against said deceased, are re-

quested to present them, properly au-

thenticated, and those indebted are



## No. 12

\_\_\_\_\_



a bundle of eschequer bills, which the robber was drawing from beneath his pillow, where he knew they were every night placed for better security.

Four little old men, of withered appearance and decrepit walk, with cracked voices, and dim, rayless eyes, sat down by the mercy of Heaven, (as they themselves tremulously declared) to celebrate for the fiftieth time, the first day of the year; to observe the *gulf* *compel*, which half a century before, they had entered into at the Star and Garter at Richmond! Eight were in their graves. Yet they chirped cheerily over their glass, though they could scarcely carry it to their lips, if more than half full, and cracked their jokes, though they articulated their words with difficulty. They mumbled, they chattered, they laughed, (if a sort of strangled wheezing might be called a laugh) and when the wines sent their icy blood in warmer pulse through their veins, they talked of their past as it were but a yesterday that had slipped by them—and their future, as if it were a busy century that lay before them.

They were just the number for a quiet rubber of whist; and for three successive years they sat down to one. The fourth came, and then their rubber was played with an open dummy; a fifth, and whist was no longer practicable; two could play only at cribbage, and cribbage was the game. But it was little more than the mockery of play. Their palsied hands could hardly hold, or their fading sight distinguish the cards, while their torpid features made them doze between each deal.

At length came the last dinner; and the survivor of the twelve, upon whose head fourscore and ten winters had showered their snow, ate his solitary meal. It so chanced that it was in his house, and at his table they had celebrated the first. In his cellar, too, had remained for eight and fifty years, the bottle they had then uncorked, re-corked, and which he was that day to uncork again. It stood beside him—With a feeble and reluctant grasp he took the 'frail memorial' of a youthful vow; and for a moment memory was faithful to her office. She threw open the long vista of buried years; and his heart travelled through them all. Their lusty and blithesome spring—their bright and fervid summer—their ripe and temperate autumn—their chill, but not too frozen winter. He saw, as in a mirror, how, one by one, the laughing companions of that merry hour at Richmond, had dropped into eternity. He felt all the loneliness of his condition, (for he had eschewed marriage, and in the veins of no living creature ran a drop of blood, whose source was in his own) and as he drained the glass which he had filled, 'to the memory of those who were gone,' the tears slowly trickled down the deep furrows of his aged face.

He had thus fulfilled one part of his vow, and he prepared himself to discharge the other, by sitting the usual number of hours at his desolate table. With a heavy heart he resigned himself to the gloom of his own thoughts, a lethargic sleep stole over him—his head fell upon his bosom—confused images crowded into his mind—he babbled to himself—was silent—and when his servant entered the room, alarmed by a noise which he heard, he found his master stretched upon the carpet at the foot of the easy chair, out of which he had slipped in an apoplectic fit. He never spoke again, nor once opened his eyes, though the vital spark was not extinct till the following day. And this was the last dinner.

#### NOTES OF A TRAVELLER.

From the Christian Advocate.  
The following Notes of a Traveller were written for the most part during the interruption, the hurry, and the fatigue of the journey which they describe, and afterwards transmitted by the first opportunity to his friends at home. Scenes and occurrences, though often noticed by others before, present a somewhat different aspect to a new observer, and therefore suggest thoughts and feelings which give some novelty to his journey, though it be over a beaten and familiar track. From his youth, books of voyages and travels, to and over the countries which he passed, had been the entertainment of his leisure hours; so that he was by no means a stranger to many of the works of art, and the living manners which he witnessed. He has seen, however, and thought for himself. The time occupied in this tour was about seven months—from the middle of April to the first of November, 1838.

#### VIATOR.

##### PILOT OR CAPE LETTER

Packet Ship *Algonquin*, Delaware Bay, April 20, 1838.  
The steam boat which left Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock to-day, came along side of our ship, which was anchored off New Castle, at about 4 P. M.—The weather was exceedingly unpleasant—wind rain and waves, all contributed to make our removal from the steam boat to the ship disagreeable, though not dangerous. And now, after an exhilarating cup of tea—  
"Cups which cheer, but not inebriate, I take my pen to commence my Journal."

I have found that it is quite a differ-

ent thing to part with friends when about going to sea, from what happens when a separation on land is to take place. It seems more like the separation of death—an absorbing gloom is thrown over the mind, which renders one unfit for any enjoyment—I am satisfied that whether the day had been clear and sunny, or as it was, it would have made but little difference. However, as strong excitement soon terminates, I recovered, in some degree, my wonted composure and habit of observation, by the time we were put on board our vessel. The heaving of the anchor, the cries, or songs, as they call them, of the sailors—and the bustle of hoisting the sails, soon drew my attention. Then the singing of the wind through the cordage of the ship, and the long drawn calls of the man who was heaving the lead, fully convinced me that I was bidding adieu, for a season at least,

"To my own—my native land."

On casting my eye over the ship, I found that she appeared in rather a homelier trim, than she did when lying at the wharf. The neat Brussels carpet in the cabin had given place to one of quite an ordinary appearance; all the curtains were removed, and most of the brass ornaments were hid under a strong covering of green baize. Every thing, however is agreeable thus far. The disappearance of all our tinsel and finery, so far from diminishing our real comforts, has contributed to our convenience. Our passengers who are about 22 in number, all seem determined to be mutually obliging, and the captain is the same pleasant man he is on shore.

April 21st.—This morning I left my state room, as our little apartments are called, after a very good night's rest—my usual occupations of the chamber being performed, with almost as much satisfaction as if I had been in my own room on shore. The weather had cleared a little, and a light wind from the north-west was pushing us gently along our course. The man heaving the lead, and calling out the number of fathoms of water in which we were sailing, reminded me of Paul's voyage to Rome, where we sounded and found it fifteen fathoms. We were about 50 miles from the Cape—the Bay here is very wide, and we seemed almost surrounded with fishing smacks and other small craft; we soon, however, slipped by all of them. At half past eight o'clock, the time the passengers had previously fixed, we were summoned to breakfast, which I welcomed, as usual, with a good appetite. There appears to be a large supply of eatables on board. Our live stock consists of a cow and calf—six sheep—a dozen or more pigs—and ducks, chickens, and geese innumerable.

3 o'clock, P. M.—We are now just off Cape Henlopen; the pilot is about leaving us, & all hands & hearts are busy in sending off their letters. Farewell; the wide ocean lies before me; one spot after another of my native shore fades away, like "clouds in the horizon." What events, what vicissitudes may take place, before I may be permitted to visit again the scenes of my childhood—if indeed this be permitted at all—but I forbear—again farewell.

April 22d.—At Sea.  
After the pilot boat left us yesterday, we soon got out to sea with a fair breeze. The motion of the ship produced sickness in most of the passengers, and we could scarcely keep our feet; any two of us in conversation might have been thought under the influence of ardent spirits. "We reeled to & fro, & staggered like drunken men." At the supper table, we could muster 7 only, out of 22, and before 9 o'clock only 3 of us could be seen. Thus far I have entirely escaped any thing like nausea or bad feelings. Last night, though my first at sea, I slept very soundly. When I went on deck about seven this morning, I had the pleasure of witnessing the ocean in one of its most lovely faces. The sun was bright, and the wide waste of dark blue water was thrown into gentle heavings by its own influence; the white crests of the waves were silvered by the rays of the sun—these, and a thousand other peculiarities, all new to me, filled me with wonder and awe.

"As its billowy boundlessness opened before me."

The water within soundings is of a dark green, but that beyond the reach of the lead is of a deep indigo blue colour—a change which is no doubt produced by the light not being reflected from the bottom. The blue colour of the deep water is beautifully changed to pea green, or light blue, occasioned by the wake of the ship. As this hue, if the vessel is making much head way, is often projected in a broad thin sheet, for many yards over the surface of the waves, it often lies on, or rolls over the top of the waves, like so much oil, without mixing with the denser water. This morning, the mate of our ship saw a long boat filled with water, sweeping over the waves. This incident produced, of course, many unpleasant sensations. Where is the crew, which perhaps once manned this boat?—have they all gone down amidst the roaring of the waters? What prayers have been offered up—what sighs and tears have been poured forth, by friends at home, for those wanderers on the deep, who may have thus untimely perished!

"Oh sailor boy, sailor boy, never again shall home, friends, or kindred, thy wish as repay. But unheeded and unthought of, down deep in the sea, Full many a fathom thy frame shall decay. On beds of green sea flowers thy limbs shall be laid. Around thy white bones the red coral shall grow. Of thy fair yellow locks threads of amber be made. Decorations fantastic to caverns below."

The wind continued favourable all day, and carried us along at the rate of eight and a half knots an hour. In the evening the wind became more violent, and before we could haul in all our light rigging, which had been spread during the day to catch every breeze, one of the studding sail booms snapped, and was carried away. This, together with the empty long boat, created in my imagination so many frightful images, that I slept but little all night.

23d.—The wind continues still favourable. Most of my shipmates are still overcome with a horrible nausea of sea sickness, so that our breakfast was scarcely touched by any but the captain, Dr. G. Mr. W. and myself. We are now in the gulf stream, about 200 miles east of Delaware Bay. On drawing up a bucket of water, its temperature I should judge to be about 80°—that of the air being about 65°. It felt exactly as if it had been taken from a kettle near the fire—this difference of heat must of course be more remarkable in winter than in summer.

What a beautiful contrivance of the Great Author of nature is this gulf stream! By means of it, a constant and regular current, or circulation, in the waters of the ocean is established, which preserves it nearly uniform in its composition; though the saltness of the sea still varies with the latitude. It is a remarkable fact, that in tropical and polar regions this saltness is the same. The gulf stream is also the means by which heat is conveyed from warmer to colder climates. The heated water rises to the surface in the tropics, and is carried in such quantities towards the north, that the warmth of the gulf stream is felt for more than a thousand miles. The tendency of such changes is to regulate and equalize the whole temperature of the earth. The sailors say that the gulf stream may be distinguished from the other parts of the ocean, by a difference in the colour of the water; but from my observation this is not the fact. There is also another error with regard to this stream, which rests upon higher authority than that of sailors. Dr. Franklin and other writers assert that what is called the gulf weed, is every where interspersed through this stream, and is therefore a sign that you are sailing in it. This weed, however, is much more abundant out of the current than in it. Indeed, after passing its edge a few miles, the weed entirely disappears.

You all know that I have been a lover of natural history, in all its branches, from my youth up; the gulf weed, therefore, from the time of its first appearance, excited my particular attention. Its origin is mysterious. Whether it is produced at the bottom of the sea, and then rises to the surface, or whether it grows on the surface of the waves themselves, or whether it is an animal or vegetable production, are, I believe, questions still undetermined. Dr. Thunberg, who, I recollect, mentions it in his travels, supposes that it originates, and grows as it floats, on the bottom of the waters. This sea weed, which I think is a fungus, appears in small green bunches, composed of long and narrow fleshy leaves, which shoot out from slender stems. I have found it not infrequently with little circular pods, which look like its fruit, specimens of which I have gathered, to grace my collection of natural objects at home. Though this weed often lies promiscuously on the surface of the sea, I have seen large fields of it arranged in long narrow bands, separated from each other by intervals of water, which suggests to the mind the idea of its being planted in furrows, like wheat in a field. These bands always lie longitudinally, in the direction of the winds. I examined a good deal of this weed, expecting to find it the residence of a number of marine animals, but I found nothing lodged in it, but a small species of shell called the spirula spiror-bia.

We have to day an instance of one of those beautiful sunny days at sea, of which I have so often read. For my part I must say that a sunny day on terra firma, is vastly more agreeable. In our present situation, however, there is something peculiarly pleasant and exhilarating in fair weather, and a fine propitious breeze.

24th.—We are still sailing, as we have been since we left soundings, at the rate of 10 knots an hour, on our regular course. The heaving of the log, by which the speed of the ship is ascertained, is done every two hours, at the ringing of the bell—it is a very simple process. A triangular piece of wood, loaded with lead on one side, is attached to three corners to a cord of known length—a sand glass, which discharges itself in a given time, is then prepared; the triangular piece of wood, or log, is thrown into the water, while the ship is under way, and sinking below the surface, in the direction of its loaded side, remains nearly stationary, and presents sufficient resistance to unwind a certain length of the cord, which is on a reel, in the time marked by the

glass. I was very much interested to day in observing the habits of a little bird, which keeps principally in the wake of our ship—goes about to pick up any alimant which may be thrown overboard. This bird is the stormy petrel (procellaria wittellii). It is called petrel, from the apostle Peter, because it seems to walk on the water. For hours I have stood at the taffrail, watching the motions of hundreds of these birds, some of them skimming gracefully over the surface of the waves, and curiously preserving the same ever varying curves—some climbing up the hills of water, and others in clusters, apparently at rest round an article of food. The sailors are very superstitious with regard to these birds, which they call Mother Carey's chickens—probably from some old witch or fortune teller of that name. I recollect a well told story in Blackwood's Magazine, on this subject, to which I refer you—it is headed the Fatal Repast. It is supposed by many that the petrel, as it is seen in almost every part of the ocean, lives on the water entirely, and hatches its eggs under its wings—I need not say this is not the fact. It is surprising, however, what a length of time they continue on the wings; they have been the last objects which the darkness of the night concealed, and the first which the morning dawn has enabled me to discover. They utter a low note something like weel, weel, which is quite audible when they are near the ship. This some of the sailors translate into wet, wet, and say it indicates stormy weather. It is generally supposed that this is the same species of petrel which inhabits both the European and American portions of the Atlantic; but though much alike they are still different. That which sweeps over the vast range of the European ocean is called the pelagic petrel; and that which inhabits the American Atlantic is called Wilson's petrel—after our own great ornithologist.

Think not that I say too much concerning these interesting little wanderers of the deep. There is no one perhaps, who crosses the Atlantic, but must feel indebted to them for many hours of amusement. At sea, every thing which tends to break the dreadful monotony of the wide waste of water and sky, amuse the mind. The only other living thing out of the ship that I have yet seen, is the shear water and a few gulls.

This afternoon a gale of wind caught us with most of our small rigging, or kites, hoisted, and before we could haul them in we had our studding sail boom carried away. The wind continued to blow all night, and the ship to rock and groan most terribly. About 12 o'clock I had just forgotten myself in a nap, when I was roused by a tremendous blow, struck against the side of the vessel. The waves rushed in through the cabin windows or sky lights; the ladies screamed, and confusion generally prevailed. For myself, I thought we were lost. My anxiety, however, was the apprehension of a novice, for one of the passengers, Mr. W. who had frequently been to sea, quieted most of our fears, by stating that we had only shipped a sea—a very common occurrence. After this I slept but little, in consequence of the rocking of the ship, the whistling of the wind through the rigging and the constant creaking and groaning noise produced by the working of the joints of the vessel, the masts, and the bulk heads. In the morning I could almost say with Shakespeare's Clarence

"I would not pass another such night To gain a world of happy days—so full of Diabolical horror was the time."

26th.—The wind still continues favourable, and we have now made all most one third of the distance of our voyage. The grand banks of Newfoundland lie about 300 miles to the west. We have taken our present course, in order, as the captain says, to give the icebergs, which sometimes break away from their moorings at the North pole at this season of the year, a good birth. Before setting out on my voyage, I had read a good deal respecting the fisheries established at the great bank. I anticipated much amusement, and expected to add many articles of curiosity to my cabinet, by an examination of that interesting scene; I was therefore a little disappointed, at finding that this was now out of my power, although I consoled myself with the thought, that the fogs & dangers which almost always hang over that place, were also escaped. An iceberg, too, with all its terrors, I had now no chance of being gratified. It is remarkable how soon we became used to a life at sea—the unpleasant sensation first felt, of being alone comparatively, on the vast waste of waters, with only a plank between you and death, is now seldom experienced. I have been remarkably favoured, in not being for a moment sea sick, though almost every one around me, except my friend and room mate, Dr. G. have been suffering. Religion, as our friend Dr. D. says, is the best thing to go to sea with. A peaceful conscience, a realizing firm and abiding sense of a superintending Providence, will contribute more to health, cheerfulness and general comfort, than all the rules laid down by Dr. Franklin and others, on this subject. For myself I know not how I could have got along, or may still get along in the voyage of life, without the little of this good thing, which I hope I possess. This

afternoon we saw the first ship since we left soundings. We were not near enough to speak her, but I felt a pleasure in having human beings within sight. We soon passed her, at the distance of about a mile.

In the descriptions of most voyages which I have read, I noticed some wonderful accounts of the feelings of the traveller, when he comes in sight of the first ship in the middle of the ocean. Thrillings, shillings, ecstasies, and all those kind of things, are then judiciously scattered through the description. In the present instance, therefore, when the sailors cried out—'sail ho,' I was prepared at all points for something exquisite, but the ship passed us without producing any thing more than the plain every day sort of feeling, which I just mentioned. A strong gale of wind springing up in the evening, we were obliged to reef our topsails, in doing which, the sailors were very expert, and presented to us landmen an exceedingly interesting sight.

27th.—To day is Sunday; but the weather is too rough to admit of any public religious service being performed.

#### From the Albion. Specimens of a Patent Packet Dictionary.

Absurdity—Any thing advanced by our opponents, contrary to our own practice, or above our comprehension.

Accomplishments—In women, all that can be supplied by the dancing-master, music-master, mantua-maker and milliner. In men, tying a cravat, talking nonsense, playing at billiards, dressing like a groom and driving like a coachman.

Advice—Almost the only commodity which the world refuses to receive, although it may be had gratis, with an allowance to those who take a quantity.

Babies—Noisy lactiverous animalcules, much desirable by those who never had any.

Ball—An assembly for the ostensible purpose of dancing, where the old ladies shuffle and cut against one another for money, and the young ones do the same for husbands.

Blank—See every ticket bought by yourself or friends.

Body—That portion of our system which receives the chief attentions of Messrs. Somebody, Any body & Every body, while No body cares for the soul.

Cabbage—See Tailor.

Chicane—See Law.

Bar—The independence of the—like a ghost, a thing much talked of, but seldom seen.

Beauty—An ephemeral flower, the charm of which is destroyed as soon as gathered; a common ingredient in matrimonial unhappiness.

Blushing—A practice least used by those who have most occasion for it.

Bumper Toast—See Drunkenness.

Carbuncle—A fiery globe found in the bottom of mines and the face of drunkards.

Challenge—Giving your adversary an opportunity of shooting you through the body, to indemnify you for his having hurt your feelings.

Comedy—Obsolete, see farce.

Courage—The fear of being thought a coward.

Conning—The simplicity by which knaves generally outwit themselves.

Ring—A circular link put through the snouts of swine, and upon the fingers of women to hold them both in subjection.

Scandal—The tattling of fools and malignants, who judge of their neighbours by themselves.

Tinder—A thin rag, such for instance, as the dresses of modern females, intended to catch the sparks, raise a flame, and light up a match.

Trustee—One to whom recent examples show us we should have an eye, if we mean him to be trusty.

Umbrella—An article which, by the morality of society, you may steal from friend or foe, and which for the same reason, you should not lend to either.

#### ENGLISH BOOKS AND PERSIAN ANGERS.

The last number of the English Quarterly, has some articles of unusual interest. For the present we will merely give an extract from the review of a very amusing book, called 'Hajji Baba in England,' being a continuation of the 'Adventures of Hajji Baba,' published in 1824. Mass. Journal.  
The terrible hurricane of moral passions, which had vent in the French Revolution, and the protracted tempest of war, have, like the storms of nature, led to good effects; and of these not the least remarkable has been the connecting, in intercourse of feeling and sentiments, of nations not only remote from each other, but so divided by opinions as to render it heretofore impossible that the less enlightened should have derived the slightest improvement, either in arts, government or religion, from the precept or example of their more cultivated allies. The idea of a certain literary influence being exercised by the English press at the court of Ipsahan, would, twenty years ago, have sounded as absurd as to have affirmed that Prester John had studied Sir John Mandeville's Travels, or that the report of guns fired in St. James's Park was heard on the terrace of Persepolis. Yet such an influence

now exists, in a certain measure, and it appears from the following admirable article, that the Persian may now be interested in any subject which the English Quarterly has to discuss. In Mr. Morier's novel, and in that satirical sort of diplomatic which is the imitation of a blither, pseudo-diplomatic bona fide to the author of 'Hajji Baba,' by a Persian Minister of State.

Tehran, May 21, 1838.  
My dear Friend—I am honoured with you, and not without cause.

What for you write Hajji Baba, Sir? King very angry, sir. I swear him you never write lies; but he says Hajji Baba write all people very angry with you, sir. That very bad book, sir. All the king, Who tell you all these lies, sir? What for you not speak to me? Very bad business, sir. Persian people very bad people, perhaps, but very good to me. What for you abuse them as bad? I very angry. Sheikh Abdul Resool write oh! very long letter to the king about that book, sir. He say you tell king's wife one bad woman, and king kill her. I very angry, sir. But you are my friend, and I tell king, Sheikh write all lie. You call me Mirza Firouz, I know very well, and say I talk great deal nonsense. When I talk nonsense? Oh you think yourself a very clever man; but this Hajji Baba very foolish business, I think you sorry for it sometime. I do not know but I think very foolish.

"English gentlemen say Hajji Baba very clever book, but I think not clever at all—very foolish book. You must not be angry with me, sir. I, your old friend, sir. God know, I your very good friend to you, sir. But now you must write other book, and praise Persian people very much. I swear very much to the king you never write Hajji Baba."

"I hope you will forgive me, sir. I not understand flatter peoples, you know very well. I plain man, I speak always plain, sir; but I always very good friend to you. But why you write 'bout me? God knows I your old friend."

"P. S. I got very good house now, and very good garden, sir; much better as you saw here, sir. English gentlemen tell me Mexico all silver and gold. You rich man I hope. I like English flowers in my garden—great many, and king take all my china and glass. As you write so many things about Mirza Firouz, I think you send me some seeds and roots not bad; and because I defend you to the king, and swear so much, little china and glass for me very good."

Vol. I. p. xlv.

Since English literature has found an interest, even in Persia, we feel disposed to nourish hopes that the taste may increase. Why may not European productions become, in time, as indispensable to the moral habits of a Persian, as a Chinese leaf to an European breakfast? The possibility of a great change being introduced by very slight beginnings, may be illustrated by the tale which Lockman tells of a Vizier, who having offended his master, was condemned to perpetual captivity in a lofty tower. At night his wife came to weep below his window. "Cease your grief," said the sage, "go home and return hither when you have procured a little black beetle, with a little buffalo's butter, three clews, one of the finest silk, another of stout pack thread, and another of whippcord, finally a stout coil of rope."

When she again came to the foot of the tower, her husband directed her to touch the head of the insect with a little of the butter, and to place the reptile on the wall of the tower. Seduced by the smell of the butter, which he conceived to be in store somewhere above him, the beetle continued to ascend until he reached the top, and thus put the Vizier in possession of the end of the silk thread, who drew up the pack thread by means of the silk, the small cord by means of the pack thread, and by means of the cord, a stout rope capable of sustaining his own weight, and so he at last escaped from the place of his durance.

THE CAT.

On the 17th of the month of the Cat, the animated picture of the cat, which was the account of the cat in the house, was presented to the pro and con of the cat.

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# Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, April 30, 1829.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County Gentlemen,

I offer myself to your consideration, to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

JOHN S. SELLMAN.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County,

I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly.

ABNER LINTHICUM Sen.

Mr. GREEN,

You are authorized to announce ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. as a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly, and that he will be supported by

MANY VOTERS.

At a meeting of a large number of the Friends of the present Administration, convened at the Court-House in Upper Marlborough, on Thursday the 18th inst., pursuant to notice given, EDWARD H. CALVERT was called to the Chair, and RICHARD H. BROOKES appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by John B. Brooke, Esq. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Messrs. Thomas T. Somerville, Nicholas Snowden, George Semmes, and Richard Peach, be and they are hereby recommended to the Voters of Prince George's County, as a suitable Ticket to represent the Friends of the present Administration of the General Government in the next General Assembly of this State, and that the members of this meeting do hereby pledge themselves to support them as such.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the United States Telegraph, Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Republican.

EDWARD H. CALVERT, Chairman. RICHARD H. BROOKES, Secretary. April, 1829.

## TRIBUTES TO MERIT.

Mr. Fletcher of Philadelphia has just finished three elegant words, which, by resolutions of the General Assembly of Maryland, are to be presented to Captain BALLARD, and Lieutenants CROSS and MAYO, as tokens of approval of the gallant bearing of those gentlemen in the several engagements in which they took an active part during the last war. The United States Gazette says that the words are something smaller than those formerly worn, but are conformable to the mode. The blades are of the finest steel, etched with views of the engagements in which the respective officers to receive them were prominent, containing the names of the donors and receivers. The handles and guards are of solid gold, elegantly and appropriately chased, and the whole reflect the highest credit upon the manufacturer. The cost of these words is TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

## Late from England.

By the Packet Ship George Canning, Captain Allyn, arrived on Thursday morning at New York, the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 2d of March, and Liverpool of the 4th, both inclusive.

## THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

On the 17th ult. Mr. Peel moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Catholic question. A long and animated debate ensued, part of which was not heard by the reporters, account of the noise which prevailed in the house. On the 18th, after presenting of a multitude of petitions pro and con, Mr. Peel moved the order of the day for resuming the debate.

The gallery was cleared, and the debate resumed, when they appeared, viz. 353 [votes] 173 [Majority] 180. The bill was read a second time, and referred to be committed on Monday.

## DUEL IN HIGH LIFE.

A duel took place on Saturday, the 14th of March at Battersea fields, in the vicinity of Clapham Common, between the Duke of Wellington—the conqueror of a greater conquest than Alexander or Caesar, the first prior of his day, the victor of a hundred battles, the Prime Minister of Great Britain—and the Earl of Winchester and Nottingham. The cause was a meeting, was the following paragraph from a letter addressed by Lord Winchester to Mr. Coleridge, Secretary to the committee for establishing King's college, London, dated March 14, 1829.

One of those, who, at first, thought the proposed plan might be feasible, and gave an antidote to principles of the London University was not, however, very sanguine in expectations, seeing many difficulties likely to arise in the execution of a suggested arrangement; and I rather doubted as to the sincerity of motives which had actuated some

of the same movers in this undertaking. I considered that the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government had been induced on this occasion, to assume a new character, and to step forward himself as the public advocate of religion and morality.

Late political events have convinced me that the whole transaction was intended as a blind to the Protestant and high church party, that the Noble Duke, who had for some time previous to that period, determined upon breaking in upon the constitution of 1688, might the more effectually, under the cloak of some outward show of zeal for the Protestant religion, carry on his insidious designs for the infringement of our liberties, and the introduction of Popery into every department of the State.

A long correspondence ensued. The Duke of Wellington demanded whether the foregoing was written by the Earl of Winchester, and published by his authority? The Earl replied in the affirmative. Sir Henry Hardinge acted as the friend of the Duke, & Lord Falmouth as the friend of the Earl.—The following memoranda are Nos. 7 and 8, in the correspondence.

## Memorandum of Earl Winchester.

March 19. Whether I may determine to give an explanation of my letter published in the Standard on Monday last, will depend upon the correctness of my belief that I had grounds for the opinions complained of by the Noble Duke as therein expressed.

I am ready to allow that I was mistaken in my view of the Noble Duke's conduct, as expressed in my public letter to Mr. Coleridge, on the 14th inst. and to state my regret at having so expressed it, provided the Noble Duke will state on his part that at the time he came forward to preside at the meeting for the establishment of King's college, London, he did not contemplate the measures which are now in progress for Roman Catholic Emancipation, or (to use Mr. Peel's words,) "for breaking in upon the Constitution of 1688;" but, without some statement to that effect from the Noble Duke, I cannot withdraw the expressions contained in the above letter.

Signed Winchester.

Memorandum of the Duke of Wellington.

London, March 20, 1829.

in the Morning. Sir Henry Hardinge has read me a memorandum written by Lord Winchester, and delivered to him by Lord Falmouth, from which it appears that his Lordship is anxious that I should justify myself from the charges against me, contained in his Lordship's address to Mr. Coleridge, published in the Standard newspaper.

I may lament, that a Nobleman, for whom I feel the highest respect, entertains a bad opinion of me. But I don't complain as long as that opinion is not brought before me.

I cannot admit that any man has a right to call me before him to justify myself from the charges which his fancy may suggest.

That of which I complain, is, that the Earl of Winchester and Nottingham should have published an opinion that I was actuated by disgraceful and criminal motives in a certain transaction which took place nearly a year ago.

His Lordship unprovokedly has insulted me by stating in writing, and authorizing the publication of this opinion. For this insult I believed, and am not willing to part with the belief, that his Lordship will be anxious to give me reparation.

Signed W.

In No. 12, Lord Falmouth informs Sir Henry Hardinge, in answer to the Duke's memorandum, that if by the word 'reparation' any withdrawal of Lord Winchester's public letter, or expression of regret for its contents, be expected, he does not feel himself in a situation to comply with such expectation.

Sir Henry Hardinge then enclosed the following letter from the Duke to Lord Falmouth, addressed to his principal:

London, March 20, 1829. My Lord—Sir Henry Hardinge has communicated to me a memorandum signed by your Lordship, dated 1 P. M. and a note from Lord Falmouth, dated 3 P. M.

Since the insult unprovoked on my part, and not denied by your Lordship, I have done every thing in my power to induce your Lordship to make me reparation—but in vain. Instead of apologizing for your own conduct, your Lordship has called upon me to explain mine.

The question for me now to decide is this—is a Gentleman, who happens to be the King's Minister, to submit to be insulted by any Gentleman who thinks proper to attribute to him disgraceful or criminal motives for his conduct as an individual? I cannot doubt of the decision which I ought to make on this question. Your Lordship is also responsible for the consequences.

I now call upon your Lordship to give me that satisfaction for your conduct which a gentleman has a right to require, and which a gentleman never refuses to give. I have the honour, &c.

Signed Wellington.

The Earl of Winchester and Nottingham.

In reply to which Lord Falmouth

transmitted the following letter from the Earl of Winchester, to the Duke, through the hands of his friend, Sir H. Hardinge.

St. James's Palace, Friday Night, 11 P. M. My Lord—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's note.

I have already had occasion to communicate to your Grace, that, under existing circumstances, I did not feel myself in a situation to comply with what was required of me in regard to my public letter.

The satisfaction which your Grace has demanded, it is, of course, impossible for me to decline. I have the honour to be, your Grace's most obedient humble servant.

Winchelsea.

To his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

The meeting took place at 8 o'clock on the following morning. The weather being fine the Duke and Sir Henry Hardinge rode on horseback to the place of meeting, where they were joined by Dr. Home, the Duke of Wellington's physician. Lord Winchester arrived in a coach and four, accompanied by Lord Falmouth. Preliminary being arranged between Lord Falmouth and Sir Henry Hardinge, the latter produced a pair of pistols, and loaded them in the presence of the parties; he then handed them to Lord Winchester, who examined them, and then returned them. Sir Henry handed one to each of the combatants, and measured the ground agreed on, twelve paces.

Lord Winchester re-measured the ground, and the Duke and Lord Winchester took their stations, and were informed by Sir Henry that there was nothing further to be done till he used the expression "fire." The seconds then retired, and Sir H. Hardinge gave the word "fire." The Duke of Wellington immediately discharged his pistol. The ball struck the lappet of Lord Winchester's coat on the left side. Lord Winchester then fired his pistol in the air; the seconds rejoined their principals, and the following memorandum being handed to Sir Henry Hardinge, was accepted by Sir H. as a reparation to the Duke of Wellington.

March 31, 1829.—Having given the Duke of Wellington the usual satisfaction for the affront he conceived himself to have received from me through my public letter of Monday last, and having thus placed myself in a different situation from that in which I stood when his grace communicated with me, through Sir Henry Hardinge and Lord Falmouth, on the subject of that letter, before the meeting took place, I do not now hesitate to declare, of my own accord, that, in apology, I regret having unadvisedly published an opinion which the Noble Duke states, in his memorandum of yesterday, to have charged him with disgraceful and criminal motives in a certain transaction which took place nearly a year ago. I also declare that I shall cause this expression of regret to be inserted in the Standard newspaper, as the same channel through which the letter in question was given to the public.

The Duke of Wellington was mobbed, on leaving the House of Lords, on the night of the 20th March. Several hundred persons, of the No-Popery party surrounded him, uttering discordant yells, and the most opprobrious epithets. They followed him to his residence in Downing-street, where they were set upon by a large body of the police, and dispersed.

Official intelligence has been received by the British government, that an effective blockade of the island of Terceira has been declared by the government existing in Portugal.

Despatches from Lords Strangford and Ponsonby at Rio de Janeiro, dated January 6th, have been received at London. They bring the particulars of the audience granted by the Emperor of Brazil to the Portuguese deputation. It took place on the last day of December. The answer of the Emperor was; that he was resolved to act in such a manner as should show to the world his intention to uphold the rights of his daughter, the Queen of Portugal, and to enter into no compromise with the usurper of the Portuguese throne.

It was supposed that this declaration would be followed by a declaration of war against Don Miguel. A Liverpool paper observes, that the determination of Don Pedro is of course construed into an overthrow of the object of Lord Strangford's mission.

The London Courier allows the Russians no credit for fair manly fighting, on any occasion. It attempts to make its readers believe, that the reduction of Tournai was effected by the force of gold, as much as by that of arms.

The packet which commanded at that place and the Chief Magistrate, thought it prudent, in consequence, to remain with Count Lungenroth, instead of availing themselves of the terms of the capitulation. It appears that they were right, for the three other magistrates who carried the capitulation to Chapin Ogden, were beheaded by his orders. No wonder there is a reluctance to bear ill news to those who thus reward the messengers!

The preparations making by the Porte are stated in an article from the frontier of Servia dated Feb. 22, to approach the marvellous, too nearly to be believed.

On the 16th Feb. the Sultan had returned to Constantinople from his maritime excursion, apparently well satisfied.

with his voyage. Since his return it is observed that the Dragoman of the Porte has more frequent conferences with the Dragoman of the European Legations; and that Mr. Jackson goes more frequently to the Palace of the Porte. It is inferred from this that the negotiations respecting Greece continue.

Madrid, March 5.—(Private Correspondence.) The city of Cadiz, to give a new proof of its gratitude to the King, who has just made it a free port, has made an offer to the Government to pay the expenses of sending to the island of Cuba an expedition of 8,000 men which his Catholic Majesty had, it seems, the intention of sending to America. The inhabitants of Cadiz are in a transport of joy.

LONDON, March 17.

Despatches dated the 2d and 8th inst. were received this morning, at the foreign office from Mr. Mathews the British consul at Lisbon. They announced that executions and confiscations were taking place with unabated vigour in that unhappy capital.

The Lisbon Gazette communicates the afflicting intelligence of the execution of five officers, who were implicated in the designs of Moreira. They were hanged and their heads afterwards exposed upon the gallows.—Two other persons who were brought out of prison with them were obliged to witness the execution of the five. Of this event our Falmouth letter gives the following account, which is so horrible that we hope it is not true. But it says—

"On the 6th inst. a General and Colonel, and three other officers were executed at Lisbon; during this tragical scene their children were compelled to walk round the scaffold, and sentenced to be banished to Africa. Several more executions were expected to take place, as gibbets were erected in different parts of the City."

Another letter of the 7th of March, giving a more particular account of the execution of these unfortunate men, says that they were in the first place condemned by the Court which tried them, to transportation for life. This, however, did not satisfy Don Miguel, who insisted upon death, and after two days negotiation the judges changed the sentence.

## NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Captain Ross, whose voyage to the Polar Seas excited at the time considerable attention, is so far advanced in preparation for a similar undertaking, that he expects to be able to start by the middle of next month. The expedition is undertaken at the sole expense of Capt. Ross and his friends, and the great novelty attending it, is that, instead of being employed in it for the first time, Capt. Ross goes out in the Victory, a steam vessel of 200 tons burden, accompanied by the John of 320 tons, laden with fuel, and stores and provisions for three years. The powerful steam engine of the Victory is of the high pressure kind, and will consume fuel of every kind, whether the wood to be found in many places on the coast, or the oil to be procured from the tenants of the deep; and the vessel is so constructed as to be incapable of destruction by the pressure of icebergs, the effect of which will be to raise her up instead of crushing her. The paddles, worked by steam, can also be taken off if necessary, and at once she can be rigged as a sailing vessel. The crews of the Victory and John will amount to 60 men, and the officers are distinguished for their scientific attainments. The equipment is, in all respects, most complete. Eng. paper.

## SUNDAY MAILS.

Some of the passengers from Philadelphia state, that the Mail from this city for the southward was forcibly detained at Princeton on Sunday evening by the inhabitants. Another account is, that there had been some disturbance between the mail guard and the passengers, the guard insisting on taking an inside seat, the consequence of which was a snub, and a delay of the mail. [N. Y. Merc. Adv.]

The following notice is to be seen in the window of a cottage near Plymouth, England—

"I, Parish Clerk, Errand Sergeant, Smith, teacheth young Girls and Boys to read and write; delecteth mole candles, sugar plums, fish lites, comes, mole traps, mouse traps, spring guns, and all other sweetmeats; teeth distracted, blind drawn, blisters, pills, mixtures, and all such things, and shoes, hoppers, salts, and comes cut, & all other things on reasonable terms."

The subscriber offers his OFFICE, near the Court House, for RENT.

James Shaw. April 30.

## Notice.

The Commissioners of Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court-House in the City of Annapolis, on the third Tuesday in May next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and approving constables bonds, and such other business as may be necessary for them to transact.

By order of the board, Bushrod W. Marshall, Clerk. April 30, 1829.

## TO-MORROW

The first day of May. Will be drawn in the City of Baltimore, the Washington and St. John's College Lottery.

PRIZES: \$10,000 2,000 5,000 600 2,000 600 1,380 4 of 400 1,000 8 of 200, &c.

PRIZE OF TICKETS. Whole \$5 00 Quarters \$1 25 Halves 2 50 Eighths 62 1/2

On Wednesday 6th of May, Will be drawn the

Maryland State Lottery, No. 1, for 1829.

PRIZES: \$10,000 2,000 5,000 600 2,000 600 1,000 200 500 10 of 100

Tickets only \$4 00 Quarters \$1 00 Halves 2 00 Eighths 50

For Tickets and Shares apply at

SWANN'S OFFICE,

Annapolis,

Where were sold in the last Maryland Lottery, several very handsome Prizes to citizens of this place.

The cash will be advanced for all PRIZES as soon as presented.

ADDRESS TO THOMAS SWANN, Annapolis. April 30.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans court, April Term, 1829.

On application by petition of Richard P. Snowden, Adm'r D. N. B. of John T. Snowden, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

Thomas T. Simmons, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration, D. N. B. on the personal estate of John T. Snowden, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 23d day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April 1829. Richard P. Snowden, Adm'r D. N. B. April 30, 1829. 6w.

## In Chancery,

33d April 1829. Ordered, That the sale, made and reported by Robert Garner, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Tongue, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 23d day of June next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper, once a week for three successive weeks, before the 23d day of May next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$401 00. True Copy, Test. Ramsay Waters, Reg. Cur. Can. April 30.

Anne Arundel County, to wit.

I hereby certify that Mordecai Vore, of said county, brought before me as a stray, a Strawberry Rone Gelding about ten years old, fifteen and an half hands high, a star in his forehead, and a snip on his nose, the off hind foot white, shod all round, a switch tail, paces and trots, and has been worked in gear, and when he came had on a collar and harness. Given under my hand, a justice of the peace, in and for said county, this 22d day of April 1829.

Edward Warfield.

## Notice.

The owner or owners of the above described Horse is hereby requested to come forward, pay the price, prove property, and take it away. Mordecai Vore, Justice, A. A. C. April 30, 1829.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary, on the personal estate of William Smith, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 16th day of April, 1829.

John Sylvester Smith, Ex'r. of Wm. Smith. April 30.

## Teacher Wanted.

By the Trustees of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, who can come well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, also well versed in Mathematics, and all the various branches of the English Language. The situation is one very desirable, as it is in a neighbourhood where the population is considerable. The application will be made to the Trustees of the Free School, near Annapolis, Anne Arundel county, on or before the first of June next, at which time the school will be vacant.

The National Intelligencer will, please publish the above once a week until the first of June next, and forward the account to the Maryland Gazette.

## Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on Friday 23d of May next, the personal property of John Shaw, deceased, consisting of a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture—The sale will take place at the dwelling house, and will commence at nine o'clock, A. M. The terms are, for all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of six months, on bond with security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and all sums of twenty dollars, or under, cash.

James Shaw, George Shaw, Thos. Franklin. Ex'rs.

April 30.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, April 23d, 1829.

On application by petition of James Shaw, George Shaw and Thomas Franklin, executors of John Shaw, 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.

Thomas T. Simmons, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

## Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Shaw, 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 our hands this 23d day of April 1829.

James Shaw, George Shaw, Thomas Franklin. Ex'rs. April 30. 6w.

## Drawing on the 3d of June.

COHEN'S Office—Baltimore. April 16, 1829.

Maryland State Lottery, No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of two tickets, or two shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three; and in some proportion for any greater quantity—No prize less than Four Dollars—The Drawing is fixed for the 3d June, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of viewing.

## HIGHEST PRIZES.

10,000 Dollars. BILLIANT LIST.

1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000 1 prize of 2,000 is 2,000 2 prizes of 1,000 is 2,000 3 prizes of 600 is 1,800 10 prizes of 100 is 1,000 20 prizes of 50 is 1,000 40 prizes of 20 is 1,000 100 prizes of 10 is 1,000 200 prizes of 5 is 1,000 1000 prizes of 1 is 1,000

103 1/2 prizes, amounting to 60,000

Not one Blank to a Prize—The whole payable in CASH, and which as usual at Cohen's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets \$4 Quarters \$1 00 Halves 2 Eighths 50 cts.

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers at

## COHEN'S OFFICE,

No. 114 Market-street Baltimore, Where the 2 Great Capital Prizes of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS each, were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold, than at any other office in America.

Orders either by mail, (post paid,) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. L. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers, B. The Register, containing the final list, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who request it. Baltimore, April 16.



## Cheap Boots & Shoes.

**Richard A. Goodwin.**  
Has just received a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of a superior quality, which he will sell low, for cash. Boots and Shoes made in the most fashionable manner, or to suit customers.  
April 23. 3w

### Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, all the Personal Property (remaining unsold) of the late Roushew Bowe, at his late residence, on Monday the 4th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A.M.  
Adeen Bowie, Adm'r.  
April 23. 2

### Public Sale.

There will be offered at Public Sale on the premises, on Thursday the 28th day of May next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, upwards of 300 Acres of Valuable Land, the property of the subscriber. This land hereby offered for sale, is part of a tract of land called Hammond's Security, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, on the north side of the river Severn, and nearly two thirds thereof is in thick heavy wood mixed with hickory, red and white oak, and poplar, with a large quantity of pine wood, has several valuable springs of water thereon, and adjoins the land of the following persons, to wit: Mrs. Ray, the lands belonging to the heirs of the late Dr. Frederick Mackubin, Charles Waters, Esq. Elijah Rockhold, John Arnold, the lands belonging to the heirs of the late John Brice, Esq. and several others. The terms will be liberal, which will be made known on the day of sale, by B. RUGH FOWLER, who is hereby authorized by me to attend to and sell the same.  
JULIANN HAMMOND.  
April 26. 2

### THE LADIES' LITERARY PORT FOLIO.

Or Friendship's Offering for every week in the year.  
Philadelphia.

A Literary and Miscellaneous Repository, devoted to the Fine Arts, Science, Reviews, Criticisms, the Drama, the Toilet, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &c. &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the leading journals of the day, including the choicest beauties of the London Monthly Magazine, The Athenaeum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburgh Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine, &c. The Forget me not, Keepsake, Amulet and other Annuals. The Port Folio is now published every week at \$3 per annum, but (for the convenience of remittances,) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of \$5. Address, (post paid,) THOMAS C. CLARKE, 67, Arcade, Philadelphia.

### EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"The Ladies Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledgment of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess."—Wellsburg (Va.) Gaz.  
"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country."—Rockingham (Va.) Register.  
"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications, &c.—Utica, (N. Y.) Intelligencer.  
"The editors have the assistance of several eminent writers, and they present a work well worthy of patronage, &c."—N. Y. Daily Morn. Chron.  
"In point of literary merit & mechanical execution, it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen."—Watertown (N. Y.) Register.  
"Indeed it is altogether a superior work."—New York Mirror and Ladies Literary Gazette.  
"Several of the daily gazettes in this city, in New York, &c. with editors of many of the most respectable Journals in the United States have concurred in those opinions, which are respectfully submitted to such as have not had an opportunity of examining the work for themselves.  
"New subscribers are furnished with the miniature portraits of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Campbell and Moore engraved expressly for this work. Portraits of American authors, in a similar style, will also enrich this volume."  
April 2. 5

## Patent Washed Cloth

**GEORGE M. NEAR,**

**MERCHANT TAILOR**  
Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large stock of Goods in his line, consisting of some of the handsomest Patent Washed Cloth, of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of **PANTALON STUFFS,** And a variety of **VESTING.**  
All of the latest Patterns, and an assortment of **Stocks, Collars, Gloves, &c.** of which he will sell low for Cash, on punctual meet on moderate terms April 16.

### Administration Meeting.

The friends of President Jackson, in the 4th district of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Mr. John Short's, near Donaldson's Mill, on Saturday the 2d day of May, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.  
April 23. 2

### A BY LAW.

A Supplement to the By Law passed December 3d, eighteen hundred and nineteen, to license and regulate Theatrical and other public exhibitions within the city of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof.  
Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen, of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, that so much of the fourth section of said By Law, as imposes a tax of five dollars, on each license, for any Theatrical exhibition, so far as the Hallam Theatre, now building, may be affected thereby, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and that in future a tax of two dollars be imposed for each night of performance in said Theatre.  
Dennis Claude, Mayor.  
April 16. 3w

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at Meville's tavern, in Anne-Arundel county, on Friday the eighth day of May next, at 12 o'clock.  
Two very valuable young Negro Men, and one Negro Woman, Slaves for life. Terms of sale—ask to be paid on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor.  
Thos. Alexander, Trustee.  
April 16. 3

### Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Saturday the 2d day of May next, at Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, a tract or parcel **OF LAND** containing 50 acres, which was formerly purchased by Henry Carr, being a part of the real estate of the late Col. Richard Hammond, deceased, lying on South river, in Anne-Arundel county.  
**TERMS OF SALE.**  
Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof. The said sale to be at the risk of the legal representatives of the said Henry Carr. On the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscribers are authorized to convey. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.  
H. Harwood, of Thos. Trustees.  
April 9. 4

### OF LAND

called "Beard's Homestead," containing about 227 acres, whereof John Nicholson died seized, lying on the South side of South River, being the same land which was heretofore purchased by John Beard, and which is now in the possession of said Beard.  
**TERMS OF SALE.**  
The purchaser to give bond with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.  
Louis Cassaway, Trustee.  
April 9. 4

### NOTICE.

All persons in any manner indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment to THOMAS J. BRICK, Esq., who is authorized to collect and receipt for the same.  
April 16. 2 George Watts.

### NOTICE.

Came to the subscriber's Farm some time last winter, 9 OLD SHEEP and 4 LAMBS. The owner thereof is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.  
John A. Grammer.  
North Side Severn, 3w.  
April 16, 1829.

### This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert W. Dunkin, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1829.  
April 23. 4w

### Persons

Who have borrowed any Books belonging to the late Jonathan Pinkney, are requested to return them to the office of the subscriber.  
Som. Pinkney, Adm'r.  
Jan. 17. 4w

## To the Voters of the Second Congressional District of Maryland.

**A CARD.**

Whereas meetings of the voters opposed to the re-election of our present representative in Congress, have been called in the various districts of the counties of which the second congressional district is composed, and the city of Annapolis for the purpose of nominating an opposition candidate; and whereas it is believed that this insidious course is only resorted to for the single purpose of foisting upon the people some devoted partizan of the "war pestilence and famine" dynasty, to oppose the administration of Jackson, right or wrong; and whereas it is the duty of all freemen, who possess inalienable rights, to be upon the alert, and to co-operate independently of all personal or local considerations to thwart schemes which are so shallow to pass without detection, and father of too much consequence if successful, to pass unnoticed—it is therefore respectfully proposed, to all the friends of the present administration, an administration which has been called into existence by the voice of the people, backed by the unprecedented majority of one hundred and fifty-five thousand votes of American freemen, to meet in their respective election districts on the FIRST SATURDAY IN MAY NEXT, BEING THE 21 DAY OF THE MONTH, and there appoint five, friendly to the present administration, who shall meet in convention at John Haslop's tavern, on the Washington Turnpike, 23d May, at 10 o'clock, to consult upon measures best adapted to give to the present administration a fair, open and liberal support.  
MANY VOTERS.  
The Washington Telegraph, and Balt. Republican will please give the above several insertions.

### NOTICE.

The notes and books of accounts due to Mr. William R. Thompson, have been assigned to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said William R. Thompson, are required to pay the same on or before the 20th May next to Som. Pinkney.  
April 9. 3

### \$50 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Monday the 30th day of March last, a negro man named TOM, who calls himself TOM WATKINS, he is very black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 35 years of age, no particular marks recollected—he had on when he went away, an old brown coat, with the tail cut off, over a country cloth jacket, a pair of country cloth striped trousers, and an old felt hat. I will give ten dollars reward if taken within ten miles of home, twenty dollars if taken over that distance, and within the State, and the above reward if out of the state, secured in jail, so that I get him again and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.  
Alfred Sellman  
Ridge River, April 9

### Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 1st day of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, at Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, a Tract or Parcel of **LAND** called "Beard's Homestead," containing about 227 acres, whereof John Nicholson died seized, lying on the South side of South River, being the same land which was heretofore purchased by John Beard, and which is now in the possession of said Beard.  
**TERMS OF SALE.**  
The purchaser to give bond with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.  
Louis Cassaway, Trustee.  
April 9. 4

### NOTICE.

All persons in any manner indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment to THOMAS J. BRICK, Esq., who is authorized to collect and receipt for the same.  
April 16. 2 George Watts.

### NOTICE.

Came to the subscriber's Farm some time last winter, 9 OLD SHEEP and 4 LAMBS. The owner thereof is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.  
John A. Grammer.  
North Side Severn, 3w.  
April 16, 1829.

### This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Bennet Bell, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3rd day of April, 1829.  
Elizabeth A. Abell, Adm'r.  
April 9. 4w

### Notice is hereby given.

To the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for nine directors, to manage the affairs of said company, for the ensuing year, will be held at Williamson's Hotel in Annapolis, on Monday the 4th day of May next, at 3 o'clock, P.M.  
Thos. Franklin, Treasurer.  
April 9. 4

### Persons

Who have borrowed any Books belonging to the late Jonathan Pinkney, are requested to return them to the office of the subscriber.  
Som. Pinkney, Adm'r.  
Jan. 17. 4w

## MARYLAND LOTTERY

**NUMBER 1.**

For the benefit of the Washington and St. John's Colleges, authorized by law, and approved by the Governor and Chancellor of Maryland.  
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on Friday the 1st day of May, 1829.

### SOLICITOR.

1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000  
1 " " 5,000 5,000  
1 " " 2,000 2,000  
1 " " 1,380 1,380  
1 " " 1,000 1,000  
2 " " 600 1,200  
4 " " 400 1,600  
8 " " 200 1,600  
39 " " 50 1,950  
39 " " 40 1,560  
73 " " 30 1,170  
390 " " 15 1,170  
4440 " " 10 2,300  
5051 Prizes 9159 Blanks, \$56,700

### PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25.

For Tickets and Shares apply at

### SWANN'S OFFICE,

Annapolis, where were sold in the last Maryland Lottery, several very hand some prizes to citizens of this place. The cash will be advanced for all prizes as soon as presented. Address to THOMAS SWANN, Annapolis.  
April 2. 4d

### This is to give Notice.

That the Subscriber of Saint Mary's County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of William Riley, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1829.  
Mary Riley Adm'r. of William Riley deceased.  
April 2. 4w

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Shaw, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.  
James Shaw, George Shaw, Thos. Franklin. Ex'rs.  
April 2. 4w

### THE STEAM BOAT

**MARYLAND**

Commences her regular route on Tuesday next, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; returning, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Mondays leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock, returning, leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day. On Sunday the 12th April, she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Annapolis only, returning, leave Annapolis at 4 past 2 o'clock; continuing this route throughout the season.  
Passage to and from Annapolis, \$1. March 26.

### This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Bennet Bell, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3rd day of April, 1829.  
Elizabeth A. Abell, Adm'r.  
April 9. 4w

### Notice is hereby given.

To the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for nine directors, to manage the affairs of said company, for the ensuing year, will be held at Williamson's Hotel in Annapolis, on Monday the 4th day of May next, at 3 o'clock, P.M.  
Thos. Franklin, Treasurer.  
April 9. 4

### Persons

Who have borrowed any Books belonging to the late Jonathan Pinkney, are requested to return them to the office of the subscriber.  
Som. Pinkney, Adm'r.  
Jan. 17. 4w

## Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Annapolis, March 18th 1829.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. on the stock of the said bank, for six months, ending on the 31st instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of April next to stockholders on the western shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.  
By order of the Board  
Sam. Maynard, Cash.  
March 19. 7 R 3w  
The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

### Public Sale

Pursuant to the last will and testament of John Maccubbin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on the 20th day of May next, if fair, if not on the next fair day thereafter, the FARM on which said Maccubbin formerly resided, situate on the north side of Severn river, and near to Magothy, being part of a tract of land called Homewood's Lot, but commonly known in the neighbourhood by the name of Rich Neck, and containing

### 150 Acres of Land,

more or less. The improvements consist of a comfortable two story frame dwelling house, and some out buildings. This farm, from its vicinity to Baltimore and Annapolis, ought to be desirable. The sale will take place on the premises at 10 o'clock, A.M. when and where the terms will be made known by

Horatio Ridout, James Mackubin, Executors of John Maccubbin.  
Feb 5. 4

### State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court

April 22d 1829.

On application, by petition of Thos. Furlong, executor of Hannah Gifford late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.  
Thos. T. Simmons, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

### Notice is hereby given.

That the Subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Hannah Gifford, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April 1829.  
Thos. Furlong, Ex'r.

### This is to give Notice.

That the Subscriber of Saint Mary's County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of George Morgan late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 14th day of April 1829.  
Thos. Morgan Ex'r of George Morgan deceased.  
April 2. 4w

### 100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the farm of the late Jonathan Pinkney, Esq. near Annapolis, two negroes, one named JIM WOOTEN, aged about thirty years, five feet ten inches high, and of a bright complexion. The other named BEN SNOWDEN, about 19 years old, five feet 5 inches high, very black and walks a little lame. It is supposed that these negroes went away in company with a bright mulatto man named Henry Wallace, belonging to Mrs. Juliana Brice. The clothing of the above negroes is not known. A reward of fifty dollars will be given for the apprehension of the two negroes, or twenty five for each, if taken within this state, and secured in jail so that I get them again; or one hundred dollars for both, or fifty for each if taken out of the state.  
Som. Pinkney, Adm'r. of John Pinkney.  
June 5. 4

## For the cure of Scrophulous Cases, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, White Swellings, Dropsy of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c. and all diseases arising from impure blood. It has also been found beneficial in Nervous and Dyspeptic complaints.

Price Two Dollars per bottle, and Twenty Dollars per Dozen.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practiced in reference to my medicine, I am induced to change the form of the bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put up in round bottles, marked continually, with the following blown in the glass, "Swain's Panacea—Phila." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it; so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine is consequently to be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to two dollars per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent. My Panacea requires no extraordinary operation, have drawn, both from Patients and Medical Practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unequivocal approbation, and established for it a character, which every pen, dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain Physicians, have their origin either in envy or in the mischievous effects of the spurious imitations. The Proprietor pledges himself to the public, and gives them the most solemn assurance, that this medicine contains neither mercury, nor any other deleterious drug.

The public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability, and all those who will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons.  
Wm. SWAIN.  
Philadelphia, Sept. 1828.  
From Doctor Valentine Mott, Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the New York Hospital, &c. &c.  
I have repeatedly used Swain's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic and scrophulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.  
Valentine Mott, M. D.  
New-York, 1st mo 5th, 1824.  
From Doctor William F. Dewees, Adjunct Professor of Midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania, &c. &c.  
I have much pleasure in saying, I have witnessed the most decided and happy effects in several instances of inveterate disease, from Mr. Swain's Panacea, where other remedies had failed—one was that of Mrs. Brown.  
Wm. F. Dewees, M. D.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1823.  
From Doctor James Menze, Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. &c.  
I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of Mr. Swain's Panacea, as a remedy in Scrophula. I saw two inveterate cases perfectly cured by it, after the usual remedies had been long tried without effect—those of Mrs. Usher and Mrs. Campbell.  
James Menze, M. D.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1823.

THE GENUINE PANACEA may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's own prices, of HENRY PRICE, Sole Agent in Baltimore. At the corner of Baltimore and Howard streets.  
Nov 27.

### Six Cents, and a Trowel of Mortar Reward.

Abandoned from the service of the subscriber, on Monday last, an Apprentice Boy by the name of JOHN CLAGETT, about nineteen years of age, about five feet six inches in height. It is unnecessary to describe his clothing, as he has doubtless changed the same. The above reward will be given on his apprehension, but no charge or thanks allowed.  
Thomas Lambdin.  
April 9.

### FOR SALE.

at the Office of the Maryland Gazette, Blank Deeds, Appeal Bonds, according to the form prescribed by late act of assembly, Common Bonds, for payment of money.  
Declarations of various kinds, &c. &c. Blank forms of any description, printed in the neatest style, on parchment, and the shortest notice.  
Sept 6.

### PRINTING.

Neatly executed at this Office.