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ILLIAM S. GREEN.

APOLIS. ND EASTON.

he Steam Boat MA-LAND, will comnce her regular route Annapolis. Cambridge Castle Haven.) and RNING NEXT, the , from her usual place gau's wharf, and conon every Tuesday and clock, for the above ason.

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G. TAYLOR, Capt.

MEGROES. PURCHASE

NEGROES,

BETCH to 95 at hanics

de la de will de well ing to sell, will de well ing to sermined in give SLAVES, then cation in writing will Lean at all times is Rotel, Annapolis-RD, WILLIAMS.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN.

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE-THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

#### STANZAS.

We parted—when the western breeze Blew freshly o'er the main, But then I thought those quiet seas Would bring thee back again— That hope, to each affection warm Was, like the rainbow on the storm, A sacred promite given—
That when the gathered clouds that cast A shadow o'er my fate had pass'd, All would be bright at esen. But the lone evening hour has come— Its shadows round me press—

VOL. LXXXVII.

And ah! my still sequestered home
Thou comest not to bless—
Often I bend a listening car
The voice of singing girls to hear—
But thine is never there— And mingling in the giddy maze; On light scraphic forms I gaze, Yet none with thine compare.

They say that in a distant clime, They say that in a distant clime,
Beyond the mountain's wave
In youth and beauty's glorious prime
They laid thee in the grave—
That strangers heard thy latest sigh—
That strangers closed thy dying eye—
Received thy last request—
That thy bright spirit, o'er the storm
Of trial soared—and thy loved form
Went passefully to rest.

Went peacefully to rest. Well, my light bark is on the stream—
And I will wend alone,
Cling only to the one dear dream
Of Iter—now broken—gene—
And when the still moon rides on high,
To memory's ever watchful eye
Shall come—a vision bright. Shall come—a vision bright, And bid me not her love forget— And tell me, can she love me yet, In yonder world of light?

NOTES ON ILLINOIS.

Wild Animals .- The Buffaloe has entirely left us. Before the country was settled, our immense prairies afforded pasturage t. large herds of these animal; and traces of them are still remaining in the 'Buffaloe paths,' which are to be seen in the several parts of the state. These are all well beaten tracks, leading generally from the prairies in the interior of the state, to the margins of the large rivers; showing the course of their migration as they changed their pastures periodically. from the low marshy alievion to the dry upland plains. In the heat of summer they are driven from the latter by prairie flips, in the autumn they would be expelled from the former by the musquitoes, in the spring the grass of the plains would afford abundant pasturage—while the herds could enjoy the warmth of the sun, and souff the breeze that sweeps so freely over them; in the winter the rich cane of the river banks which is ac evergreen, would furnish food, while the low grounds, thickly covered with brush and forest, would afford protection from the bleak

I knew few subjects more interesting than the emigration of wild animals, connecting, as it does, the singular displays of brute instinct with a wonderful exhibition of the various supplies which nature has provided for the support of animal life, under an endless variety of circumstances. Their paths are narrow and remarkably direct, showing that the animals travelled in single file through the woods, and pursue I the most direct course to their place of destination.

Deers are more abundant than at the first settlement of the country. They increase to a certain extent with the population. The reason of this appears to be, that they find protection in the neighbourhood, from the prey that assail them in he wilder ness, and from whose attacks their young can with difficulty escape. They suffer most from the wolves, who hunt in packs like hounds, and who seldom give up the chase until the

We have often sat, on a moonlight summer night, at the door of a log cabin on one of our prairies, and heard the wolves in full chase of deer, yelling very near in the same manner as a pack of hounds. Sometimes the cry would be heard at z great distance over the plain; then it would die away, and again be distinguished at a near point, and in another direction-nowthe full cry would burst upon us from a neighbouring thicket, we could almost hear the sobs of the exhausted deer, and again borne away in the distance. W have passed whole nights in listening to such sounds, and once we saw a deer dash through the yard, and, immediately past the door at which we sat, followed by his audacious pur-

wers, who were but a few yards in the rear. Immense numbers of deer are killed every year by our hunters, who take them for their hams and skins alone, throwing away the rest of the carcase. Venison hams and hides are important articles of export. The former are

mal rises from its lair, precisely at the rising of the moon, whether in the day or night; and I suppose the fact to be so, because such is the testimony of experienced hunters. If is the testimony of experienced hunters. If it be true, it is certainly a very curious display of instinct. This hour, therefore, is always kept in view by the hunter, as he rides slowly through the forest, with his rifle on his shoulder, where the surrounding on beholton meer, the hunter slides from his horse and till the hunter slides from his horse and till the hunter slides from his horse and till the hunter slides from

At your ambidition

On beholden ander, the hunter stone from his horse, and while the deer is observing the latter, creeps upon him, keeping the largest trees between himself and the object of pursuit until he gets near enough to fire. An expert woodsman seldom fails to hit his game. It is extremely dangerous to approach a wounded deer. Timid and harmless as this animal is at other times, no sooner he finds himself deprived of the power of flight, than he becomes furious, and rushes upon his enemy, making desperate plunges with his sharp horns, and striking and trampling violently with his fore legs, which being extremely mus-cular and armed with sharp hoofs, can inflict very severe wounds.

Aware of these circumstances, the hunter approaches him with caution, and either se-cures his prey by a second shot, where the first his been but partially successful, or, as is more frequently the case, causes his dog to seize the wounded animal, while he watches his own opportunity to stab him with a hunting knife. Sometimes where a noble buck is the victim, and the hunter is impatient or inexperienced, terrible conflicts ensue on such occasions.

Another mode is to watch at night, in the neighbourhood of the salt licks. These are spots where the earth is impregnated with saline particles, or where the salt water onzes through the soil. Deer and other grazing animals frequent such, places, and remain for hours licking the earth. The hunter secretes himself here, either in the thick top of a tree, or most generally in a screen erected for the ourpose, and artfully concealed like a masked attery with logs of green boughs.

This practice is pursued only in summer. or early in the autumn, in cloudless nights, when the moon shines brilliantly and objects may be readily discovered

At the rising of the moon, or shortly after, the deer, having risen from their beds, ap prozeh the lick. Such places are generally denuded of timber, but surrounded by it, and as the animal is about to emerge from the shade into the clear moonlight, he stops, looks cautiously around, and souffs the air. he advances a few steps and stops again, smells the ground, or raises his expanded nostrils, as if he snuffed the approach of dan-ger in every tainted breeze. The hunter sits motionless and almost breathless, waiting until the acimal shall get within rifle shot, and until its position in relation to the hunter and the light, shall be favourable, when he fires with an unerring aim.

A few deer only can be thus taken in one night, and after a few nights these tim rous animals are driven from the haunts which are thus disturbed.

Another practice is called driving, and is only practise in those parts of the country where this game is scarce, and where hunting is pursued as an amusement. A large party is made up, and the hunters ride forth with their dors. The hunting ground is selected, and as it is pretty well known what tracks are usually taken by the deer when started, an individual is placed at each of those passes to intercept the returning animal.

The scene of action being thus, in some measure surrounded, small parties advance with the dogs from different directions, and the startled deer, in flying, most generally

and who fire at them as they pass.

The elk has disappeared. A few have been seen in late years, and some taken; but it is not known that any remain at this time within the limits of the state.

> From Bulwer's Monthly Magazine. AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

A man had his nose pulled the other day; he was offered an apology; he alledged he was too poor to receive that species of satisfac-tion. Wheth poor man is injured in the nose, he looks for a physical satisfaction that shall be equivalent to the physical pain; a sting in the year, nose, or other prominent and available organ, is exchangeable with a pot of porter or a crown peace; but how different are the feelings of a gentleman or thoroughly civilized person, when his nose has been wrung, or his person otherwise violated! the pain is not in the part affected, the agony is not felt where the fingers or the toes are applied, it instantly resurves to the sensorium of honour, the imagination; the igh the feature may be tingling and the eyer theolutely overflowing with the Evidence of the results another mark to mischief is referred to quite another part of the constitution. Hence the difficulty of setting these matters. With the poor man his appendages have all a kind of ad valorem du-

season when the pastures are green, this ani - I nevertheless we like the easy way in which

poor people settle these things.

Mansion House.—Beenezer Coker, a Billingsgate porter, was called upon to show cause why he should not be punished according to law for having amused himself by pulling the necessary. ling the nose of John Dixon, without the own-

John Dixon deposed that he knowed nothing on the defendant, and the defendant knowed nothing on him, no furder than being testicated he squeezed his nose with sitch wengeance that he was obligated to call a

Why, said his Lordship, addressing Co-ker, 'you promised me faithfully, the last time you were here, you would not get drunk again.

'Me drunk,' said Coker, 'vy I aint been a ble to yarn wittles, leave alone dring; and as for being drunk yesterday, vy all I had a pot of porter at my first turn, with some gin, and afterwards a little more gin with a pint of coffee for breakfast. As for the assault as is charged on me, this here good man desarved yot he got. I went into a public house to sell my scrimps, vitch are precious dear now, and while my back was turned I seed him put his hand into my basket in a unbecoming sort o' vay. Sis I, I don't call this hackting like a gentleman to go for to prig a poor man's scrimps, and he told me to give him nones, my sarse, for he warnt a going to be scandalised in no such vay. Howsomever, as I knowed he'd been guilty of the crime, ve got into a hargument, ven I might just have touched him on the nose.

Well,' said the Lord Mayor to the com plainant, I suppose you will be satisfied with an apologyr'

"Complainant (scratching his head)-" can't afford to take a pology, as I'm only poor man, unless he stands a bit o' summut to eat and a drop o' summut to drink, and a little summut for myself.'

. The defendant having consented to give the complainant sispence, the Lord Mayor allowed them to settle the other 'summut's by dismissing the complaint.'

If this affair had happened between persons of higher rank of life, how different would have been the story! Friends must have been called in-cabs and hackney coaches would have been put in requisition -- bachelors would have sat up at each other's lodgings, and an attorney or two would have had a job. Then, in case of an apology, what stickling for a word, or a degree of comparison! how much paper wasted in rough drafts! what a struggle between saving of bacon and saving of honour! and, lastly, how big the affair would have looked next day in the columns of the Courier, and how the pros and cons would have been convassed at the clubs! what speers would have slurred over the flincher, and how many eulogies would have been spent upon the most obstinate or the most blood-thirsty of the partyl On the other hand, imagine it an affair where there appeared to be no means of 'settling without a meeting,' then comes Battersea, and a tumbling among the wet grass, blue countenances, and a most forlarn night-cappish style of cnivalry-ground measured three times over to conceal bungling, and at last, a pop or two, and no mischief. For the first time in the day the gentlemen are themselves again, shake hands, mount their vehicles, and return to breakfast as buoyant as their rolls, with the idea of having behaved with honour in an taffair of extreme difficulty and delicacy.' Then comes the Courier again, with a-nother turn to the business, and the Sunday papers, with half the Alphabet initials, and ultimately a correspondence between the seconds, correcting some error in the reports; for instance, the gentlemen did not fight at six, but at sixteen paces, and so far from the business terminating in an unsatisfactory manner, 'they return to town in the same barouche' We may be wrong, but still we cannot help thinking that the summut to eat' and the 'summut to drink' of the poor man, with the Lord Mayor for witness, is perhaps as good a mode of settling the matter.

The sense of honour is a luxury of civilization; moralists would endeavour to give it as ecopomists desire to communicate to taste beyond potatoes: a dash of bacon in a dish of vegetables is considered by politicians a step farther from savagery. Just so the niceness of the honourable feelings indicate the class of social life in which a man is bred; a man may be too poor to keep a conscience-tolow too keep a sense of honour; generally speaking, however, penury and conscience, and hunour, are inconsistent terms; and in-

Directions for building Chimneys which will never require sweeping .- Instead of plastering the inside of Chimneys in the usual way. important articles of export: The furmer are purchased from the hunter at twenty-five cents a pair, the latter twenty cents a pound. In our villages we purchase, for tables, the saddle of veuison with the hunter at twenty five cents and the constitution. Hence the difficulty of setting these matters. With the poor man his die of veuison with the hunter at twenty five cents are several ways of manting deer, all of which are squally simple. Most generally the hunter proceeds to the woods on horsested, is the tay time, selecting particularly certain hours, which are thought to be made favourable. It is said that during the take morter made with one peck of salt to each bushel of time, adding as much sand and

temperance; and was there not a call that we should arise in our united might to oppose it? What should we think of a citizen, who, if an army had passed thro' our land annually, levying a tribute of twenty-eight millions and slaying thirty-five thousand of our countrymen-what should we think of him who should refuse to oppose this enemy? Much more should we oppose this insidious foe, which brought not only poverty and death, but sin-Mr. Davies here showed the great good which Temperance Societies had effected in the diminution of the cvils which he had stated; though what remained were still of awful

The orator here became pathetic; for though the subject is hacknied, we were made to feel that the picture of the wreck of humanity, which he set before us was that of a friend, and, alos! most of us could assign a habitation and a name -aye, and a name once dear as our life blood, to the being which the ora-tor set before us, in the affecting change which we were doomed to see. The eye once beam ing with intelligence and affection for us fixed in the glance of worse than idiocy. Imbecile and tottering, we offer him our aid, and he does not know us! The orator then pressed home the arguments, that all should unite in the associations formed against intemperance-if not for themselves, vet for the sake of others. If one of us was known to be in some physical danger which we could avert, would not all arouse to save him? We ought not to say that we wish well to the cause, yet do nothing, because what we can do is so lit tle. The rain by which God gives his harvest to man, comes in single drops. The young cadets were appealed to by every motive which touches the heart. The parental form seemed again to stand before each one, pronounc ing the simple benediction and charge with which he left his home, —God bless you, my son! do well! By all these endearing recollections they were exhorted to place them-selves out of the reach of contamination by intemperance, by solemnly pledging them-selves to abstain from ardent spirits. The audience, during this address, which gave us time to draw our minds to the subject, but was not long enough to fatigue, had settled into profound attention. The moment the orator closed, a startling voice, as of an old man strongly moved, exclaimed, Professor Davies! Professor Davies. We turned our eyes and beheld, rising from his seat, the venerable figure and the white head of one of the few relics of our revolution-the worthy Major Alden, once aid to Gen. Knox. "Pro-fessor Davies," said the excellent old man, I want an opportunity to sign that constitution. I thought from my age that my influence would be of no avail; but I was wrong. and now, and here, the old officer will sign the constitution."

The murmur of applause, grew loud, the interesting young cadets, showed by their countenances, the ardour with which their intelligent and sensitive minds were inspired by a generous cause; and as the venerable and this may account for their gazing at us ro speaker uttered, in a voice made shriller by much. emotion-"but now the old officer will sign that constitution,"-a voice from the moving crowl exclaimed, "and the young ones will follow you." Whether or not this was the voice of one of the cadets, I could not tell; but we learned the next day, that many of them had signed the constitution, and others had begged that copies of it might be sent in-N. Y. Com. Adv. to their rooms.

-030-The following letter was not received by us in the regular course after its date. But as it contains a gratifying account of the manner in which Com. Downes and his officers were received at the Cape of Good Hope, we publish it, although somewhat out of season. N. Y. Dai. Adv.

Extract of a letter, dated on board the U. S. ship Potomac, Table Bay, Cape of Good

Hope, December 12, 1831. While our ship is getting under weigh, eize a few momenta to give you a brief count of our visit at this place. We arrived here on the 6th inst. after a passage of thirty days from Rio de Janeiro. Our voyage was attended with no very remarkable incident. The first part of it was very boisterous, the latter, pleasant. On the 5th inst. about noon, high land ahead? was aunounced from the foreyard, which proved to be Table Mountain, at a distance of about fifty miles, and before night we had run very near to it, but in consequence of not being well. to it; but in consequence of not being well acquainted with the entrance to Table Bay, we stood off during the night, and by the next moening; found ourselves near False Cape—a distance of about thirty miles. Having now but a slight breeze and a strong current set-

TRIUMPH OF BLOQUENCE IN A GOOD

CAUSE.

An interesting incident occurred at the close of an argumentative and eloquent appeal in favour of the temperance cause, delivered by Professor Davies, at West Point, on Sunday evening the 10th list. In the course of the address, the orator had, with his characteristic clearness of mind, act before us the evils of intemperance to the continuity in general—showing that before the institution of Temperance Societies, thirty five thousand of our population had been annually destroyed, by this scourse,—worse than pestilence or war, property, equally with life, had fallen before it.

Twenty-eight million of dollars annually was the tax which, as a nation, we paid to intemperance; and was there not a call that we should not be a support of the bay, we minutes, to receive on beard the Port Captain; James Bluce, Esq. and 'be Officer. Captain; James Bluce, Esq. and 'be Officer of Health, John Laing, Esq. Before we had moored ship, the bay was nive with sail boats, crowded with eager spectators, making to wards us, and swiftly gliding around as to factory of the tax which, as a nation, we paid to intemperance; and was there not a call that we should not a support of the bay. We lay to, for a few minutes, to receive on beard the Port Captain; James Bluce, Esq. and 'be Officer of Health, John Laing, Esq. Before we had moored ship, the bay was nive with sail boats, crowded with eager spectators, making to wards us, and swiftly gliding around as to factory of the tax which, as a nation, we paid to intended the course of the bay. We lay to, for a few minutes, to receive on beard the Port Captain; James Bluce, Esq. and 'be Officer of Health, John Laing, Esq. Before we had moored ship, the bay was nive with sail boats, crowded with eager spectators, making to wards us, and swiftly gliding around as to fact the course of the bay. We lay to, for a few minutes, to exceed the moored ship, the bay was nive with sail boats, crowded with eager spectators, making to wards us, and swiftly gliding that the British Admiral had been daily expected from England, and when intelligence
was communicated from the signal station,
on Lion's Rump, to the post office, that a
large ship was approaching, bearing an Admiral's Ensign, they very naturally concluded that ours was His Majesty's ship; nor
were we able to undeceive them, for we did
not discern their signals. They very soon,
however, ascertained our character.

These might reclams have been a momenta-

There might perhaps have been a momenta-There might perhaps have been a momentary disappointment, as it had been a long time
since they had heard from England; but our
subsequent reception has evinced an interest
in us, on their part, little dreamed of by us
before. Our ship has been an object of curiosity over since we have been here. She had
been daily thronged with visitors, and among
them some of the first and most respectable people of the place, and has been greatly ad-mired. Our officers have received the most marked attention while ashore, and have been daily thronged with invitations from the inhabitants, to come and partake of the hospi-talities of their houses. Places of curiosity have been made of easy access to us, and wherever we have been we have met the most welcome reception. The Governor of the place, His Excellency General, the Honourable Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, G. C. B. sought an early opportunity to invite Commodore Downs to an entertainment at his residence. And day before yesterday, the 40th inst. a public dinner was given to our officers by those of the seventy second regiment of Scottish Highlanders. The entertainment was most superb, it was conducted in grand style -every thing was served up in the most splendid manner, and the highest degree of harmony and good feeling prevailed on the occasion.

Seldom have I heard better music than that performed by the Highland Dapon Their sweet and soft native airs thrill through your searching every nerve. You are carried back o the days of Wallace and Bruce, and are marching on with them to glorious victory. You hear the loud bugle and shrill clarion of war echoing and re-echoing through every glen and mountain cave. Scottish airs, play-ed by native Scotchmen, have a more thrilling effect upon me, than when performed by any other class of musicians. They play with

more taste and greater judgment.

Many visits have been made by our officers to Constantia, the famous wine depothave only time to say, that they were all very hospitably entertained by the gentlemen in possession of the estate. We had plenty of wine, but no delicious morsels of grapes, as we were a month or two too early for them,

We live at distance so remote from these people, that we appeared to be objects of curiosty to them. They could bardly believe the Americans were a race of men so hale, robust and athletic as we appeared to be. And many were surprised on hearing us talk English. They doubtless confounded us with South Americans. A great majority of the inhabi-tants are undoubtedly ignorant of our history

much.

The people generally, however, I should judge, are intelligent. Very much is done for the cause of education, and rich men send their sons to Europe to be educated. I think I have never met with more kind and hospitable people than I have found here; and I shall have reason as long as I live to remember the kind treatment received at the Cape of Good Hope. We have now assessed year politic in Hope. We have now several very polite in-vitations from gentlemen in the country, and which we are sorry not to be able to accepts for, from the high source from which they come, we have every reason to expect aplen-

did entertainments.

It would give us great pleasure to remain here for a longer time, but we must now hid Cape Town and its inhabitants, a long larewell, for our ship is just on the wing,

FREQUENT DRINKING.

Frequent drinking after the sun has risen hould be avoided; it causes the same sick. should be avoided; it causes the same stekness, drooping, and thirst in the animal, that may be observed in the vegetable kingdom, Plants may be completely saturated with water at night, and will preserve their freshuese through the whole of the following day, though exposed to the sun; yet, if slightly watered in the morning, how different is their appearance? So it is with man. During the whole of our desert travelling, on going to reat. I always drank as much water as I could possibly swallow, and frequently until the same hour on the following night, never ventured to put the cup to my lips yet. I suffered icsulfrom the head and thirst thun my companions, who usually drank during the stay. Desham and Clapperton's Discoveries in Africa.

veral petitions had been presented, the Mar-Earl Grey to the language again used by Mr. Larkins, at another meeting of a political u-nion in Sunderland, at which Dr. Headlam presided. After quoting some violent passages in the speech, and alluding to the policy adopted by Mr. Pitt in 1799, with respect to such unions, his Lordship expressed a hope that the noble earl would re-consider his determination stated on a former night, not to put them down by law. He thought that a small fine might be levied on the members of such societies, and that the public houses which harboured them should be proceeded against. Earl Grey admitted the impropriety of the language used by Mr. Larkins, but denied that Dr. Headlam, who was as loyal a man as any in the kingdom, should be field accountable for it. He disapproved of the continuance of political unions, but trusted to the good sense of the people of England to give them up, now the excitement which first produced them had died away. But he neither contemplated the introduction of any new law, not had received any instructions to prepare one. M. Hirald. to prepare one. LONDON, June 16-City, Friday Even-

ing.

There is no confirmation of the favourable news received from Don Pedro's expedition All that is absolutely known respecting it is that a telegraphic communication was received at Paris from Bayonne, conveying the intelligence that has been made public. The confidential correspondents of Don Pedro in London are of opinion that there must be some mistake at the source of the news. They unquestionably strongly discredit the accuracy of the statement. The disposition to believe it authentic is, however, so strong in the city, that the script advanced from an eighth to 2

LONDON, June 16., We have looked through the Paris papers on Wednesday, and can find in them nothing calculated to make us despair of the results to which we had hoped the Government would at last feel the propriety of arriving. There now appears evidently an indisposition to push to extremes the extraordinary powers which it had assumed under the pressure of recent events, and this concession of itself is some amend for the the faults that have been already committed. The siege of Paris, as it is ridiculously called, is not, it is true, yet raised, but certain sentine's, friends to the King, but friendly also to the Constitution, proclaim that relief is wear at hand, and that the day of illegal proscription is already near-

The Constitutionnel, a semi Ministerial paper, goes so fee as to say, that the istate of stege is now continued only to give countenance to the domiciliary visits which are still going on, and producing some important fruits; and the Temps, a moderate journal, also ventures to assume that as five whole days have been suffered to elapse, and nothing done by the Courts-martial, their future career will be neither very active nor very of-The arrests still continue Genefensive. rai Lafayette is stated, rather unequivocally, to have lett Paris for his country-house of La Grange.

It seems to be understood, and, indeed, is officially announced, that the order upon the medical men of Paris is to return the names of the wounded under their care, and which gave such universal disgust, will not now be enforced. The number of wounded in the hospitals is now stated at 416.

The news from the west, though of the most desultory kind, appears upon the whole, to be satisfactory. No fresh risings had taken place in the departments of lie-et-Vilame La Vendee, and the heads of the insurrection were every where offering to surren-der themselves. The Chouans do not appear, upon any one occasion, to have been able to make head openly against the King's Rumours were prevalent in Paris, that the Duchess of Berri had been taken, but they seem to be premature. Such an event is, however, all-but certain, as she is surrounded upon all sides. It appears that we were correct in stating yesterday, that the report of Don Pedro's success prevailed in Paris, but we have not since learned any thing to confirm it.

PARIS. June 13. You will be extremely sorry to learn that matters are not improving here. The Government, I lament to say, persists, or affects to persist in its determination to try by courts-martial the persons taken into custody before and since the declaration of the state of siege, (martial law) for offences alleged to have been committed before the city of Paris was so sproclaimed. The prisons are so full that it is said no new arrests, that can be conveniently postponed, will be made until the guillotine or the musket shall have disposed of

the superabundant population of those receptacles of the criminal and the unfortunate.

You will find all the Parisian journals full
of discussions on the subject this day, and among other documents, well worth your attention, to be found in their columns-a letter of M. Cremieux, the celebrated barrister, who you recollect professionally defended one of the ex Ministers (of Charles X.) M. Guer-noe Ranville. By it you will perceive how little likely it is that a single individual would be allowed to perish under sentence of court-

FROM ENGLAND.

The editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have received London papers to the 16th of June, by the packet ship President, captain Moore.

In the House of London last night, after several petitions had been presented, the Marguin of Londonderry called the attention of a real one) of the Wellington party to power is certain. Henry V. calls upon you; his mo-The restoration (which turned out not to be a real one) of the Wellington party to power in England was the signal for this conflagra-Our troops, which are now stationed on the Portuguesse frontier, were forthwith to march in the direction of the Pyrenees; for the landing of Don Predro in Portugal was expected to have been seasonably arrested by the good interference of a tory Ministry. Then the King of Holland was to have made an attack on Belgium, and the Austrians were to take possession of Ancona in order to suppress the rising spirit of !taly. Such was the state of things which the Apostolicals appear to have firmly counted on, and there can be doubt that the journey of Count Cruz and his companion to England had direct reference to the execution of this great European project.

> The English papers received by the Caledoian furnish some additional items of intelligence, which we publish below.

The following particulars of the proposed ejoicings on account of the passage of the oill, are contained in a Liverpool paper of

June 16. London and Westminster .- At a Court of Common Council, held yesterday week, the report of the Reform Committee was brought It warmly congratulated the Court and the Country on the consummation of the great act of English Reform, while it stated that the nation would not be content until the I rish and Scotch Hills were also passed. Mr. Fletcher then moved that the freedom of the city, voted to Lords Grey and Althorp, be presented in Guildhall in presence of the whole Court. Mr. Fletcher next moved-"That the triumph of Reform be celebrated by a public banquet at Goldshall, to which Lords Grey and Althorp, the Reforming majority in he Commons, and the inmority on lord Lyndhurst's motion in the House of Peers, be invited: that the committee be empowered to invite such other noblemen and gentlemen as were conspicuous for their devotion to Reform; and that a sum not exceeding £3000 be voted to delray the expense thereof." Mr. Chas. Pearson afterwards moved, that a sum not exceeding £3000 should be set apart to give a dinner to the people as well as to their Rulers. Both resolutions were agreed to. A meeting of electors of Westminster was held on yesterday week, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern; when it was unanimously resolved, that a dinner, in celebration of the glorious triumph of Parliamentary Reform, by the passing of the Great Charter of English Li-berties, should take place on the 27th instant; Sir Francis Burdett in the chair. It was also determined to invite the Lord Mayor and Mr. Attwood. Amorg other plans for cyle-brating the triumph of Reform, it is stated by a correspondent of the Times, that Burling. ton Arcade is to be laid out as a ball room for 800 persons. It is to be matted through-out. On the 21st instant, a grand ball and dinner will be given in the avenue of Coventgarden Market, in celebration of the success of the glorious measure of Reform. Two bands of music will be in attendance, and in the evening the place will be splendidly illu minated. It is expected that Lord John Russell and the two members for Westminster, will honour the company with their presence.

The Council of the Birmingham Union have leclared that they will not countenance any rejoicings until the whole of the Reform Bills have been passed, and have received the Royal Assent.

The Mayor and Magistrates of Worcester fixed upon Tuesday last for celebrating the passage of the Reform Bill, and an illumination took place. The Political Union of that city also commemorated the success of the measure by a procession and dinner on White-Monday. At Conventry a public procession, dinner, and illumination, is to take place. At Derby and Nottingham the inhabitants ined not to illuminate, but to express their feelings of pleasure on the occasion in some other more satisfactory and substantial mode. At Manchester, Saturday next is to be set apart for general rejoicing, the principal feature of which is to be a public pro-

cession. Accounts from Madrid state that the French and English Embassadors had received from their governments orders to demand their passports the moment the Spanish troops en-

tered the Portuguese frontiers. Accounts from the frontiers of Poland state that a considerable number of Russian troops were assembling in the environs of Cracow. ANGERS, June 6, 8 o'clock in the Evening. The Chouans are masters of Chalonnes, a small town on the left bank of the Loire. The steam boat coming from Nantes was obliged to turn back.

June 7-Events are multiplying. I write in great haste. The Chouans, defeated at Montjean, retired to La Pommeraye. They took 600f. from the receiver of taxes. A slight engagement took place last night between Bonnavra and Ancenis; 150 of the line encountered 1200 Chouans, the military, after having four men killed and three wounded, retired to Cande. The Chouans suffered great loss; among the dead was numbered Laudemont, the chief.

NANTES, June 8. The following documents, each printed upon paper seven and a half inches long by five and a half, bordered with fleur-de-lis, and mattial, for he says (and he well knows) that the Court of Cessation would annul all sensences pronounced by courts-martial (Count of War). Why then persist? But should in several quarters of Nantes:—

is certain. Henry V. calls upon you; his mo-ther, the Regent of France, devotes herself to your happiness; one day Henry V. will be your companion in arms, should the enemy

Let us repeat our former and present watchword-Long live the King! Long (Printed at the Royal printing office of Hen-

Ordinance for Disbanding the Army. ·Henry, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre:-

\*Considering that the strength of the army is out of proportion with the resources of the state: that it requires heavy taxes to maintain it, and that it is altogether useless for

our relations with foreign powers;
•We have decreed and do decree as fol-

Art. 1. The soldiers of the classes of 1814, 19, and 20, are authorised to return to

Art. 2. The civil and military officers are personally responsible for the obstacles they may offer to the execution of the present or-

"Given at the ·For the King.

(Signed) MARIE CAROLINE, Regent of France.

( Printed at Henry V's Royal Press.)

Ordinance concerning the army of Africa.
Henry, by the grace of God, King of rance and Navarre:
Considering that by the conquest of Alriers, the army of Africa avenged the national flag, and deserved well of their country, and that the fatal events of 1830 have pre-

vented it from receiving the just rewards con-ferred by our august grandfather: By the advice of our beloved mother, w have decreed, and do decree, as follows:
Article 1. The rank and decorations re

gularly demanded by the Marshal commanding in chief the army of Africa, in the month of June and July, 1830, for the soldiers composing the above army, are conferred upon them.

'Article 2. A gratification of three months pay is granted to all the soldiers of the army of Africa, conformable to the demand, made n the month of July, 1830, by the Marshal Given at the Royal commander-in-chief. press of Henry V.

For the King. MARIE CAROLINE.

(Signed) The following proclamation of Comte La rochejaquelin, whose name is a tower of strength to the cause of old fashioned loyal-

ty, is more formidable to the government of the insurrection cannot be considered as con

Proclam tion of Count de la Larochejaquelin. The following is a new Carlist Proclamathe faction, and profusely distributed through our departments- Vendeans! always brave and always faithful, you listen to my voice. Now is the hour for taking up arms. Remember your fathers as remembering brothers. We have their courage to imitate and their blood to revenge .- Like them we will fight for religion and the legitimate King; and, with the help of God, triumph shall be ours. Vendeans; my friends! my children, my brave soldiers! hasten all-follow me to arms! Glory to God! Vive Henry V!

The Commandant of the second corps (Royal army of the West.)
COMTE DE LAROCHEJAQNELIN,

Lieutenant General.

PARIS, June 12.

Among the more recent acts of the Government which have undergone the unsparing ensure of its numerous enemies, is a most ill-advised ordinance of the police, enjoining all surgeons and physicians, and all lodginghouse keepers, to give an account to the police of the wounded men whom they may have been called to attend, or have given shelter to, under pain of forfeiting a sum of 300 francs. Had this order been simply grounded on the necessity of bringing to light all who took an active part in the late riots, it would have appeared conformable with the line of policy adopted by the Government, and no one would have been surprised; but a most absurd attempt is made to give a legal coloring to the ordinance, by referring to two edicts, the one passed in 1666, and the other in 1788, as authorising the order it contains. At this rate, every despotic edict of former despotic sovereigns of France should be en-torced in spite of the charter, which has ab-rogated every act emanating from arbitrary rule, and has only acknowledged the famous code of the Imperial reign.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, June 15.
The Conference on the affairs of Holland and Belgium held a long protracted sitting on Tuesday, at which the concessions to be made to Holland were finally agreed upon by the chole of the Five Powers; and it is understood that the modifications were not, it is aid, obtained without considerable difficulty. At present no further particulars of this, which is presumed to be the last sitting of the Conference, have been permitted to transpire. Should another meeting be requisite, the place of M. Talleyrand, who sets out for the continent almost immediately, will be supplied by the French Embassador at the Hague, who has been sent for, for that purpose.

Bargland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS Thursday, August 2, 1882.

POST OFFICE. ARBIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS. ABBITALS. -Tuesdaye, Thurs

days and Saturdays, about 10 o'clock, A. M. Washington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Baltimore, at 9 P. M three o'clors. P. M. Washington, lastern Share—Sundays & Wednesdays—six o'clock

Calvert-Tuesdays and Fridays, three o'clock P. M. Calvert, 9 P. M.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

There will be a Public Examination in the Male Department of the Primary School in this city, sencing at 9 o'clock A. M. on THE AY; and of encing at the Female Department, commencing at the same hour on TO-MORROW. The public are invited to attend.

August 2.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the friends of the Administration of the General Government in the 3d Election District of A. A. county, held pursuant to public notice on the 28th day of July instrat the place of holding the polls in said District, PHILIP PETTIBONE was called to the Chair, and WILLIAM S. WEE DON appointed Secretary.

object of the meeting being stated, on motion the following gentlemen were appointed to meet delegates from the several Election Districts, at Haslep's Tavern, on Saturday 4th of August, to nominate four suitable candidates to represent A. A. county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, viz. John W. Williams, William S. Weedon, William Chears, Samuel Thomas and James Bourke, and Grafton B. Duvall, Richard Gardiner and Charles Hammond, were ap-pointed to meet delegates from Prince-George's, and the city of Annapolis, at the same place, on Saturday 11th of August. to nominate an Electoral candidate for this section of the Western Electoral District of Maryland.

Resolved. That the delegates have power o fill any vacancy that may occur in their

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Editor of the Maryland Gazette for publication.
PHILIP PETTIBONE, Chm.

WILLIAM S. WEEDON, Sec.

#### CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH. Philadelphia, July 26-Noon.
There has been no case of Malignant Choera reported to the Board of Health for the

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK. The report of the New York Board of Health for the 24 hours ending on Thursday tion, issued from the clandestine presses of at ten o'clock, shows a material decrease in the number of victims to this fearful pesti-

New Cases.

last 24 hours.

	City private practic	e, 7	5	2	23
j.	City Hospitals,	4	18	5	21
1	Bellevue,	1	4		7
	Yorkville,		2		3
	Harlaem,		2		1
		-	-		_
	3	1-	11		5.5
í	Interments during t	went	y-four	hours e	nding
	Sunday, 8, A. M.	176		Cholera,	152
í	Monday, do	135	do	do	11.8
	Tuesday, do	140	do	do	103
	Wednesday, do	135	do	do	110
	Thursday do	106	do	do	71

Brooklyn, July 25 .- New cases 17, deaths

West Farms .- Four miles beyond Harlaem wo cases of cholera which ly. Both very intemperate men from New York.

ALBANY. Board of Health, July 24, 1832. The Board report 19 new cases of epidemic cholera, of which 12 are severe, and ten

Greenbush, July 24.—the physicians re-port two cases of malignant cholera, (both transient.) The one a lad about 12 years of age, landed from on board a sloop, in company with his father at Castleton, where as-sistance is said to have been refused; after which, he was brought a distance of 9 miles, in part, on his father's back, to our village. The other, a man 23 years of age; his name is said to be Levi C. Van Arnum, a caulker by trade, son of Luke Van Arnum, Amsterdam, Montgomery co.

Glasco, Ulster Co.—The Board of Health of the town of Saugerties, report that the malignant cholera has broken out very severely in Glasco; that 24 cash have occurred between the 12th and 25d July inst.—15 of which were severe, and 9 of mild character—3 are new cases—14 convalescent and near—14 well, and 7 dead. ly well, and 7 dead.

New Brunsicick, N. J. July 23.—The Board of Health of the city of New Brunswick, report to their fellow citizens, that since the commencement of the excitement on the subject of opidemic cholera, five deaths have occurred in this city from that disease. Although cases of the ordinary cholera mor-

The city is as healthy

in North Brechfield, Mass, merchant of New York, place on Briday last, with all the symptoms of Spasmodic Cholera.

BOARD OF HEALTH, PHILADEPHIIA, July 27-Noon.
There have been 2 cases of Malignant Cholers reported to the Board of Health, in Hospital Station No. 4, Third street above Brown, Northern Liberties, I male, aged 35 died July 261 1 male, aged 45—died July 27. BOARD OF REAL TH-PHILADEL.

PHIA. Health office, July 28.—Noon. 1 Case of Cholera, Hospital, No. 10, Cher-1 Case on board of sloop Ruth, at Christian street wharf, a male, died July 27th. 3 Cases Station No. 15. Sixth near Cathe ine. 2 dead, 1 convalescent.

1 Case Cholera Hospital, No. 9, Locust near Twelfth, a male, dead.

WM. A MARTIN, Clk. Four of the above cases occurred in the Districts.

Two do do. in the city.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

The report of the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending on Friday at 10 o'clock, shews a still further decrease both in the number of new cases and deaths.

New	Cases.	Deaths.
City private practice,	73	23
City Hospitals,	46	18
Bellevue,	3	5
	-	
	129	46
It is understand that no	new case	has no.

curred at Yorkville and Harlaem. The following is the report of the New York Board of Health for the 24 hours end-

ing on Saturday at 10 o'clock. New Cases, Deaths.

City, private practice.	. 93	57
City Hospitals,	49	26
Bellevue,	1	4
Harlaem,	2	1
	-	-
	145	68
Bearling Penart -'s	ew cases 13	Deatle

. of which 2 are in the Hospital.

Trenton, N. J. 25th July .- Three new cases (of Cholera) are reported this morning, the son and daughter of the man reported last weck.

Jersey City .- Up to 9 o'clock this morning there had been seven cases of Cholera, four of which have proved fatal. Among the latter is Jacob Liming, who has left a wife and nine children. Liming was engaged as a de-puty to Col. Dodd, the Mail Agent, and conveyed the great Southern Mail between this city and Jersey.

Newark, N. J. July 27. - Extract of a letter from New Brunswick, N. J. July 28th. We have had three cases and three deaths by Cholera since Wedne day. Three cases reported to-day.

We are informed that in the village of Glasgo, near Poughkeepsie, eighteen cases of Cholera have occurred within the last five days, seven of which terminated fatally.

Albany, July 25, 5 P. M. -New cases 29 of which 18 are severe. Deaths 7. Albuny, July 26-New cases 32-of which 20 are severe. Beaths 7.

Syracuse. - The Manlius Repository of the 24th says: "We have been credibly informed that 5 new cases have occurred at Syracuse." A postscript to the same paper says: "After our paper had gone to press, we re-ceived intelligence that 7 of the 5 cases of cholera mentioned in another column have proved fatal. The Rev. Mr. Gilbert has fallen a victim to this destroying pestilence, also Mrs. Stanton, wife of N. P. Stanton, formerly of Poinpey. The other cases were a young gentleman from New York, and a person in he employ of J. Slocum.

Rochester, July 23. - Two new cases of epidemic cholera, one in St. Paul street, a female, taken about sunrise this morning, and died about 1 P. M. The second, a young man in Clinton street, taken about 2. A. M. he is now dead.

Rochester, July 21 .- The Board of Physisians reported two more cases of Epidemic

Scoharie, July 28 .- The Board reports one case of cholers, which occurred on the 21st, ight miles east of this village.

Lockport, July 22 .- The Board of Health port three new cases.

Ballston. - The Ballston Spa Gazette men-Stillwater, on the 19th, by cholera.

Nonrolk, Sunday, July 29 "There have been no more cases of suiden leath at PORTSMOUTH since ours of 27th, our town is perfectly healthy."

HEALTH OF PHILADELPHIA.

July 29th—Noon.

CHOLERA REPORT.

1 case, a female, oged 30, Schuylkill Fifth, between Market and Arch st.—dead.

I case, a female, aged 36, Market, between Juniper and Thiercenth at.—convalescent.

1 case, a female, Clustera Hospital, No. 5, corner of Sixth and Lombard st.—collapsed state. state.

1 case, a male, aged \$5, Almshouse Infir-mary—collapsed state.

since that, Dr has sunk unde Horton, 'who ! supply the place taken at 1 o'clo lay. He was en a victim to namty . t this p it 6, P. M. on loubtless carrie The St Louis

1 case, male

6 cases-1

City, private Hospitals Bellevue

Interments

197, of which

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CHOLI

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d Gen. Atkin igale, with p Mines, mar dy lat. The miles from th asly expected eats, but we h Ouisconsin, duns, if they or descend t miles from wer country i ere is room en ough in this ce sufficient Some of to companies bes, in the days ago, a march. ticable wit ne are marc th west of t als were seen ulited. We a earn the res Holmes an ago. Col , (40 wago sey's army. on in safety

Fort Gratiot one new ps during t re now rem s believed to ichment wh ndred, has c idied and fif

The dead be strewed ! Detruit. ren a cup rom Detro with the ag ree, and s eaten up t

HEALTH frict to the pirer, date This place of

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rels have of a mild medicine. his season eld, Mass. ew York, last, with

Noon. Malignant Health, in reet above e, aged 35 ed July 27. DYDEI'-

-Noon. 10, Cher-July 27th. at Chrisy 27th.. ear Cathe-

IN, Clk. red in the

DRK. alth for the 10 o'clock, in the nums. Deaths. 18

46 ase has ocof the New hours end-

ses, Deaths. 26

he had moved in three divisions towards

of Gen. Atkinson's on the right. Posey'

gele, with perhaps 250 volunteers from

le Mines, marched from Hamilton's about

miles from this place, we have most anx

maly expected intelligence of their move-

ie Osisconsin, there is no force to arrest the adians, if they wish to recross the dississip-s, or descend the Ouisconsin, which is but a be miles from the upper Four Litter. The

beer country is pretty well sarrounded, but

threis room enough for the savage to break though in this section. We have hardly a face sufficient to defend our town from plan

m. Some of our horsemen joined Dodge.

uaties, in the south of Illinois, arrived here

to days ago, a good deal reduced by such a or march. They will co-operate as far as

se are marching to-day to Platte river,

ith west of us twenty miles, where Indian

ulited. We are in a state of great anxiety

learn the result of our army operations.

ago. Col. March has gone with provi-

us, (40 wagon loads) towards Dodge and

sey's army. Col. Holmes returned to Fort

in in safety. It was considered hazard

Port Gratiot, July 10,-There has been

y one new case of Cholera among the

als were seen yesterday, as reported and

is, but we hear nothing. Between us and

hree new cathis morning, reported last

13, Deaths

Cholera, four mong the latft a wife and raged as a deent, and con-

stract of a letaree deaths by ree cases re-

illage of Glascases of Cholly.

New cases 29 32-of which

nository of the red at Syrane paper says: press, we ree 5 cases of column have :lbert has fallestilence, also anton, formerwere a young d a person in

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Gazette men-

indenberg, at era. ay, July 29

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LPHIA. 9th-Noon. huylkill Fifth, -dead.

rket, between nvalencent, apital, No. 5, st.—collapsed

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I cate, a male, and 29, Peach, between
Green and Costes at N. L.—collispand state;
I cate, mails, Nr. of Small as—livings.

Gases—I death, By order.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

Sturday, July 29.

RECAPITUATION.

Bee Case. Deaths
City, private practice 6, 19
Hospitals

I cate at the control of th

INDIAN WAR.

The St Louis, Missouri Times, contradicts he report, published some time since, of an engagement between the American and Indian forces, in which the former were said to have been successful, and also the rumour that the hostile indians had crossed the Missispi and were about forming a union with the healty Indians on the Northern frontier. The following letter to a gentleman in St. Louis:

Galena, 10th July, 1832.

Since my last nothing new from our army, since had moved in three divisions towards.

Galena, 10th July, 1832.

Since my last nothing new from our army, since had moved in three divisions towards. of emigranta, since it has reached a place to tally unconnected with either, previous to it-appearing in Quebec. pages the Indians were supposed to be en-caped. Generals Dodge and Posey on the led Wag, Alexander's Brigade in the centre,

Prom the Missouri Republican, July 10.

The steam boat Yellow Stone, A. G. Bennet, Masser, arrived here on Saturnlay last, after a voyage of three months, to the mouth of the river Yellow Stone, distant 2000 miles up the Missouri, carrying the goods to the trades employed by the American Fur Company, and bringing back a rich and full cargo of furs, petries, and nuffale robea.

In this voyage the Yellow Stone ascended the Missouri 700 miles firther than in ner voyage Last year, thus proving, to the satisfaction of the Company, the entire practical lifty of steam navigation in that upper region. We are informed, by Captain Bennet, that he found as much water in the Missouri, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, as was at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, as was at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, as was at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, as was at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, as was at the mouth of the Yellow Stone much higher, if necessary indeed the navigation above the mouth of the Yellow Stone appeared to be less difficult, there being no anage. Sand birs were plenty, but these abound from the mouth to the source of the Missouri.

The enterprise will, no doubt, greatly add to our trade and intercourse with the Indians, and subtract from that of the British trader. There is nothing, we are sure, that could have excited a greater degree of surprise among the wild inhabitants of the Missouri than the appearance among them of a high pressure steamboat, moving majestically against the current, as if (so it would seem to them) impelled by some supernatural agency. Many of the Indians who had been in he habit of trading with the Hudson's lay Company, declared that the company could not longer compete with the Americans, and concluded hereatter to bring all their skins to the latter, and said, that the British might turn out their dogs and hurse informed by Capt. B, that thousands of the natives visited the boat, were very friendly, and invited him to several feasts prefared in honour of the occasion.

First Gratiot, July 10.—There has been discussed in the control of see new case of Cholera' among the may daring the last twenty-four hours. The following is the librat intelligence received from the control of the c

of Gen. Dodge. The force of Black Hawk consists of about 800 Indian warriors. Gen. Atkinson entertained hopes of coming up with the enemy; and such was the state of the country, and such the facility with which the Indians could change their position, that

tailed hopes of coming up with the enemy; and such was the state of the country, and such the facility with which the Indians could change their position, that doubts exist as to the final success of the American General in subduing and capturing them.

A letter from a staff officer, red wird in this city, gives reason to apprehend that Illa Hlawk, with his main body, had disappeared, leaving behind him only me old men, women and children. Gond Brady was expected at Chicago in a few days, with a view to obtain provisions and other supplies for the army under Gen. Atkinson.

Maj. Thompson, and Lieut's. Gallaher, Clendenin, tzmd and Wirt, with the two compunies of the 2d, which have for some time past heen stationed at Port Gratiot, arrived in this city on Tuesday Last, on his way to Chicago, by land. After a brief balt, they resumed their march. Capt. Cobb and Lieut. Patten, be lenging to this command, were left ill at Port Gratiot.

We are indebted to the politeness of Gov. Porter for the following extract of a letter from H. Atkinson, Brigadier General of the United States Army:

"Head Quarters on Rock River. ?

White-Waters, July 9th, 1832. \$
To Major Gaw. Scorr,
Commanding the North. Western Army. Head

To Major Gan. Scott,
Commanding the North Western Army, Head
quarters at Chicago:
"As yet the hostile Indians have cluded my pursuit,

although I have been for several days within a few miles of a part or the whole of them. The country is so cut up with prairie, wood and swamp, that it is extremely difficult to approach them. Indeed many parts of the country for miles are entirely impassable,

parts of the country for miles are entirely impassable, even on foot.

"We are engaged at this moment in throwing a bridge across this creek, White-water, with a view of getting up with the enemy, who is represented to be only five or six miles before us; Yet, if the chooses, he can easily chade us by changing his position, over ground, that curmounted troops cannot pass.

"The Indians are between this creek and Rock liver, about ten files above Lake Goosh-we-hawn."

"The Indians are between this creek and Rock liver, about ten miles above Lake Goosh-we-hawn," or more properly sheaking, the 'Lake we live on! agreeably to Farmer amap.

"The enemy is repleaented to be from seven to eight hundred strong, well armed and provided with powder and ball. My own forces consist of four hundred and fifty regular tropps, and about twenty-one hundred mounted volunteers, all fresh from their homes except the two hundred and fifty under Gen. Dudge, who have in part had a little experience. I must try and come up with the enemy to morrow if must try and come up with the enemy to morrow if possible.

possible.

"Since writing the above, he several parties sent out to discover where the endmy is posted, have returned, and we find he has advanced further up the country—probably twelve mile."

SHERIFF'S SALE,

WITHOUT RESERVE. DY virtue of a writ of Pieri Facias issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Stephen Vates, at the

We have a large Stock of Goods on hand, Old Rye WHISKRY, which we will sell on reasonable terms for Common Do.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphane? Court,

July, the 1832.

On application by petition of William Linthicum, Executor of Anne Wight, tate of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it of ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same is against the said deceased, and that the same is against the said deceased, and that the same is against the said deceased. certifors to exhibit their claims against the said-deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

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 Ann Wright, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said tleces sed, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or be-fore the 30th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this

Soth day of July 1832.

WILLIAM LINTHICUM Ex'r.

6w E. DUBOIS'

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

(Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, ) MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 10. For 1832: DRAWS TO-MORROW.

in Baltimore, AT SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sixty Number Lottery-Ten Drawn Ballots.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 15,000 DOLLARS, FOR 34 ONLY!

SCHEME:

815,000 1 prize of 1 prize of 5,000 1 prize of 2,000 1,300 1 prize of 1 prize of 1,100 1,000 5 prizes of 500 10 prizes of 10 prizes of 800 200 10 prizes of 20 prizes of 150 20 prizes of 120 40 prizes of 100 56 prizes of 56 prizes of 40 56 Prizes of 30 112 Prizes,of

2240 Prizes of

15400 Prizes of

Tickets and Shares for Sale at THIS OFFICE.

SPLENDID SCHEMES. F you want fortunes don't forget to direct your orders to

J. CLARK,

Lottery Vender, Baltimore.
Who has sold and paid more pages in the last few cars than at all the other offices in the State toge-MARYLAND STATE No. 10. To be drawn August 3d. HIGH PRIZES. 4

5,000 5,000 2,000 1000, &q. UNION CANAL No. 16. To be draw August 11th. HIGH PRIZES. \$25,000 | 15 prizes of 10,000 | 20 | 5,000 | 45 | 59.22 \$1000 NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED Lottery. 10. 29. To be drawn August 22.

HIGH PRIZES. 15,000 15 prizes(05 #1000

1 7500 75 300 300 1 200, &c.

Tickets 66, shares in proportion.

The cash for all these can be had any where.

[Please continue of pying the above, till further order, dropping each Luttery as its time for drawing xpires.)

GROCERY AND CHINA STORE.

JOHN T. BARBER.

Opposite the Market House, Annapo-lis, Y CHOICE ESTECTION OF

GROCERIES,

Porto Rico, Java, and St. Domingo COFFEE, Old and Young Hysen TEAS, Southong or Black Tea, Brown SUGAR, Loaf and Lump SUGARS.

WINES,

N. B. RUM.

Decanters, Cut Tumblers and Wine Glasses, Common do. Dinner Sets, Breakfast do. Desert do. Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Bowls, and Pitchers of all kinds; Basins, Glass Dishes, Cut Centre Bowls, Glass Cream Pots, Lemonado Glasses,

Punch Glasses, Cut and Plain of all kinds. He has also on hand an assertment of CROCKERY WARE,

Pans, &c.

He must respectfully solicits a portion of public patronage.

July 26.

3w.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Pacias, issued

out of Anne-Arundel Courty Court, and to me directed, against the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, of George W. Hammond, as security of Theodore M. Wiliams, at soit of James Boyle, Esq. I have seized and taken in execution all the right, ti-tle, interest, property, claim and demand, both at law and equity, of the said George W. Hammond, of, in and to all those Tracts or parts of Frects or parcels of Land and premises, lying and being in Anne-Arundel County, devised to the said George W. Hammond, by the last will and testament of his Father, Philip Hammond, deceased, called

Hammond's Connexion, Hammond's Fifth Con- . nexion, & Hammond's Sixth Connexion. Containing about BIGHT HUNDRED Acres

of Land, more or less. This Land lies on the Head of Severn .-The Main Road, leading from the City of An-napoles to Merrill's Tavern, runs nearly thre' the whole Tract. The soil is fertile, and a-

dapted to the growth of all kinds of produce, particularly fine Tobacco, the Lands also abound in Wood, consisting of Pine, Chesnut,

Oak and Hickory.

I hereby give notice, that on Thursday, the 16th day of August, at the Court House door, in the City of Annapolis, I start proceed to sell the said Lands to the highest bidder, for Cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clore.

R. WELCH (of Ben.) Late
Sheriff A. A. C.

July 12.

THE City Collector's Office,

June 28, 1832.

THE City Collector is see preparing his Bills for the current year. Those persons who are yet in arrears for the last year's Takes, are cargestly requisted to settle the same without further delay or he will be compelled to resort to coercive measures, without respect to persons. espect to persons

RICHAND RIDGELY, June 28. City Collector

N. B. The subscribe will execute with neatness, accuracy and depatch, instruments of writing, such as. Deecs Bends, Mestages, Articles of Agreements Contracts, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Insolvent Papers, Apprentices Indentures &c. He will artend to the collection of debte in town or country. He will also, perform he dattes of a Justice of the Peace.

lle splicits a share of public patronsge.

RICHARD RIDGELY,

Opposite Walliamson & Swann's Hotel.

July 12

Farmers Bank of Maryland, Janapolis, June 20, 1832. IN compliance with the Charter of the Far-mers Bank of Maryland, and with a supple-ment thereto establishing a Branch Use of at Frederick Town.

Prederick Town,
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders on the Western Shore, that is election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the Stockholders sixteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors. the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for

By order,
SAMUEL MAYNARD, Cabi
The Maryland Republican, Annepolis, the
Gazette, and American Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for six weeks.

IN CHANCERY.
Mary Warron, Elizabeth Stune, Sarah Mack-

James J. Wilkinson, Walter Wilkinson, Ber Dare Aon Wilkinson, Rima Wilkinson, James Wilkinson, Catharine Wilkinson, Margaret Wilkinson, and Joseph Wilkin-

that a trustee be appointed to make a feed to Mary Watson of two thirds of certain parts of Tracts of Land, situate in Calvert county, called "Beomwell and Lowry's Roserve."
The Bill states, that a certain James Mack

all, now dead, being seized and possessed of well and Lowry's Reserve, conveyed the sain to Joseph Wilkinson, in trust for him and his family, and which lands were held by the all and his family, and the profits thereof reconsisted of three children, Mary Watson, Elizabeth, who had married George Stone, and Sarah to whom the said Land was to descend after the death of their father-That some years after the conveyance before mentioned, and by the request of the said James Mackall, the saul Joseph Wilkinson agreed to convey the said land to the said Grorge Stone, and did execute a deed therefor, which was never recorded, and that no money was paid therefor, and that the said Stone was to execute a bond (which he never did) to pay the in terest of the purchase money, amounting to \$2,002, to the said Mackall during his life. and after his death to pay one third thereof to Mary Watson, one third to Sarah Mackall, and one third to be retained by said Slune for his wife's portion-That at a subsequent peri od the contract between Stone, Wilkinson and Mackall, was rescinded, and an award of par tition between the said three beirs of Mackant was made-That Joseph Wilkinson and George Stone are dead, without having made any provision, by will, in regard to the said estate-That the heirs of Joseph Wi kinson are James J. Wilkinson, Walter Wilkinson, Thomas H. Wilkinson, George Williamson, Robert Wilkin son, Mary Wilkinson, Margaret Dare. En zabeth Gray, Joseph Wilkinson, (now dead. intestate,) leaving the following children:Barbara Ann Wilkinson, Eliza Wilkinson, James Wilkinson, Catharine Wi kinson, Margaret Wilkinson and Jeseph Wilkinson-That the heirs of George Stone are Elizabeth Stone James John Stone, George Stone, and Mary Stone-That since the death of Joseph Wilkin son and George Stone, the Oratrices May Watson, Elizabeth Stone, and Sarah Mackati, have by deed of partition, divided the said land according to the said award, and that Sarah Mackall, for a valuable consideration, convey ed all her interest in said land to Mary War son, who has assigned her right to Alexander

It thereopen, this 16th day of July, 1832, on motion of James Boyle, the Complainant's Sullcitor, Ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted, at least once in each of three suc cessive weeks, in some news; aper published in Annapolis before the Gil day of August next, to the end that the said James J. Wilkinson, Walter Wilkinson, Barbara Ann Wilkinson Bliza Wilkinson, James Wilkinson, Catharine Wilkinson, Margaret Wilk nson, and Juseph Wilkinson, who are hon-residents of the State of Maryland, may have notice of the applica the Complainants to this Court, and of the subject and object of the Bill, and may be warned to appear in this Cour in person, or by solicitor, on or before the 20th day of Novem ber next, to show cause wherefore a decree

should not pass as prayed. True copy -Test.

A RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. July 19.

Anne-Arumlel County to wit: Thereby certify, that Thomas J. Tolbert of Anne. Arundel county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the largices of the peace for said county, this twenty much day of June 1832, as a stray traspasing on his enclosure, a
BAY GELDING, about ten

years old, fifteen bands high,

The owner of the spove described House is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Living in the Balt, and Washington Turn-pike, road shout one and a half miles from Elk-Ridge and a THOMAS J. TALBOTT.

INSOLVENT NOTICE. ORDERED by the court, That the creditors of Thomas R. Johnson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the court at Leonard Town, Saint-Mary's county, on the first Mon-day of Nevember next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent

trustee for their benefit.

By order, 10: HARRIS. Cik.

True copy 10. HARRIS,

Cik. Saint-Mary's county court.

Saint-Mary's County Court,

bave, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit. BDMUND KBY. True copy, -JO. HARRIS, -Cik. Saint-Mary's county court.

Arms Ariendel County, Orphonic Court

June 26, 1832

On application by polition of Richard M.
Chase, and Richard J. Crabb. Adm rabe Bonia Non of Frances H. Harris are of Aime Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered thy tithey give the notice requires by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each weeks, for the space of his successive weeks, in one of the newspaper, printed in Annapolis. Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills A A County

NOTICE IS HERBBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscribers of Anne-Aradel County, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arandel County, in Maryland, letters of Adm'o. D. B. N on the personal estate of Frances II, Harris late of Anne Arandel coun. y, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the said deceased are below thereof, to the sub-scribers, at or before the 26th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under

our hands this 26th day of Jone 1852.

RICHALD M CHASE Adm'rs D. B. N.
RICHALD J. CRABB Adm'rs D. B. N.
June 28

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court . June 19th, 1832.

application by petition of John M O'N application by petition of Joan St. Welch A linestrator of Benjamin Welch. late of trandel county deceased,it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims a-caust the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space e weeks, in one of the news f six successi papers printed it Annapolis.

HOM AS T. SIMMONS. Reg. Wills, A. A. County

NOTICE IN HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel County, ugin obtained from the Orphans' Court of Atme-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Benjamin Weich, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased All persons baying claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, in the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law he excluded from all benefit of the said estate fixer under my hand this 12th day of June Given under my hand this 2th day of June

JOHN M. WELCH, Adm'r.

STATE OF MARKLAND, SC. Anne Arundel County Orphans Court. Jun 12 h 1832.

ON application by petition of John M. . h. Administrator De Bonis Non. of Rosert Welch late of Anne Arundel country, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceated, and that the same be publish if once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the new-papers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,

Reg. Wals, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained ! from the Orphana Court County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. of the personal estate of Robert Weich, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the voluber-thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded. next, they may othe wise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given un-der my hand this 2th day of June 1852. JOHN M. WELCH, Adm'r. D. B. N.

June 14.

STATE OF MARYLAND. SC Anne-Arundel County Orphane' Court, June 26, 1832

and has been used it harness. Given under my hand this 29th of June 1832.

DANIEL LAMBORN. week, for the space of six successive weeks, it one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,

Reg Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jeremi ceased. All persons having claims against the the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at on before the 26th day of December next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given

RICHARD J. CRABB. S Exr's.

MOTION IS HEREBY GIVEN, HAT the subscriber has obtained from the Saint-Mary's County Court,

March Term, 1832.

ORDERED by the court. That the creditors of Anne Wright, late of said county, deceated. All persons having claims, against said eather, be and appear before the court at Leonard-Town, Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county,

PRINTING Neatly executed at this office.

OF HEING & SUMMER GOODS,

Of the latest importations, solicits a salt from
his friends and the public generally.

CLOTHES shall be made at the shortest notice, and in such style as to suit his customers, for cash, or to punctual men.

FOR SALE. A Pair of well broke YOUNG CARRIAGE, HORSES, a cond second hand CARRIAGE, and MARNESS, almost new. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE HOUSE AND LOT in church street. A present occupied by Mr. John Smith. Finderms apply to JOHN SMITH. or HENRY MATTHEWS.

June 28!

NOTICE. THE commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on MONDAY the 20th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and trans acting the ordinary business of the Levy

By order R. J. COWMAN Clk. -June 7 TO RENT.

THE FRAME HOUSE in Church street, next dogr to Mr. Frederick C. High Hyde's new brick building, fately oc cupied by Mr. Charles Stewart. stand is well calculated for mercantile busi ness. Any person wishing to rent the proper ty, will be shown the same by Mr. Revell. To a good Tenant the terms will be moderate. JACOB WATERS.

July 20 Saint Mary's County Court,

March Term, 1832. ORDERED by the Court, that the creditors of Stephen Martin, a petitioner for the be nefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next to file allegations, if any they have, and tore commend a permanent trustee for their beng-

JO. HARRIS, True copy .- JO. HARRIS, Clk. St. Mary's County Court. STATE OF MARYLAND,

Calvert County Orphens Court, Sc:

On application of John Wood, Admr. of Henry Wood, late of Cavert county, dec'd it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against

[Passed Jnne 9, 1852.]

the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six suc cessive weeks, in some hews paper published in the city of Annapolys.

Wills Calvert county

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the sub criber of Anne Arundel menty, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Calvert county. In Maryland, letters of ad ministration on 1: ool, late of Cfivert county, deceased. Al persons having faims against the said deceas ed, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with before the 19th day of December next. they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this toth day of June 1832.

blaze down his forehead, the left hind foot white, some white hairs on the roof of his tait, some white under the saddle oc county, deceased, it is ordered that they give Joseph Cook and Rebecca his wife, and Eliza

JOHN WOOD, Adm'r.

beth Lathicum. THE object of the Bill is to obtain the sale of the real estate of Zucha iah Linthicum, late of Balti sore county, deceased, for the payment of his debts.

The bill states that the said Zachariah Linthicum was indebted to the complainants in sundry sums of money: that he has died in testate, and John W. Ringsove, of Anne-Arundel county, has administrated on his personal debts: that he died served and possessed of certain tracts or parts of tracts of land in Baltimore county called Beaseman's Disco debts: that he died sei very, Beaseman's Discovery Corrected and Stevenson's Deer Park and Trouting Streams, and which he owner with one Joseph Cooke, and that his heirs at law are Rebecca and Elizabeth Ligthicum, all of whom reside out of this state

It is thereupon, this 30th day of Jure, 1832, Irdered on the motion of James Boyle, the Ordered on complainant.

RAMSA'S WATERS, Sw. Lag. Cur. Can.

BANK OF MARYLAND

Baltimore, Lac., 24th 1881.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the edicare thereof in receiving desposits of money subject to interest, viscous for desposites payable in ninety days after demand; certain cates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of For deposites payable thirty days after demand; certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of the rate per annum o

On current accounts, or depos-

at the pleasure of the depositor.

the rate of 3 per cent.

By order B. WILSON, Cashier. May 17

DAW.

A supplement to the By-Law-to preserve the health of the city of Annapolis, and precincts thereof, pasted August 10, 1829.

cincts the col, passed August 10, 1829.

B it established and ordained by the Moyor.

Recorder, Aldesmen and Common Council

Men of the city of Annapolis, and by the authoring of the same. That the city commissioners, be, and they are heleby authorised and required to regulate and direct the manner of emptying and cleansing all privies within the city and precincts of Annapolis, and every person having his or her pasy emptied or cleansed, except by permission in writing of the said commissioners, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, five collars, to be recovered as other fines and forfeit area under the ordinances of this corporation are ecoverable, and paid over, the one half to the informer, and the other half to the treasurer for the use of the corporation. corporation.

corporation.

And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid. That the person or persons shall cast, carry, draw out, or softer to lay any dead horse, or other dead cases, or any excrement or filth from vaults, privies, or necessary houses in any part of the city, preciucts or harbour of Annapolis, except the same be buried in such manner as effectivally to prevent any offensive smell, under the penalty of five dollars for each and every such offense, together with the expense of repaying the same.

D. CLALDE, Mayor,

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Committee of Vigilance Resolved. That it is the opinion of this board, that Hog slies should not be tolerated within the limits of the City, and that the Corporation be advised to issue an order for heir removal Resolved. That it is expedientho require the immediate removal of Hogs at of the City.

B. it ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That no person shall keep say Hog within the taxable limits of this city, either in pens, or loss, or at large

lots, or at large.

Be it further ordained by the authority afore said. That from and after the 25 h day of July, instant, any Hog or hots, 30 kept for morthan three dars within the himits of this city ty, in Maryland, letters of ad shall be forfeited to the oty; and it shall be the personal estate of Henry the duty of the city. Contables to seize the same, remove it out of the limits for the time being, and to advertise it for for sale, and self at the public market—and report the amount hereof, to the subscriber, at or for which such sales are effected, and pay over the day of December next, they he by law be excluded from all days after such sale.

And be it further ordfined, That after the And be it further ordered. That after the 28th July inst. any person keeping a Hog, for more than three days within the limits of the city, shall forfeit and my fifty cents for every hog so kept for each and every day beyond three days that the sone shall be so kept by such person—to be recovered as other fines and penalties are recoverable, one half to be appropriated to the person giving information and establishing the fact, and the other half to the city treasury.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor. July. 12.

Anne Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to me the sub-criber, a Jutice of the Orphanie Court of Anne-Arun del County, by petition in writing of William T. Gantt, praying for the benefit of the Action the relief of sandry inselvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his proper supplements thereto, a schedule of his proper ty and a liar of his creditors, on eath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said william T. Gantt having satisfied me by compelent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years, immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confine ment for debt only. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that said William T. Gantt be slischarged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each complainants folicitor, man me this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in some paper or papera published in the city of Annapolis, be fore the 30th day of July next, to the end that the said Joseph Cooke and Rebecca his wife, and Elizabeth Linthicum, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the subject and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before 10th day of Nuveurber next, to showcause wherefore a dacree should not pass as prayed.

True copy—Test,

WATERS,—

inserted in the mary months before the fourth for three successive months and the fourth for

which isted Anne Aundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditor the exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the rame be published once in fach week, for the space of aix successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annabolis.

THOMAS'T. SIMMONS,

Heg Wills A. A. county,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the superiber of Anne Arundel county, liath obtained from the Orphans Court

of Anne-Arundal county, in Maryland, letter, of Anne-Arandal churty, in Waryland, letters of Adm'n, D. B. N. on the personal estate of Sarah Welch, lette of Anne-Arundel count; deceased. All tersons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given umler my hand this 12th day of June

JOHN M. WELCH, Adm'r. D. B. N.

1839.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN away from the substriber, on the 15th instant, Negro man

BEN,

He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 in thes high, talerable bright mulatto, rather al-oder built, slow of speech, speaks low, and has a down look when spoken to, he has a small grey fore hair, about the size of a dollar, which conspicuous.

He was purchased of the estate of the la Chancellor Johnson, in 1825, and as he wa his carriage driver, and has also been minas travelled pretty generally throughout the State, and has a very general acquaintant in and about Annapolis and Baltimore. H will no doubt make his best way through or of those places out of the States his object w believe to be Pennsylvania. Its probable that he has been furnished with a false pass as see veral have obtained them from an individe in this neighbour hood within the last year.

His cloathing being various, cannot be co rectly described, but will be found in part be, a drab roundabout, a mixed roundabou and pantaloons to match, also possibly a Care net coatee, with a half worn black for hat.

The above reward will be given if taken t miles or more from my residence, and 50 da lars elsewhere, so that I get him again.
BASIL MULLIKIN.

Near Quantanc's, P. George's Co. Md.

Anne Afundel County, Sc:

ON application to the ladges of Anne-Aradic County Court by petition, in writing, of Bels Gaither of Anne-Arandel county, stating that he is the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly
Maryland, emitted, An act for the relief of suc moderal debtors, passed at November sensors, 188, and the several supplements thereto, on the tent therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, 200 list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can acre tain them, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Beale-Gaither having satisfied the Court by on petent testimony that he has resided two years wit in the State of Marvland, immediately preceding a time of his application, and the said Beale Gaith having taken the oath by the said Act preserved, in the delivering up his property, and given suffici-security for his personal appearance at the Cou-Court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such inregatories and allegations as may be made against regatories and allegations as may be made againm, and having appointed Justice Warfield, of jamin, hattustee, who has given hond as such, a received from said Brale Guither, a conveyance is received from and Heale Guiller, a conveyance is possession of all his property real, personal and med,—it is hereby ordered and a findged, that the w Heale Gaither be discharged from his confinence and that he give notice to his creditors by causing copy of this order to be inserted in some newspa published in the city of Annapolis, once a week three months, before the fourth Monday of Octo next, to appear before the said County Court, at a court house of said county, at ten o clock in the formon of that day, for the purpose of recommend a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if they have, why the said Reals Gather should relate the bave the benefit of the sides, and the supplement as prayed.

The WILLIAM'S. GREEN.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON. The Steam Boat MA **CO**-

inence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Canile Haven.) a Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and con

Priday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season. Passage to Casile Haven or Easton 82 50; N. B. All Hoggage at the risk of the owner

linne to leave Baltimere on every Tuesday at

or owners. LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

March 24. CASH POR MECHOES

I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES, Of both sexes.

From 12 to 25

From 12 to 25

From 12 to 25

Field hends

also, weekshies to sell, will do we
scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do we
to give me a sail, as 1 am determined to give
sell GHER PRECESS for SLAVES, than are
sell GHER PRECESS for SLAVES, than are purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the market. Any communication in writing was be promptly attended to. I can at all line belfound at Williamson's Hotel, Amapolit.

EECHARD WILLIAMS.

May 1, 1852.

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SIMMONS.

of Anne Arundel ne Orphans Court Maryland, letters

-Arundel count.

ng claims agains

warned to exhibit

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12th day of June

scriber, on the 13th

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worn black for hat.

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residence, and 50 de

'. George's Co. Md.

Jaciges of Anne Arable

assigns of Anne-Arabic litton, in writing, of Beld county, stating that he a debt only, and praying in the General Assembly of the the relief of many

at November session, 188, ents thereto, on the term edule of his property, and oth, so far as he can accor-t to his said petition; and the

has resided two years we

immediately preceding in the said Beale Gains the said Act preserved, sperity, and given suffice appearance at the Country, to answer such in-

d Justius Warfield, of Bri

Grither, a conveyance

perty real, personal and mit land a judged, that the mi rged from his confinement whis creditors by causing

Annapolis, once a week for fourth Monday of Octobe to said County Court, at to

y, at ten o clock in the fee

and to show cause, if

Let him again.

unty, Sc:

Mm'r. D. B. N.

ARD.

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From the New-York Mirror.

TO THE PESTILENCE. ny shadow darkens round us, Thy form is in the air.

Thy fatel voice hath found us, Thy banquet will be rare! A sudden fear hath bound us, We know thee-and despair.

Thy gloomy wing is flapping, limpatient for thy prey; Thy breath o'er all is wrapping A shroud of sad decay;
The sullen grave is gaping—
Thine eye doth light the way.

Avenging messenger! When will thy course he run? Whom hast thou marked? Art near

To me, refentless one? When will thy dread career of punishment be done!

The glowing south, the jey north,
The vale, the describare,
The city, and the mountain cot,
Thou visit'st every where—
The maque, the jdol temple, and
The Ghristian's place of prayer.

Thon has swept, in all thy terror,

The regions of the cast; Thou hast bid the mighty—wither! The loftiest and the least; The brave, the foul, the beautiful, Alike have been thy feast. Lord, vassal, friend and for-

The victor's arm hath sunk beside The victim it laid low; The hos's that met for mortal strice, Have fallen without a blow.

Before thee thou hast thy shade. A frightful chill it hath:
One moment is the storm delayed,
The next it comes in wrath;
Then helpless, smitten things, we fade
And wither in thy path.

From the Spirit of the Times.

LION HUNTING.

One of the most remarkable examples of the audacity of a lion is to be found in a journal of a settler at the Cape, more than a century ago. The first settlement of the Dutch at Cape Town was in the year 1552: the site which they selected was on the southern edge of Table bay, and the number of settlers a mounted only to a hundred persons. In half a century the coloniats had greatly increased, and had driven the native lightentots a considerable distance into the interior, amongst dry and barren tracts. This is the ordinary course of colonization. In 1705 the landrost, (a lo-cal magistrate,) Joseph Sterreberg Kupt, proceeded on a journey into the country to prodia Company; and he has left a very intetesting journal of his expedition, which has been translated from the original Dutch, and published by the Rev. Dr. Philip, in his truly valuable 'Research in South Africa.' The account which the landrost gives of the adventure of his company with a lion is alto-gether so curious, that we extract it without

Our wagons, which were obliged to take scircuitous route, arrived at last, and we pitched our tent musket shot from the kraal; and, having arranged every thing, went to rest, but we were soon disturbed; for about mideight the cattle and horses, which were standing between the wagons, began to start and run, and one of the drivers to shout, on which every ope ran out of the tent with his About thirty paces from the tent stoo alion, which, on seeing us walked very deliberately about thirty, paces farther, behind

a small thornbush, carrying something with him which I took to be a young ox. "We fired more than sixty shots at that lush and pierced it stoutly, without perceiving any movement. The south-cast wind blew strong, the sky was clear, and the moon shone very bright, so that we could perceive every thing at that distance. After the cattle had quieted again, and I looked over every thing, I missed the sentry from before the tent. We called as loudly as possible, but in vain-no-louly answered, from which I concluded that the lion had carried him off. Three men then advanced very cautiously to the bush, which stood right opposite the door of the tent. to tee if they could discover any thing of the man, but returned helter skelter, for the lion, who was there still, rose up and began to roat. They found there the musket of the sentry, which which was cocked, and also his cap and shoes.

We fired again about a hundred shots at We fired again about a hundred shots at the bush, (which was sixty paces from the tragons, and at which we were able to point as at a target,) without perceiving any thing of the liou, from which we concluded that he was killed or had run away. This induced the marksmae, Ian Stamansz, to go and see if he was there still or not, taking with him a fire-brand. But as soon as he approached the bush, the lion roared terribly, and leaped the bush, the lion roared terribly, and leaped at him, on which he threw the fire-brand at

at him, on which he threw the fire-brand him; and the other people having fired about ten shots, he retired directly to his former place behind the bush.

The fire-brand which he had thrown at the lion had fallen in the midst of the bush, and, favored by the strong nouth-east wind, it began to burn with a great flame, so that we could see very already that and through it. could see very clearly into and through it .-

We continued our firing into it; the night passed away, and the day began to break, which animated every one to aim at the lion, which animated every one to aim at the lion, and when we strained our eyes in vain journey down the river, there being sufficient. because he could not go from thence without expusing himself entirely, as the bush stood directly against a steep kloft. Seven men, posted on the furthest wagons, watched him to take aim at him if he should come out.

At last, before it became quite light, he walked up the hill with a man in his mouth, when about forty shots were fired at him without hitting him, although some were very near. Every time this happened, he turned round towards the tent, and came roaring towards us; and I am of opinion that if he had been hit, he would have rushed on the people and the tent. and the tent.

.When it become broad day-light, we percrived by the blood and piece of the clothes of the man, that the lion had taken him away, and carried him with him. We also found belind the bush the place where the lion had been keeping the man, and it appeared im-possible that no ball should have hit him, as we found in that place several balls beaten flat. We concluded that he was wounded, and not far from this. The people, therefore, requested permission to go in search of the man's corpse, in order to bury it, sup-posed that, from our continual firing, the li-on could not have time to devour much of it. I gave permission to some, on condition that they should take a good, party of armed Hottentots with thou, and made them promise that they would not run into uanger, but keep

a good look-out, and be circumspect.
On this, seven of them, assisted by forty-three armed Hottentots, followed the track, and found the tion about a league further or lying behind a little bush. On the short of the Lottentots he sprang up and ran away, on which they all pursued him. At last the beast turned round and rushed, rouring ter ribly amongst the crowd. The people, fafired and missed him, on which he made directly towards them. The captain, or chief head of the kroal, here d. a neave act in act of two of the people whom the liob attacked. The gun of one of them missed fire, and the other missed his aim, on which the captain threw hims !! between the lion and the people so close that the lion struck his claws into the caross (mantle) of the Hottentot. But he was too agile for him, doffed his caross, and stabbed him with an assagat. Instantly the othe: Hottentots histened on, and adorned him with their assagais, so that he looked like a porcupine. Notwithstanding this he did not leave off rouring, but bit off some of the nesagais, till the marksmin Jan Stamanez, fired a ball into his eye, which made him turr over, dead. He was a tremendously large beast, and had, but a short time before, carried off a Hottentot from the kraal, and de-

A NIGHT ON THE NIGER.

The Harpers of New York have just republished in two volumes of their Family Library, an account of the Discovery of the Termination of the Niger, by John and Rachard Lander. The work, although not re-markable for the beauty of its style, is deeply interesting, as well from the solution it affords to a geographical problem of much importance, as from the many graphic sketches of scenery and adventure, interspersed throughout its pages. The New York American—an excellent critic—speaks in a most favourable strain of the production. The following passage, describing the terrors of a Night on the Niger, may be quoted as a fair specimen of the manner and matter of the specimen of the manner and matter of the volumes:-

The day had been excessively warm and the sun set in beauty and grandeur, shooting forth rays tinged with the most radialit hues, which extended to the zenith. Nevertheless the appearance of the firmament, all glorious as it was, betokened a coming storm, the wind whistled wildly through the tall rushes, and darkness soon covered the earth like a veil. This remdered us more anxious than ever to land somewhere, we cared not where, and to endeavour to procure shelter for the night, if not in a village, at least under a tree. Accordingly rallying the drooping spirits of our men, we encouraged them to renew their exertions by setting them the example, and our cance darted silently and swiftly down the current. We were enabled to steer her rightly by the vividness of the lightning, which flashed across the water continually, and by this means also we could distinguish any danter before us, and avoid the numerous small islands with which the river is interspersed, and which otherwise might have embergassed us very seriously. But though we could perceive almost close to us several lamps burning in comfortable looking hurs and could plainly distinguish the voices of their occupants, and though we executed all and could plainly distinguish the voices of their occounts, and though we exerted all our strength to get to them, we were foiled in every attempt, by reason of the sloughs and fens, and we were at last obliged to abandon them in despair. Some of these lights, after leading us a long way, cluded our search and vanished from or sight like au ignis fature, and others danced about we new not how nor where. Her hat was more vexamines than all, after we had got into an inlet, and toiled and tugged for a full half hour a gainst the current, which in this little canal was uncommonly rapid, to approach a village from which we thought it flowed, both village and lights seemed to sink into the earth, the

to see a single hut, -all was gloomy, dismal, cheer is and solitary. It seemed the work of enchantment every thing was as visionary as "spectras grasped in sleep."

We had paddled along the banks a distance of not less than thirty miles, every inch of which we had attentively examined, but not

a bit of dry land could any where be discovered which was firm enough to bear our weight. Therefore we resigned surselves to circumstances, and all of us having been re-freshed with a little cold rice and honey, and water from the atream, we permitted the ca-nue to drift down with the current, for our men were too much fatigued with the labours of the day to work any longer. But here a fresh evil arose, which we were unprepared to meet.—An incredible number of hippopotami, arose very near us, and came splashing snorting, and plunging all around the canoe, and placed us in imminent danger. Thinking to frighten them oil, we fired a shot of two at them, but the hoise unly called up from the water, and out of the lens, about as many more of their unwieldly companions, and we were more closely beset than before.

Our people, who had never in all their lives been exposed in a canoe to such huge and for-midable beasts, trembled with fear and apprehension, and absolutely wept aloud; and their terror was not a little increased by the dreadful peals of thunder which ratted over their heads, and by the awful darkness which prevailed, broken at intervals by flashes of lightning, whose powerful glare was truly awful. Our people tell us, that these formidable mimals frequently upset cannes in the river, when every one of them is sure to perist These came so close to us, that we could reach them with the but-end of a gun. When I fired at the first, which I must have hit, every one of them came to the surface of the water, and pursued us so fast over to the north back, that it was with the greatest difficulty inaginable we could keep before them. Having fired a second time, the report of my gun was followed by a loud roaring noise, and we seemed to increase our distance from them. There were two Bornou men among our crew who were not so frightened as the rest, having seen some of these creatures before on Lake Tchad, where they say, plenty of them abound.

However, the terrible hippopotame did us in kind of mischief whatever, no doubt, at first when we interrupted them, they were only sporting and wallowing in the river for their own amusement; but had they upset our canor, we should flave paid dearly for it.

We observed a bank on the north side of the river shortly after this, and I proposed halting on it for the night, for I wished much to put my foot on firm land again. This, however, not one of our crew would consent to, saying that if the gavou rou or water elephant did not kill them, the crocodiles would certainly do so, before the morning, and I thought afterwards, that we might have been carried off, like the Cambrie people on the island near Yacoric, if we had tried the experiment. Our cahoe is only large enough to hold us all when sitting, so that we have no chance of ly ing down. Had we been able to muster up thirty thousand cowries at Rabba we might have purchased one which would have carried us all very comfortably. A canne of this sort would have served us for living in entirely, we should have had no occasion to land excepting to obtain our provisions; and having performed our day's journey might have anchored fearlessly at night.

Finding we could not induce our people to land, we agreed to continue on all night. The eastern horizon became very dark. lightning more and more vivid; indeed, we never recollect having seen such strong fork. ed lightning before in our lives. All this de-noted the approach of a storm. At eleven 1'. M. it bler somewhat stronger than a gale, and at midnight the storm was at its height. The wind was so furious, that it swept the water over the sides of the canoe several times so that she was in danger of filling. Driven about by the wind our trail little bark became unmanageable; but at length we got near a bank, which in some measure protected us, and we were furturate enough to lay hold of a thorny tree, against which we were driven, and which was growing nearly in the centre of the stream. We fastened the canoe to its branches, and wrapping our cloaks around our persons, for we felt overpowered with fa-tigue, and with our legs daugling half over the sides of the little vessel into the water, which for want of room we were compelled to do, we lay down to sleep. There is something, I believe in the nature of a tempest, which is favourable to slumber, at least so thought my brother; for though the thunder continued to roar, and the wind to rage, -though the rain beat in our faces, and our canoe lay rocking like a gradle, still he slept soundly. The wind kept blowing hard from the castward till after midnight, when it became caim. The rain then descended in torrents, accompanied with thunder and lightning of the most awful de-acription. We lay in our cance drenched with rain, and our little vessel was filling so fast, that two people were obliged to be constantly bailing out the water to keep her affoat. The water elephants as the natives term the hippopotami, frequently came sporting near us but fortunately did not touch our canoe.

The rain continued until three in the morn-

saw the stars sparkling like gems over our heads. Therefore we again proceeded on our journey down the river, there being sufficient light fur us to see our way, and two hours after we put into a small insignificant fishing will are called Descent the state of the stars of the ter we put into a small insignificant fishing village, called Dacannie, where we landed very gladly. Before we arrived at this Island, had passe I a great many native towns and villages, but in consequence of the early hour in which we were travelling, we considered it would be imprudent to stop at any of them as none of the natives were out of their huts. Had we landed earlier even near one of these towns, we might have alarmed the inhabitants, and been taken for a party of robbers or as they are called in the county, Jacallees. They would have taken up arms against us. and we wight have lost our lives; so that for our own safely we continued down the river,

Jarplaind Carette

although we had a great desire to go on shore.

In the course of the day and night we travelled according to our own estimation, a distance little short of a hundred miles. Our course was nearly east. The Niger in many places, and for a considerable way presented a very magnificent appearance, and we believa very magnificent appearance, ed it to be nearly 8 miles in width.

Phil. In.

From the Now York Commercial Adverti-

The departure of the ex-King of Spain, at his particular juncture, for Europe, and the circumstance that a Prench gouldeman came out expressly to urge his immediately setting out, has given rise to some speculations in the newspapers; and we have ourselves some information which we may use, bearing on the subject of these conjectures and inferences. To-day, however, we simply translate the remarks made in the Courrier des Liats Unis, a paper well understood to enjoy the confilence and patronage of the Count. That Journal says:

After a residence of sixteen years in this country, M. the Count de Survilliers has re moved for some months from the hospitable soil of the United States. Yielding to the last appeal of a dying mother, and the pressing requests of a spouse dangerously ill. he undertakes a voyage which has been for some fime determined on, and the term of which, we are assured, is limited to the next Spring. The American Journals have reported the affecting details of his departure from Borden-His resolution was no sooner known, than all the inhabitants repaired to the retreat he selected on his arrival to America. Tears were in every eye, and each sought in person to bid farewell to one who, for so many years, had been an object of respect and lively attachment to an independent population; of many of whom he had been the benefactor, and of all the friend .- At Philadelphia, when he embarked for London on board of the Alexander, the testimonies of respect and alfection lavished upon him were no less lively and flattering. The most distinguished citi-zens and most respectable inhabitants of a city which numbers so many, went to pay their tribute to one whom they had learned to know and appreciate.—The spontaneous homage of the inhibitants of Bordentown sprang from the remembrance of a liberality, benevolence and hospitality, which have never been belied: that of the crizens of Piuladelphia was offered to the man, whose elevated talents, pro-found knowledge and inflexible principles of liberty and justice were known to all;—to the practical philosopher, who remembered that he had worn two crowns, only to make it a subject for meditation, study and ingenious

and interesting observations.
-We know that the late events in Paris, of which M. the Count de Survilliers was appris-ed, on the very day he left Bordentown, furnished him with an occasion for expressing himself with the greatest frankness, as to the object and motives of his voyage. Justly proud of the glorious titles of Brother of Napoleon, Uncle of the Dake of Reichstadt, Prince of France, elected by the suffrages and free will of the nation, he repelled all ideas of plots, anarchy, and civil war; and never would be consent to return to Brance in the train of a Vendean female Napoleonist. His principles are those of the Emperor—'All for the nation, and nothing but by the nation. His love of country, the popular origin of his elevation, his long experience, his deep study of the admirable institutions of that country, have created in him ideas of independence and e-quality to realize which would be beneficial, but the triumph of which he would not seek to promote, at the cost of a single drop of Prench blood. A stranger to all personal ambition, he will always follow the line pre-scribed by duty, and, above all, the happiness and inclinations of the French people. We have cited the words of the Count, as they have been reported to us. We have re-peated the culogies and last tributes of res-pect of the. American Journals. Let he be

pect of the American Journals. Let us be allowed, also, to be the interpreters of the affection, respect and veneration of all the

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

A letter from Rome, dated May 17th, gives the following account of this great writer:

\*Last week Sir W. Scott left this city, intending to return to Abbotsford by way of Floring ing of the 17th, when it became clear, and we neficial to him, though the effects of the se-

law him as he speaks, sonn percentintellectual stream still flows in uninterruptintellectual stream still flows in uninterruption. This is alof purity, rapidity and strength. This is also proved by his activity. Besides the work which he has already sent home.—The Siege of Malta—he is now putting the last hand to a Calabrian novel, Bizarro, which is founded on the extraordinary adventures of a very formidable bandit chief. He greatly regrets the death of Goethe, because, as he expressed himself. He would have been so handy to see himsell, the would have been so happy to see by his own fireside the powerful genius on whom the world turned.' Sir W. received an invitation to Weimar the very week that Goethe died. If he attended only to his health he would return by seas but he is drawn by an irresistible longing to the romantic mountains, and antique castles that look down in-

to the blue waves of Father Rhine.! London June 15-Sir Walter Scott has ar-London June 15—Sir Walter Scott has arrived in London, and is now at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Locknart. We regret to learn that this eminent writer and admirable man has not returned with any renewed vigor of constitution, or any chance of gratifying the world with further displays of his genius. He is, indeed, much worse in health than when he set out, and serious appreciations when he set out, and serious apprehensions when he set out, and serious apprehensions are entertained of his recovery. In passing down the Rhine, he suffered by another stroke of paralysis in the boat, and had it not been for the presence of mind of his servant in bleeding him, he could not have survived the attack. He has now, we are informed, lost the use of one side, and is not likely to recover. He has been attended by physicians ever since his return. — Times.

The United States schooner Porpoise, Lt. Com. Armstrong, arrived at Norfolk on Tues-day, from St. John's P. R. having on board the remains of Lt. Com. WILLIAM H. COCKE, which have been brought home in pursuance of instructions issued by the Navy Depart-ment, at the instance of the friends of the deceased. The manner in which this gallant fficer met his fate is thus briefly related in

the Norfolk Beacon; -- Lt. Cocke commanded the U. S. schr. Pox, one of that gallant little squadron fitted out by Government in the winter of 1823, under the orders of Commedora Porter, for the sup-pression of Piracy in the West India seas.— On the 6th of March of that year, the squad-ron being off St. John's, Porto Rico, the Fox was despatched into the harbour by Com. P. with a communication for his brother, Capt. John Purfer, then lying there, in command of the U. S. schr. Greyhound. A short time after the departure of the Fox, four guns were observed to be fired from the Moro Castle. No one suspected they were aimed at the friendly Schr. but alas! the result proved that such was the treacherous deed—the last of which a 42 lb. shot, took off the arm of Lieut. Cocke and cut his body in two-he expired in eight minutes."

For the Ladies .- Half the quantity of The boiled in soft water, is as strong as that of double the quantity boiled in hard water. The same will apply to Corren, or any other vegetable substance.

A Cape Town, (Cape of Good Hope) paper, contains the following singular notices:

Drain. Notice is hereby given to friends and relatives, and also to the Lutherian community, that my son-in-law, the Rev. F. Hesse, formerly minister of the community, died, in the county of Hoya, on the 5th Janesey to the county of Hoya, on lary last, aged 59 years and 10 months. I request to be excused the visits of condo-

O. M. Benon, Sen.

Died: in London, on the 7th inst., my beto give notice to friends and relatives. ROSANAHI SMALL

Cape Town, 8th May, 1832.

Fourth of July Toast given Down East. . The Tree of Liberty-May its roots go down to earth's contres its lofty summit reach the skies; and its spreading branches shade

creation. [Such a tree would make an everlasting sight of shingles.]

MARCH OF INTELLECT.

A labourer reading the newspaper to his wife, came to the following passage: "His Grace was received with three huzzas," which he read, "His Grace was received with three huszes." "More the shame for him," said the good woman. London Paper.

In the late conflicts in the streets of Paris, it is calculated that not fewer than 150 jour-neymen printers were either killed or wound-

A Yankee pediar dining at a tour they happened to have apple dumplings for dinner, wanted to ask for the sauce which was prepared for the dumplings, but forgetting the name of it, said "I'll thank you for some of that truck what you wallow your dumplings

id Heate Gather should re sided, and the supplement NAPOLIS. AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MA mence her regular rout for Annapolis, Cambrid (by Casile Haven.) at MORNING NEXT, d lock, from her usual place 7 o'clock, for the above seasin.

Haven or Easton 82 50 e at the risk of the own

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

B MEGROES O PURCHASE Y NEGROES

of age, of age, muchanics well, will down a machine to well, will down for SLAVES, than a machine to present the breaffer in it.

or may be hereafter in the sunication in writing will dete. I can at all independent Hotel, Annapolit.

# Margland Mazette.

#### ANNAPOLIS: Thursday. August 9, 1832.

POST OFFICE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS. ARRITALA, Baltimore - Tuesdays, Thurs days and Saturdays, about 10 o'clock, A. M. Baltimore,

10 o'clock, A. Wednesdays and Fridays P. M Washington. three o'cloce, P. M.

Wednesdays—six o'clock P. M. Eastern Shore. 9 P. M. Calvert—Tuesdays and Fri days, three o'clock P. M Calvert.

#### PERSONS

Having accounts for postage are respect-fully requested to settle them on presentation. As the General Post office Department requires prompt settlements with the deputies, it is absolutely necessary the above request should be complied with.

J. GREEN, P M.

At an Election held on Monday last at the Banking House, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the Farmers Bank of Maryland. FOR ANNAPOLIS AND ANNE-ARUN

DEL COUNTY, Alexander C. Magruder, Henry Maynedier. Richard Harwood. of Thos. Lewis Neth, Somerville Pinkney, Brice J. Worthington. Joseph Harris, St. Mary's County. Nicholas Stonestreet, Charles County. Thomas II. Wilkinson, Calvert County. John C. Herbert, Prince-George's County. Henry Howard (of Join, ) Montgomery County. William S. MPherson, Freterick County. William M. Mahon, All gann County.

Samuel Moste, Paltimure Courty.
Henry Darsey, Harfard County.
DIRECTORS FOR THE ERANCH BANK AT TREBERICK-10W N. William Ross, John Tvier, George Balty, It. Richard Posts, Daniel Haghes, John Bosen. Henry Kump, Joseph L. Smith and Levis

#### ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

In compliance with a call in the Maryland Gazette of the 19th July, a number of the citizens of the Fourth District, assembled at Phelpsville, on Saturday, the 24th July, at 11 ELLIS THOM IS was called to the Chair, and John D. Pope, Esq. appointed Secretary. BARZILLIA MARRIOTT, Esq. having stated the object of the meeting, presented the follow ing preamble and regolutions, which were read

unanimously adopted: Preuntle-When an administration, called into existance by the voice of the people, the only legitimate sovereigns of the land, and distinguished during the same for the wisdom, prudence and patriotic devotion of its Anders to the great interests of the nation, is apposed by a combination of disappointed asants, it becomes the duty of every republican to write in its support and defence. -We, therefore, the citizens of the Fourth District, animated with a love of our country and her invaluable institutions, and proud of the support we extended to the Hero of Orleans in the memorable struggle which resulted in his elevation to the Chief Magistracy of our Republic, will again rally under his banner, and give to his administration a manty and Despotism." generous support. In the great political revointion of "1800"-in the trying and perilous days of the late war, when gloom and despondency pervaded the land, and in that glorious contest which "vetoed" the ambitious trious rival," affords the most indubitable edesigns of the Hero of Bargain and Corruption, the "Fourth District" gained for herself the highest commendation and praise. And since our venerable and faithful Chief Magia- importance, and renders his nomination for trate, whose head has grown grey in services the dignified and elevated station of the Pre-rendered his country in her councils and her sidency of these United States, an indelible fields, is assailed by venal corruption in the persons of Henry Clay, and the "Senatorial from the moral character of the nation. Trio" of Federalists, "dyed in the wool," to Resolved, as the sentiments of this me crifice of the harmony of the union, we shall endeavour to act a part in the approaching States, upon the fairest characters of virtue contest, becoming the fearless and intrepid and patriotism ever held up to the admiration defenders of the dearest rights of freemen. And whereas the object of the mercenary warfare waged in the Senate of the United States against the wise and judicious appoint- that odious and dangerous monopoly, "the ments of our enlightened Chief Magistrate, Bank of the United States," has forfeited eand the leading measures of his administration, is to elevate to the Presidency, a man,

tious Despot:"-Therefore,
Resolved, That the members of this meeting, impelled by an ardent desire to preserve the inestimable heritage of freedom, bequeathed to us by the patriots and sages of the Revolution, untarnished by the corrupting influence of aristocracy, will use the most energetic and determined means, consonant with the honour and dignity of intelligent freemen. to prevent the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency.

Resalved, That as the developments of each day inspire us with renewed confidence in the wisdom, firmness and virtue of AN-DREW JACKSON, in unerring and unwa-DREW JACKSON, in unerring and unwavering devotion to the great precepts of Jefty in peace, as he was in the trying vicionism to the great precepts of Jefty in peace, as he was in the trying vicionism to the great precepts of Jefty in peace, as he was in the trying vicionism to the most zealous and untiffing exertions, to secure his continuance at the helm of our affairs for the next sacrifice himself on all occasions for the ad-cement of the public interests, we will use the most unceasing and untiring exertions to promote his re-election to a station which his virtues and talents so eminently qualify him to dignify and adorn.

Resolved. That this meeting regard the no-mination of MARTIN VAN BUREN, by the Baltimore Convention, as another signal tri-

bitions schemes and intrigues of the "Barbacue Orntor," and his new allies, that we consider the rejection of his nomination by the
Senate of the United States, as the most flat
tering testimonial of his sterling integrity,
and incorruptible republicanism, and a powerful and irresistible call upon every true
[riend of republican liberty, to repair to the friend of republican liberty, to repair to the polls, and there show the master workinen in this netarious deed of political infamy, that the Veto of the People is more mighty and potent than that of a "Senatorial Faction."

Resolved. That the citizens composing this meeting will use every fair and honourable exertion to secure the election of such candilates as shall be nominated by the County

hepolved. That Dr. Marcan Buvall. Bar zillai Marriott, John D Pope, Roc and Saphe delegates from this district to attend the County Convention on the 4th A gust, at 10 relack.

Resolved, That Thomas Snowden, Jr., Dr. lames Mewburny, and Abner Linthicum, Sr. represent this district in Convention of this

Resolved. That in case any delegate from his District should be preve ted by sickness r other cause from attending either Convenon, the members attended shall have power

Resolved. That the Editors of the Mary land G zette. Baltimore Republican, and Globe, be respectfuly requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. ELL'S THOMAS, Chairman.

Jeo. D. Pore, Secretary. Fourth District - . I mr . Armadel County.

ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION.

The Deligities from the several Election Districts of Arme Arundel county, assembled at Hastep's Tayers, on Saturday, the 4th of August. The receting being organized, on mation of Mr Samuel Thomas, RICHARD PHELPS, I.o. was called to the Chair, and Transfers S. Donasse appointed Secretary. The following resolutions, submitted by

BARRIEL M MARRIOTE, Esq. were then read and quantimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Delegates of the seve ra! Election Districts of Anne-Arandel conn ty, in Convention assembled, view the nomination of Henry Clay as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, by the National Republican Cohvention, a man upon whom the Sovereign People of this Union have twice fixed the seal of condemnation, as The meeting being organized. Mr. an outrage upon the intelligence of the honest venmanty of the nation, and an evidence of the disposition of the leaders of that party, to mack at the decision, and to contemn the will of the respority of the people; thus plainly indicating their unqualified credence in, and devotion to that odious ductrine of des pots, "that the mass of mankind are born with saddles on their backs, and a favoured few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately by the Grace of God."

herolved, That the members of this Convention reposing perfect and unshaken confidence in the competency of the People to the great purposes of self-government, deem it our most sale un duty to oppose with earnest zeal, the pretensions of a man, whose political career has been distinguished for his dissatisfaction with, and opposition to the decisions of the majority -the vital principle of a Republics and the obstinacy with which he sopported the right of a minority to elect a President-the very essence of a "frightful

Resolved, That the unexampled con-se of electioneering pursued by Henry Clay, in acand disparaging the public acts of his vidusvidence of his entire destitution of those great principles which should govern and regulate men of honour in a political contest of minor stigma upon the political, and a derogation

Resolved, us the sentiments of this meeting, satiate the withering envy of their hearts, and to promote their own selfish views at the sa- ticipating in the wanton and ruthless attacks of the opposition in the Congress of the United ing, as the Managers do, that it is a work of and patriotism ever held up to the admiration of the people-his union with the Hartford Conventionists of the North, and the Nullifiers of the South, and his "new coalition" with very claim to the appellation of a Christian. Patriot, or Republican, we call upon every the pure principles of republicanism, and whose Senaturial career has shewn the "Fac- every advocate of the freedom and tious Despot?"—Therefore every advocate of the freedom and purity of our elections, to unite with us to save the Lepublic from the direful catastrophe which must

Resolved, That the firm, independent, and ignified course pursued by that sterling riot and republican, ANDREW JACKSON. luring the storms and conflicts with which he has been assailed; his fearless, manly and honourable demeanor, amidst the vindictive and rirulent opposition of an organized phalanx of unprincipled aspirants, has elevated him too highly in the estimation of a grateful people, to be disparaged by the shafts of malice or the arrows of detraction; that we look up-

Resolved, as the opinion of this Convention,

f a human victim, but by promoting their applicas, and securing their independence—

Resolved, That the members of this Convention highly approve of the nomination of that distinguished son of New York, MAR-Convention friendly to the National Adminis-TIN VAN BUREN, as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States-that we consider him a Statesman of the first order, a sterling and uncompromising Patriot, and a Republican of the Jeffersonian school, and grateful for the distinguished services rendered his country whilst Secretary of State, will use every fair and honourable exertion to elevate him to the second office of our govern-

Resolved. That the following gentlemen, viz. John S. Sellman, of the first District, Grafton B. Dovall, of the Bird District, Bar. zill i Marriott, of the fourth District, and Wesley Linthicum, of the fifth District, be re commended to the voters of Anne-Arundel county as four suitable and proper persons to represent this county in the next General As-

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the papers friendly to the Administration throughout this state.
RICHARD PHELPS, Chairman.

TRISTRAM S. DORSEY, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Jackson Republican Delegates from the several Election Districts in Prince-George's county, in Convention at Upper Marliorough, on Saturday the 4th August inst. HENRY A. CALLIS was called to the Chair, and II'm. G. Handy appointed Scere-

When the following resolutions were unanimously adented:

Resolved, That this Convention unguimous recommend to the voters of this county, as suitable cardidates to represent them in the next General Assembly of Maryland, the following gentlemen: Alexander Keech, Doctor Benjamin Day, George Morton, John B. Elelin.

Resolved. That the Chair appoint three genlemen from each Election District in the ounty, to meet the Delegates from Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's counties, at Charlotte Hall, on Wednesday, the 22d inst. for the purpose of nominating a suitable person for Elector for President and Vice President when the following gentlemen were nominated: From Vansville District-J C. Herbert,

ico. A. Barnes and Judson W. M. Kuen. From Bladensburg District-Thomas Clenents, Doctor Beale and A. M.Gregor.

From Spalding's District-Ily. A. Callis, Hy Tolson, and Wm. Tolson.

From Piscataway District-Doct. Wm. G. andy, George Semmes, and Thos. B. Guynn. From Upper Marlborough District-J. B. Brooke, Sant L. Brooke, and Thes. Sasseer. From Nottingham District-Thos. T. So nerville, Geo. Forbes, and Thos. Wood.

Resolved. That the proceedings of this cetting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Globe at Washington city, Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, and Bultimore Republican.

HENRY A. CALLIS, Chairman. WM. G. HANDY, Secretary.

#### ADDRESS

Of the Managers of the American Colonization Society, to the People of the United

Adopted at their Meeting, June 19, 1832. The practicability of colonizing in Afrinumber of the Free People of Colour of the United States, that may choose to emrate, being demonstrated; the Managers of their fellow citizens, under a deep conviction, aid the work, by the most weighty consideraminediate and vast importances on the accomplishment of which, depends the temporal and eternal happiness of millions in this country, and in Africa, and which can be adequately done only by the combined powers of the nation, they are urged irresistably, to make an appeal in its behalf to all the patriotic, humane, and religious of the land. Nor can they doubt that ten thousand hearts will espond to this appeal, and ten thousand hands be stretched out with offerings to a cause, invested, with all that can attract affection and kindle enthusiasm in the noblest minds. Of the success of the plan, they can now speak not merely with hope, but with confidence. A Colony of more than two thousand persons, firmly established, well-ordered and well-governed; prosperous in trade; moral and religious in character; with schools and churches; courts of justice, and a period ical press; cularging its territory, and growing in strength; respected by all who have visited it from Europe, and exerting a salutaribes, now offers an asylum for our free cooured population, and to our citizens, every means and motive for conferring freedom on those who enjoy it not, and imparting civili-ration and christianity to Africa.

Though the Managers regard the scheme of the Society, as essentially connected with the purity and stability of our political institutions, and the glory of our national character, That the judicings and equitable system of Internal Improvements pursued by the present Administration—the extended and flourishing condition of our Navigation and Commerce—the acquisition of an extensive and it to the patronage of the public. That there

hare causes operating to retard the improvefertile territory, without shedding the blood of a human victim, but by promoting their happiness, and securing their independence—the adjustment of the great and momentous. Tariff Question, involving the peace and harmony of the Union—the prompt settlement of our claims upon foreign powers—the almost entire extinguishment of the Public Debt—our amicable relations with all the nations of the earth, and the "weto" of that Nursery of Aristocracy and Despotism, the Bank of the United States, constitute the period of Andrew Jackson's Administration, the prondest were "in the history of our Republic.

Besolved. That the members of this Concerning to retard the improves ment and depress the minds of the free man of colour has here to under the members of this Concerning to retard the improves ment and depress the minds of the free man of colour has here to contend; but with superior knowledge, wealth contend; but with superior knowledge, wealth and influence, with a competition to which he is unequal, with a deep sense of the thraldom of his past, and the disadvantages of his present condition, with an inwrought curvic tion, that whatever may be the worthy tem poral object, of his pursuit, he has little prospect of attaining it, and that neither he not his brethren can stem the tide, which beat against him in almost every course of life. In Liberia, he exhibits not the semblance

but the reality of freedom, stands forth conscious that no barrier opposes his progress in improvement, feels his spirit stirred by new motives and better hopes, is awakened to the conviction that a great practicable good is to be achieved by him, not for himself alone, but for his posterity, and his race throughout all time and throughout the world; experiences. in fice, almost the power of a new creation forming him for actions worthy of his nature and his destiny. That a change, so striking and beneficial, is realized by the intelligent and well-disposed man of colour on his arriat the Colony, is proved by abundant and unquestionable testimony. The officers of our own Navy, as well as enlightened larginers, have witnessed with wonder and delight this transformation, from imbecility and hopelessness, to activity, and confidence, and manliness and high anticipations. But while the Society would confer upon

free men of colour unspeakable blessings, it offers the best asylum for slaves manumitted from regard to interest, humanity or conscience. Who does not know that in many States, the right of emancipation has neen denied to the master, on the ground, that the exercise of such right would be inconsistent with the public good? Yet the restrictions of law have to a great extent proved ineffectual to prevent manumission, and numerous slaves have been transferred to other States, wherein they might enjoy, at least, nominal free dom, though still untouched by the spirit, and denied the blessings of Genuine Liberty. The Society adhering closely to its original design and principles, and exerting no influence upon slavery except a moral influence, through the will of the master; gives freedom to that will, relieves it from every embarrass. ment, and demonstrates to the view of all concerned, how emancipation to any and every extent desired, may be effected, not with danger or detriment, but rather with advan tage to the public, and vast and perpetual benefit to the slave. Certain it is, that thousand, of our fellow-citizens, whose dearest interests are identified with the prosperity and honour of the South, give their countenance and aid to the Society, not merely because it is most beneficial to the people of colour already free, but as offering powerful induce ments to voluntary manumission by individuals, and States. And true it is, that the enemies of the Society are reduced to two classes, those who would abolish slavery instantaneously, and those who desire it may never be abolished. Handreds tre now freemen in Liberia, who were recently slaves in the U. nited States, and many others of the same class are held in trust for the Society whenever its means shall be adequate to their co lonization.

But Africa makes her appeal to our sympa iv and charity, in a tone of earnestness and listees to which we are bound to listen, and which the Board trust cannot be resisted. It is along her dark sheres and over her immense, but uncultivated fields, that the Society will dispense its richest blessings. What a night of gloom and terror has settled, for ages, on the American Colonization Society, address her land! Her immense population covered with barbarism, given up as prey to outrage that this whole nation is now summoned to and violence, curred by a traffic which has set and villages, excited the worst passions of sa- renown, for fear of showing to manking that of kindre I and affection, and seizing with merciless and unyielding grasp its bleeding and broken-hearted victims, borne them rowded and crused and dying into foreign and hopeless bondage! And even now, when her cries bave pierced the heart of Christen dom, when states and kingdoms have legislated and united to put an end to her sufferings still torn, plundered, and robbed of her children by the pirates of all nations; she stretche es out her hands and casts an imploring eye towards the friends of God and man, in this free and blessed country, for that deliverance, which she has looked for in vain to all the world beside.

And who can doubt that to this Nation the interest of the African race are, by Providence, especially entrusted. The means by which especially entrusted. The means by which our high and solemn duty to her is to be discharged, is evident. Her exiled children in the midst of us, are waiting to return to her, not as they came, ignorant and enslaved barbarians, but free and instructed christians, capable with the aid that we can give them, of founding upon her shores civilized institutions, of becoming teachers and guides to her people, of inculcating among them, those les-sons of wisdom, which men with few advantages are not always the last to learn, that the duty of man is never at war with his interest. and that happiness is the handmaid of virtue. Already in the vicinity of Liberia are they shandoning the traffic in slaves, for a more peaceful commerce and the humane arts of life, and numerous tribes have sought the protection and salopted, as their own, the laws of the Colors. of the Colony.

That similar colonies established at proper

Africa, by men of the asme complexion and Africa, by men of the asme complexion and ancestry with the natives, and who, having suffered, themselves, can commisserate their afflicted brothern, who consenting and assisted to emigrate, not from mere selfish views, but by the abler motives of philantropy and religion, that such colonies will erect impassable barriers between the parties in the stays sable barriers between the parties in the stays and by receiving to the African tribes. trade, and by opening to the African tribes nicating to them a knowledge of the Christian faith, win them over to the love and practice of truth, and social virtue, may be as confidently expected, as that any moral means, well die cted, will reform a debased and uncivilized people.

True it is asked, will the ignorant and deraded men of colour of this country become the best missionaries to enlighten and regenerate Africa? To this we reply that there are men of colour in the U. S. who are well informed and exemplary christians, that such as these have founded our present African Coluny, that the very work to which they are called will develope their powers, and give elevation to their character, and finally, that plans for education and improvement comnensurate with the necessities of every set lement which may be made, enter essentialy into the views of the society.

If in a little more than two centuries, one ow a country has by colonization been changed from a wilderness into a fruitful field, if a free and enlightened Nation of twelve millions he spring up here, where but lately, the walf and savage roamed unmplested amid bound less forests, where nature looked wild and rude as they; if beautiful villages, and papalous cities, Halls of Legislation, magnificent Edifices. Temples of justice and a thousand Churches stand before as the monaments of our greatness; what may we not anticipate for Africa from the settlement of civilized and christian men upon her shores? And by whom can such settlements he so well founded, as by the free people of colour of the United States? Does not Providence clearly invite them to a work of unexampled promise, to their posterity and mankind? And is not this nation urged to assist them by the same Prividence not less manifestly, and by motives as numerous and great as ever wrought upon he human mind.

The Managers feel that the time has come. when it were criminal on this subject, to be silent. They feel that something should be four is nothing. They know that a spirit should go abroad throughout all the borders of the land, like that which kindled in the bearts of our fathers, when they staked their all for independence; that every lover of man and of God, is called, as by a mandate from Heaver, to lift up his voice and bring forward his conribution to effect an object, the doing of which, will in all after ages, be deemed our Nation's chief glosy, while Africa will record and celebrate it, as the great moral revolution in her history. True, the work is a great one; and therefore, worthy of a nation like this. That it is practicable to, any extent d. sired, is as evident as that it is great. The sum saved in a single year to the state of New York, by the partial reformation from intemperance, would transport to Africa the annu-I increase of the whole coloured population of

the U. S. And shall we, the most prosperous people in the world; who are legislating not to increase, but reduce our revenue, want for such an object, a mere pittance of that whi his, yearly, by luxury and intemperance worse than wasted? The megattude of the work, and the expense to be incurred in its accomplish ment, constitute no valid objections to it, because the importance and glory of it exceed the former, and our means the latter. And that history gives no precedent for such a work, will prove but a miserable apology for neglecting if, unless it be reasonable to make the standard of our duty and the measure of our renoun correspond to those of long buriet nations, rather than to the greatness of our obligations to God, of our opportunities and means of usefulness and the height of christian charity. Surely the people of the United States cannot forget how God hath delivered and exalted them by his own right hand, that the light of their example might bless the vage nature, ruthlessly sundered all the ties it is possible for nations as well as individuals to be magnatimous and illustrious for vit-

The Managers appeal then to the clergy of every denomination, and invite them, runamemory of our Independence, to bring the claims of the Society before their people, and to receive, in furtherance of its object, such free-will offerings as gratitude to God and

love to men may incline them to bestow. They appeal to the Auxiliary Societies and rge them to come forward with increased ower to the work, to assist in forming other indred associations, and by widely diffusing nformation to excite the whole American community, duly to consider and promote the

To their fair country-women, who are ever first to feel for the wretched, and foremost to administer relief, whose moral influence in society, though their own modesty may undervalue it, humanity and religion acknowledge, to be of vast power and unspeakable world,
Africa, darker in her mourning than her complexion, offers in silent grief, her ples, which
it were impossible to reuter more convincing by argument, or touching by elequence. She looks to American benevolence as to that is which all her precious hopes are treasured up, and for their fulfillment, nature itself will pleast more strongly than we can, in every fe-

Nor would the Managers omit to say those who control the public press, that a most omnipotent engine for moving huma-minds to action, that to them, belongs the power of securing to the design of this Socio-ty, the amplest means for its spendy consum-

oleted by In connot less t seeking a is prepare re wanti its enterp which can commend to the affe men. No suaded, re cause. E of its grav in fellows! gers trust send forth under who cious but a ry country same faith and commi thick gloor cine to bre glory, and captivity ( sefulness. which natu redemption have curses

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centuries, unr ion been changed fol field, if a live elve milliors h . lately, the wolf eil amid boundooked wild and llages, and popution. magnificent and a thousand he mounments of not anticipate for of civilized and es? And by whom well founded, as ur of the United ce clearly invite opted promise, to And is not this by the same Priv. and by motives ver wrought upon

he time has come. this sabject, to be mething should be hall that has been thow that a spirit at all the borders of indled in the bearts staked their all for lover of man and of ndate from Heaver. ng forward his conject, the doing of es, be deemed ou: e Africa will record reat moral revoluthe work is a great y of a nation like ole to any extent d. at it is great. The to the state of New mation from intento Africa the annualoured population of the most prosperous are legislating not to revenue, want for ttance of that whi h intemperance worse ide of the work, and d in its accomplishobjections to it, beglory of it exceed recedent for such a niserable apology for e reasonable to make and the measure of those of long buriet the greatness of our our opportunities and the height of chrise people of the Unihow God hath deltby his own right hand, ample might bless the rifice both duty and

then to the clergy of d invite them, runa-y consecrated to the endence, to bring the efore their people, and ce of its object, such gratitude to God and them to bestow. Auxiliary Societies and

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magers omit to say e public press, that a ine for moving huma it to them, belongs the the design of this Sociofor its speedy consum.

are wanting to enable the society to prosecute its enterprise on a large scale, and that all which can appeal to our interests, encourage which can appeal to our interests, encourage our hopes, or move our hearts to charity, now commends the cause of African Colonization to the affection and liberality of our co-dry-sunded, remain insensible to the merits of this capturity. Lastice and Complex of the specific and control of the control of the specific and control of the spe suaded, remain insensible to the merits of this cause. Every where meet us the indications of its growing popularity. Justice and Company, Mercy and Charity, have gone forth in fellowship, to plead for it, and the Manager's trast in the great Author of all good to send forth his spirit to their aid—that Spirit ander whose divine illuminations and all-gracious but all subduing energies, men of even in collapse it is the only sure remedy.

"Let no one having bowel complaints think try country and condition shall finally rejince it will go over harmles by. It may; but there esaggerate his difficulties, we would rather Albanians, who were harmles by. It may; but there esaggerate his difficulties, we would rather Albanians, who were harmles by Canageral to the street in collapse it is the only sure remedy.

"Let no one having bowel complaints think try country and condition shall finally rejince it will go over harmles by. It may; but there ry country and condition shall finally rejaice in peace and love, sharers, in unity, of the some faith, and of the same hope of the great and common salvation. And if from the thick gloom overshadowing Africa, light begins to break forth, let us look for brighter glory, and believe that he who made Joseph's captivity the precursor of his honour, and his usefulness, and the death of his own Sop, at which nature trembled, the means of human redemption, will-finally change the exils which have cursed Africa, into blessings; that the slave trade and slavery, which have been to ber a torrent of wrath, laying wasta all her tappiness and hopes, will end in a tide, deep, tranquil and refreshing, flowing forth to wake life and gladness in all her wildernesses and

By order of the Board. R. R GURLEY, Secretary.

#### CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE. BOARD OF HEALTH-PHILADEL-PHIA.

salitary places, and to make even ber deserts

to had and blossom as the rose.

New Cases 40 .... Deaths 13. REALTH OFFICE, Aug. 2, noon. SUMMARY REPORT. Deaths. New Cases.

Alms House, Private Practice, 3 llospitals. otal, By order, - WM. A. MARTIN, Cik.

THE CHOLERA AT NEW YORK. 81 New Cases and 34 Deaths. BOARD OF HEALTH, August 2, 2 o'clock, P. M.

New Cases. Deaths. City, Private Practice. City Hospitals. Torkville & victnity, 10 Harlam,

PHILADELPHIA. Health Office. Aug. 3, noon.

SUMMARY RI	EPORT.	
97. No	ew Cases.	Deaths
Private Practice,	13	4
Hospitals,	13	. 5
Almshouse, Surgical ward,	. 1	1
Arch street Prison,	4 30	4
Almshouse, Medical ward.	3	
Do Infirmary, Broad st.	-1	
		-
Total,	35	14
Manager Tree		S. /111

By order, WM. A. MARTIN, Cik. PRILADELPHIA. - Report for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at noon. New cases 45,

Cholera on the increase. The cholera is creating rapidly in this chy. On Saturday, acreasing rapidly in this rty five new cases and thirteen deaths were DRED AND TWENTY-FIVE new cases, and FORTY-ONE deaths reported.

# NEW YORK. BOARD OF HEALTH.

Aug	, 3, 2 o clock	P. M.
Charge Co.	New Cases.	Deat
City, private practice	48	14
WILL LIOSDICK A	36	. 8
10(KVIII P.	2	0
Bellevue.	1	1
Harlæm & Yorkville vi	llages 3	1
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August 4 .- Report of cases and deaths by dera for the 24 hours, up to 10 o'clock,

	New Cases.	Deat
y, Private Pra	ctice. 48	17
City, Private Pra- City Hospitals,	35	11
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orkville,	2	(
M. R. Charles	C. 1812	
10.00	88	

it will go over harmles ly. It may; but there exaggerate his difficulties, we would rather is danger, perhaps death in the contingency. break our presses than repeat any thing of the The three disposed camples will compel it to go off without report processes that leaking to a celebrated writer, a man hundred. I can the Appearantly to the formula described without reports and personally to the formula described without reports and personally to the formula described without reports and personally to the formula described without reports and all Europe have fixed their every we can should be formulated to an event addressed to Hussein Pacha, formulated and the second of May 5th, contains a long imperial Firmulated without recollect what is attached to an event addressed to Hussein Pacha, formulated to manage the second of May 5th, contains a long imperial Firmulated with the second of May 5th, contains a long imperial Firmulated with the second of May 5th, contains a long imperial Firmulated with the second of May 5th, contains a long imperial Firmulated with the second of May 5th, contains a long imperial Firmulated with the second of May 5th, contains a long imperial Firmulated with the second of May 5th, contains a long imperial Firmulated with the second of May 5th, contains a long imperial Firmulated with the second of May 5th, contains a long imperial Firmulated with the second of May 5th, contains a long imperial Firmulated with the second of May 5th, contains a long imperial Firmulated with the second of May 5th, contains a long imperial Firmulated with the second of May 5th, contains a long imperial Firmulated with the second of May 5th, contains a long imperial Firmulated with the second of May 5th with t

#### FOREIGH.

Office of the Baston Daily Advertiser and ) Patriot.

FROM UNGLAND.

By the packet stap Daver, Capt Nye, which arrived at this port at 11 s'clock fast night, from Laverpool, we have received our files of London papers to the evening of 1. e. 19, and Liverpool papers to the 20th. We are also indebted to Capt in Nye for London papers of the latest date. The Dover safed on the morning of the 21st, too carly to on

The London Courier contains advices from Paris to the 18th, giving the intelligence of the arrest of Mr de Chatembrian I, the Baron, Chausses d'Annig. Hyde de Newille, and the duke de Fitz-james. The particulars of these arrests are given in the extracts below. It is said that the French Ministry, encouraged by the favournide demonstrations of public opinion. have resolved on a dissolution of the chamber of Deputies. It had been expected that the Duchess de Berri would be taken planner in La Vendee, but the latest rumour was that she had made her escape —Capt. Pepus, of the National Guard, had been tried on a charge of firing on the troops, and ind been acquit-

It is now stated that St. Jean d'Acre surthis now stated that St. Jean, or active so, land, as at present chartered. The rendered at discretion to Ibrahim Pacha, or land, as at present chartered. The rendered at discretion to Ibrahim Pacha, or land, as at present chartered. The rendered that the Select Committee on the Book of England have conclusive to the Committee on the Book of England have conclusive to the Book of England have conclusive t mastres, has been assigned to the governor of

The Irish Reform Bill was under discussion of the country brakers. It is exin the House of Commons, and it produced the country brakers. It is exsome warm debates between Mr. O'Connet
and the ministers. The London and Bigmer.
The Bill to abolish the punishment of death
ham Rail road bill was read the third time in cases of Borgery and other februers, was ham Rail road bill was read the third time to the House on the 19th, and passed. - Earl, undergoing awarm discussion in the House of Grey had been ill, but was saul to be considerably better.

There is no confirmation of the report of

the landing of Don Pedro in Portugal.

Postponed.

The Datch affairs are yet unsettled. Three more protocols are published. It is stated that another of a more decided character had been agreed to, which intimates that if the Dutch should inflict any injury on Antwerp, the damage shall be deducted from the 8,200, 000 guilders, which Belgium is to pay to Hotland.

Orangemen in Dabta were sammoned to assemble on the light July, prepared to resist Company, at the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at M. Lingdim's Tavern. Efficient's Mills, or insane expensioner, created of course, on which sensation in the Kingdom; but w. s one of those isolated acts inconnected with any political sels me or feeling.

In France, the leading question was, what I helps, in Elk Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, about three miles from the Vateriou Tavern.

oppose his landing.

London, June 19, evening.—The Paris papers of Sunday, which arrived this morning, announce the crest of three distinguished per sons—M. de Chateaubriaud, M. Hyde de Neauville, and the duke of Fizzjames. It is An arrival at New Orleans

was in hed, searcely recovered from his suf-be regarded as martyre. With the assist-

He has protested against all the causes mentioned in the mandate of detention. He is in a small Chamber in the Prefecture.

· Madame de Neuville has requestadone a favor, to be allowed to accompany her hus-The Duke de Fitzjames was arreste l. as

we understand, or the use in the Rue de la!

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet Jun York, which arrived at New York on Frulay from Liverpool, and by the step Ajax, arrived on Situiday, the Edi-tors of the Compercial Advertiser have received various files of Louison papers up to the 27th June and Liverpool papers to the 23th, both inclusive.

The elections for members of the Reforms

ed Parliament were about to be carried on with one has fire. The tone of the Whigh Persons is decidedly mostile to the Tank of Eng ded their examination of the Governor of the Bink, and are now engaged to hearing the

Lords, the Chancellor, Lord Brougham, being in favourpet the measure, and Lord Tenterden, prescht Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and bord Elden being against it. Ire-The marriage of King Leopold has been land continued in a state of furmail. The Orangemen in Du'illa wete summoned to as-

The talk is revived of a company for establishing a steam communication, in 12 days between Liverpool and Boston, by way of Terceira and Halifax.

In France, the leading question was, what the Court of Cassation would do in the matter of the appeals to them from the decision of and 12 miles from the City of Bultimore, and the Court Martial, whose jurisdiction is denied by those whom they have convicted and Baltimore to the City of Washington, contain The Dake of Wellington was assailed by a mob as he was riding along the streets of Lendon, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and insulted by hisses and groans, and pelted with mud.

Letters from Lisbon state that in consecution and pelted with mud.

Letters from Lisbon state that in consecution and pelted with mud.

Letters from Lisbon state that in consecution is an along the street of the Council, &c. excited with speculation.

O. P. Q. says his visit was purely political, of opinion that this land is capable of being consecution of the council and pelters. Letters from Lisbon state that sin consequence of the arrival of two U.S. ships of war, and a demand of a million of dollars from the Usurper's government for injuries to American commerce, these claims had been adjusted. A vessel had arrived at Lisbon from Terceita, which reported the sailing of Don Pedro's squadron in high spirits. His sarrival was expected every moment. Don Miggel, it was said, had 14,000 troops ready to appose his landing.

Longion, June 19, evening.—The Paris papers of Sunday, which arrived this morning.

Sample of cases and delivery of the 24 hours, up to 10 o'clock, with days.

New Cases. Deaths.

New Cases. Deaths.

New Cases. Deaths.

New Cases. The control of the days of An arrival at New Orleans from Metamo-

mation. Let every Editor in the seentry, feel binasel' responsible to make at most responsible to make and the found.

The Cherokes at Boston from Smyrra and from Constanting These are maked by the country and from Constanting These are maked to found the most responsible to the found from Constanting These are maked to make anything at most responsible to the fou

tunately springing up at the time. On the 7th May the fete of the French king

Albanians, who were brought there by Cana-tus, were unmanageable, having been unpaid for 7 or 8 months. Measures were taken to

which we witness with profound grief, con-nected as it is with others so dreadful and so melancindy.

The Baron Wede de Neuville was arrest-the vengeance of all the Flithful. It declares. ed at his residence at 4 in the marning. He that all who may fall in fight og those rebels

> nace of Gad, you will conduct my army rapielly to Aleppo, and thence direct your steps towards Egypt. Inpluring the support of the Almighty, and the spiritual intervention of the Problet, run, you and yours, from all parts, against these trainers—seize them, make yourself paster of Egypt, neglect nothing in rescuing the countries of Arabia from their devastating hands.
>
> Accounts from Alexandria to May 1st respect to the countries of the countries of

prosent that Ex pt suffered much from scarorte of provisions. The Viceroy had ordered be sont to resume the steep of Acre, which he was only blockating. Ibrahim has consequently ordered his cony back from Balbic.

Acre had not surrendered.

The acove reward will be given if taken 40. kere had not sucrendered.

The Bryptian fle t had pass -! Alexandria from Capilla, with troops from Caifa.

It was believed in Egypt, that the Euro-

pean powers would interfere to prevent the effaston of blood.

Gilfraltar papers to the 18th June, were reof Rine state, that the blockade was reised on the 23d of May, and Porto Santo exacts of two days after, that on the first of line. the Stag and the French frigate Heroine, also left the waters of Madeira;

#### **ADDRESSAL CONTRACTOR** OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Thursday last, after in illness of nine mouths, Mes. REBECCA STALLINGS, in the eightieth year of her

## PUBLIC SALE.

() N Friday the 5th of October next, at 11 o'clock in the morning, if fair, if not the next bur day. The President, Directors and

hext.

H. H. HAR WOOD Prest.

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphana. Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary the personal estate of Margery Cincel, late of Anne-Arundel County ty, degrand. All persons having claims to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 7th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of August,

WILLIAM PUMPAREY, of Wm. Brig Ang. 9

\$100 REWARD. RAN away from the subscriber, on the 15th instant, Negro man

#### BEN,

He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 in-ches high, tolerable bright mulatto, rather alender built, slow of speech, speaks low, and has a down look when spoken to, he has a small grey fore hair, about the size of a dollar, which

is conspicuous.

He was purchased of the estate of the late Chancelior Johnson, in 1825, and as he was his carriage driver, and has also been mine, has travelled pretty generally throughout the State, and has a very general in quaintance in and about Annapolis and Baltimore. He will no doubt make his best way through one of those places out of the Sister his object we believe to be Pennsylvania. Its probable that ne has been furnished with a false pass, an several have obtained them from an individual in this neighbourhood within the last year.

His cloathing being various, cannot be cor-

miles or more from my residence, and 50 dollars elsewhere, so that I get him again.
BASIL MULLIKIN.

Or Queen-Anne's, P. George's Co. Md.

#### MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 11. For 1832:

To be drawn at Baitmore, On FRIDAY, the 17th August, 1832, AT SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

Fifty four Number Lottery-Eight drawn Wafe lots. .

### HIGHEST PRIZE. 16,000 DOLLARS. SCHEME

1 prize of 516,000 1 prize of 5,000 1 prize of 2,000 1 prize of 1.076 5 prizes of 1,000 5 prizes of 500 10 prizes of 200 10 prizes of 200 10 prizes of 150 12 prizes of 100 46 prizes of 46 prizes of 40 46 prizes of 92 prizes of 1,054 prizes of 10 8,280 prizes of

9,624 prizes.

Tickets 85-Halves 82 50-Quarters 81 25.

For sale in the greatest variety of numbers at E. DUBOIS'

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE. (Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland,)

SPLENDID SCHEMES. . I you want fortunes don't forget to direct your

J. CLARK. Lottery Vender, Ballimore.
Who has sold and paid more prizes in the last few ears that at all the other offices in the State toge-

UNION CANAL No. 16. To be drawn August Lich.

#15,000 15 ortzes of \$1000 39.2

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED Lottery. No. 29. To be drawn August 22. HIGH PRIZES.

\$30,000 | 15 pt 15,000 | 15 7500 | 75 3300 | 71 €1000 15 prizes of 200; &c.

Tickets \$6, phores in proportion.

The cash for all these can be had any where.

(Please continue of ping the above, till further order, dropping each Lottery as its time for drawing

By fate's ernel mandate I am forced to depart o seek in a land, far removed from my Father's A joy, which my own mative vale can't impart;

Parewell to the friends, around whom my heart lin With the warm affection of youth's guileless heart, far in a land amid strangers I wander

Yet still in my breast shall ye both have a part. The' around meare flying death's keenest weapons,

And the cannon's loud roar breaks the stillness of night, shall my thoughts turn to youth's happy mo

And dwell on its scenes with the fondest delight.

Or if on the Ocean, hard Pate blds me wantler, Where form created billows hold nightly their wait Still, in the tempest my thoughts shall turn home.

As in the 'ow notes of the soft sighing gale.

And if, by the fist of Heaven's great Ruler re shall re-visit "my dear native he In the hour of death sucet memory shall cheer me, And encircle with brightness that hour's dark

Yeal bright as the surishing glory resplendent.
Those scenes of my child good, shall be to my soul Shall gild with a lustre my fast dying moments.
And point to scenes brighter on Eternity's scroll.

#### NEW AND CHEAP CROCERY AND CHINA STORE

JOHN T. BARBER. Opposite the Market House, Annapo-

lis, HAS for sale on the most reasonable terms A CHOICE SELECTION OF



GROCERIES, & . &c.

Porto Run, Java, and St. Damingo Coffeth, Old and Young Lyson TEAS, Southing or Black Tea, Brown SUGAR, Loaf and Lump SUG vRS.

WINES.

Cognac BRANDY, SPIRIT, GIN. Old Rye WHISKEY, Do. N. E. RUM.

#### BACON,

Best Oil, Molasses, Allspice, Nulmegs, Ginger, Chicolate, Soap. Tobacco, Blacking, Nat-chitoches, Souff, Fig. Blue, Starch, Papper, Brusnes of all kinds, Rice, Barley, Crackers, the same, with the youthers thereof Macketel, Corn Meal, Lard, Salt, Candles, subscribers, at or before the 26th day of Decem-

#### BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

Decanters. Cut l'umblers and Wine Glasses Cummon ilo. Dinner Sets, Breakfast do. De sert do. Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes. Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Bowls, and Pitchers of all kende; Basine, Giass Dishes, Cut Centre Barris, Grass Cream Pots, Lemonade Glasses, Pinch Giases, Cut and Plain of all kinds He has also on hand an assortment of

#### CROCKERY WARE.

Stone and Earthen Crocks, Pitchers, Mill

Paus, &c. He must respectively solicits a portion of

## LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, against the Goods and Chat tels, Lands and l'enements, of George W Hammond, as security of Theodore M. Williams, at suit of James Boyle, Esq. I have seized and taken in execution all the right, ti tle, interest, property, claim and demand, both at law and equity, of the said George W. Ham mond, of, in and to all those Practs or parts of Tracts or parcels of Land and premises, lying and being in Anne Arundel County, devised to the said George W. Hammond, by the last will and testament of his Father, Philip Hammond, deceased, called

Hammond's Connexion, Hammond's Fifth Connexion, & Hammond's Sixth Connexion,

Containing about EIGHT HUNDRED Acres

of Land, more or less.
This Land lies on the Head of Severn .-The Main Road, leading from the City of An The Main Road, leading from the City of An napolis to Merrill's lavern, runs nearly thro' the whole Tract. The soil is fertile, and adapted to the growth of all kinds of produce, particularly fine Totacco, the Lands also abound in Wood, consisting of Pine, Chesnut, Uak and Hickory.

I hereby give notice, that on Thursday, the 16th day of August, at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the said Lands to the highest bidder, for

Cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 1 orthock.

R. VELCH, (of Ben.) Late Sheriff A. A. C. July 12.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership of Joseph Jewell and Lewis N. Eewell is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons imlebted to the said firm will make payment to Lewis N. Sewell who is authorised to settle and receive the same. All persons having claims, will also present them to Lewis N. Sewell for settlement. Given under our hands this 27th July 1832.

JOSEPH JEWELL. LEWIS N. SEWELL. SHERIFF'S SALE,

WITHOUT RESERVE. By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Stephen Yates, at the suit of James Lewis Administrator of Cornelius Garretson, I have seized and taken in excution all the right, title and interest, of said Yates, in and to a tract of land called

Talbot's Last Shift

Containing one hundred and a half acres of land more or less, whereon the said Yales resides, and adjoining the lands of Daniel Murray, Henry M Steele, and the estate of the good quality, and well tumbered. The im- well and Lowry's lesseve, conveyed the same provements are a SMALL STONE to Joseph Wilkinson, in trust for him and his DWELLING, & other necessary Out- family, and which lands were held by the DWELLING, & other necessary Out-

Containing one hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, the last mentioned tract adjoins the lands of John O'Donnell, Nathan Hames, and the estate of the late Vachel Burgess; it is considered one of the most healthy situations on Eikridge. I hereby give notice, that on Saturday, the 25th day of August, at Waterloo Inn. Elaridge, I shall sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debt due as after said. Sale to commence at 11 n'clack. A. M.

BUSHADD W. MAR RIOTT, Sh'ff.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne-Arund. ! County Orphans' Count,

ON application by petition of Richard M. Chase and Richard J. Crabb, Executors of Jeremish T. Chase, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by in for ereditors to ex hibit 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 pointed in Annapolis.

Reg Wills . Al County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY THAT the subscribers of anc-Arunde county, have obtained from the Ophans Cour Anne-Arundel county, in Mary and, lettertestamentary on the personal estate of Jeremi ali T. Coase, late of Anne Arunde county de crased. All persons having claims gainst th o exhibit her next they may otherwise by law b

ded from all benefit of the said catate. under for hands this 26th day of June #832. RICHARD M. CHASE. Z RICHARD J. CRABB. S

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC Anne . trundel County Orphans' Court. July, 30th 1832.

()" application by petition of William Limbi rum, Executor of Anne Wright, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for reditors to exhibit their claims against the said leceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive seeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, bath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters te-tamentary fon the personal estate of Ann Wright, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said decra sed, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or be fore the 30th day of January next, they may of the said estate. Given under my hand this

30th day of Lity 1832.

Aug 2. 6w

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to us on Bond, Note, or otherwise, are most earnestly requested to make immediate payment, as further indul-gence cannot be given. We do sincerely hope this notice will be attended to, and relieve us from the disagreeable necessity of making use of chercive means.

We have a large Stock of Goods on hand, which we will sell on reasonable terms for the cash, or to panetual dealers on good terms.

City Collector's Office. June 28,

THE City Collector is now prepaing his Bills for the current year. This per sons who are yet in arrears for the last year? Taxes, are earnestly requested to still the same without further delay, or he will be compelled to resort to coercive measures, without respect to persons.
RICHARD RIDGELY.
City Collector

N. B. The subscriber will execute wit neatness, accuracy and despates, instruments of writing, such as, Deeds Burlis, Mortgages, Articles of Agreements, Contracts, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, I solvent Papers, Apprentices Indentures &c. He will attend the state of the s to the collection of debts in bwn or country. November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for the Peace.

He solicits a share of public patronage.

RICHARD RIDGELY,

Opposite Williamso Swann's Hotel.

Mary Watson, Rizabeth State, Sarah Mack-all, and Alexander, Harris, Against

James J. Wilkinson, Walter Wilkinson, Bar-bara Ann Wilkinson, Eliza Wilkinson, James Wilkinson, Catherine Wilkinson, James J. Wilkinson, Margaret Wilkinson, and Joseph Wilkin-

THE object of the Bill is to obtain a decree I that a trustee be appointed to make a deed to Mary Watson of two thirds of certain parts

of Tracts of Land, cituate in Calvert county, called "Bromwell and Lowry's Reserve."

The Bill states, that a certain James Mackall, now dead, being seized and possessed of Land, situate in Calvert county, called Brom-Worthington's Range, and Dorsey's Addition,

Also all his the said Yate's interest in and to another tract of Land called Worthington's Range, and Dorsey's Addition,

Watson, Elizabeth, who had married George Stone, and Sarah to shom the said Land was to descend after the death of their father-That some years after the conveyance before mentioned, and by the request of the said James Mackall, the said Joseph Wilkinson agreed to convey the said land to the said George Stone, and did execute a ded therefor, which was herefor, and that the said Stone was to execute a bond (which henever did) to pay the interest of the purchase money, amounting to \$2,002, to the said Mackall during his life. and after his death to pay one third thereof to Mary Watson, one third to Sarah Mackall, and one third to be relained by said Stone for his wife's portion- I hat at a subsequent perind the contract between Stone, Wilkinson and Mackall, was rescinded, and an award of par tition between the said three heirs of Mackall was made.—Phat Joseph Wilkinson and George Stone are dead, without having made any pro-Stone are dead, without naving made any pro-resion, by will, in regard to the said estate— That the heirs of Joseph Wilkinson are James J. Wilkinson, Walter Wilkinson, Thomas H. Wilkinson, George Wilkinson, Robert Wilkin-son, Mary Wilkinson, Margaret Dare. Eli zabeth Gray, Joseph Wilkinson, (now dead, intestate,) leaving the following children:-James Wilkinson, Catharge Wilkinson, Mar-garet Wilkinson and Joseph Wilkinson—That the heirs of George Stone are Elizabeth Stone, James John Stone, George Stone, and Mary Stone-That since the death of Joseph Wilkin son and George Stone, the Oratrices Mary Watson, Elizabeth Stone, and Sarah Mackall, nave by dged of partition, divided the said land according to the said award and that Sarah Mackall, for a valuable consideration, convey ed all her interest in said land to Mary Wat son, who has assigned her right to Alexander Harris.

It thereupon, this 16th day of July, 1832, on motion of JAMES BOYLE, the Complainant's Solicitor, Ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted, at least once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper published in Annapolis before the 16th day of August next, to the end that the said James J. Wilkinson, Walter Wilkinson, Barbara Ann Wilkinson, Eliza Wilkinson, James Wilkinson, Catharine Wilkinson, Margaret Wilkinson, and Joseph Wilkinson, who are non-residents of the State of Maryland, may have notice of the application of the Complainants to this Court, and of the subject and object of the Bill, and may be warned to appear in this Court in person, or by solicitor, on or before the 20th day of November next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy - Test. RAMSAY WATERS, July 19.3 Reg. Cur. Can.

Alme-Arundel County to wit:

Anne Arundel county, brought before me. hereby certify, that Thomas J. Tolbert of the subscriber, one of the Justices of the peace for said county, this twenty ninth day of June 1832, as a stray tresspasing on his enclosure, a BAY GELDING, about ter

years old, fifteen hands high, a blaze down his forehead, the left hind foot white, some white bairs on the rouf some white under the saddle oc casioned by galls, shod all round and has been used in harness. Given unde

my hand this 29th of June 1832. DANIEL LAMBORN. The owner of the above described Horse is

equested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. THOMAS J. TALBOTT,

Living on the Dil, and Washington Turn-pike road about on and a half miles from Elk-Ridge Landing. Ridge Landing

By order. JO: HARRIS, Cik.
Ciruc copy—JO. HARRIS,
Cik. Saint-Mary's county court.

Saint-Mary's County Court, ORDERED by the court, That the ereditors of Anne Wright, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, and appear before the court at Leonard-Town, Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee.

July 26.

RDMUND KEY.
True copy, -JO. HARRIS,
Clk. Saint-Mary's county court,

BANK OF MARYLAND, Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1881.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers, thereof in sectiving desposits of ey subject to interest, viz:-

For desposites nayable in ninety days after demand, certifi-cates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum 5 per cent.

For deposites payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at, On current accounts, or depos-

at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of At. WILSON, Cashier. By order

YOTICE. THE commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on MONDAY the 20th day of August next. for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and trans acting the ordinary business of the Levy

Court. By order, J. COWMAN CIL. June 7 TO RENT.

THE FRAME HOUSE in Church street, next door to Mr. Frederick C. Hyde's new brick building, lately or cupied by Mr. Charles Stewart. stand is well calculated for mercantile busi ness. Any person wishing to rent the proper ty, will be shewn the same by Mr. Revell. To a good Tenant the terms will be moderate. JACOB WATERS.

July 20 Saint Mary's County Court,

March Term, 1832. ORDERED by the Court, that the creditures of Stephen Martin, a petitioner for the be nefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, and appear before the County court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint Mary'-county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to re commend a permanent trustee for their beue-

> JO. HARRIS, By order, True copy,-JO. HARRIS, Clk. St. Mary's County Court.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Calvert County Orphans Court, Sc:

application of John Wood, Admr. o Henry Wood, late of Calvert county, dec'd 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 suc cessive weeks, in some news paper published in the city of Annapolis.

J. M. BADEN, Reg'r. Wills Culvert county

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arunde county, bath obtained from the Orphans cour of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Wood, late of Calvert county, deceased. Al persons having claims against the said deceas ed, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 19th day of December next. they may otherwise by law be excluded from al benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of June 1832.

JOHN WOOD, Adm'r.

STETE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court June 26 1830

ON application by petition of Richard M. they have, have the be as prayed.

De Bonis Non of Frances II. Harris late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered May 17, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newapapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Vills A. A County

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arandel County, have obtained from the Orphans Court County, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Asundel County, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. on the persons having claims against the said deeased, are bereby wirned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 26th day of December next, they may otherwise by lat be excluded the same, with the vouchers thereby wirned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereby wirned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereby wirned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereby wirned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereby wirned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereby wirned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereby wirned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereby wirned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereby wirned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereby wirned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereby wirned to exh

MOTICE IS HERDBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county,

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this oppioe.

GEORGE M'NEIR

ALL DE CHECK COM THE PHILE HAVING just returned from the Phila phia and Baltimore markets, with a ch selection of handsome and most fashionab

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

Of the latest importations, solicits a call from his triends and the public generally.

CLOTIES shall be made at the shortest notice, and in such style as to suit his customers, for cash, or to punctual men.

FOR SALE,

Pair of well broke YOUNG CARRIAGE HORSES, a good second hand CAR-RIAGE, and HARNESS, almost new. Inquire at this office. June 21.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE HOUSE AND LOT in charch street, at present occupied by Mr. John Smith. For terms apply to

HENRY MATTHEWS.

Anne: Arundel County, Ct.

ON application to me the subscriber, a Just tice of the Orphans' Court of Anne Arua del County, by petition in writing of William T. Gantt, praying for the benefit of the Action the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William T. Gantt bying satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years, immediately proceding the sime of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that said William T. Gantt be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a werk for three successive months before the fourth Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel County Court, on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a tru-tee for their benefit, on the said William T. Gantt, then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed for delivering of his preperty, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William T. Gautt should not have the benefit of the said act and supple ments thereto; as prayed.

GIDEON WHITE.

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July 12.

anne arundel County, &c: ON application to the Judges of Anne-Arms County Court by petition, in writing of Bese Gaither of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of suninsolvent debtors, passed at November acssion, 100, and the several supplements thereto, on the tem therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascr-tain them, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Beale Gaither having satisfied the Court by em-petent testimony that he has resided two years wit-in the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Beale Gaitlet, having taken the oath by the said Act prescribed, set the delivering up his property, and given sufficient the delivering up his property, and given suffic security for his personal appearance stathe Count of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such into rogatories and allegations as may be made again him, and having appointed Joshua Warfield, of ites jamin, his trustee, who has given bond as such, as received from said Beale Gaither, a conveyance as possession of all his property real, personal and ai ed,—it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the a Beale Gaither be discharged from his confinence and that he give notice to his creditors by causing copy of this order to be inserted in some news; published in the city of Annapolis, once a week three months, before the fourth Monday of Octob next, to appear before the said County court house of said county, at ten o clock in the for a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if at they have, why the said Besle Grither should so have the benefit of the said act, and the supplement

May 17, The WILLIAM S. GREEN.

FOR ANNAPOLIS. CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will com inenes her regular roll for Annapolis, Cambridg (by Castle Haven.) as Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, 30th March, at 7 o'clook, from her usual plat of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and con tinue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday an Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the abor places throughout the season.

Passage to Castle Haven or Easton S2 50

to Annapolis 81.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the our or owners. LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt

March 24. CASH FOR NEGBOYS

I WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES



of both sexesfrom 12 to 25
years of age,
iiiil hands—
also, mechanics
of every de
scription. Persons wishing to set, will do set to give meia call, as I an determined to set HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than purchaser who is now seemay be hereafter in market. Any communication in writing is be promptly attended to. I can at all time found at Williamson's Hotel, Anispolitation of the set of the second at Williamson's Hotel, Anispolitation of the second at the se

May 1, 1832.

amor that the trait a readisce consisted consi

NG CARRIAGE cond hand CAR

suit his customers,

almost new. In R RENT. ND LOT in church

occupied by Mr. MITH. or

MATTHEWS.

ity, Ect. e subscriber, a Juourt of Anne Arua writing of William benefit of the Act for vent debtors, passed 05, and the several edule of his proper or on oath, as far at eing annexed to his illiam T. Gantt haetent testimony, that te of Maryland two ding the time of his

is therefore ordered at said William T his confinement, and Gazette, once a werk nthe before the fourth st. give notice to he e Anne-Arundel Cousd Monday of October recommending a tres the said William T aking the oath by the delivering of his pre-T. Gautt should on

said act and supple GIDEON WHITE.

unty, &c:

Judges of Anne-Armailition, in writing of Brac county, stating that he is the General Assembly ath, so far as he can acer to his said petition; and the satisfied the Court by con has resided two years with immediately preceding to ad the said Beale Gaille perty, and given sufficie appearance at the County ounty, to answer such intr-s as may be made against ad Joshua Warfield, of Beaas given bond as such, and Gaither, a conveyance and perty real, personal and mis-l and adjudged, that the aid his creditors by causing he said County Court, at the d Heale Gaither sh said act, and the supplement

-WILLIAM S. GREEN.

NAPOLIS. E AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MA RYLAND, will confor Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Hayen.) as MURNING NEXT, it clook, from her usual placed Dugan's wharf, and con nore on every Tuesday and 7 o'clock, for the about SCASOU.

Haven or Easton 82 50 ge at the risk of the over

IL. G. TAYLOR, Capt

R NEGBOUS TO PURCHASE

LY NEGROES

handa mechanics will do state the state of t

I am determined tog S for SLAVES, than it is be may be hereafter in imprication in writing led to: I can at all in many Hotel, Annepoli-IOHARD WILLIAMS.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN. Church-Street, Annapolis

PRICE-THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

From the Ness Fork Evening Post. 1'm coming! with my tocks of red,
1'm coming down full sail;
1've conterred all the algos with dread;
And turned the planets pale,
Fire hondred miles of head.
A million leagues of tail!

Five hundres must of tail!

I've left the Ram without a horn,
Made roast beef of the Bull,

Twins care the hour that they were born,
The Fish could not keep cool!

Virgo's a "maiden all forform,"
And Leo's lost his wool.

Mars was obliged to take to flight,
fliss Venus had a swoon;
I've left them all in and affright;
I'm steering for the Moon;

I'm steering for the Moon: The Earth will then be in full sight-You'll have hot weather soon Kamschatks, all the frozen climes. Shall fever heat environ: I'll pour a stream of fire on; For I am "Twenty Hundred times". More hot than red hot iron!"

My beard shall graze, and in a trice, Singe Greenland to a coal. One second, and I knock a slice
From off the Northern pole;
The shock will break and melt the ice, Bound Captain Symme's "hole. Poor devils you'll have to rue...

When fretting 'twixt a broil and stew, Stark staring mad you get; You'll not "cresolve into a dew." But melt down in a sweat. I'm coming! scattering sfar Destruction in my trail; Swift as a steamboat, or a car, Whirled o'er the humming rail;

Pire, frenzy, plague, and ruin, are The feathers of my tail!

· Sir Isaac Newton.

"TAG."

From the Asiatic Journal for June. THE CLEPHT.

A TALE OF THE MOREA.

Upon the establishment of the Moslems in Greece, many of its natives withdrew from the plains and fixed their abode in the mountains and natural fastnesses of the country, preferring the scenty and precarious means of subsistence they found there, to plenty with Torkish tyranny. Here they organised a system of plunder, which, though more frequently exercised against the Mostem agas, was too indiscriminate to exempt them from the batred and execrations of their lowland countrymen, whose berds and flocks, corn, wine, and money, were frequently transferred to the limeria, or mountain stations of these descendants of the heroes of the Peleponne-

It was in the lofty ranges of mountains, which diversify the surface of Peleponnesus, or modern Mores, that these Clephts, or robbers, as they were denominated, were found, in the greatest numbers. Here their communities bore some semblance of government, if it could be so called. Freedom, fur which they had renounced the luxuries of life and even security of existence, was too precious in their eyes to be bartered for any equivalent. Their head-men or captains, therefore, had generally speaking, as little real power over them as any other chiefs of freebooters; but in some parts of the Morea, they were selected from an ancient family, and were conspi- your care, captain. cuous for valour of personal prowess, which circumstances gave them a moral influence o-ver these hardy and fearless mountaineers.

A band of Clephts had taken possession of a very strong part of that lofty range which the ancients named Tavgeton, and which is called at the present day Makrynon. Its pre-cipitous citifs, snowy crests, and terrific defiles have cost the Turks dearly in their repeated attempts to expel the "robbers," whilst the richly cultivated slopes, in the middle region, and the plains of the Eurotas, or Iri, towards the valley of Sparts, afforded the Clephts abundant resources both in the winter and sum-

Tradition amongst these people as well as amongst their lowland neighbours, reported that they were the pure, unmixed progeny of the ancient Spartans, and there were many traits in their manners which showed, at least, a resemblance between them. Their songs discovered a strange medley of Christian and Pagan images, and the great personages of La-

Pagan images, and the great personages of Laconian antiquary were not unfrequently referred to, though the actions attributed to them savoured strongly on the legends of the callyer or monks.

Cruck when engaged in their raids, or in an aftay, showing no mercy towards a Turk and little towards a monk, for whom they felt almost equal hatred, these notiaws manifested by their friends and connections even those of the plaine, the kindest feelings, and towards the fair sex, of whatever rank and nation, they mailly chose a degree of gallantry and chivalreds devotion in which the most patished nation could not excel them.

A party of these Taygetians Clephts had decimaled the wester sale of the mountain, towards dark one atoriny night, for the raids. Their object was to sweep the farm of a rich and nigreedly sign of his above and dominion,

petting of the pitiless elements, drouped with fatigue; but the expression in her face was that of grief,—of that grief which seemed to say, tall other ills are nothing.":
The rough Clephts, though on an expedi-

tion of robbery, perhaps of marder, were not proof against a sight which melts the roughest, beauty in tears. "Tears," said one of them, "do you wrap your cloak" about the woman, and stay with her till we return she shall be taken care of, but must go to our

limeri, Her cansom will be worth looking for?"
The man complied, and whilst his fellow pallicars; departed on their raid, he tended the weeping girl in the most delicate and feel-

Whence and what art thou, maiden? and why here, in this lone wood, when the termipest is abroad? Has a cruel lather thrust thee forth—or has a faithless lover? — Here the sols of the mourner became more audible. The tender hearted Clepht, albeit a robber by profession, a Spartan by descent, and a sworn for to the Took tace, was infected with her grief, and if the sacred drops of pity could perforce have found egruss, his weather-beaten cheeks would have been bathed in tears. By slow degrees he "xtracted from the sorrowing girl the sad tale, that her affections had been captivated by a young Greek: that her parent, on discovering their passion hall ejected her from her only home, and she had wandered from place to place, till compelled by the storm to seek shelter in the wood -

The eclaircisement, which seemed to relieve the poor girl, bad scarcely ended, when the other pullicars hastily returned. They had been discovered or betrayed: and some Albaniana were in pursuit of them,

"Away! said the leader of the disappointed Clephts; elet us leave the woman, Tsara; we cannot encumber ourselves; we must take our route through the ravines, and up the

'Dmetri,' replied the other, the maiden is n distress; she will be safer with us than with the villamous Albanites. Let us convey her o our chief; I will bear the burthen.

With this, Tsara, nothing loth, raised the Turkish damsel in his vigorous arms; and bore her along as if she were but a pigeon. The party plunged into the thickest part of the wood, gained the green cavines, smiling with corn and olive trees, climbed the almost perpendicular crags, aided by casually grasping an arbutos, or a lentisk, or an oleander, and reached their limeri, where their captain greet-

Brothers! God be praised! ye have a goodly booty. How?—could ye find nothing in the farm of Aga Hassen but a woman? A liftle maize or dominion, or a sheep or two, would have been as well. But, agios Petros!

the girl is heautiful—she is an angel!'
She will be ransomed, no doubt, said Tsara, and ten purses will reward us for our disappointment to-night. We entrust her to

This captain was a Colocotroni, -brave, that is, fearless, but somewhat of the roffian predominated in his character. What am I to do

with her? he asked, his cyes fixed upon the trembling, blushing Toorki. We confide her to your care, repeated soveral voices, laying a stress upon two of the expressions.

The wildness of the scene, the rough manners of the Clephts, the auspicious reception given her by the captain, and perhaps the keenness of the air in this high region, gave a new impulse to the feelings of the Osmanli nymph, who forgot, for a moment, her late griefs in the peculiarity of her situation. She was at the mercy of the chief of a band

of robbers. She was conducted to their best apartment, natural cavern, in which their powder and stores, and provisions were deposited. Assurances of safety, of protection, of assist-

The helpless condition of a defenceless female is of itself a sufficient protection to her against nine-tenths of mankind; with one 10th it is an invitation to cowardly insult. The Clephts were proverbially forbearing on such occasions; there were some exceptions; Captain Colocotroni was one.

The charges of the Osmanli damsel overpowered the sentiments of honour, the pride

powered the sentiments of hopour, the price of Clephtic magnanimity, the severity of even Spartan discipline and self-denial, in the breast of the captain. The wretched girl sunk under his brutal violence. She proclaimed the wrong the had endured, and expired in a kind of frenzy, produced by the

from the Tarks, from Heaven, -los these peo-ple are singularly pious, or rather supersti-

Disregarding his clamours, some of the Clephtic band proceeded to the cavers, where lay the bady of the dishonoured, the murdered Toorkis they brought it forth, placed it on the ground before the stupiled Colocotron; they pinioned his limbs, bound him closely to the corpse, and bearing the living and the dead on their spears to the edge of the pre-cipice, they skirted a deep delile, and was beset with bristly crags, without a word, they swang their load till it acquired a sufficient nomentum to carry it Ing away, and at the word "leose!" it was launched into the air. A wild, preternatural how burst from the

ips of Colocotroni, and a slight echo was heard amongst the crags when he fell All

was then quiet.
Tsara succeeded to the captainship, and his name is distinguished amongst the Cleph-tic heroes of the Morea. He may be yet h. 172. J. V.

CONSTITUTION AND GUERRIERE.

An anecdote relating to the capture of the Gnerriere has lately gone the rounds of the papers, which is stated to have been from an inquestionable source, and characteristic of the coolness, prodence, and superior skill of the American minister. The anecdots is doubtless correct in each important particular, although we have often heard it related with some additions and slight variations, by person who was on board the Constitution when the occurrence happened. His version was as follows:

The Guerriere was lying to. The Consti-tution was leisurely bearing down upon the enemy under her three topsails-every man was at his respective station, and all on board were eager for the confest-when the Guerriere commenced the action at long shot, Commodore Hull gave a peremptory order to his officers not to apply a single match until he gave the word. In a few minutes a forty-two pound shot from the Guerriere took effect and killed and wounded some of our brave tars. Lieut. Morris immediately left his station on the gun-deck to report the same to the Commodore, and requested permission to return the fire, as the men were very desirous

'Mr. Morris,' was the Commodore's reply are you ready for action on the gun-deck?

·Yes. sir. Well keep no but don't let a gun be fired till I give the word.'

In a few moments Mr. Morris again appear-ed and stated that he could with difficulty re-strain the men from giving the enemy a broad-aide, so anxious were they to commence the

engagement. ... Mr. Morris,' reiterated the Commodore. intently gazing on the English frigate, are you ready for action on the gun-deck?

Yes, sir-and it is impossible for me any longer to restrain the men from firing on the Their passions are wrought up to the ighest possible pitch of excitement. ral of our bravest men are already killed and wonaded-'

Keep cool, Mr. Morris, -keep cool. See all prepared, and do not suffer a gun to be fred till I give the word.

The gallant Lieutenant went below. In few moments, the vessels having neared each other to within pistol shot distance, Morris was sent for to appear on the quarter-deck.

Are you all ready for action, Mr. Morris?'
again demanded the Commodore.

'We are all ready, sir—and the men are
muttering herrid imprecations because they

are not suffered to return the fire of the ene-

Fine then, in God's name. shouted the Commodore in a voice of thunder.

It is added, that he wore at the time a pair of nankeen tights, —and he accompanied the soul-cheering order with such a tremendous stamp on the deck with his right foot, that the unfortunate pantaloons were completely split open from the knee to the waistband! ... The conduct of Dacres, before and during

The conduct of Dacres, before and during the action, was such as might have been exposted from a brave and generous enemy. Mr. Reed, a young man bolunging to Brewster. (Mass.) at present a respectable ship master out of Boston, had been pressed on board the Guerriere a few weeks previous to the engagement. Several other American seasons were also on board. When the Constipired in a kind of fronzy, produced by the state of the constitution was bearing down in each gallant style, and defence against the weigher.

The mean designation of the inferior men of my irregular force in Gracos the independent Guerrillan of the Morea were to termed.

(wheat,) of which these ancient Sperting were in aced.

"Polog stati" exclaimed the forement of the state of render assistance to the surgeons if it should be necessary. Reed left the spar-sleck after the Guerriere had commenced the action.—Several shot were known to have taken effect, but the Constitution had not yet fired a gun, much to the amusement of the British tars, who predicted that the enemy would be taken without any resistance, with the exception of a veteran man-of-war's-men, who was in the battle of the Mile, and gruffly observed, with a significant shake of his head—that d—d Yankee knows what he's about.

A few moments passed away, and the Constitution poured in her tremendous broadside, every gun was double shotted and well pointed; and the effect which it had on the enemy can hardly be conceived. Mistimed jests and jeers at the importurable but bermless Yankees, gave place to the groans of the wounded and dying; and, sixteen poor mutilated wretches were tumbled down into the cockpit.' from the effects of the first broadside!

Dacres fought as long as a spar was standing, and a gun could be brought to bear upon the enemy; but when his masts were completely swept away, his officers and men mostly killed and wounded, encumbering the decks; while the scuppers were streaming with gores when the Guerriere, which a few hours before was justly considered one of the most splendid specimens of navat architecture which belonged to the British navy, lay on the water an unsightly unmanageable masswhen he had no longer the stump of a mast left from which to display the proud flag of his country, the gallant Briton began to think that he had got into an ugly scrape, from which he could not possibly extricate himself. He could no longer appose even a feeble re-sistance to his most fortunate foe.

Captain Hull sent an officer to take pos session of the Guerriere When he arrived along-side, he demanded of the commander of the English frigate, if he had struck.

Dacres was extremely reluctant to make this concession in plain terms, but with a shrewdress which would have done honour to Yankee, endeavoured to evade the question. "I do not know that it would be prudent to

continue the engagement any longer said he. 'Do I understand you to say that you have struck?' inquired the American Lieutenant.

'Not precisely' returned Dacres; 'but ! don't know that it will be worth while to fight any longer.

If you think it advisable, I will return a board,' replied the Yankee, and we will resame the engagement.

"Why, I am pretty much hors du combat stready," said Dacres—I have hardly men enough left to work a gun, and my ship is in a sinking condition:"

"I wish to know, sir," peremptorily de manded the American officer, whether I am to consider you a prisoner of war or an enemy. I have no time for farther parley.'

I believe there is no alternative-If I could fight longer, I would with pleasure-but-I must-surrender-myself-a prisoner of war!

TIPPECANOE BATTLE-GROUND. Although this spot is situated upon the fron-

tier of the vast empire of the United States in the West, in a forest yet unsubdued by the arts of civilization and irresistable progress of improvement; the event with which it is associated, gives it a conspicuous place in the pages of our history. It is the groun where the first battle and first bloodshed formed the opening scene of the last War. It was there that the ardent patriotism and unshaken bravery of our citizens soldiers, gave promise of the rich harvest of glory which our country afterwards reaped, in many a field of blood .-It is a spot fraught with deep interest to every American; with propd yet mournful recollections. There was achieved the first victory of the last War. There fell Daviess, Spencer, Warrick, and Owen, and many a brave comrade, whose hearts swelled with as lofty patriotism as those whose untimely death our country mourns: There their bones rudely disinterred by dastarilly savages, long lay, bleaching in the winds, neglected by their country, in whose defence they had marched into the untrodden wilderness and sacrificed their lives. But though they were far from their home and their friends, their country's honour and independence were before them, and their dying moments were cheered by the voice of victory, and the last accents which fell upon their ears were the shouts of triumph. And yet may that country redeem its former naglect, and plane a Monument over the bones of these whose deeds it should be the pride of every American citizen to emulate. But they need it not—their unmes are placed side by side with the access of the Revolution, and their actions entombed in the temple of their country's glory.

Notwithstanding the nafavorable aspect of the weather, a larger conceurse of citizens in the respect of the weather, a larger conceurse of citizens. their cars were the shouts of triumph. And

And strangers repaired at an early hour to the Battle Ground, on the Sist.—Among the distinguished strangers from a distance, were Benerals Tiptan and Cary, and several soldiers who were in the Battle, the sons of the brave Watrick and Owen, and the son of General Harrison, (whose sheened was much regasted.) The bones which were baried in several places around the Battle Ground were disinterred and place in coffins. A long and solemn procession, under the conduct of Major Hunt, Doct. Vandeventer, Capt. Joseph Bill, and Aaron Finch, Esq. acting as Marshals, followed them to the grave, where they were re-interred with the honours of war, after a solemn, pathetic, and affecting appeal to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. H. A. Hunter, and an eloquent and patriotic Funeral Oration by Ed. A. Hannegau, Esq.

The procession formed at 12 o'clock, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangement, in the following order:

ment, in the following order:

The Coffin,
supported by eight pall bearers, preceded
and flanked by the Light Companies. Mesers Owen and Warrick,

chief mourners. The Officers and soldiers who were engaged in the battle, their Committee of Arrangement.

The Mourgers, Orator, Chaplain, Committee of Arrangement, and Pall Bearers, wear-After the interment of the bones and the

conclusion of the ceremonies connected with it, Gen. Tipton in a brief address detailed the principal events of the battle, and the circumstances under which it was fought. He repelled the many false imputations, which had been cast upon the conduct of his Commander in that bloody conflict, and appealed to the recollections of his comrades, several of whom were then present, to sustain the truth of his statement.

Lafayette Free Press, Oct. 27.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Landon, June 25, -Sir Walter Scott's state leaves no room to hope that he can live many days, or even hours. He has nearly lost all consciousness, and cannot recognize the identity of his relatives who are admitted to his room. The answer to inquiries made at the hotel in Jermyn street, this morning was, that

he is much the same, not worse.

The author of 'Waverly' alas! is lying at the St. James' Hotel, in Jermyn street, in the last stage of paralysis - past cure, past hope, past help. In a few days the country will incurn the extinction of one of her most shining lights, the loss of one of her greatest benefactors. Bir Walter Scott has had polial must have who has taken so marked a political part as he has done-and of this sort of enmity we think he has experienced too large a share, for no such decided Tory ever neutralized his theoretical errors, by so strong an infusion of practical liberality; but a personal enemy he has never had. His unaffected simplicity, his benevolence of heart, his integrity of character, (which the latter circumstances of his life showed to be heroic) have made him the object of aniversal affection as well as respect. Heroic his integrity may well be called; for there is no doubt that he is now cut off, at only sixty years of age, a victim to exertions beyond human strength, not for the benefit of himself or his family, but of individuals who but for those exertions would have been sufferers from the commercial embarrassments in which he had the unhappiness to be involved. On the completion of the last of his labours, he was compelled to seek for a renewal of health and strength in foreign climes. His search has been vain; and he is not even permitted to revisit the cherished scenes and familiar faces' of his native land. But his memory will never die; and if ever man bequeathed to posterity a name as pure and spotless as it is great, that man is Sir Walter Scott.

Spectator. June 27 .- The answer to enquiries yesterday morning at the hotel in Jermyn street was, that Sir Walter had passed a tolerable good night, and up to 10 o'clock he was composed and at intervals appeared collected; notwithstanding, he remains in a most exbayated state, not having taken sufficient nourishment for these nine days. Within the last 48 hours a favourable change has certainly taken place.

LITERARY SQUINTING.

When is a thief not a thief?-When he's a when is a man not a man?—When he's a

shaving. When is a man like a wooden box?-When ne's a coughing (a coffer.)
When is a sailor not a sailor — Whom he's

# ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Baltimore-Tuesdays, Thurs Baltimore I desdays, Fauradays, about 10 o'clock, A. M. Baltimore, at 9 P. M. Washington Mondays, Wedecadays and Fridays, three o'clock, P. M. Bastern Shore Sundays &

Wednesdays-six o'clock P. M Bastern Shore. 9 P. M Calvert-Tuesdays and Fri days, three o'clock P. M. Calvert,

PERSONS

Having accounts for postage are respect-fully requested to settle them on presentation. As the General Post office Department requires prompt settlements with the deputies, it is absolutely necessary the above request should be complied with.

J. GREEN, P. M.

We are requested to say, that Mr. Grafton B. Duvall "is not a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly."

LABOUR OF LOVE.

We understand that fourteen of the Sisters of Charity, from St. Joseph's Nunnery at Emmitsburg, passed through this city vesterday morning on their way to Philadelphia. whither they have gone for the purpose of attending the sick in the present season of affliction and distress in that city, produced by the Cholera. Such a display of sympathy for the afflicted, and of a disposition to endeayour to relieve the distressed is charity indeed, and is worth more than whole burnt offerings, or rivers of oil presented in sacrifices Balt. Rep.

From the Globe of Aug. 11. PROGRESS OF THE WAR. Official Intelligence of the Battle with Black Harrk.

Despatches have this day been received from the army under Gen. Atkinson, dated, Blue Mounds, July 25, 1832, stating that General Henry, with his brigade, accompanied by Gen. Dodge, with a battalion of Michigan Volunteers, which had been detached by Gen. Atkinson, in pursuit of the Sacs and Foxes, under Black Hawk, succeeded, by forced marches, in coming up with him, on the bank of the Ouisconsin, opposite to the Blue Mounds, on the evening of the 21st of July and immediately made an attack upon the In dians, which resulted in their defeat, with a loss of about 40 men killed, on the part of the enemy; and, it is presumed, a much larger number wounded-as the Indians were seen. during the action, bearing a great number of them off the field. The loss on our part, was trifling-amounting to one man killed, and eight wounded. Night coming on, our troops could not pursue; thus the enemy was saved from entire destruction. Black Hawk passed over to an island in the Ouisconsin, where he had sent his women. Generals Henry and Dodge remained on the ground the succeeding day and night, and part of the next day, being unable to renew the attack in consequence of the entire absence of boats and canoes, or the means of constructing rafts to cross to the island. Henry and Dodge marched to the Blue Mounds on the evening of the 23d, for a supply of provisions, where they were joined by General Atkinson, with the regular troops and part of Alexander's brigade. Atter a forced murch of three days from Cosco-nong. General Atkinson writes, that he would move with his whole force on the morning of the 25th of July, the date of his despatch, to a point on the Ouisconsing sixteen miles below the Blue Mounds, where he would endeavour to cross the river by rafts or some other means, and if possible, overtake the Indians and subdue them, notwithstanding the troops were worn down with fatigue and privations. The General states that the enemy must be much crippled, and in a suffering condition for the want of subsistence. The troops under Henry and Dodge are represented to shell. This acceptable West Indian, Lieuhave behaved with great gallantry, having resisted with firmness a charge from the enemy on horseback, and in turn charged him with great promptness, routing him on every point, to which is attributable the very small loss on our side. While our men deserve great credit for their gallantry and steadiness, the Indians are entitled to no less consideration for the skill and perseverance displayed by them in their retreat. There is every appearance of the war being soon terminated, and peace restored to the frontiers.

From the foregoing it appears that General Atkinson has, taking all things into consideration, acted with great judgment, and al though he has been baffled by the skill o Black Hawk, in bringing on an engagement until now, yet he has managed so as to drive him to great extremities, and to punish him severely; and from every appearance there is little doubt but that Black Hawk and his followers will either be exterminated, or be so reduced in numbers as never again to have it in his power to murder the defenceless and innocent settlers on our frontiers.

From other despatches, received from one of the Indian Agents, we make the following

"A citizen of Prairie des Chiens, with 5 or 6 men in a canoe, passed up the Ouisconsin, within sight of English Prairie, (60 miles from within sight of English Prairie, (60 miles from P. des C.) and got home last night. He saw no hostile or other Indians until he came in sight of English Prairie. He there as w 9 cances of Indians that he took for Bace and Foxes, crossing from the South to the North of the Onisconsin. They were in cances of Elm bark newly stripped from the trees, and were painted red. Finding they were dis-

wn the river fo Cassville to Black river for 2 or 3 days, with a cannon in the bow. He also has a 12 pount-er in a flat boat anchored in the mouth of the Ouisconsin, and a Mackinge boat with 26 men on board, and 12 men at the ferry on the Ouisconsin, 6 miles above the mouth, where, at his request I have placed a Winnebago In-

While I am finishing this hearty sketch, a Frenchman reports that he heard the cannot at the mouth of the Ouiscousin, and then a rapid discharge of small arms, and saw the

> COMMODORE BARNEY. "The ald Commodore The fighting old Commodore, he."

No old I'riton who has passed his calms under the bows of the long bont could say of Joshua Barney that he came into a master's at the rudiments, and well he understood the science. All his predilections were for the sen. Having deserted the counting room. young Barney, at the age of 12, was placed for nautical instruction in a pilor boat at Bal timore, till he was apprenticed to his brother-in-law At the age of 14, he was appointed second mate, with the approbation of the owners, and before he was 16, he was called up on to take charge of his ship at sea, in which the master died. This was on a voyage to Nice. The ship was in such a state that it was barely possible to make Gibraltar, where for necessary repairs he pledged her for £700, to be repaid by the consignee at Nice, who however declined, and called in the aid of the Governor, to compel Barney to deliver the cargo, which he had refused to do. He was imprisoned, but set at large on some intimation that he would do as desired, but when

he came on board, he struck his flag, and removed the crew, choosing to consider his ves sel as captured. He then set out for Milan. to solicit the aid of the British Ambassador there, in which he succeeded so well, that the authorities of Nice met him on his return, to apologise for their conduct. The consignees paid the bond, and Barney sailed for Alicant. vicere his vessel was detained for the use of the great armada, then fitting out against Alpers, the fate of which was total and shameful defeat. On his return home, his employer was so well satisfied with his conduct, that ie became his firm friend ever after. He woon fore Hopkins; for this was in the early stage of the revolution. The sloop fell in with a Briish tender, which she might have captured, but for the timidity of the American captain. The and exposed herself to much danger. Barney stood by one of the guns as the enemy came near, and was about to apply the match, when the bold commander commanded him to desist. Barney, whose spirit revolted at such a course, threw his match-stick at the captain, with such force that the iron point stuck in the door of the round-house. This, in a youth not seventeen, augured well for the pugnaci ty of the man. 'At the end of this cruise, he volunteered on board the schooner Wasp, in which he soon had a brush with the Roebuck and another frigate, and with the aid of some

honour. Barney, for his good conduct in this affair, was appointed to the command of the sloop Sachem, with the commission of Lieutenant, before he was seventeen. Befere the cruise, however, Captain Robinson took command of the Sachem, which soon had an action with a letter-of-marque of superior force and numbers. It was well contested, and nearly half the crew of the brig were killed tenant Barney presented to a better man than it had been designed for, for he gave it to the Hon. R. Morris. On the return of the Sachem both officers were transfer ed to a fine brig of 14 guns, the Andrew Duria, which forthwith captured the Racehorse, of 12 guns and a picked crew. This vessel was of the Royal Navy; and had been detached by the Admiral pur-

posely to take the Doria; but, saith the pro-

galleys in which he had a command, the enc-

my was forced to retire, with more loss than

verb, if two men ride the same horse, one must ride behind. On this voyage a snow was captured, in which the Lieutenant went as prize master, making up his crew partly of the prisoners. Being hard by an enemy's ship, he discovered signs of mutiny among his crew, and shot the ringleader in the shoulder; a proceeding that offered so little encouragement to his comrades, that they obeyed orders, and made sail, but it was too late to escape. The pur-ser of the frigate which captured him, was on a subsequent occasion, so much excited as to strike Barney, who knocked him down, and went further in his resentment than fair fighting permits, for he kicked him down the gangway. The Commander obliged the pur-ser to apologize to Barney. Having been captured in the Virginia frigate, which ran a; ground at the Capes, and was deserted by her Commander, Barney, with 500 other prisoners, was sent round, in the St. Albans fri-

was with his friend Robinson, in a pain of ten guns and thirty-five men, in they encountered the British privates and 120 men. On the return bad of 16 guns and 120 men. and 70 men wa intered the British privateer Hose a letter of marqe of 16 guns and 70 men was captured. The Lientenant had now prize money enough to be converted, on his return, into a large bundle of continental bills, which he stowed away in a thaise box, on taking a journey, but which he could not find when he arrived at his destination. He kept his own secret however, and 'went to see again,' second in command of the United States ship Saratoga, of 16 nine-pounders. The first tion, and we are consoled with the belief that prize was a ship of 12 gune, captured after the progress of the disease by the active exeran action of a few minutes. On the next day, the Saratoga hoisted English colours and came alongside a ship which had two brigs in company; then running up the American ensign, abe poured in a breadside, while Lieutenant birth through the cabin windows. He began Barney, with 50 men, boarded the enemy .-The immediate result was, the conquest of ship of 32 guns and 90 men. The two brigs, one of 14 and the other of 4 guns, were also captured. The division of prize money would have made the officers rich, but no division took place, for all but the Saratoga were captured by a 74 and several frigates. Licotenant Barney was furnished with bed and board, on deck, and with him, bed and board were synonymous terms, but he was alowed to choose the softest plank he could find. In England he was confined in prison, from which he escaped, and after various adventures, arrived in Beverly, Massachusetts, and as soon as he landed, was offered the command of a privateer of twenty guns .-On his arrival at Philadelphia, he accepted the command of one of the several vessels, cruising against the enemy's barges, and the refugee boats, that infested the Delaware River and Bay. His ship was the Hyder Ally, a small vessel of 16 six pounders. As a superior vessel of the enemy was approaching. Barney directed his steersman to nterpret his command by the rule of contra-

When the enemy were ranging alongside, Barney cried out. 'Hard a port.' The helms-man clapped his helm the other way, and the enemy's jib-boom caught in the fore-rigging and held her in a position to be raked, and never was the operation of raking more suddenly or effectually performed. The British flag came down in less than half an bour, and the capoffered himself as second in command on board tors made little delay for appliments, for a frigate from the enemy was rapidly approachsel then preparing for a cruise under Commoing. The prize was the General Marle, of be Royal Navy, with 30 nine pounders, and 136 men, nearly double the force and metal of the captors. After the peace, Commodore Barney made a partial settlement in Kentender, mistaking her enemy, ran alongside. tucky, and became a favourite with the bold hunters of that pleasant land. He was appointed clerk of the District Court of Mary land, and also an auctioneer. He also engaged in commerce: when his business led him to Cape Francois during the insurrection, and where he armed his crew, and fought his way to carry off some specie which he had se-

preted in barrels of coffee. On his return he was captured by a pirate. which called herself an English privateer. Barney, however, was a bad prisoner, and with a couple of his hands, rose upon the bucaneers and captured their ship. In this situation it was no time for Argus, himself, to deep, with more than an eye at a time. The Commodore slept only by day in an arm chair on deck, with his sword between his legs, and pistols in his belt, while his cook and boatswain, well armed stood the watch at his side. On another occasion, he was captured in the West Indies, by an English frigate, where he received the usual British courtesies. and was tried in Jamaica for piracy, &c. It is needless to say that, though in an enemy's or wounded. In about two hours the letter- country, he was acquitted by acclamation. of-marque struck. The captors secured a This accusation originated with the commanvaluable prize, in a cargo of rum, and also a der of the frigate, who, however, prudently Lord North, whose name was marked on the same frigate, expressed at a Coffee House, a rye was a new lot-this was the first time it desire to meet Barney, without knowing that had been used, he was present, that he might have an opportunity to settle accounts with the rascal. rascal bestowed upon the officer the compliments that were usual with him on such occa-

> is so prominent in an elephant. We cannot follow the Commudere through his subsequent fortunes and adventures, but refer to the book for a more interesting account of them. In France he received the vention, and the commission of Captain of the highest grade in the Navy. He fitted out several vessels of his own to harden the Bratish trade, in which he was very successful. He received the command of two frigates. which were almost totally wrecked in a storm, though he succeeded in saving them. In the last war, his services are more immediately n our memories. The Memoir of Commodore Barney, from which these particulars are taken, is just published by Gray and Bowen,

violence that measures were immediately tak-en to have all the children removed from the establishment to a more eligible situation.

The Evening Journal of Tuesday says SICKNESS AT THE STATE PRISON.

Nothing has created more pain among our citizens, since the pestilence appeared among us, than the information that it had broke out to a great many painful and discordant remong the Orphan children, at the Asylum, mours. We have conversed with a physician

taken to the airy and healthy piazza of a phiinthropic gentleman in the neighbourhood of the Asylum, where apartments were prepared for the sick. Doctors James and Green, up-od careful examination, found almost all the Children, more or less under the influence of the premonitory symplems of Cholera.

In the course of the forenoon, six others were attacked, but as medical aid was at band,

they were all believed to be convalescent. The Children are all receiving medical attention, and we are consoled with the belief that tions of benevolent citizens and the admirable aid of appropriate medicine, has been arrest.

The Children are now located in the Capitol pursuing their studies with cheerfulness and alacrity.

SICKNESS AT THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.

We are indebted to the editors of the Bunker Hill Aurora, for a slip containing the following intelligence:

CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) Aug. 6. ? Four o'clock P. M.

A sickness commenced among the convicts of the State Prison in this town, yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock. Several of the convicts were taken with very severe attacks of vorsiting, purging, &c. Medical aid was immediately procured, and bleeding and powerfal medicines were resorted to with grest suc-At one o'clock this morning, there were 25 cases, some very severe. Cases continue to occur, and at this hour the fullowing communication was made to the Governor by

To His Excellency Levi Lincoln-

Sir-It becomes my painful duty to repor that within ten hours past a large number of convicts in this institution have been taken sick with the following symptoms, viz: cop: ous vomiting and purging-the quantity of. stools in some cases equals two gallons, there is coldness of the tongue, breath and surface, great pain in the bowels-pulse very feeble, no spasms of the extremities—there are about 25 now sick—the most severe of whose cases have been treated by active means, and appear somewhat relieved-no one shows anpearance of collapse, nor do I at this time think the disease to be Asiatic Cholera-nor can I at this time assign any probable cause of the same-we propose to have an analysis of the food eaten yesterday, and of the mat- true nature of the malady. ter evacuated by vomiting and stools-should there be occasion I shall again report in a short time. Most respectfully your Excellency's obedient humble serv't.

WM. J. WALKER. Physician of Mass. State Prison. Mass. State Prison, Monday, Aug. 6, 30 minutes to I, A. M.

This morning the number of cases continued to increase, and now there are 110 of the convicts under the care of physicians-although in no one case has the disease proved fatal.

As many of the symptoms of the Asiatic Cholera were wanting, it was thought the sickness might have originated from the food and drink taken by the convicts during yesterday. Examinations have therefore been instituted, and an analysis will be made of the food taken. Dr. Webster has examined the rye from which the coffee and bread weremade, and finds a considerable quantity of

This fact, taken in connection with others as the season, the peculiar heat and sulfriness of the day, the confinement of the pri soners, (not usual on working days,) the crowded state and heat of the chapel, and the drinking of cold water after the service, and arque struck. The captors secured a This accusation originated with the comman-able prize, in a cargo of rum, and also a der of the frigate, who, however, prudently inficent turtle, intended as a present to kept out of sight; though an officer in the of diet was rice instead of potatoes. The

The general opinion of the physicians, a large number of whom have visited the pri-son, to-day, appears to be that the disease is not Asiatic Cholera. We are authorised by sions, and tweaked that part of his head that Dr. Walker to say, that his opinion to this effect has been strengthened since writing his communication to the Governor. There are but two or three patients, (and these with broken constitutions and diseased bodies), of whose recovery he has any sloubt. Many are convalescing, and all are rather mending than

otherwise, It is to be remarked, however, that same who partook of their rations yesterday, and ate and drank all that was allowed to them, have not felt any symptoms of sickness-while others have felt it slightly. Some have felt pains in the stomach without vomiting or

purging.
Up to the present hour, no case has proved fatal, and there is every probability that all will recover. There is not, therefore, any and it is a valuable addition to our naval biography.

Boston Courier.

ALBANY ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Among the new cases of Cholera at Albany on Monday, were five children who were taken to the hospital from the Orphan Asylum, where the disease has broken out with such wholence that measures were immediately taken to have all the children removed from the set aution of the prisoners.

Will recover. There is not, therefore, any ground for apprehension on the part of the citizens. Many, And we believe all the physicians of this term are of the number, are of opinion, that if the disease did not originate from the apprehension on the part of the citizens. Many, And we believe all the physicians of this term are of the number, are of opinion, that if the disease did not originate from the apprehension on the part of the citizens. Many, And we believe all the physicians of this term are of the number, are of opinion, that if the disease did not originate from the apprehension on the part of the citizens. Many, And we believe all the physicians of this term are of the number, are of opinion, that if the disease did not originate from the apprehension on the part of the citizens. Many, And we believe all the physicians of this term are of the number, are of opinion, that if the disease did not originate from the apprehension on the part of the citizens. Many, And we believe all the physicians of this term are of the number, are of opinion, that if the disease did not originate from the apprehension on the part of the citizens.

From the Boston Courier.

dred and thirty, probably the smallest num-

ber is correct.

The cause of this strange and sudden disease is not known. The food of the prisoners was changed on Sunday, nor having been substituted for potatoes, and it being a very warm day many of them drank freely of ginger beer instead of water. The disease has been attributed to damaged rice, but it does not appear on examination, that my of the rice has been damaged; others bave attribu-ted it to ergot which may have been in the rye of which their coffen is made; and others again to posson. But no sufficient reason for any of these conjectures has yet been given, and we are as much in the dark as at first.

The disease has not yet proved fotal or even dangerous, having easily yielded to the prescriptions of the physicians. Although some of the symptoms resemble the premontory symptoms of the Cholera Asphyxia, yet no one has been cold or blue at his extremities. and the tongues have been warm as ever. In fact the concurrent testimony of the different physicians has been, that it is not the A. siatic Cholera, but the common Cholera Morbus, or a disease arising from indigestible

Later Account .- In the Board of Health Commissioners, last eyening, the Mayor stated that he had been at Charlestown, -That when he was there on Thursday last, the sterard was directed to throw away a lot of old potatoes which did not appear to be fit for se-that rice was in consequence substituted, of which the prisoners partook on Saturday and Sunday. He also stated that De. Walker had examined what was left of the food but could find no indications of poison.

Dr. Flint stated that at 7 o'clock, when he eft, 118 of the prisoners had been attacked, twelve of whom had refurned to their cells recovered. He confirmed in all respects the account we have inserted above.

Mr. Wells, the Mayor, is an officer of the State Prison Government, which accounts for is visit on this occasion. Mr. Flint probably visited as did other physicians of the city, to satisfy himself and the public of the

#### CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.

Health Office, Philadelphia, Aug. 9th-noon. REPORT FOR THE LAST 24 HOURS.

SUM	MARY STATEM	ENT.
Cases.		Deathe.
94 Private I	ractice,	26
35 Hospital	4	24
23 Alms-hot		4
1 Arch stre	et Prison,	1
O Alms-hou	se, Blockley.	2
1 Broad st	. Infirmary,	1
		-
154	100	58
	NEW YORK	. August 9.

RECAPITULATION. New cases. Deaths. City, Private practice, Hospitals, Bellevae, 00 73

FLATRUSH, Aug. 8 .- Deaths 5, new cases 3.

SING-SING STATE PRISON. Aug. 7.- Remaining. 79; new cases 5; deaths 3; recover-ed 15. Aug. 8.—Remaining 81; new cases 5; deaths 4; recovered 0.

POUGHEREFFIE. August 8. AT THE COUNTY POOR HOUSE. New cases during the last 24 hours, Remaining by last report, 31

Died within the last 24 hours 8, cured 7total 15-leaving 25 sick at the County Poor House, of which 8 are convalescent.

The following statement shows the process of the Cholera in the County Poor House, from its commencement to this day the 8th inclusive. The first cases occurred on Thursday night the 2d lost, and are embraced in the report of the next day, as follows:

The state of the s	- Lan	CB. Marin
riday, Aug. S.	7	
sturday, 4,	2	
inday. 5.	1	6 13 .
londay, 6,		
uesday. 4 7.	11 420	13
Vednesday, 8,	le element	D. Mark L. T.
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Total.		7 57
CHO	LERA REPO	RT
B	DARD OF I	BALTH, ?

Nonrole, 8th August, 1832
The Board of Health reports for the 24
hours ending this day, at 12 o'clock, M.
New Cases, Whites 2—Blacks 23—25.
Of which have died
Deaths of previous cases

6

Total deaths which were coloured persons. By order, THO. G. BROUGHTON, Sec'ry.

Nonvelt, 9th August, 1892.
The Board of Health reports for the Se hours coding this day at goon:

City Private P Hospitals, Bellevue, Total

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Total ity. Private Park Hospita Crosby street Rivington str Greenwich at

Interments the 24 ho cholera, 34.

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Paris, pose of er by the la Belgian q

Deaths

Total tleaths of white and 18 THO, G. BROUGHTON, Bec'ry. Philadelphia, Aug. 10.
New Cases, Deaths, Cured, Hem.
Total, 142 41 92 103
WM. A. MARTIN, Cik. Health Office, Philadelphia, Aug. 11th—noor Rapont for the Last 24 noons, 136 Cases. 53 Denths. New York, Aug. 10. RECAPITULATION. City Private Practice: 10 18 Hospitals, Bellevue, 00 00 Total 100 97 August 11. City, Private Practice, 43. 15 Hospitals, 76 93 Total August 19. City. Private Practice, Park Hospital. Rivington street. Greenwich street. orlaer's flook, orkville. 23 Interments reported by the City Inspector, the 24 hours ending at 8 A. M. 63-o cholera, 34. Philadelphia Aug. 12. New cases. By order. WM. A. MAR CIk. FOREIGN. FROM FRANCE. By the brig Mary Jane, at New York from Rochelle, the Courier and Enquirer has received Paris papers of the 27th and Bordeaux papers of the 29th June, We annex the summary contained in that paper. There seems to be a strong probability that M. Dapin Aine will be selected by Louis Phillippe to succeed M. Perier, as President of the Council. The Constitutionnel, with which paper M. Dupin is known to be connected, contains the following paragraphs, and it is observed they were probably com minicated by him; We believe that we can give the assurance that M. Dupin Aine, in all his conversations with his political friends and with some of the Ministers, has decidedly given it as his opi-

sion that the state of siege should be imme-

diately removed. He passed the greater part

to his Majesty.
It is true, as has been announced by some

of the journals this morning, that the organi-

zation of the Ministry is now going forward

priously. But at the same time it is stated

but the principal obstacle to the conclusion

of the new Arrangements is Marshal Soult, who has declared, that if a President of the Council is appointed, he ill etire from the

An ex-Colonel, M. Kersabiec, has been

tried before a military commission at Nautes; and found guilty of baving formed part of an armed body of men, whose object was to change the government, and of exciting the

inhabitants to revolt, but in consequence of

testenced him to transportation instead of

moderning him to death. - This caused con-

derable agitation in the city, and large as-

emblages of people in the streets. The Na-

called out, but through the exertions of Ge-

neral Solignac, who commands the western departments, bloodshed was prevented.— Some arrests were made and reinforcements

sent to the city in consequence of the necessty of guarding against attempts at releasing
my of the Carlists under arrest there.

An article from Vienna of the 24th June
says: The Emperor and empress will return
from their excursion on the 7th of next month-

The Duchess of Parma is also expected be-

fore that period, her journey is caused by the continued ill health of her son the Duke of

Reichstadt, notwithstanding the hopes, which

is sge and the cares bestowed on him gave

his age and the cares bestowed on him gave of his recovery.—The changes which have taken place within the last few days in the state of his health, show the extent of the danger which menaces his life—his strength is perceptibly declining the hearing even appears affected; every thing gives reason to apprehend the worst.—National.

Figure 17.—We learn that the Duchess of Parma, who was expected here yeareday, is ill at Trieste, of intermittent fever. The recovery of her son is still despair.

The recovery of her son is still despair-

Paris, Jone 20.—At this moment, we are saured, a French fleet is arming, for the purpose of entering the Scheldt on the day fixed by the last protocol for the solution of the

Guard and some troops of the litt

yesterday at St. Cloud, and there is no

ubt that he has expressed the same opinion

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Aug. 9th-noon. EMENT. Deaths.

ORK. August 9. TION. w cases. Deaths. 10 00

y. Aug. 7.-Re-leaths 3; recoverg 81; new cases 5;

tha 5, new cases 3,

PFIR. August 8. DOR HOUSE. 24 hours, 31 ours 2, cured 7the County Poor

ralescent. shows the process inty Poor House, this day the 8th occurred on Thursre embraced in the Cases. 15 13 16

21 57 PORT HEALTH, ? gust, 1832 S sports for the 24

Blacks 23-25.

persons. HTON, Bec'ry.

CHOLERA IN PARIS—June 26th. Private Dwellings. guat, 1832. Seports for the 84 rease on the number of the pre-

delgian question.

89; recoveries 154.

London, June 30.—We regret to state that
Sir James Macdonald (who had just been ap-pointed to the government of the Ionian Islands, in the room of Sir Frederick Adam.

in August; but the dissolution, under the new daughter's marriage with the King Leopold. order of things, cannot take place before the ... The Duke of Orleans was expected to return eginning of November.

parture of the Dutch Minister from this country, with the official recall of Sir Charles Bagot, the British Ambassador at the Hague, has given rise to many warlike rumours at the West end of the town. It was said last night that the Talavera line-of-battle-ship, whose sudden order to Sheerness has already been noticed, is destined for the Scheldt.

London, June 30, (evening.)—Up to the hour of our going to press, the official answer of the King of Holland to the last Protocol of the Conference, had not, we understand. been received by Lord Palmeraton. The last ommunication from our Minister at the Harne, and to which we alluded the other day, leaves no doubt, however, we believe, that the answer will be in the negative as to the evauation of Antwerp.

-Baron Stockwar, the riend and private Secretary of King Leopold, has had several interviews lately with Lord Palmeration, for the purpose of urging his rant the belief that within two or three days Lordship to take active measures to compel the reign of martial law will have ceased. the King of Holland to comply with the conditions laid down by the Conference, and on the 14th mst. an official note was sent to lord Palmerston, by order of Leopold, to a similar effect.

The Belgian King is quit crady for hosti-lities, either offensive or defesive. He has organized a numerous and good army, and is

organized a numerous and good army, and is deficient only in experienced general officers; but in the event of a war, he would probably employ French Generals,—Court Journal.

Pontsmouth, June 39.—Lord Durham proceeds instanter to St. Jeternburgh, on a special mission, and takes his passage in the Talavera, 74. Capt. Hrown, which ship sailed on Wednesday from the Downs to Sheerness, to Wednesday from the Downs to Sheerness, to take on board his Lordship. If the purpose of this embassy be, as is hinted, a direct and strenuous interference on the part of this country in favour of the deeply outraged Poles, we are sure that no Englishman, no nonest man of any nation in the world, and above all, no friend to the safety and peace of Europe, can refrain from offering up the most ardent prayers for the success of an undertaking so wise and just. As Lord Durham's mission is not expected to continue above 3 or 4 months, his seat in the Cabinet will not

be vacated. London, June 30.-A Dah mail arrived this morning with papers to the 27th instant, also Hamburgh Journals to the 22d, and the

Nuremburgh Correspondent to the same date. From the Hague, the 24th, it is stated that the Cabinet Council had been long deliberating on the 64th, 65th and 66th Frotucols; the result was not known, but the report was that the evacuation of the citagel of Antwerp tal cases have occurred at Stockport.

news; the Vendenn troubles are not even alluded to; nor is any mention made of the Dutches of Berri. The arrangement of the new Freuch Ministry was settled on Thursday. Bisson, who was tried on Thursday for throwing stones at the troops in the late dis-turbances, has been found guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, with a

LONDON, June 30.—The Paris papers of Wednesday and Thursday have been receiv-ed, but their contents are unimportant. The new Ministry is not settled, and all is, as yet, but speculation and uncertainty as to its final arrangement. The only thing stated without misgiving, is the decided determination of Prince Talleyrand not to become a member

of the Cabinet under any circumstances. The question is now between M. Dupin and M. Thiers; the latter, it is thought, has no objection to take place at any price, but M. Dupin, with more regard to principle, objects to enter office except upon conditions disa-

tion was not expected to be given till Friday

London, June 30.—The simultaneous des and South is thought to be any thing but sairture of the Dutch Minister from this couny, with the official recall of Sir Charles Baprogress some awkward demonstrations of the effect which his tather's measures have universally produced through France. papers contain nothing certain respecting the Duchess of Berris but the general impression seems to be that she has effected her escape

from La Vendee. P. Three o'clock, P. M. The funds are falling. It is a melancholy fact with the renewed ravages of the cholera, sudden deaths have again become alarmingly prevalent. Two occurred vesterday in the Rue de Sevre, within a few doors of each other, and within an interval of 20 minutes.

LONDON, June 30th (evening)-We stated yesterday, upon the authority of letters from Paris, that the state of siege was rapidily approaching to an end; we are happy to learn o-day, from a private source, that the official communications from the French capital war-

LONDON, June 30 .- An Express has arriv ed from Constantinople with dates so late as the 9th instant The report of the destruction of the Turkish fleet is not true; it re mained in the Dardannelles. Rumours of the fall of St Jean d'Acre were still circulated, but they obtained little credit. It was stated that the affairs of Greece (particularly the boundaries) were fast approaching a settlement, and that an English Government despatch on this subject would be sent off on the 9th or 10th of this month.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, June 29. - We have had some few fresh arrivals of Wheat this morning from Essex and Suffolk; really fine samples were taken off readily at full as good prices as were obtained on Mon-

From the N. Y. Journal of Comberce.

LATER FROM LIVERPOOR

By the packet ship Hibernian Can. Maxrell, we have received Liverpool papers to June 30th, inclusive. The 1st July being

Sunday, no paper was published.

'Fhe Cholera appeared to be rather abating in Liverpool. New cases on the 27th, 58, deaths 19; 28th, new cases 49, deaths 19; 29th; new cases 44, deaths 12.

A Liverpool paper of the 30th says; "the Dublin paper informs us that the Cholera is still on the increase in that city. It has extended its ravages to the comfortable and af-fluent classes." Total cases in Ireland 12, Total cases in Ireland 12,

The Choiera has been formerly announced as existing in Manchester. Two or three fa-

was to be still delayed.

Portsmouth, June 30.—The Havre Journal So great has recently been the demand for flannel goods which are the principal manufacture at the village of Milnrow, near Rochdale, and whence large quantities are sent for exportation, that last week, we understand, an advance in the prices of weaving these goods was made, to the amount of 2d, in the shilling. This advance has not been effected by any intimidation (which on the contrary usually defeat the object sought,) but was voluntarily made by the manufacturers of that

From the New York Evening Post. Preparations are already making in Great Britain for profiting by the late discovery of the termination of the Niger by the Landers-This event opens a communication with the heart of Africa, through a country, the interior of which is thickly peopled, fertile, and abounding with various rich commodifies—a country to which European commerce has never yet penetrated, and which seemed to be shut up from the access of European enterprise by a barrier of forests, sandy deserts, moungreeable to the King—namely, that the state of siege be instantly discontinued, and that thousand the state of siege be instantly discontinued, and that the state that the state of siege be instantly discontinued, and that the state that the state of inhospitable and trache-his Majesty shall absent himself from the situations, and tribes of inhospitable and trache-his Majesty shall absent himself from the situations at the capital state of the terms were demanded and insisted upon by the late M. Casimir Perier before entering the Government, and, upon every principle of common sense and constitutional propriety, ought to be now conceded without a demur.

The unsettled condition of affairs as to the Ministry appears to have given—reasonably enough—rise to considerable dissatisfaction; but we suppose by this time, the question is disposed of. Our private correspondent states that the present Ministers held a definitive meeting at General SebastianFa on Wednes—rior. The application of the Steam England, anxious as she ever is to extend her commerce, and to seek a market for the various aritcles of her manufacture with which her warehouses are crawiled, will lose a moment in a-willing herself of the opportunity to introduce them into those condities in exchange for their gold, ivory, unit and peltry. An expedition is shortly to leave England with a view of exploring further the Niger, and extends the various aritcles of her manufacture with which her warehouses are crawiled, will lose a moment in a-willing herself of the opportunity to introduce them into those condition is exchange for their gold, ivory, unit and peltry. An expedition is shortly to leave England with a view of exploring further the Niger, and extends the condition of the Steam England, anxious as she ever is to extend her commerce, and to seek a market for the various aritcles of her manufacture with which her warehouses are crawiled, will lose a moment in a-willing herself of the opportunity to introduce them into those conditions of the opportunity to introduce them into the property to introduce the property to introduce the prope

POUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPS.

One news schame from the first of consists of the first was completed and the first was completed. The first was completed and the first was appeared to the first was completed. The first was and the first was completed and the first was and the first was completed and the first was and the first was completed. The first was and the first was completed and the first was and the first was and the first was completed. The first was and the first was completed and the first was and the first was completed and the first was and the first was completed. The first was completed and the first was and the first was completed and the first was and the first was completed. The first was completed and the first was completed. The

that country, accompanied by his younger or Saturday, and public opinion seemed now brothers John, we believe, remaining as his to lean to the conclusion that the ward of this locum tenens in the place bestowed on him by brothers John, we believe, remaining us his Doring-garden.

London, June 50—At the seath of Young Laken place under the sentence of these bestowed on him by taken place under the sentence of these bin and the individuals concerned in the merkapoleon was hourly expected.

Parliament is expected to rise the first week in August; but the dissolution, under the sentence of the occasion of the legality of the state of siege. No execution had yet taken place under the sentence of these bin and the individuals concerned in the merkapoleon was hourly expected.

Admirally will tender all the aid it can average in August; but the dissolution, under the merkapoleon was hourly expected. to make scientific observations and surveys, which we should think very mirable. The steam vessel in which the trackers embark, will be attended by a sailing creft, with fuel, stores, and supplies, so as not to exhaust the former of her progress to her destination. She will ascend the river as high as is expedient, and become a depot, while a smaller steamboat of shallow draught, will adventure further up the stream. This is of cast iron. and is capable of going where there is four feet of water, and as Mr. Lander's experience will carry him forward at the time when the Niger is swollen by the rains, there is great reason to hope that he will pure and every difficulty of falls, current and flats, and reach the famous Timbucton his iron shalon!"-West Briton

> A man by the name of Joseph Shepherd, ate yesterday in a provision store in Pinkney treet, three dozen cucumbers, weighing before they were peeled, more than twelve pounds. The man was neither drunk nor crazy. He was aliee and well, sawing wood this morning.

The above is an unexaggerated fact, and can be proved on the testimony of five or six respectable witnesses. Shepherd returned home after eating the cucumbers, took a cup of strong tea. smoked a pipe, and went to bed He says he could have eaten a dozen more for his supper.

Boston Transcript.

DRAWS TO-MORROW, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

> Class No. 11. 6 o'clack P. M. in Baltimore city.

Fifty four Number Lottery-Hight drawn Bal

fols. HIGHEST PRIZE,

16,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME: 516,000 1 prize of 5,000 1 prize of t prize of 2,000 1 prize of 1,676 1,000 500 **900** 2110

5 prizes of 5 prizes of 10 prizes of 10 prizes of 10 prizes of 1500 100 12 prizes of 46 prizes of 46 prizes of 30 46 prizes of 92 prizes of 20 1,054 prizes of 10 8,280 prizes of

9,624 prizes.

Tickets 85-Halves 82 50-Quarters 81 25.

Adventurers will please to read with atten tion the following scheme which draws on Wednesday next in the New York Consolidat ed Lattery No 29. 66 Number Luttery and 10 drawn Ballots.

\$30,000 FOR \$6 ONLY. Prize of 850,000 15,000 7,500 3,500 1,000 500 300 60 40 56 112

Tickets 86-Halves 83-Quarters 81 56 For sale in the greatest variety of numbers at

E. DUBOIS' LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

THAT the subscribers cath obtained from the Orphans court of Saint-Mary's court of Saint-Mary's court of Maryland. Letters of Administration with the will annexed, on the Personal Estate of Robert Lilburg, late of said country, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vonchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 25t day of May next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given index our hands this 10th August, 1852.

Aug. 16.

Aug 16.

WILLIAM D. BISCUE and WIFE, STRAYED from John Jacobs' near Mr. John on Friday the 3d of August instant, a small for 15 hands high, has a amail are on her back, and a star in her for head. Whosever takes up said array, and returns her to John Jacobs at the Furnace Mill. and the thanks of the owner

SPLENDID SCHEMES. F you want fortunes don't forget to direct your

to the subscriber, shall receive Two dollars,

orders to

NOTICE:

BAY MARE,

12 or 13 hands high, has a small sore on her back, and a star in her

JASON JONES

Barkers' Furnace, Head of Cortist Creek,

Aring to W. A.

J CLARK.

Lottery Vender, Baltimore. Who has sold and paid more prizes in the last few

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED Lettery. No. 29. To be drawn August 22, HIGH PRIZES.

\$30,000 15 prizes of 7500 75 3500 71 200, &c.

Tickets \$6, shares in proportion.
The cash for all these can be had any where, (Please continue cupying the above, till further or-ler, dropping each Lottery as its time for drawing

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Friday the 5th of October next, at 11 O'clock in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day. The President, Directors and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at M'Laughlin's Tavern, Ellicott's Mills,

THE FARM

on which Richard H. Harwood, lately resided, and now in the occupation of Mr. Nelson Phelps, on ElR Ridge, Anne-Arundel county. about three miles from the Waterloo Tavern, and 12 miles from the City of Baltimore, and near the contempiated Rail Road route from Baltimore to the City of Washington, containing about

420 ACRES OF LAND.

The roads from the Waterloo Tavern up the country, and from Owen's Mills to Baltimore, pass through this land, and the best judges are of opinion that this land is capable of being made equal to any of the lands on Etk-Ridge. There are on it a pretty good dwelling House, and convenient out Houses, a Garden, a Spring of most excellent water near the house, and an Ice-house.

TERMS OF SALE-one fourth of the purchase money cash, one fourth it six months, one fourth in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the same, possession to be given on the first day of January

7 H. H. HARWOOD Prest.

Aug. 9
Maryland Republican, Annapolis, and the Gazette & American, Baltimore, will insert the above once a week until the day of sale. Aug. 9

\$100 RESVARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th instant, Negro man BEN

ches high, tolerable bright mulato, rather stender built, slow of speech, speaks low, and has a down look when spoken to, he has a small grey fore hair, about the size of a dyllar, which

grey fore hair, about the size of a dollar, which is conspicuous.

He was purchased of the estate of the late Chancellor Johnson, in 1825, and we he was his carriage driver, and has also been mine, has travelled pretty generally throughout the State, and has a very general acquaintance in and about Annapolis and Baltimore. He will no doubt make his best way through one of those places out of the State; his object we believe to be Pennsylvania. Its probable that believe to be Pennsylvania. Its probable that he has been furnished with a false pass, as se-veral have obtained them from an individual in this neighbourhood within the last year.

His cloathing being various, cannot be corbe, a drab roundabout, a mixed roundabut, and pantaloans to match, also possibly a Calainet coatee, with a half worn black fur hat.

The above reward will be given if taken 40 miles or move from my residence, and 50 dole lars elsewhere, so that I get him again.

BASIL MULLIKIN.

Near Queen-Anne's, P. George's Co. Mc. a Walnut

August 9

you could believe the nonied speeches they made to each other, and the honied biuses, they here falled to inflict on each other's lips every time they met. Nevertheless it would frequently so happen, that neither of them would be at home when the other oil-

This sort of absence is no doubt consistent with the purest friendship, and with the most unflinching regard to truth; for it is next to impossible that a fashionable lady, should at all times be at home, even to her friends; and as to sacred truth in these little affairs, why. surely every lady must be her own best judge whether she is at home or not.

Well, as were saying, Mrs. Tallman call-ed to see her excellent friend, Mrs. Long. The bell was answered by an Irish servant.

"Is Mrs. Long at home? No ma'am, she is not at home!'

'Are you certain of it?' Indade, ma'am, I'm ver positive.' I wish particularly to see her this

her this morn iog. I'm under the necessity of informing ye.

am'am'-(with a bow and a scrape)-that she's not to be sane. ·I wouldn't wish to dispute your word; but if I mistake not, I saw her face through the

window as I came up.' Beggin ver pardon, ma'am, that couldn't have been Mrs. Long's face no how at allfor she jist tould me with her own mouth that

she was not at home. I should be loth to dispute your word and your mistress's too; butreally, under the present circumstances-'

Why, sure, as you say, ma'am, circum-stances alter cases; and merefore, by your lave. I'll jist step in an ax Mrs. Long if she's convenient to be at home at all this morning. to a particular fried of her oun, that won' belave a word she says.'

Mrs. Tallman, resolving, on this occasion, not to be decired admittance to her very dear friend, pushed forward after the servant, and presently found herself in the arms of Mrs Long, who was overjoyed to see her.

'My dear Mrs. T'illman!' she exclaimed. where have you kept yourself this long time? It is almost an age since I saw you. You have been quite unneighbourly of late. Why havn't you called before?'

I have called repeatedly, Mrs. Long, but you were not at home. Indeed, your servant told me the same thing this morning-but-Servants are such a plague!' exclaimed Mrs. Long, with great indignation-they never do as you want to have them. And then they make so many mistakes-especially these Irish clodhoppers-and there's no get ting any other servants now a days. That booby of mine-I've a great mind to distors him as ever I had to eat-but dear Mrs. Tall man, do take off your bornet, and stay a while I'm so glad to see you! How is Mr. Tallman and the little children?'

"I . y're all very well, except little Tommy-he's got the whooping cough-out he's getting better now."

Poor little thing! how sorry, I am to hear it! Approposs, Mr. Tallman, have you heard about the collar-and-mob us being in the ci-

'No, indeed I have not-but I understand it's on it's way acros the Atlantic-and that Capt. Yardarm bespoke a vessel, that heard of another vessel, that was believed to have it on board."

"Is it possible!" 'That's what I've heard.'

Well, I shouldn't wonder, if it come here in a very short time. However, thank heaven! there's one comfort-they say it never attacks nobody but the lower classes; and our rank in life, you know, Mrs. Tallman, will secure us. But approposs again-talking of these things-have you heard the news from Con-

"I understand the United States Bank is broke in two in the middle; and that the Union is on its last legs.'

· Them are old stories, Mrs. Tallman. But it appears by the last accounts. that three members of congress have been shot down. four stabbed, and five beaten with bludgeons all for words spoken in the bat. Well, for my part, I'm glad in hear it. What would the world come to, if every body was to say what every body thought of what was going on in the world.

True, Mrs. Long, the truth is not to be spoken at all times. But really I'm glad my husband wasn't chosen, when he was put up the last time; for, like as not, he might have been among them that was killed, and wounded, and missing But that was a very strange thing that come to light in one of our

streets yesterday, wasn't it?"
'What was that, Mrs. Tallman?'

. Why, havn't you heard, how thirteen little children-the oldest not above seven years old-were scraped up by the scavengers in cleaning the streets were they'd been buried upwards of a month?'

'Is it possible! Why you shock me. Mrs. Tallman. Filteen little children! Were they black or white?'

'They were black enough, when they came out. I do think their mothers were very much to blame for letting their children run at large -don't you, Mrs. Long?

Speckingly—shockingly to blame. But I dare say they belong to the lower classes; and if a few of their children do get buried in street dirt. it's no damage to the community But I hope you aint a going yet, Mrs Tall main It's so long since I've seen you, that

'I've got a thousand calls to make this morning. Mrs. Long, or else I shouldn't be in ade

'Well, do come again soon, I beg on you don't make yourself such a stranger.'
'Good-bye, Mrs. Long.'

·But she would come in of her own accord.

and phase ye, madam. 'It don't please me at all, and if ever-

Shall I shut the door in the face iv ber

De any thing to keep her out."
Och! by the powers, will I and I'll trate all yer particular friends in the same delicate way, if you insist upon it. It's fine time, indade, if a lady of your standing-(a bow and a scrape)-cant be absent when she's at home in free country like this same arrahland in-

NOTICE.

A LL persons 'indebted to us on Bond, Note, or otherwise, are most carnestly requested to make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given. We do sincerely hope his notice will be attended to, and relieve us from the disagreeable necessity of making use of coercive means.

We have a large Stock of Goods on hand. which we will seil on reasonable terms for the cash, or to punctual dealers on good terms.

ADAM & JNO. MILLER.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership of Joseph Jewell and Lewis N Sew Il is this day dissolved by munal consent. All persons indebted to the said firm will mak payment to Lewis N. Sewell who is authoris . I to settle and receive the same All persons having claims, will also presen them to Lewis N Sewell for settlement Given under our hands this 27th July 1832.

JOSEPH JEWELL. LEWIS N. SEWELL.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne; Arundel County Orphans' Court,

July. 50th 1832. On application by petition of William Linchicum. Executor of Anne Wright, late of inne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for reditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS. Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel ounty, bath obtained from the Orphans' Court Anne Arundel county, in Marylat d. letters estamentary on the personal estate of Ann Wright, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. Vil persons having claims against the said decea sed, are hereby warned to exhibit the sa ne with the you hers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30 h day of January next, they may herwise by law be excluded from all benefi of the said estate. Given under my hand this Joth day of July 1832. W LIAM LINTHICUM Ex'r. Aug S. 6w

PUBLIC SALE:

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will xpose to Public Sale, at the late residence, of Mrs. Ann Weight, near Donaldson's Bridge, On MONDAY, 27th August, inst.

all the personal property of said Ann Wright, consisting of Household and Katchen Furniture. Plantation Utensels. Stock of all kind, and three Negroes two boys and a girl, for a term of years TERMSOF SALE for all sums under twen

y dollars the cash must be paid, and for a sums above twenty dullars, six months credit will be given, the purchasers to give bonds or notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

WILLIAM LINTHICUM, Ex'r.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,

August 7th, 1852. ON application by petition of William Pom phrey. (of Wm.) Executor of Margery Ciscel, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. t 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 news papers printed in Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Appe Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary the personal estate of Margery Ciscel, late of Anne-Arundet 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 7th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of August

WILLYM PUMPHREY, of Wm. Ex'r. Aug. 9 6w

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne Arunde county will meet at the court house in e city of Annapolis, on MUNDAY the 20th lay of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court

By order, R. J. COWMAN CIK.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

The BT virtue of a writ of Pieri Facina issued to me directed, against the goods and challens to me directed, against the goods and challens lands and renuments, or Stephen Yetes, at the aut of James Lewis Administrator of Cornellius Statement, in any or sericell and taken in exception all the right, title and interest, of soil Yates, in and to a tract of land called this friends and the nublic generative.

Talbot's Last Shift Containing one hundred and a half acres of land more or less, whereon the said Yates resides, and adjoining the lands of Baniel Murray, Henry M. Steele, and the state of the lare Alexander C. Hanson. The land is of good quality, and well timbered. The improvements are a SMALL STONE DWELLING. & other necessary Out-Houses. Also all his the said Yaje's.

interest in and to another tract of Land called Worthington's Range, and Dorsey's Addition,

Containing one hundred and lifty acres of land. more or less, the fast mentioned tract adjoins the lands of John ty Donnell, Nathan Haines, and the estate of the late Vachel Burgess; it is considered one of the most healthy situations on Elkridge. I hereby give notice, that on Saturday, the 25th day of August, at Waterloo Inn, Elkridge, I shall sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to com-BUSHIED W. MARRIOTT, Shiff.

August 2

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issue out of Anne Arundel County Court, and o me directed, against the Goods and Chat els, Lands and Tenements, of George W Hammond, as security of Theodore M. Williams, at suit of James Boyle, Esq. I have seized and taken in execution all the right, tide, interest, property, claim and demand, both at law and equity, of the said George W. Hammond, of, in and to all those Tracts or parts of Tracts or parcels of Land and premises, ly ing and being in Anne-Arundel County, devised to the said George W. Hammond, by the last will and testament of his Father, Philip Hammond, deceased, called

> Hammond's Connexion, Hammond's Fifth Connexion, & Hammond's Sixth Connexion,

Containing about EIGHT HUNDRED Acres of Land, more or less.

This Land lies on the Head of Severn. The Main Road, leading from the City of Annapolis to Merrill's Tavern, runs nearly thro! the whole Tract. The soil is fertile, and adapted to the growth of all kinds of produce, particularly fine Tobacco, the Lands also around in Wood, consisting of Pine, Chesnut Oak and Hickory.

Thereby give notice, that on Thursday, the 16th day of August, at the Court House door, in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the said Lands to the highest bidder, for Cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

R. WELCH, (of Ben.) Late Sheriff A. A. C.

#### NEW AND CHEAP GROCERY AND CHINA STORE. JOHN T. BARBER,

Opposite the Market House, Aunapo-

lis, HAS for sale on the most reasonable terms A CHOICE SELECTION OF



GROCERIES,



Porto Rico, Java. and St. Domingo COFFEE, Old and Young Hyson TEAS, Southing or Black Tea, Brown SUGAR Loaf and Lump SUGARS.

WINES.

Cognac BRANDY, SPIRIT, GIN. Old-Rye WHISKEY, Common Do. N. E. RUM.

BACON,

Best Oil, Molasses, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Chocolate, Soap, Tobacco, Blacking, Nat-chito, hes. Snuff, Fig Blue, Starch, Pepper, Brushes of all kinds, Rice, Barley, Crackers, Mackerel, Corn Meal, Lard, Salt, Candles,

BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

Decanters, Cut Tumblers and Wine Glasses Common do. Dinner Sets, Breskfast do. De sert do. Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes. Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Bowls, and Pitchers of all kinds; Basins, Glass Dishes, Cut Centre Bowls, Glass Cream Pots, Lemonade Glasses, Punch Glasses, Cut and Plain of all kinds He has also on hand an assortment of

CROCKERY WARE,

Stone and Earthen Crocks, Pitchers, Milk

He most respectfully colicits a portion of public patronage. July 26.

PRINTING Neatly executed at this OPPIOE.

TEOROR MINERAL

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, Of the latest importations, soficite a call from his friends and the public generally. CLUTHES shall be made at the shortest no tice, and in such style as to suithis customer, for vasti, or to punctual men.

May 24.

Poir of well broke YOUNG CARRIAGE HURSES, a good second hand CARRIAGE, and HARNESS, almost new. In-June 21.

FOR SALE OR BENT. THE HOUSE AND LOT in church street, at present occupied by Mr. John Smith. For terms apply to JOHN SMITH, or HENRY MATTHEWS.

Cash for Megroes I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes. from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands also, mechanics

of every de scription. Persons wishing to self, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis. RICHARD WILLIAMS.

May 1, 1832.

Saint Mary's County Court,

March Term, 1852.

ORDERED by the Court, that the creditor of Stephen Martin, a petitioner for the be nefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County court to be held at Leonard Towo, in and for Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next to file allegations, if any they have, and ture commend a permanent trustee for their bene

JO. HARRIS. By order, True copy,-JO. HARRIS. St. Mary's County Court.

MOTICA IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Anne-Wright, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to

make immediate payment WILLIAM LINTHICOM, Ex'r.

July 19. . TO RENT.

THE FRAME HOUSE in Church street, next door to Mr. Frederick C. Ifyde's new brick building, lately ac cupied by Mr. Charles Stewart. stand is well calculated for mercantile busi ness. Any person wishing to rent the proper ty, will be shewn the same by Mr. Revell. To a good Tenant the terms will be moderate. JACOB WATERS.

July 26

Gity Collector's Office, June 28, 1832.

Opposite Williamson & Swann's Hotel.

BANK OF MARYLAND, Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1881. 5

Y a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving desposits of money subject to interest, viz:-

For desposites payable in ninety days after demand, certifi-cates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum 5 per cent.

of
For deposites payable thirty days
after demand, certificates shall
be issued bearing, interest at
the rate per annum of
On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for
at the pleasure of the depositor,
interest shall be allowed at
the rate of
By order B. Williams 4 per cent.

By order R. WILSON, Cashier.

wears old fifteen hamle him to years old fifteen hamle him to wears old fifteen hamle him to wears old fifteen hamle him to wear old fifteen hamle him to wear of him tail have considered to make white under the saddle accasioned by galls, shod all rouse and has been ward in harness. Given under my hand this 29th of June 1832.

BANIHI LARBON.

The owner of the above described liouse requested to prove property, pay charges, at take him away.

THOMAS J. TALBOTT.

Living on the Batt, and Washington Thra
pike road about on and a half miles from Elk
Ridge Landing.

July 19

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

ORDERED bettie court, That the credit of Thomas R. Johnson, a petitioner fo the benefit of the insolvent Laws of this state be and appear before the court at Leonard Town, Saint-Mary's county, on the first Mon day of Navember next, to file allegations, i any they have, and to recommend a permane

trustee for their benefit. By order, JO: HARRIS, Cik.
True copy—10. HARRIS,
Cik. Saint-Mary's county con
July 19
Sm. JO: HARRIS, CIL.

1 hurr

At nig

stai ven dov Hu

Saint-Mary's County Court, March Bein, 1852. ORDERED by the couet, That the crediter of Clement Dorsey, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, and appear before the court at Leonard-To-Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any the

have, and to recommend a permanent tiese for their benefit. EDMUND KEY. True copy, -JO. HARRIS, Cik. Saint-Mary's county court

Anne Arundel County, Ect. O'N application to me the subscriber, aludel County, by petition in writing of William T. Gantt, praying for the benefit of the Acide the relief of sundry insolvent debters, panel

at November session, 1805, and the sevent supplements thereto, a schedule of his proper ty and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far a he can ascertain them, being annexed to be petition; and the said William T. Gante la ving satisfied me by competent testimony, the years, immediately preceding the time of he application, and that he is in actual confine ment for debt only. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that said William T Gantt be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a wek for three successive months before the forth Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Aruadel Com ty Court, on the third Monday of Octobe next, for the purpose of recommending a true teo for their benefit, on the said William Gantt, then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed for delivering of his priperty, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William T. Gantt should ret

have the benefit of the said act end supplements thereto, as rayed. GIDEON WHITE.

Anne Arundel County, Sc:

ON application to the Judges of Anne-Arundo County Court by petition, in writing, of Beal Gaither of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he in actual confinement for debt only, and praying is the henefit of the Act of the General Assembly June 28, 1832.

THE City Collector is now preparing his Bills for the current year. Those per sons who are yet in arrears for the last year's Taxes, are exceeding requested to settle the same without further delay, or he will be compelled to resort to coercive measures, without respect to persons.

RICHARD RIDGELY,

June 28.

City Collector

N. B. The subscriber will execute with neatness, accuracy and despatch, instruments of writing, such as, Deeda Bonds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreements, Contracts, Bills of Saie, Powers of Attorney, Insolvent Papers, Apprentices Indentures & C. He will attend to the collection of debts it town or country. He will also, perform the duties of a Junice of the Peace.

He solicits a share of public patronage.

RICHARD RIDGELY, Opposite Williamson & Swann's Hotel. Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, uea', to appear before the said County Coart, at the court house of said county, at ten o clack in the fact noon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said ficale Gaither should not have the benefit of the said act and the supplements as prayed.

Test YULIAM S. GREEN.

Sm.

May 17. FOR ANNAPOLIS. CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.



Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, in 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Balthore as every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.

Passage to Castle Haven or Easton \$2 50; to Annapolis \$1.

to Annapolis 81.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners. LEML, G. TAYLOR, Capt-

T NOTICE.

GIDEON WHITE.

ounce, Sc: Judges of Anne-Aranda tition, in writing, of Besid I county, stating that he a debt only, and praying for fitte General Assembly d at November session, 1806, edule of his property, and a math, so far as he can ascer-d to his said petition; and the g satisfied the Court by conhas resided two years with, immediately preceding the and the said Beale Gather, the said Act prescribed, for operty, and given sufficient appearance at the County younty, to answer such interests as as may be made against of Joshus Warfield, of Repair to the said and the said perty real, personal and miliand adjudged, that the said gred! From his confinement, o his creditors by causing a inserted in some newspaper Annapolis, once a week for efforth Hondisy of October e said County Court, at the has res

ty, at ten o clock in the foren purpose of recommender,
t, and to show cause, if my
difficult Gaither should not
aid see and the supplements

N. LIAM S. GREEN.
Sm.

NAPOLIS. AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MA.
RYLAND, will commence her regular route
for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven, and MORNING NRXT, the tick, from her usual place Dugan's wharf, and conof clock, for the above season.

[aven or Esston 82 50;

at the risk of the owner G. TAYLOR, Capt.

# The Marpland Karptte.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1832.

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

VOL. LXXXVII.

PRICE-THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

The Little Factory Girl, to a more fortunate ... Play mate.

Play-mote.

Recent alterny's in the British Parliament to afford to the children in the pianufactories legal protection from severity and overworking, have probably excited this poetic appeal in their favour:

I often think how once we used in summer fields to play, And run about and breathe the air that made us glad

We used to gather buttercups, and chase the butter I loved to feel the light breeze lift my hair as it wen

Do you still play in those bright fields? and are the flowers still there! There are no fields where I live now-no flowers a

But day by day I go and turn a dull and tedious You cannot think how sad, and tired, and faint I often I hurry home to snatch the meal my mother can sup.

Then back I hasten to the task—that not to hate

At night my mother kisses me, when she has combed my hair.

And laid me in my little bed, but-1'm not happy

I dream about the factory, the fines that on us wait-I dream about the lactory, the note him too late? I start and ask my rather if -1 have not him too late? And once I heard him sob and say.—"Oh better were

Than such a life as this for thee, thou little sinless slave!"
wonder of I ever shall obtain a holiday?

Oh if I do. I'll go to you and spend it all in play!

And then I'll bring some flowers home—if, you will
bring me some.

And at my work I'll think of them and holiday to

#### From the New York Mirror. OBADIAH.

"You are a good for nothing lazy rascal," said an exasperated farmer to his son Obadiah Davis. "You have neither watered the borses, nor fed the pigs. There's Sal scolding down stairs, because there's no wood cut for the oven; and you have left the bars of the lane down, and the cow has gone into neighbour Humphrey's field. Get out you lazy, good for nothing loon-out of my sight!"

Mr. Davis was six feet high. Obadiah was not more than five feet three. The last adjectives, with the terminating noun, were rendered much more emphatic by the hearty cuffs with which each one were accompanied, and the last explanatory push, which came from a palm of a hand, brawny with fifty years labour, formed a hint not to be mistaken, that the negligent youth's company was no longer wanted.

Obadiah was a lubberly looking fellow, about twenty. He bore the beating with good grace, the necessity of which, frequent experiment had inculcated; and without saying a word to his irritated parent, he went down the lane -a peglect of the bars of which, had formed one of the counts in the declaration against him-and rat down on a stone, in a little grove of trees, and by the side of a brook, whose waters swept rapidly over their sandy bed, and filled the air with freshness and music. He reminated awhile with his under lip out in a pouting way, which with him as well as others, was a sign of some internal agitation.

"Yes," he exclaimed-for why should not a farmer's boy address the groves and invoke the rural spirits, as well as Tell or Brutus?-"Yes." says Obadiah, drawing the sleeve of his coat across his mouth, with more of a view of comfort than grace; "yes-I'll be darned if I stand this 'ere any more. I an't to be as well give dad the slip now as any other time. L'It tell him ou't. If he's a mind to give me a trille, so much the better—if he an't, why he may let it alone."

It was about two days after the preceding events, that Mr. Davis was surprised at the appearance of his son, apparently equipped for a journey. He stared at him a moment, partly silent from displeasure, and partly from

"Well, father," said Obadish, with some hesitation, "I'm come to bid you good bye,"
"To bid me good bye, you foot! Why,

where are you going??

"I'm going to seek my fortune in the world, father. Inknow I am of no use to you. I think I can do almost as well any where else.

rendered him useful in the station which he

rendered him useful in the station which he had occupied; yet he was his son, and as such, he felt, more than he was in the habit of putting in words.

His eyes appeared moist, therefore, as he remonstrated with the young adventurer, and found him firm in the purpose which he had, it seemed, been a considerable time in adopting; and after much useless persuasion, with a voice softened by the thought of approaching separation, he asked him what course he intended to pursue. intended to pursue.

"I am going to study law."
"And how are you to be supported while you are following your studies?" "I guess I'll teach school," answered Obadiab, with the gravity of a saint

The old man, in spite of his sorrow, could not refrain from laughing at the thought of his young unsuccessful agriculturalist, retailing is wisdom and knowledge to the rising generation, or pursuing the subtle shadows of justice through the mazy labyrinth of law. He looked at him with increasing wonder. There he was, with his brown cost and linsey-woolsey trowsers, his hair combed straight over his forehead, and his bashfulness flinging him in to the most aukward attitudes, even in this attempt to explain his new prospects. But Obadiah, it appears, had made up his mind, and was not inclined to return to his old employment on any terms. He therefore batte his father good bye, and shook hands with his sister Sally and the cook. A short walk over the farm afterded him an opportunity of performing the same tender duty towards the horses, the pigs, and the old cow. All things being at length settled to his satisfaction, he started on his way. The poultry were gathering upon the roost, and the old dog Casar came after him, wagging his tail affectionately, and entreating eloquently, but in vain, to accompany his master on his novel'expedition. -Many sensitive folks would have yielded a few soft regrets to the quiet and really beautiful spot he was leaving, perhaps forever. -what he was doing of his own accord. He cast, therefore, only a slight retrospective glance upon the scene of his boyish pains and pleasures; and having surveyed in a moment,

whistling Yankee Doodle. The disadvantages under which he laboured were immense. Without education, and totally destitute of experience of the fashionable or literary world; friendless, and almost pennyless, he was to make his own way among those who had enjoyed proper instruction, and high friends from their birth-who had been | ing and affection! ushered into public life with the honours of college, and who could scarcely regard the quiet, plain and retiring country boy, except with smiles and derision.

with one eye shut, commenced his journey,

His advantages, however, were not by himself disregarded. He knew the strength of a mind which had grown up in the solitude and quiet of nature's abodes, unweakened by the dissipation of fashion, and untrammelled by the fetters of a bad system of education. -He knew that he had great difficulties to struggle against, and that he must depend upon himself, daly to supply all deficiencies of nature or art, by his own unwearied application.

In a spleudid drawing room of a well known city, a young gentleman was entertaining some young ladies. They were all in rich and highly fashionable apparet. The girls wer : levely; and they, as well as the graceful youth, whose handsomely turned periods ex cited so much pleasure, and whose attic wit produced such frequent bursts of merriment, seemed whiling away the bours delightfully, in all the charming and elegant familiarity of high life .- A ringing was heard at the door, and the servant announced Mr. Obadish Davis, who accordingly walked in with his but on, and without the slightest embarrassment proceeded to business. The politeness ever attendant upon real gentility, prompted all the company to restrain their disposition towards mirth, while Mr. Davis presented his letter of introduction, and the gentleman was perusing the same. But when, after having finished and folded up the letter, Mr. Chut-terton introduced Mr. Davis to the ladies, as a gentleman from the country, whose intention it was to pursue the profession of law, the lurking smiles curled their rosy lips in spite of themselves; and Mr. Chatterton himself, while he performed all the necessary duties which the etiquette of the day required. adcompanious, by a wink which did not pass al-

together unobserved:
Mr. Chatterton complied with his request

asking, and bright eyes to flash upon him when he did ask; and how could he turn from witcheries like these, for the dusty yolumes of antiquated law? He was an enthusiastic admirer of nature, and she wood him in a thousand ways from his tedious task. Her breath was fragrant upon the air, and her voice tame to him in winning tones upon every breeze.—It was impossible for him to turn a deaf ear to her enchantments: therefore, he walked, sailed, rode—sometimes he wandered forth in the morning, to witness the rising ed forth in the morning, to witness the rising of the sun: and again, in the summer night, the moon would lure him out from the unhealthy lamp, to roam with loved ones beneath

Now, during all this time, little Obadiah was as busy as a bee. He had taken a school, which occupied part of his time, and the income enabled him to defray all his expenses. Nothing called him from his duty. - The moon shed her silvery radiance in vain; and he had seen the sun rise so often, that it had lost all its novelty. His feelings were not awakened by wandering affections, nor was his clear and calculating brain disturbed by the intrusive visions of fancy. Nature, art, beauty and fashion, all went with their various revolutions and adventures without affecting himhis time was devoted to his duty, and he

knew no other pleasure, Ten years passed away, and brought with it, as usual, many unexpected changes,-Charles Chatterton, the lovely, the elegant, the mould of fashion, and the glass of form, had been left in poverty by the failure of his father. Bred up in all the luxuries of life, and unprepared to meet its ruder scene, he was inadequate to support himself. His fige, offeminate spirit broke down, and he lives in poverty, neglected by his fromer friends, and awaiting a miserable death.

Obadiah, on the contrary, has succeeded beyond all expectation. His skill and knowledge have acquired for him a high reputation; and he is rapidly amassing a fortune, which he will doubtless know how to keep, as well as to obtain. His manners, too, have become polished during his commerce with the world; and the rough and awkward country had, is now one of the richest and most celebrated lawyers of one of the first States of the Uni-His influence is visible upon a large portion of society, and there are rumours of an intention to send him to Congress .- What a pity it is that the fine and delicate enjoyments our nature are so often inconsistent with worldly success, and that wealth and fame must be sought by so many sacrifices of feel-

THE BEOTHICS.

From the Baltimore American. One of the melancholy chapters in human

history, is to be found in the narratives of the wilters upon Canada and the other British American dependencies, respecting the fate of the aboriginal inhabitants of Newfoundland. In Col. Bouchett's late work upon Canada, and McGregor's British America, great pains have been taken to collect all the facts which have attended the intercourse of these Indians with the whites, from their first discovery three hundred years since, down to the period of their final extinction. A darker picture cannot be found in the book of time. or a more melancholy sketch of uninterrupted distress, heroic endurance, warfare, defeat, and final destruction. Other tribes who have been extinguished by an apparent law of nature, in the advancement of civilized communities, have had intervals of peace, their gleams of success in resistance to fate, of their inevitable decay. But with the Red Indians of Newfoundland, the Boothics as they called themselves, from their first collision with Martin Frobsher in 1574, down to the period when the last of their race perished by starvation, there was no moment of peace in their conflicts with the whites, -no pause in their downward career of perpetual persecution, warfare and defeat. It increases the sympathy which belongs to them to reflect, that they never ceased during nearly three centuries of misfortunes to defend themselves and assert what they believed to be their rights, with indemitable courage, quaiting not before their enemics, but struggling manfully to the last, retiring as their numbers thinned to the recesses of their forests, and perishing with such enduring firmness in their retreats that no man knows when they died, or where the bones of the last Bootline reposes among

his native trees. The history of 130 years-that is from 1620 to 1750-as given by Mr. McGregor, is hotribly brief, and inexpressibly affecting. He says, they were frequently shot by the fishermen and furriers. That is all that we can frace of the history of the tribe! What a

result is thus condensed from Mr. McGe result is the condensed from Mr. McGragor's Book, in the last number of Blackwood:
In autumn of 1827, a Mr. Cormack conducted an expedition lato their country, with
the view of pushing all the objects for which
the institution had been formed. In his search
for antiquities, he was not altogether unsuccessful but as to the people themselves, he
could find none:—My party, says he, 'hadbeen so excited, so sanguine, and so determined, to obtain an interview of some kind mined, to obtain an interview of some kind with these people, that on discovering from appearances every where around us—that the Red Indians, the terror of the Europeans, as well as the other Indian inhabitants of New Foundland, no longer existed, the spirits of one and all of us was very deeply affected. A line of country, forty miles at least in extent, was found occupied with the fences propared by the Boothics, for stopping the deer in their periodical migrations from different regions of the island: no better proof could be given of their demand for food, and, consequently of their great numbers, even in very recent times. But at this period, the whole of these vast preparations were neglected and decaying, the tleer passed unmolested: the wigwams were, without one exception, deserted: the entire territory, within a ring of 290 miles, was silent and without a smoke; and Mr. Cormack closed his labours with the conviction that, if any solitary individuals of this once powerful nation have succeeded in escaping the merciless extermination of the whites, they must exist in the most hidden and wild places, among deep ravines, or in dark inaccessible solitudes, determined never

again to appear in the presence of Europeaus.

There have been, doubtless, other Indian

nations consumed. like these, by the continued violence of European encroachers, but rarely, we imagine, under circumstances of the same interest. The Boothics were so pecaliar a race, and persecuted so equally by Indians and by the European settlers, that some persons, (amongst whom is Mr. Pickertim.) believed them to have been descendants of Norwegians, and in no respect connected with the Indian blood. Even Robertson supposes the Norwegians to have settled colonies in New Foundland; and the winland mentioned in the early records of Iceland, is by some imagined to have lain here or in Laorador. Mr. McGregor rejects the notion of European origin altogether, and we think rightly. Christianity could not so utterly have perished amongst them in a few centu-And we may add, that all the features of their moral character were eminently Indian-their haughtiness. Spartan endurance of suffering in extremity, their obstinacy in rejecting all terms of accommodation from their persecutors, and the unbending heroism with which, to the very last, they retreated from the mercy of those whom they regarded as the loulest of oppressors. For three centuries, they carried on the contest: they suffered themselves at the last to be worn down by mere famine, to the wreck of perhaps a single family; and even of that wreck only three females, enfeebled by disease, surren dered to the enemy. Few chapters in the history of man illustrate more powerfully the grandeur of fortitude; and no cases of national ruin and extinction are better entitled to our admiring sympathy. We are grateful to details of so profound a tragetty, from the records of authentic history; and the more so, as they run a risk of soon perishing in a coluny which can have so little leisure for lite-

rary tasks, THE NOTORIOUS STEVENS.

Among the prisoners who have been car-Sing Sing. New York, is the notorious John Stevens, who, with his associates a few years ago committed some of the most extensive and daring forgeries that were ever heard of in this country. Stevens was an Englishman by bigth, well educated, and believed to be an irregular descendant from one of the neble families of the kingdom. His career of many years in London, the West Indies and elsewhere, before the hand of justice arrest ed him. He resided in this city a few months previous to his apprehension in New York, and was concerned with that arch villain Reed, in despoiling Mr. F. W. Dana of a-bout ten thousand dollars, by passing a forged post-note to him for that amount on one of the New York banks. His depredations upon the merchants and the banks in New York, excited asmost unprecedented alarm in that city, and it was many weeks before the eagle eye and vigilance of that renowned vifthink J can do almost as well any where size. It is a first thank J can do almost as well any where size. It is a first thank J can do almost as well any where size, the had made, to a first thank J can do much worse, at all events. So J am going down to Yerk, or somewhere there abouts, to get along by myselt."

Warm and deep locings, thank heaven, are confined to the westly up the wise, and mature fablious her humblest heartex as rick in mitter fablious her humblest heartex fablic fa

of that bank had been changed by any of of that bank had been changed by any of them in the course of the day, the money drawn being in hotes of that description. When the taller entered the Franklin Bank, one of the clerks was then counting out to Slevens the change for a note of the Union Bank of one thousand dollars, but his appearance, bix self possession, and the circumstance, completely protected him from their asspicion. He was sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison, for a period of fourteen years for his accomplices, Holdgate and Sutton, for the term of their natural lives. Reed was apprehended in New York for the

Reed was apprehended in New York for the forgery committed upon Mr. Dana, and being demanded by the Executive of this Commonwealth from that state for panishment, was transported bither, tried, convicted and sentenced to the State Prison at Charlestown.

The personal appearance, manners and education of Stevens, gave him currency and consideration in almost every circle where has was able to gain admission. In the interior of Pennsylvania, he represented himself to be an English nobleman of fortunes travelling in this country for his own pleasure and gratifi-cation, and so well did he sustain his assumed character, that in many places his society was eagerly courted by the most distinguished of the inhabitants. He succeeded in winning the affections of a young lady of respectability, in that state, whom he married without a shadow of suspicion on her part that he was acting perfuliously, and that she was ultimately to become the wife of a tensor of the State Prison. Her fidelity and attachment to him were not to be shaken, however, though she found herself in that painful situation, abandoned by her friends, an outcast almost from society, and the pale victim of despair. She immediately opened a small milinery establishment in New York, and maintained herself respectably and comfortably by

her own industry.
When Justice Valentine, one of the Police Magistrates in that city, was impeached for misconduct in the discharge of his official duties one of the charges preferred against him was, that he had borrowed five hundred dollars from her husband while in Bridewell .-Upon his trial before the Court of Common Pleas, Mrs. Stevens being subpoened as a witness, underwent a long and severe cross-esamination from his counsel, with a view to aerthrow the evidence she had given in regard to that charge sgainst the magistrate. The object of the counsel was to discredit her testimony, by endeavouring to show that she must necessarily be a woman of loose character, in consequence of her being the wife of a felon. Her firmness and demeanour on that occasion were very remarkable; and the sensibility she evinced when appealing for protection against improper interrogatories from the counsel, produced a decided im-pression among both the court and the assembly, that however wretched her condition was, and however perfidiously her husband had acted towards her, yet that she had ever adhered to him through evil report and good report with an unsullied fidelity.

Boston Atlas.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

THE LATE MR. JEPPERSON-THE ACTOR By the death of this distinguished actor, he American stage is bereft of its brightest ornament. During the many years that he was before the public, he was not only unri-valled to his peculiar elepartment, but he we may safely assert, that of his competitors, there was not one who rould endure the comparison. From the commencement of his career, until a few weeks pravious to his death, he continued with 'untired spirit' to hold the nichest station in the mimic scener and while his own heart was lacerated by an accumulation of family misfortunes, he was the delight and admiration of the public. In the endearing relations of private life, Mr. Jefferson was no less esteemed. His integrity, though engaged in a profession with which calumny is always busy, was ansullied. In fact, the narrow circumstances, which induced him to remain until the last upon the stage, were in a measure owing to the goodness of his heart, and that consciousness of rectitude, which prevents auspicion against others, rather than to any deficiency of encouragement on the

As a father, the lamentations of his children speak more feelingly of him than could be done by an array of words; and as a friend it done by an array of words; and as a friend it is sufficient to say, that of the many who had opportunities of being acquainted with his character, there were none, who did not both respect and esteem him. Death, for a year or two past, has been busy in his domestic circle. His wife and several of his children have perished in rapid succession, and these repeated shocks upon a man of his remarkably affectionate disposition, have not been without fheir effect in rendering him an easy victim to the ravages of disease. Mr. leffer son's habits were domestics his means of enjoyment were interwoven with the presence of his numerous family, and it cannot cause surprise, that seeing them ainking from his

#### ANNAPOUS: Thursday, August 28, 1882

We are authorised to say, that Mr John S. Sellman respectfulty declines being considered as a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature.

EDWARD E. ANDERSON, Esq. of the th Election District, the true Working Man's Friend, and the friend of equal Taxation, and Rotation in Office, will be supported for the next Legislature of Maryland, by ... Many Working Men of all Parties.

#### TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

There will take place on Tuesday Evening pext in the Methodist Church, at early candle-light, a Meeting of The Annapolis Tem-perance Society, which the members and the Public generally are invited to attend. August 23.

ANNAPOLIS TOBACCO INSPECTION. The Stockholders, at their meeting on Saturday last, adjourned over to meet again at Williamson & Swann's Hotel, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The attendance of all Stockholders is cornestly requested. HENRY MAYNADIER, Prest.

JOHN MILLER, EDW ARD SPARKS. Directors. A. RANDALL,

The Jackson Republican Delegates from the several election districts of Harford county. assembled at Bel-Air, and unanimously nominoted Col. John Forwood, Thomas Hope, Henry Johns, and Samuel Sutton, as candi dates to represent the county in the next General Assembly.

From the Baltimore Republican of Tuesday. KENTUCKY.

The returns from Kentucky are beginning to wear a more favourable aspect than they did at first. We give such returns as have come to hand. We are not disposed to exult at present appearances; but they are such as have reduced the tone of our opponents. The National Intelligencer expresses a doubt about the Governor, but claims the Lieut. Governor by a large majority. Instead of claiming two-thirds of the Legislature as it did previous to the election, it is now satisfied to put up with a majority of fourteen or twenty. We shall know more about the facts by about the last of the week, until which we must be content to wait the issue without despondency or exultation.

From a letter from Louisville, to a gentleman in this city, we learn that in Tompkins' district, composed of the countries of Allen, Bairen, Logan, Simpson and Warren, Mr. Breathitt, the Jackson candidate, has a majority of 500. At the last gubernatorial election in Kentucky, the Clay ticket in Tompkins' district, had a majority of between three and four hundred. The letter also adds, that similar changes have taken place in many parts of the State, and that, in Louisville, the Clay party had given up all hopes of vic-tory. Cincinnatti Rep.

## INDIANA ELECTION.

In 13 counties heard from, there are ten of the Jackson condidates for the Legislature elected, and seven Cley men. The Lawrenceburg Palladium says-- 'So far we are pleased with the result as indicating the strength of the administration in the State "

#### From the Baltimore Patriot.

We learn that Archbishop Whitfield has tendered his spacious mansion, on N. Charles street. for the use of the sick in case our city should be visited with the cholera to any con-siderable extent. This act of liberality is worthy of all praise.'

#### CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE. Health Office, Philadelphia, Aug. 14th-noon.

MEPONI FOR THE LAST 24 HOURS.			
Ne	w Cases.	Deaths.	
Private Practice,	70	12	
Hospitals,	33	17	
Alms House,	5	7	
Alms House. Blockley,	0	1	
Arch-st. Prison,	3	0	
Broad street Infirmary,	0	0	
Walnut street Prison,*	0	0	
		-	
Total,	111	37	

"No further reports will be made unless new cases occur. By order, WM. A. MARTIN, Cik.

#### CHOLERA RECORD.

It is with heartfelt pleasure that we congratulate our readers on the rapid decrease of the epidemic, which has prevailed for so long a period. The subjoined report exhibits a total of but 42 cases and 15 deaths. The interments are also less, although from the long list of cases yesterday, there was reason to anticipate a considerable increase in their number to day.

number to day.

BOARD OF HRALTH.

New York, Aug. 14 1832.

The Board report the following cases and deaths, which have occurred during the twenty-lost hours eading at ten o'clock, A. M.

New cases. Deaths.

Sity, Pr	Vate Pract	ce. 18	8
Cholera	Hospital,	ice, 18 24	7
7 7 B.St.		A W. Oak	
Tob	Page 154	42	15
99069KT (1965)	SECURITION STATES	1 AND Y 3 HOLDS	Contract of the second

Health Offic	e. Philod	elphia. A	ig. 15th-	100
REFO	RT FOR T	ER BAST S	4 nouns	7.70
Privata Pro	actice.	36		
Hospitale,	4. COV	32	Cult man	糖
Alms Bous	e, Blockie	y, O		9
Broad st. I	afirmary,	o	110	0
Market State	100	73	0.01	99
Arch-at Pr Broad st. I Total	alirmary,	0 73		0 0 23

WM. A. MARTIN, CI By order, BOARD OF HEALTH. New-York, Aug. 15.

The Board report the following cases and deaths, which have occurred during the twenty-four hours ending at ten o'clock, A. M. New cases. | Deaths.

City, private practice, City Hospital, Yorkville Hospital, 2 Village, 2 Total

Interments reported by the City Inspector, a 8 o'clock, A. M. 77-of which 37 were of

Burials in New York from July 1, 1832, to the 15th Aug. were 3634—of that number 2561 were of cholera.

LATION.	Aug 16.
ew cases.	
39	14
40	12
-	-
79	26
adelphia.	Aug. 16.
	39 40 79

New cases, Deaths, Cured, Rem Private practice, 62 SO 124 Hospitals. Alms House, Arch st. Prison, Broad st Infirmary 1 Total. 32 WM. A. MARTIN, CIK. By order,

			York, A		
GENERA	L H	OSPITA	L REP	ORT	
		New cases.			
Park .	18	7	4	7	14
Greenwich	11	4	0	3	12
Crosby	3	5	1	4	3
Hivington	19	5	2	1	21
Corlacts Hook	18	4	1	2	19
		-	-	-	
	69	2.5	8 .	17	69
Private Practice	c	28	11		
Yorkville	8	.9	1	C	10
Hellevoe,		1	1		
		-	-		
Const Tatal		41	91		

RECAP	TTULATION	
	Saturday, New cases.	
City, private pract	ice, 38	6
City, private practi	59	13
	_	-
Total,	77	19
	Philadelphia.	Aug. 17.

SUMMARY REPORT.

Ì	Private Practice	49	11	0	0
1	Hospitals,	36	13	26	135
	Alus House.	0	1	2	2
	Alms H. Blockley	0	0	0	14
	Arch st. Prison,	0	0	0	4
	Marine Barracks,	5	1	0	0
			-	-	_
1	Total,	90	26	28	141
	tConvalescent.	WM.	A. MA	RTIN	. CI

	New cases.	Aug. 18. Deaths.
Private practice,	53	11 .
Private practice, Hospitals,	21	7
	-	-
Total,	74	18
By order,	WM. A. MAI	TIN, Clk.

Philadelphia, August 19. SUMMARY REPORT. New cases. Deaths. Cured. Rem. Private Practice, 20 16 Hospitals. Alms House, Arch st. Prison, 11 49 17 Total. 156 By order, WM. A MARTIN, Clk.

# BOARD OF HEALTH. New York, Sunday August 19. GENERAL HOSPITAL KEPORT.

	Rem.	New Cases.	Dead.	Cured.	Rem
ark	18	10	7	7	14
ireenwich	14	6	0	4	16
toeby	3	2	1	1	3
Livington	30	6	0	5	21
Corlaers book	20	3	1	4	13
Yorkville	10	1	0	0	11
	-	'	-	-	-
Total,	8.5	28	30	21	.78
Private Pr'ce	,	88	9		200
	-	-	-		-
Grand Total,	85	56	18	21	78
4 3 1			12 4		

Daily Advertiser and Patriot Office, Boston, Wednesday Evening Aug. 15. We learn that two cases of spasmedic cho-lers have occurred in this city. Having learn-ed that Dr. Bigelow was called with other physicians, to attend in consultation, we call-ed on him for information, and have obtained

ed to recover.

We understand that reports of these cases will be presented to the Board of health commissioners this day. We believe that these are the only cases which lave occurred in the city.

#### THE CHOLERA. BOARD OF HEALTH,

Nonvois, 11 August The Board of Health reports for the 24 ours ending this day at moon:—
38 new cases of Cholera—8 white and 50 coloured persons.

Deaths—new cases Ditto—former cases Total 12 deaths, of which 2 were white

and 10 coloured persons.
THOS. G. BROUGHTON, Sec'y.

# BOARD OF HEALTH, ?

Nonrolk, 12 August. 5 ours ending this day at noon, from the returns of the physicians as far as received:-23 new cases of Cholera, Deaths, new cases, Do. former cases.

Total deaths Of which 3 were white and 11 coloured persons.

Three physicians have made no returns. THOS. G. BROUGHTON, Sec'y.

# BOARD OF HEALTH, ?

Norrock, 13 August. 5 ours ending this day at noon. SI new cases of Cholera, Deaths-of new cases Do of former cases

Total Of which 3 were white and 11 coloured ersons. One physician has made no return.

THOS. G. BROUGHTON, Sec'y. Interments for the 24 hours ending Monday 13th August at noon.

Whites Coloured

### IN PORTSMOUTH.

We have much gratification in learning from Portsmouth, that the disease is rapidly abating.

On Saturday last, there were only 8 new ases; from Sunday morning to Monday morning half past 9 o'clock, 5 new cases, and from Monday morning to this morning at the same hour, 5 new cases. Total new cases in the ast 72 hours, 18.

Of these and previous cases there have died in the same period only 8.

The rain and warm sun on Tuesday much aggravated the mortality of the subsequent 48 hours-from that day at 10 o'clock, until Wednesday same hour, the new cases were 10, deaths 4; from yesterday to this morning 10 o'clock, 7 new cases of which 2 have died. Of the cases reported previous to Wednes-day morning 3 have ched. Total new cases last 48 hours, 17-deaths same time, 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York to his friend in Philadelphia, dated

Published from the house tops, proclaim it by criers through the streets, let notice be carried to the door of every house, so that each one of its inmates shall hear that the readful cholera is the consequence of neglecting to apply for immediate relief under affections of the bowels, and that in this mode only it can produce any mischief .-Proglaim the man mad, who will let the sub home to every breast, and causing it to be acted upon with religious observance, can you arrest the destruction that follows in its train. Strange as it may seem, there are daily victims among us to the infatuation of supposing that ailment of the bowels will go over harmlessly at this time, and in this condition of atmosphere, because in past years it was little thought of and ordinarily passed off without injury. Let it again and again be in-culcated, so that all shall know and believethe poor, the young, the ignorant, the confident, all without an individual exception, that God, who has sent this pestilence on the earth, has also sent a herald to announce its approach by premonitory symptoms to each individual, and that in this the first stage, it

He who neglects, wilfully neglects, the mandate, is his own mucderer. Let it not content your Board of Health and Sanitory Committees to invite (as ours have done) all persons affected with pains or looseness of the bowels, cramps, &c. to apply to the respective medical stations for medical aid This tame, slight, irresponsible notice is unavailing and disregarded, because persons are not taught to believe, that thereon hangs life and death. If it were possible to district your city into blocks, and some one humane, physicians, to attend in consultation, we called on him for information, and have obtained from him the following facts:

The first was that of a young woman, aged 25, at the house of Mr. Babbit, at South at. Place. She went to bed well, after a fall supper, on Tuesday night, was violently affected with romiting and parging during the night, and in the morning was in a state of fall development of the symptoms of shally considered. She died at a marter man 2, yesterday afternoon. The apasses, as some-

a vigilant and ancessing detection (indeed, they rather cours than clude observation) of the symptoms that precede the disease, which are easily and certainly subdued, and with them the disease itself is vanished, may annihilated.

hilated. ondition.

But this much I will fearlessly repeat, thatin the premonitary stage it has never failed and will never fail. It will infallibly arrest the insidious progress of the foe. Let me not be asked for the modus operands. Let it be tried, and I will submit to be put hors de combat,' on any ascertained instance of its failure. Try it a thousand times, and I will give up it it fails once in a thousand. It will never fail. But other modes of practice will also succeed; the first or premonitory stage, have said is always curable. The great, the all-important, the vital concern is to attend to the symptoms promptly. Here lies the whole secret. The camphor is a remedy known to be harmless, operating instanter, determinable in its effects in half an hour, pleasant in taking, unproductive of any bad onsequences, easily accessible and without expense. I demand, in behalf of suffering umanity, that it be put to practice. The trial has already been most successfully made in this city.

The Special Medical Council of the New York Board of Health, in a report made in reply to a communication from the Governor f New York, speak of the Cholera in the following manner:

It carried off labourers who worked under the hot sun and drank ardent spirits or cold water to excess, or who had caten full suppers. Attacks occurred most frequently in the night. It made no distinction of colour, and did not spare women or children; but the latter being less exposed to its exciting causes; were less frequently affected. A great number of old and debilitated persons have been carried off. Some error in diet commonly preceded the attack. The Members of the Special Medical Council have been very careful to make the most extensive inquiries of the Physicians under their direction. and generally among their medical friends, concerning the premonitory symptoms of the disease, and thus far the important fact is confirmed, that the invasion of Cholera, is, with very few exceptions, preceded by some no-tice of its approach—unless it had been brought on by a gross violation of the rules of living, as dictated by prudence and laid down by this council; intimation of its approach is most frequently given by uneasiness or loose-ness of the bowels. The results of our in-quiries go likewise to prove, that in this stage the disease is very much under the control of medicine judiciously adapted to the particular circumstances of the case.

A want of due attention to the premonito-

ry symptoms, especially to a looseness of the bowels, is followed by aggravated Cholera, and too frequently by death. The certainty of great danger when this warning is neglected, and the equally strong assurance of safety, when these symptoms have been removed by proper remedies, should induce every one to be watchful of the first appearance of diseases and prompt in meeting them. Yet we still continue to see the most go down, with his bowels out of order, and extraordinary infatuation upon this subject. no remerly applied. By this means, if the With some the calls of business, with others notice is regarded, you will stop the ravages the indulgences of improper habits, and the of this scourge, and stay the pestilence, and carelessness incident to an irregular course, in no other mode than by bringing this truth of living, prevail over their better interests, divert their attention from the danger that awaits them, and continues to occasion nineteen-twentieths of all the deaths that occur, while others by indiscretion in diet or regimen, or unavoidable exposures, are led to the same unfortunate und,

The disease not only in the city of New York but in Harlem and Yorkville has usually selected a number of victims in the same house, (usually but not always a crowded or filthy one,) sometimes sweeping off a whole family. It next attacked other houses, not contiguous to the first, but in the same vicinage; and white thus extending in one neigh-bourhood, would suddenly appear in some re-mote part of the city and follow the same course. It is now most prevalent in those parts of the City and Island, where it has most recently commenced.

we have strong hopes that the epidemic has reached its acme in this place. The other diseases proper to this season of the year begin to show themselves, and the Cholera seems to decline as they advance. In the foregoing observations we believe we have answered the inquiries of His Excellency the Governor, and we respectfully submit them to the disposal of the Board.

ALEX H. STEVENS M. B. President

with respect to the treatment of chulers by camphor, it is af paramount efficacy. I wish its opponents no better luck, than to be treated by this practice, in the event of an attack of cholers. I cannot detail the mode of practice, after the diserse has fairly set in, but must refer to Dr. Cram. Dr. Channing, and Dr. Wilson, of this city, all of whom have practised on it alone with unrivalled success (conjointly in upwards of 400 cases) and in a fair proportion of desperate condition. Lers from other medical gentlemen.

I am, respectfully, your's THOS. HENDERSON.

August 13th.

Letter from Dr. Rhinelander. NEW YORK, 9th August, 1832. DEAR Sin: I have received your letter, and should have replied before, had it been possi-

bles and even now you must excuse my bre-

There is but one Cholera here, so far as I have seen it - this is the Asiatic. I have seen no Cholera Morbus, although some of our tespectable practitioners say they have seen it. There are three stages of the Asiatic Cholera. The stage of diarrham, or of constipation, or vomiting, cramps, profuse perspiracombined, mark the first stage-several are usually combined; but the disease may take place without them, as, for example, where sudden prestration and retreat of the circula-

tion to the large organs produce congretions.

2. The stage of collapse—this is so well described that I have nothing to add to the sd. The Typhoid stage-so I call it. It

occurs in these who are relieved from the second stage. Yet it does not always trke place, for sub-acute inflammation of the bowels sometimes follows; this stimulates dysentery,

and is often mistaken for it. I have, marked these stages, and am coofident you will find them true. We speak of premonitory symptoms, but they constitute the first stage, and if the public would be convinced that the disease commenced here, there would be a great saving of lives. What is there to alarm in diarrhwa? Nothing: but this diarrhaa leads to collapse or to death; for consider when collapse ensues in a drunkard e is a dead man. This you may be assured is the best impression which the public mind can receive. Let every man believe he has Cholera when diarrhan commences, and you will save ninety out of a hundred; in this stage it is curable-very curable. In collapse is unquestionably most difficult to manage.

In the first stage I give one scrupte of cale-mel and two grains of opium with great mecess. The patient must remain in bed; and endeavour to promote perspiration.

In collapse, the patient may be put in inte warm bath, and then be covered ap warm. After this use the following friction:

Take of powdered red pepper, gum camphor, each 8 ounces.

Muriatic acid, one fluid ounce.

Simple ointment, one pound.

Triturate the powdered camphor and peper adding the acid. Then pour the mixture into the ointment previously melted, carefully stirring it. Rub at least half and our with hard brush four times a day, and after each friction sprinkle hot powdered chalk. If no calonel has been given, let a scruple with two grains of opum be taker, and use small quantities of mucilaginous drinks. Repeat he calomel without the opium every four hours, or minute doses of calomel, opium, and camphor; I prefer the former. If bile is secreted the patient may be considered safe. When bile appears, five grains of calomes every four hourse

. In the third or Typhoid stage, cups to the temple and stomach, with ordinary means. I have bere given you I am sensible, a very mperfect account of this disease, and of its treatment, but I am so hurried that I absolutely have no time to furnish you with a better description. Yours, &c. better description. Vours &c. W. V. RHINELANDER.

Da. HENDERSON.

Extract of a letter from a lady in New York to the Chairman of the Philadelphia Sate

tory Committees "It is with the deepest concern that I find

that my native cleanly city is visited by the same dire disease that has already thinned the inbabitants of New York. Yet it with unapeakable satisfaction that I inform you that the German mode of treating Cholera with minute doses of camphor, introduced here by Dra. Channing and Gram, (men of the find talents and science.) has proved a specific for overy stage of the disease. Many hundreds begin to show themselves, and the Cholers seems to desine as they advance. In the foregoing shervations we believe we have answered the inquiries of His Excellency the Governor, and we respectfully submit them to the disposal of the Board.

ALEX. H. STEVENS, M. D. President.

CHOLER Seed of the State of the State of the saving power in the cases of nembers of its saving power in the cases of nembers attacked at mininght with a violent cramp of the storach, accompanied by that experience. With this view, I have corresponded with those whose observation has been so asple as to justify reliance on their authority. There succeed the following letter from Dr. Rhipelander, who has the morning the vogniting along and having the morning the vogniting along the morning the vogniting along and having the morning the vogniting along the morning the vogniting along the properties of the morning the vogniting the vognition of the morning the vognities of the morning the vognities of the morning the vognities of ambor mone add and fed freque beef and mutt-ial of a table a-ler of water, (for a fill up the index the body is ins By this simple have no one a in, could overco node of prep ng an ounce

From Pouls

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gust, 1852

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"By this simple means, many of the poor to have no one at hand to send for a physican, could overcome the destroyer white steping over their burble threshold. The programmed of preparing the camphor, is disjoint an ounce of the gum in him a pint of schol."

a very reasonable one now. I have had many other places; and so it turns out -

anduct and conversation, if the discase ald come into his dwelling or his immedineighbourhood. Nothing could be more ally ordered in the progress of such a sure than the tokens it gives of its apch; and though its power is felt by every and class of society, its force is spent on who invite and almost defv its attack. lord and Saviour Jesus Carist alone can station with that, composure which results a a just and philosophical view of its cha-

ter and effects. here are only three things which I do this on which I have not always done, or not

l am very careful when eat.
I regard and attend every symptom

all men-and then I commit myself and family to the disposal of my Heavenly Fa-

The great number of intemperate persons b have been attacked by the cholera in vailed, has given rise to an opinion that only are tiable to the disease. This is a , as its belief is calculated to do immense ing course, has swept off hundreds and hands. ads of individuals of regular and corhabits. In Montreal, the first sufferers the filthy and those addicted to the use pirituous liquors, but subsequent reports tants have been-destroyed by the cholela like manner in New York, among the ms are many valuable citizens and vir-

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

FROM ENGLAND.

FROM ENGLAND.

FROM ENGLAND.

FROM ENGLAND.

FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Sheffield, at New York, anded from Liverpool on the 8th July, to which date she brings advices. There is no news of moment.

In the Hodse of Lords July Sd, the Marnese, I cannot, however, enumerate a segment many of your old acquaintances mine. I the not know whether you rember Rivison's Jue; a well-behaved, deated servant, and as great a man among twa colour, as his master was among the language opprobriously used in lect is the morning, and was a corpes at Parliament against an illustrious monarch

greatents, to the great offence of their mostrils, against arrests by martial law, Messrs. Carmode of preparing the camphor, is disting an ounce of the gam in that a pint of dy who went from Troy to Providence relationship of the regular tribunals.—M. Carmondon's Daily Advertiser.

BE STEADY.—This is a safe motto always, dress.

BE STEADY.—This is a safe motto always, dress.

New Be to M Gaz.

The King of the French seems puzzled to find a successor to M. Casimir Perrier. M.

as of our good city would be less excited About 60 men and 40 females, from the the breaking out of disease than the people streets and the House of Correction, have been conveyed to Fort Warren, a fine, healthy many other places; and so it turns out open conveyed as they are usefully employed has no more terrors for the prudent and in fitting up the Barracks for a House of Correctal than the influenza or dysentery, and every case an obvious and sufficient cause as they can stagger under a load of bricks, to be assigned.

It is of great importance that every man Every drunkard who loses his senses in reel-

ald be steady. Steady in his habits, in ing from a grog shop, will find himself, when feelings, in his business, and especially in he wakes up, carrying a brick hod at Fort Warren. [Boston paper.

ACCIDENT.

The race last Saturday between the steam houts North America, and Erie, of the Albany line, having caused considerable excite-ment at Coxsackie, the ship carpenters there, who had evinced a strong feeling in favour of We may hope that many of our citizens the former boat, made arrangements to fire a here up by a hope which the gospel of salute in the event of her passing by first. nish! and others are enabled to regard the the boats came in sight of that place, and the North America taking the lead, the ship car-penters commenced firms their salute. On putting the second char to the cannon, it, by some neglect, immentately exploded, and the individual who was loading it, Mr. Murray, was flown into the air, and so dreadfully mutilated that he expired four hours afterwards. A Mr F. Thomas, who was standing near him, had his left arm blown off, and opened, and putting him outside, closed it afis try to prepare myself, every morning his right hand so much injured, that it is fear-tevery night for the change appointed unveral other bystanders were hurt, but not materially. - N. York Cour.

THE WEST.

There are 204 steamboats which ply the Western waters at this time, and 50 more are stries and cities where it has extensively on the stocks. Their tonnage is estimated at about 50,000 tons in active employment, and worth between three and four millions of dolous error which requires prompt correc- lars. Add to these the flat and keel boats, and we may form some faint idea of the bury. The intemperate, it is true, are the siness which is carried on in the western waprominent victims, at the breaking out ters. The steamboats alone, are estimated to the disease, but the pestilence in its deso- employ between three and four thousand

FROM NASSAU.

By the schooner Leo, we have Nassau papers to the 5th inst. H. B. M. schooner Nimble, arrived at Nassau on the 27th of July, with her prize, the Portuguese slave brig Hebe, of eight guns and twenty eight men, which the Nimble captured on the 13th of that

for colour, as his master was among the large of the Ambassador was instructed to soft the was faken in the street at 8 cm. He was faken in the street of Paris wearing the friction of the turitory by the 20th the conducted follow, who has been made at 1 cm. He was faken in the street at 8 cm. He was faken in the street at 8 cm. He was faken in the street of Paris wearing the friction of the 1 cm. He was faken in the street of Paris wearing the friction of the 1 cm. He was faken in the street of Paris wearing the friction of the 1 cm. He was faken in the continued occupation of the Police and the 8t. Him of the street of Paris wearing the friction of the particularly wished the follow, he was faken in the street of Paris wearing the friction of the street of Paris wearing the friction of the particularly wished the street of Paris wearing the friction of the street of Paris wearing the friction of the street of Paris wearing the friction of the particularly wished the street of Paris wearing the friction of the street of Paris wearing the friction of the street of Paris wearing the friction of the particularly wished the first particul

find a successor to M. Casimir Perrier. M. confidence from the first that the citi- TRANSPORTATION OF DRUNKARDS. Dupin had left Paris again, under the displeasure, it is said, of the King. M. de Talley. rand fights shy; and, meantime, France is de-livered up to the 'Mediocrites,' who are in capable of appreciating the true condition of the country, or of public opinion.

The cholera continued in Liverpool. The number of new cases per day, during the first six days of July, varied from 44 to 72, and deaths from 12 to 21. At York and Hull. the disease was on the increase. At Edin-burgh it had broken out afresh, there being 50 new cases and 13 deaths in four days with only 5 recoveries. Cork, new cases 19-

deaths 9.
Sir Walter Scott, on the 6th, had passed a tulerable night, and appeared somewhat better. He continues perfectly rensible, and his appetite was as good as could be expected. From the Paris Messager des Chambres

of July 1.
The following we have heard from an individual who was a witness of the scene at

St. Cloud, the day before yesterday.

After dinner the King, on re-entering the saloon, retired with M. Dupin to a recess, where they remained in conversation for more than three quarters of an hour. They both appeared very warm, and excited the curiosl ty of all present. At this fime the King was seen suddenly to seize M. Dupin by the arm, and conduct him towards the door, which he

It is stated that the King, on seizing the arm of M. Dupin, said, 'walk out, sir,' and, on returning, said aloud, 'I will never suffer any one to be wanting in proper respect in my

LONDON, July 5.

The Scotch Reform Bill was read last night the second time, in the House of Lords, without a division. No opposition will be made

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

on the 14th, and Land's End on the 19th ult, We are indebted to the attention of Captain B. for an Antwerp paper of the 12th July, from which we translate the following items:

Berlin dates of the 30th June state that the Emperor of Russia will come as far as Dobbereau. Three regiments of the Rhine had recently been put on a warlike footing, and the

The London dates are to the 7th July. On the Wkra.

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The London dates are to the 7th July. On the 2d land a considered one of the most heatily shousted by the conference with respect to the Belgian Affairs was resumed. General Gob.

The London dates are to the 7th July. On the 2d land nothing satisfactory add been done. The Commissioners on the part of the government refused to accede to Santa Anna's demant from the Wkra.

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The London dates are conditions which they had pronounced final. He says that by the delays of the conference, the Belgians are compelled to keep un foot an army which cost them five times the interest of the debt which they are here to pay by the treaty.

treaty.

A similar tone was held, by King Leopold, according to Antwerp accounts of the 9th in answer to a courier from the French Cabinet. The message of the Courier was to demand of the Belgian Government its Utimatum in reply to the new propositions of King William. Leopold answered that the either had heard or knew of any new propositions of King William, and that his ultimatum was the evacuation of the territory by the 20th July on on a complete blockade and regular siege of Magestricht—to commence the 21st.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND
LONDON, July 2—It appears, contrary to
the impression on that subject which prevailed on Saturday in the city, that an answer has been returned by the King of Holland to the last demands of the London Conference, and that it is now in town. It is said, however, to carry a positive refusal to aur-render Antwerp until every other question shall have been adjusted.

We learn by private letters, received by convention between England and Russia, about the Russian Dutch loan, was known in Amsterdam, where it produced a great sen-sation, being viewed in the light of a bribe to Russia to ratify the Belgian treaty. Onini-ons in Amsterdam were much against its obtaining the sanction of the English Parliament.

The war department of Belgium, first ren dered effective by the industry of M. de Brouckere, the late Minister, has lost nothing. of its efficiency in the hands of the French Generals Evain and Desptez; a large army is already on Foot-the Chamber of Representatives has voted, almost unanimously, a further addition of 32,000 men as a corps of reserve, together with a credit of 5,000,000 florins for the purposes of the war.

The Belgian troops are already assembled in menacing masses upon the Dutch frontier ready for action, the Minister of War has not disguised from the Legislature that all these preparations intend immediate and active bostilities; and General Deprez has actually set out for Maestricht in order to concert measures for placing that fortress in a state of blockade, and thus compelling the Dutch to commence the evacuation of the country; or ake the consequence of hostile efforts for their violent ejection.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

By an arrival at New-Orleans on the 3d instant, the editor of the "Bee" has received Vera Cruz papers to the 21st July inclusive, but they contain nothing of importance. - The armistice having expired, hostilities had recommenced between the the ministerial forces and Santa Anna. On the 2'st Santa Anna was to have marched, with 3,000 men to Cordova, where he was to concentrate his forces.

The city of Zamora in the State of Michoau had declared in favour of Santa Anna, The fast sailing brig Screne, Bailey, at and a party of 250 or 300 Government troops this port on Saturday evening, left Flushing had surrendered to a corps of 500 men, under Col. Meriteguie, a partizan of Santa Anna.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Advices have been received in New York of the 12th of July from Vera Cruz, containing interest in and to another tract of Lan called dates of 11th July, by an express, from Mexico. Gen. Santa Anna had returned to Vera Cruz, from the Puento Nacional. The conference furloughs had been recalled .- The Prussian between Camache, (Governor of the State of light-troops, chasseurs and carabiners, are to Vera Cruz,) and Victoria, (Ex-President of which the Nimble captured on the 13th of that light-troops, chasseurs and carabiniers, are to month, after a chase of four hours on the coast be doubted in force. An officer lately arrived of Caba. Four hundred and one slaves were from Prussian Poland, stated that a camp for vernment and Santa Anna and Guille. (Com-

THE sabscriber will offer at public sale, on "THURSDAY, the 15th day of September next, at 4 to o'clock, A. M. if fair, if vot, the first fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted,)

A TRACT OF LAND. ereon Henry Bassford resides, containing 220 ACRES OF LAND,

ore or less, lying on the Patusent river near the Governor's Bridge, and adjoins the Lands of John S. Sellman and Dr. Richard Marriott. of John S. Seliman and Dr. Richard Marriott. There are on it a pretty good dwelling House, The Land is of good quality and easily improved, and convenient out Houses, a Garden, a Spring ed, and is well adapted to the growth of fine of most excellent water near the bouse, and Tobacco, The improvements are a GOOD, ERAME DWELLING, with necessary out houses for a small family.

TERMS OF SALE ARE—One third of the

TERMS OF SALE ARE—One third of the purchate money to be paid on the day of sale, to one third in 12 months, and the balance in 14 months from the day of sale, purchaser to give bond with approved security; to bear interest from the day of sale; when the whole of the purchase money is paid, the subscriber is an thorised to execute a deed to the purchase.

JOHN BASSFORD. next.

BULLIANTESOTIENT

JOHN CLARK,

LOFFERY VENDER, BATTMORE.
The tickets which he will send being the attendance, the MUNEY one be had for the PRIZES any where,
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

No. 17, to be drawn August 27th, atonomy retext. prize of \$20,000 | 1 prize of \$1.500 of 5,000 | 1 of 1.372 of 2,000 | 5 of 1,000

Tickets 25, halves 2 50, quarters 1 25.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 30.

to be drawn August 29. RIGH PRIZES. prize of \$30,000 1 prize of 8 of 15,000 5 of 0f 7,500 5 of

Tickets 85, halves & 50, quarters 1 25. NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 31, to be drawn September 5.

nion PRIZES. prize of \$10,000 1 10 prizes of \$1,000 10,000 10 10,000 10 10,000 20 2,260 &c &c.

Tickets 85, shares in proportion. UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 18.

to be drawn September 8th.

RIGH PRIZES. prize of 825 000 15 prizes of 81,000 of 20,000 15 of 500 of 7,500 15 of 300 3,350 71 Tickets 86, shares in proportion.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 33, to be drawn September 19th.

prize of \$40.000 | 10 prizes of 10,000 6,000 10 600 4,104 | 10 9.000 10 2.000 20 &c &cc.

Tickets \$10, shares in proportion. [Please to continue to copy the above until urther ordered-dropping each Lottery as its time for drawing expires. Aug 28

SHERIFF'S SALE,

BY virtue of a vert of Fieri Factas issued out of Apne-Arondel county court, and to me directed, sgs hat the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, if Stephen Yates, at the suit of James Lewis A ministrator of Cornelius Garretson, I have saized and taken in execution all the right, titles and interest, of said Yates, in and to a tract of land called

Yates, in and to a tract of land called

Talbot's Last Shift.

Containing one hundred and a nall acres of land more or less, wherean the said Yates resides, and adjoining the lands of Daniel Murray, Henry M. Steele, and the estate of the late Alexander C. Hanson. The land is of good quality, and well timbered. The improvements are a SMALL STONE DWELLING, & other necessary Outletter Mouses. Also all his the said Yate's

Worthington's Range, and Dorsey's

Addition. Containing one hundred and fifty core of und, more or less, the last mentioned wast aft bins the lands of John O'Donnell, Nathan Hartes,

Baltimore to the City of Washington, contain-

420 ACRES OF LAND. The rosos from the Waterloo Tavern up the

country, and from Owen's Mills to Baltimore. pass through this land, and the best judges are of opinion that this fand is capable of being made equal to any of the lands on Elk-Ridge. TERMS OF SALE - one fourth of the pur-

chase money cash, one fourth in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the same, posses-sion to be given on the first day of January

Aug. 9

Margland Republican, Annapoles, and the Gazette & American. Baltimore, will insert the above once a week antil the day of sale.

PATAL EFFECTS OF JEALOUSY A-RISING EROM A HABIT OF FRE-QUENT INTOXICATION.

Dr. Drake of the Western Journal, men-tions a late trial before the supreme court, of the State of Onio, of an individual about fif-ty years of age, and the father of a large fa-mily, who during an attack of delirium fre-ments, had mordered his own wife, by cutting through her neck with a narrow axe, which severed the spinal column, and caused in

stant death. 'It appeared from the testimony,' says Dr. D. that for several years he had been subject to occasional fits of intoxication, which in the latter time, had been followed by Mania a potu, which generally lasted for several days and went off spontaneously. In these paroxysms he had the physical and moral symptoms which usually characterize this malady. The former were, great tremors of the hands, ted eyes, and sometimes a copious perspiration, even when exposed half naked to cold atmosphere. The moral phenomena were, disordered perceptions of sight and hearing, so that he often insisted that he saw himself surraunded by snakes or other reptiles, or by armed men who sought to kill him: or supposed he heard strange sounds of trampets, or vocal music, or conversation of which he was the subject, and the object of which was mischief to himself.

·lle was thus filled with apprehension for his safety, and sometimes ran about the village at night as if attempting to escape from had persons who were pursuing him. On a certain night he made such a clamour, as to excite the idea of several men engaged in a At another time, in his house, he concealed himself between the feather and the straw bed, where he was almost sufficated. On another occasion, he was found after dark. standing in the street without shoe or hat, and had described around him a circle in the dust, and declared that if any one entered it that person would kill him. At other times he would peep from his window, and point his gun, as for defence, against imaginary persens, who were approaching to seize him .-Again, he would fancy that two armies were engaged in battle, and that he must join one of them. In all his paroxysms he had so great a degree of watchfulness, as to sleep little or none for several nights in succession. But his prevailing manuacal conception was, that his wife was in combination with three of his neighbours, one of whom was his son by a former wife, and that they had conspired against his life. Of these men, when not in his presence, he was atraid. In the paroxisma he was accustomed to charge his wife (unfoundedly in the opinion witnesses) with a criminal intimacy with these persons. H even threatened to kell had if she did not desist, and had been heard to atter this threat when he was thought by one of the witnesses to be rational. On the Sunday before the murderihe drank

freely, and was quite intoxicated, in which was quiet, dull, and condition, as usual he disposed to be in be Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday prented nothing special. On Wednesday evining he complained to a neighbour of feeling unwell, and asked he necessary manual labour for his family. He seemed to the fitness to be rational. Durof group in his stomach. The next morning his family thought him crazy, but were not they were accustomed to such at alarmed. the course of the day he took at a peighbour, to whom he desired to with him, saying they wanted to kill about the same time ac told another supposed conspirators that he had over heart his wife and him, that morning, whis about taking his (witness's) life. .

spent the day at home in the midst o mily apparently in agitation and terror. would not hurt any one and did wish to be hart. In addition to the axe h he placed under the bed, where it was of his wife, and told her to act better she had already caused the death of thir to thousand men. He fancied that the permanufacturing ropes to hang him, and going up returned and said he had cut the ropes to pieces, and brought down the fragments in his hands. In the course of the afternoon he fastened both the doors of his house. At the usual time his wife went out to milk, and he barred the door after her. On her return he fastened it again. She was scated near the fire, and he was walking the room. At length he took the axe from under the bed, and saddealy he gave the fatal blow, following it up with two others on the face. His oldest daughter caught the instrument, which he yielded up, and then seized the scythe wit which he attempted to strike her. She de-fended herself with a chair, till the smaller children having opened the door, she made her escape. He then took his youngest child in his arms and sat down by the window .-The child exclaimed, mamma bleeds, which he said made him feel had. When his neighbours arrived immediately afterwards, he gave himself up, acknowledged what he had done, said he knew he would be lung for it, but that he had ought to have done it nine months sooner; and that if he had to do it again, he would strike two blows where he only struck one. Talked so rationally that many of the witnesses gould not believe him deranged.—Evigoed no dread of punishment for his crime, but was still in great apprehension from the persons who, he had believed, intended to kill hims was gind that he had defeated their calculations. On his way to the city to be committed to jail, talked rationally and composed himself about his affairs, and he ward if they did not have sweet smids of different Taurus Churce believed in Vermont. would strike two blows where he only struck

and, on being answered in the nega

A letter from a gentleman in Weston, (Lew-s county,) gives the following interesting sto-y of a lost child. The circumstances occured about the middle of June last:

red about the voiddle of June last:

"On Thursday last, Jenison Alkire took with him his sister Elizabeth, and proceeded about three miles from home, for the purpose of watching a deer lick. They stayed all night at the lick, and Jenison killed a deer. In the morning, finding his horse had left him, he prevailed on Elizabeth to stay at the Camp with the deer, until he should go home and return with the horse. Jenison went home, returned with a horse, but found that his ansereturned with a borse, but found that his sis ter had left the camp. "He called her in vain; he endeavoured to find her trace through the weeds, but without succers. He then has-tened home and gave the alarm; the nearest neighbours were immediately convened, and proceeded in search of the child. Wm. Lou don, David Alkire, and Joseph Bennett, (all good woodsmen) ascertained which way she had started, pursued the trail through laurel papers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, thickets, over mountains that were almost impassable. She had pursued a pretty straight course until she got within a short distance of the settlement on Holly, a branch of Big Elk river; from thence she fell back on a branch of the Little Kanawha, descended it to its mouth, continued down the Kanawha river 8 or 10 miles, through thickets that bears can scarcely penetrate, crossed the river upwards of sixty times, got within a very short dis tance of Thomas M. Haymond's when night overtook her. With a tomahawk which she catried with her, she preled the bark from birch tree, scraped off the inside of the bark, and ate it. She then broke off branches from some bushes, laid them in the bark for a bed; collected some more, of which she made a covering; peeled the bark off a hickory withe, of round the neck of a dog which accompanied her, and the other end round her wrist, and in this manner laid down in her couch of bark, and slept all night. Those in pursuit followed her trail all day (Friday) until dark then lighted pine torches, and continued in pursuit until day-light Saturday morning, at which time they first disturbed the slumbers of the lost child. When they found her she seemed to be perfectly compo sed, and showed no signs of alarm.

"The girl is 8 or 9 years old, and must have travelled 20 miles, through a wilderness, rough and dreary enough to dishearten and alarm the most robust and resolute.

She satisfactorily explained the cause of her having left the deer, stating, that while Jenison was absent, a panther came and laid hold of it. Notwithstanding the hideous appearance of this unexpected visitant, she had the courage and presence of mind to advance and untie the dog before she took to flight.' Western Enquirer.

#### From the Philadelphia Express. A HORRIBLE INCIDENT,

On Friday the spectators who usually at end the levees of his honour the Mayor were thrown into a state of excitement which baffles all power of language to describe, by an incident of the following description. Among the prisoners brought up by the watch in their nightly round was a young gentleman of highly respectable connexions, who had been taken up in the street about midnight, shocking shoulder, and walked rapidly to the ly drunk, the result of a regular Irolic. He was dressed in odd style, wearing buckskin small clothes, which fitted as tight upon his person as the skin itself, and elegantly worknear the crown, and bad been sewed down close to the brim, with coarse wax ends, over which a broad yellow ribband was tied. wore boots with red tops and flourished a whip in his hand. The watchman, Hines, was at tracted by hearing him striking a passenger in Race street near that den of infamy, Wagn kept, he provided a scythe which he ner's Alley, and as it was impossible to keep him quiet. Hines, set of to conduct him to a nused himself with laying his whip over the shoulders of the officer, who finally conducted him to the general receptacle. When brought up for examination this morning, he had not slept off the fumes of the liquor he had swal lowed in such copious draughts; and while waiting his turn to be questioned, he was seized with sickness at the stomach, followed by a dreadful fit of vomiting. "He's get the Cholers," immediately issued from the mouths of all present, and a shudder ran through the veins of all the spectators. He was conducted into the yard adjoining the Mayor's office. where the vomiting continued so violently that the Mayor directed a physician to be sent for immediately, and despatched another messenger to inform the prisoner's father of Ms son's situation. The physician arrived, and pronounced him in a dangerous condition. His father soon after came, but refused to al low his son to be taken home, declaring that he was unworthy of his notice. He was accor-dingly removed to a Cholera Hospital.

Saturday 12 o'clock. The person mentioned in the above report, is now convalescent. The greatest possible care was taken of his case, and a speedy recovery was anticipated His case should serve as a striking watning to persons of similar habits.

PUBLIC SALE.

Negroes two boys and a girl for a term of years.
TKRMSOFSALE for all sums under twenty dollars the cash must be paid, and for all some above twenty dollars, six months credit will be given, the purchasers to give bo notes with approved security, bearing interest

out the day of sale,
WILLIAM LINTHICUM, Ex'r.

# STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphane Court, August 7th, 1852. ON application by petition of William Pam-Ophrey, (of Wm.) Executor of Margery Ciscel, 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 news

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arande County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland letters testamentary the personal estate of Margery Ciscel, late of Anne-Arundel Coun deceased. All persons having claim agriast the said deceased, are hereby warned o exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof. to the subscriber. at or before the 7th day of February next, they may otherwise by law he excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand this 7th day of August.

WILLIAM PUMPHREY, of Wm. Ex'r. Ang. 9.

#### NEW AND CHEAP GROCERY AND CHINA STORE.

#### JOHN T. BARBER.

Opposite the Market House, Annapolis,

HAS for sale on the most reasonable terms A CHOICE SELECTION OF



GROCERIES, &c. &c.



Porto Rico, Java, and St. Domingo COFFEE Old and Young Hyann TEAS, Southeng or Black Tea, Brown SUGAR, Loaf and Lump SUGARS.

#### WINES.

Cognac BRANDY. SPIRIT, GIN, Old Rye WHISKEY, N. E. RUM.

#### BACON.

Best Oil, Molasses, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Checolate, Soap, Tobacco, Blacking, Nat cuitoches, Snuff, Fig Blue, Starch, Pepper, Brushes of all kinds, Rice, Barley, Crackers Mackerel, Corn Meal, Lard, Sait, Candles,

#### BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

#### GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

Decanters, Cut Tumblers and Wine Glasses. Common do Dinner Sets, Breakfast do. De sert do. Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Bowls, and Pitchers of all kinds; Basins, Glass Dishes, Cut Centre Bowls, Glass Cream Pots, Lemonade Glasses, Punch Glasses, Cut and Plain of all kinds He has also on hand an assortment of

## CROCKERY WARE,

Stone and Earthen Crocks, Pitchers, Milk He most respectfully solicits a portion of ablic patronage.

July 26.

STORIES DE MERCE EL COUPER.

Sw.

THAT the subscribers hath obtained from the Drplians court of Saint-Mary's couny, in Maryland, Letters of Administration with the will annexed, on the Personal Estate of Robert Lilharn, late of said county, decess . All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the scribers, at or before the 22d day of May next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all brockt of the said estate. Given under our

hands this 10th August, 1852. WILLIAM D. BISCOE and WIFE,

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE HOUSE AND LOT in church street, at present occupied by Mr. John Smith. Fur terms apply to JOHN SMITH. or HENRY MATTHEWS.

June 28.

NOTICE. A LL persons indebted to us on Bond, Note, or otherwise, are most carriestly requested to make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given. We do sincerely hope this notice will be attended to, and relieve us from the disagreeable accessity of making use of coercive means. of coercive means.

We have a large Stock of Goods on hand, which we will sell on reasonable terms for the cash, or to punctual deflers on good terms.

ADAM & INO, MILLEY.

Aug. 2.

DESIDER OF

Bands this 27th July 1832. JOSEPH JEWELL

FOR SALE.

A Pair of well broke YOUNG CARRIAGE
HORSES, a good second hand CARRIAGE, and HARNESS almost new. In-

quire at this office. INSOLVENT NOTICE.

OBDERED by the court, That the creditors of Thomas R. Johnson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the court at Leonard Town, Salat-Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO: HARRIS, Clk.
True copy—JO. HARRIS,
Clk. Saint-Mary's county court

Saint Mary's County Court,

March Term, 1832. RDERED by the Court, that the creditors of Stephen Martin, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to re commend a permanent trustee for their bene-

By order, JO. HARRIS. True copy,-JO. HARRIS, k. St. Mary's County Court. 3m.

TO RENT.

THE FRAME-HOUSE in Church street, next door to Mr. Frederick U. Hyde's new brick building, lately oc cupied by Mr. Charles Stewart. The stand is well calculated for mercantile busi ness. Any person wishing to rent the proper ty, will be shewn the same by Mr. Revell. To a good Tenant the terms will be moderate. JACOB WATERS.

July 28 City Collector's Office, June 28, 1832.

THE City Collector is now preparing his Bills for the current year. Those per Taxes, are earnestly requested to settle the same without further delay, or he will be compelled to resort to coercive measures, without respect to persons.

RICHARD RIDGELY, City Collector June 28.

N. B. The subscriber will execute with neatness, accuracy and despatch, instruments of writing, such as. Deeds Bands, Mortgages Articles of Agreements, Contracts, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Insolvent Papers, Apprentices Indentures &c. He will attend to the collection of debts in town or country. He will also, perform the duties of a Justice of the Peace.

He solicits a share of public patronage.
RICHARD RIDGELY, Opposite Williamson & Swann's Hotel.

#### BANK OF MARYLAND, Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1831.

a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and the officers thereof in receiving desposits of noney subject to interest, viz:-For desposites payable in ninety

days after demand, certifiinterest at the rate per annum

For deposites payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at 4 per cent. the rate per appum of On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for

at the pleasure of the depositor. interest shall be allowed at the rate of Sper cent.
By order WILSON, Cashier.
May 17 6m.
STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,

July, S0th 1852.

On application by petition of William Linthicum, Executor of Aune Wright, 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 to published once in each week, for the space of all successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS. Reg. Wills, A. A. County

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. 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 for the personal estate of Ann
Wright liste of Ause Arundel county deceased.
All persons baving claims against the said deceased are bereby warned to exhibit the saine with
the voscheratherebt, to the subscriber, at or before the 50th day of January sext, they may
alterance by law be excluded from all benefit
the said estate. Given under my hand this
50th day of January text.
WHILLIAM LINTHICUM Extr.
Aug. 8, 6w

CLUTHES shall be made at tice, and in such style as to su for cash, or to punctual men.

May 24.

Saint-Mary's County Court.

ORDERED by the court, That the of Clement Harsey, a petitioner for benefit of the this olvent Laws of this sta and appear before the court at Leonard Ten Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday November next, to file allegations, if anyth have, and to recommend a permanent tru for their benefit.

EDMUND KEY. True copy, -JO. HARRIS, Cik. Saint-Mary's county cour July 20

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

O's application to me the subscriber, a J del County, by petition in writing of Willia T. Gantt, praying for the benefit of the net the relief of sunday insolvent debtors, pass at November session, 1805, and the series supplements thereto, a schedule of his proper ty and a list of his creditors, on oath. as far he can ascertain them, being annexed to petition; and the said William T. Gantt ving satisfied me by competent testimony, to he has resided in the State of Maryland to years, immediately preceding the time of application, and that he is in actual comment for debt only. It is therefore order and adjudged by me, that said William Gantt be discharged from his confinement, a that he, by causing a copy of this order to inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a we for three successive months before the loss Monday of October next, give notice to creditors to appear before Anne-Arandel Con ty Court, on the third Monday of Octo next, for the purpose of recommending a m tee for their benefit, on the said William Gantt, then and there taking the out by said acts prescribed for delivering of his pr perty, and to shew cause, if any they he why the said William T. Gentt should have the benefit of the said act and say ments thereto, as pray GIDEON WHITE

July 12.

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Anne Aruntel County, Sc:

O's application to the Judges of Anne Arast
County Court by petition, in writing of the
Gaither of Anne Arundel county, stating that he
in actual confinement for debt only, and praying
the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly
Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of surincolorant debtase. the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sucinsolvent delatost, pressed at Novembersessios, 180 and, the several supplements thereto, on the territorian mentioned, a schedule of his property, and list of his ereditors, on oath, 36 far as he can see tain there, being annexed to his spid petition; and it said Beale Gaither having satisfied the Court by conpetent testimony that he has resided two years we in the State of Maryland, immediately preceding a time of his application, and the said flesle Gaither having taken the oath by the said Act prescribed, is the delivering up his property, and given suffice accurity for his personal appearance at the Court Court of Anne-Arundel county, to shower such literogatories and allegations as may be made again, and having appointed Joshua Warfield, of Be jamin, his truster, who has given bond as such, as received from said Beale Gaither, a conveyance as possession of all his property real, personal and sed,—it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the a Beale Gaither be discharged from his confinence and that he give notice to his creditors by causing copy of this order to be insetted in some newspapeablished in the oity of Annapolis, once a week three months, before the fourth Monday of Octoment, to appear before the said County Court, at court house of said county, at ten o clock in the far noon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and so shew cause, if a they have, so by the said Beale Gaither should have the benefit of the said lect, and the supplement as prayed.

Test:—William S. GRBEN.

FOR ANNAPOLIS. CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.



The Steam Boat Mi RYLAND, will for Ampapolis, Cambrid Easton, on PRIDAY MORNING NEXT, 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her must pl of starting, lower and Dugan's wharf, and co rinue to leave Baltimpre on every fuedday in Friday Morning. at 7 o'cleck, for the alov places throughout the season.

Passage to Costle Haven or Easton Se. St.

to Annapolis, 81. N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the

LEML G. TAYLOR, CAP March 24.

CASH FOR MEGROES I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES

Of both seven from 12 to 195 held hands also, mechanics ario de every de la scription. Persons wishing to sell, will de to give me à celle de la cui détermine de HIBHER PRIOES for SLAVES, than the la cui de la cu

perchaser who is now or may be be reafter in an artist of the promptly attended to ... I can at all listed from at ... Williament's Hatel. Acception BIGHARD WILLIAMS.

drawn. influe the de proprie

ion wiles le fel con worn versigni are cir almost mation of the en early

accurate picture of what you yourselves will

ary, a petitioner for an Laws of this state. court at Leonard Town on the first Monday le allegations, if any there are a permanent treat

EDMUND KEY. copy, -JO. HARRIS,

County, Sct. me the subscriber, a J on in writing of Willi r the benefit of the Act insolvent debtors, passe 1, 1805, and the acres a schedule of his prope

editors, on oath, as for n, being annexed to b competent testimony. he is in actual costs It is therefore order e, that said William land Gazette, once a we months before the four next. give notice to efore Anne-ArandelCo

third Monday of Octo on the said William ere taking the oath by for delivering of his pr cause, if any they he am T. Gentt should a the said act and sam

GIDEON WHITE County, &c:

the Judges of Anne Arad petition, in writing of Bedel county, stating that he for debt only, and praying t of the General Assembly n act for the relief of sur and at November sesson, I gments thereto, on the te schedule of his property, as on oath, so far as he can so on oath, so far as ne can see ared to his said petition; and it ving satisfied the Court by on he has resided two years we and, immediately preceding in, and the said field Gaible, the said Act prescribed. property, and given suffice nal appearance at the Cost el county, to answer such isle

inted Joshus Warfield, of his o has given bond as such, is vale Gailber, a conveyance is property real, personal and mired and adjudged, that the metalged from his confineme a to his creditors by causing the inserted in some newapper inserted in the fourth Monday of October the said County Court, at founty, at ten o clock in the fet the purpose of recommendations, and to shew cause, if a said Beale Gaither should in said set, and the supplement

HE-WILLIAM S. GRBEN NNAPOLIS.

E AND EASTON. RYLAND, will co mence her regular re

for Annapolis, Cambrid (by Castle Haven,) as clock, from her usual placend Duman's wharf, and co imore on every fuelday in the season. le Haven or Easion 82.50

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B NEGROES

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ow or may be becaster in a mounication in writing ided to. I can at all lin accepts Hotel Addapoli-RICHARD WILLEAMS.

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PRICE-THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE BETURN OF THE ADMIRAL. THE SAFRE CORPORATE

How galfanily, how merrity,
We ride along the sea!
The morning is all sunshine,
The wind in blowing free;
The billows are all sparkling,
And bounding in the light,
Like creatures in whose sunsy veins
The blood is running bright. The blood is running bright.

All asture knows our triumph:
Strange birds about us sweep;
Strange things come up to look at us,
The masters of the deep;
In our wake, like any servant,
Follows even the bold shark—
Oh! proud must be our Admiral
Of such a bony barque!

Of such a bogny barque! Froud, proud, must be our Admiral, (Though he is pale to day.)
Of twice five hundred iron men, Who all his not obey.
Who've fought for him and conquered—Who've fought for him and conquered—Who've wen with sweat and goze,
Nobility! which he shall have
When'er he tough the shore.
Oh! would I were our Admiral Oh! would I were our Admiral, To order with a word -To lose a dozen drops of blood,

And straight rate up a lord!
I'd shout e'en to yon shark, there,
Who follows in our lee,
"Some day I'l make thee carry me,
Like lightning through the seal" -The Admiral grew palet, And paler as we flew; Still talked he to his officers, And he looked up at the heavens, And he looked down on the sea And at last he spied the creature
That kept following in our lee.
He shook—'twas but an instant—

And straight rise up a lord!

For speedily the pride
Ran crimson to his heart,
Till all chances he defied;
It threw boldness on his forchead; Gave firmness to his breath. And he stood like some grim warrior New risen up from death. That night, a horrid whisper Fell on us where we lay, Was changing into clay; And we heard the wash of waters,

Though nothing could we see,
And a whistle and a plunge
Among the billows in our lee!
'Till dawn we watched the body
In its dead and ghastly sleep, And next evening at sunset, It was slung into the deep! And never from that moment,

Saw we (or heard) the shark That had followed in our lee!

From the Easton Whig.

We lay before our readers, this morning, the Address of the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, at the commencement recently held by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of Maryland. Here we are in possession of the views we have on several occasions endeavoured, in our weak way, to urge upon the peo-ple of Maryland, ably laid down, by one of r most excellent divines. The production is that of a scholar, and appeals with equal force to the finer sensibilities of the parent, the pare apirit of the christian and the amor patrice of the statesman. The subject is one of the deepest interest, one in which the welfare of the state is more intimately concernarising from the introduction of wealth into

it, by bringing pupils from abroad: nothing of the moral force of the character and intelligence of the professors of such institutions, on the public mind: the moral benefits of an education obtained under the eye. the direction, or control of parents, cannot be too high-

ADDRESS, Delivered at the commencement held by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of Maryland, July, 1832.

None but those who are singularly devoid

reflection or sensibility, can be unconscious a lively interest in the occasion which has drawn together the present assembly. A first riment in mechanics, which may have an influence upon social comfort and prosperity; the dedication of a majestic edifice to its appropriate uses; the committal of a vast structure to the ocean, upon whose capricious bo-som we foresee that it must traverse count-less leagues, encounter storms, anstain fearfel conflicts, and beneath which, at length, were with toil, we behold it in imagination, resigning itself to a resistless destiny;—these almost uniformly a strong and pleasurable e-mation. And yet what is the claim of either of them to such regard, when compared to the entrance of these youths upon a stage, so sarly and yet so eventful, in their career of immortality? The narrowest observation and experience teach us, that ere they can arrive at the close of this period, however smiling and calm the research way now he than also combination of powers, much more and in the career of immortality? The narrowest observation and essay. But the basis of a nobla institution is here established. The chartested privilegate teach us, that ere they can arrive at the close of this period, however smiling that now remains to sad calls the prospect may now be, they also must ancounter storms, be agitated with considerable interest, and ambition to example. And all that now remains to be done, is to assemble within its balls, the done, is to assemble within its balls, the beddone, is to assemble with the nature, although the strength with teaches you how to obtain, these anticipations that it drows the teaches you to obtain, these anticipations that the rective with teaches you to obtain

long they shall sink to a secure repose. Can we look upon them at such a moment without emotion? Can any fail to yield to the ex-citement of the occasion?

There are, however, circumstances, just now, peculiarly calculated to awaken our interest. I do not allude to the premise of worth and usefulness, of which we have just witnessed a gratifying evidence in these young gentlemen, entirely in accordance, I am told, with the general tenor of their collegiate attainments and character. But I have reference to the Institution from which they have derived their education.

To know that in Burope, or in other cities of our own country, adequate opportunities are afforded of obtaining an ample and effective education, must no doubt be gratifying. But the reflection, at the same time, that there were advantages which the youth of Baltimore could enjoy at the risk of forfeiting many other solut and inestimable privileges, would be calculated to mingle much sadness with our benevolent sympathy. The present exhibition proves that such is not the case. And I acknowledge, that not only as many affecting, powerful considerations to observe the signs of its prosperity, but yielding to the force of more selfish—I mean paternal feelings-I rejoice in the practical evirature and science are open to our children at home. And as I cannot but suppose the importance of education to be a topic which you have duly examined and felt; as I cannot but hope that the elevation and dignity which it imparts to the character, the purity which it diffuses throughout ones taste for pleasure, the vast and varied power of usefulness, the independence of spirit, the preparation for vicissitudes and reverses, resulting from it, are all appreciated by such an assembly as the present: I shall only take the liberty of offering a few remarks upon the claims of this Institution in particular to our patronage and solicitude. That such remarks are not uncalled for, must I think be readily admitted. when it is remarked, that from an institution, organized and chartered nearly thirty years ago, there are now but two pupils about to receive honours, which might and should be bestowed, at the same moment upon as many hundreds. Founded and chartered it was by the Legislature, but not endowed, because, no doubt, they deemed that an ample and lasting endowment would be derived in Baltimore, from the force of public opinion, from clear perception of our interests, and those of our children; and from the Speration here of all those views and causes which have led so many other cities in the Union, with almost a prodigal hand, to rear, and foster and enrich similar institutions. Where this subject is justly appreciated by eighty thousand people, there can be no necessity for the enthat from the public treasury funds were supplied, to cherish genius, and elicit emment worth, when discovered in poverty and ob scurity. Noble would be the task of a legislative body to train in colleges, perhaps for their own halls, and offices of distinction and power, those whom an adverse Providence would otherwise doom to more humble voca tions. But the citizens of a metropolis like this, must be blind to their own honour and pleasure, as well as interest, if they wait for egislative aid; and if they fail to establish within their own precincts, a purely collegiate institution, that is, one utterly devoid of ed than at first view appears.—To say nothing all sectarian and political influence, and ex-of the vast sums now annually sent out of the clusively devoted to the cause of literature state: nothing of the loss of the advantages and science. Such an opinion is justified, at appears, by a variety of considerations.

Holding, as he does, no official relation the very respectable Faculty whose pupils have just completed their academical course, the application to your speaker to discharge the present duty, is presumed to have been made with reference to his designation as as Professor of Theology. That appointment, even if it were unconnected in him with the sacred office, would more than justify-it would demand a candid statement, in the first place, of the moral considerations which should move you to educate your children at home at home retaining the security and enorments of your own roof and your own ta ble, if possible, -within reach of such privi leges every day, if from peculiar circumstances, more cannot be had. Why should a parent send from the shelter which God and nature designed for the young, those for a hose moral principles, and means of usefulness, and cheerful and innocent enjoyment of life, that parent must be primarily accountable?-Is it because their passions are found to be strong on perverse, and their unformed character demanding an energy and vigilance of control which it is irksome to the parent to employ? And who will believe that a duty towards a little endearing circle, from which parent shrinks, can be performed by a mercenary sgent with more effect, in behalf of thirty or forty, or perhaps a lundred, to whom be is only bound by the ties of interest or transient regard? I would not deny that in

this world, will often be the hope, that before | which a parent fails to secure. But is this | the States, in pursuit of what could be as efform they shall sink to a secure repose. Can we look upon them at such a moment without that is meant by bringing up our offspring an arrangement, instead of a liberal education emotion? Can any fail to yield to the ext the nurture and admonition of the Lord? — being open to whole classes of the citizens, to Can there be no lurking diseases when the aspect is fair; no vice but that which meets the eye of the world at noon day? Is every boy safe, and must be prove a blessing to his family, and an hoseur to his country, whom the rigid discipline of a college has rendered studious, and, so far as decorum in society is concerned, regular and upright? If the saered influence of home, a mother's tenderness—a father's authority, the noble ambition to-keep all cheerful and virtuous, and happy, where brothers and sisters are continually assembled about the same board, -if all this fail to give an amiable and honourable impress to the character, depend upon it a choolmaster's frown, or penalties, or admonitions, cannot effect more. Of what de scription are the lads that are generally edudocile, virtuous, diligent, who afford early fruits as well as blossoms for the delight of the cultivator? Not at all But you send away, I speak, of course, of ordinary practice and motives -- you send away the obdurate, & the impetuous, those that seem to have a premature bias to vice! who are not safe from contagion even within the almost monastic seclusion, if you choose to make it so, -of your own walls. And whither do you send them?-To an institution to which probably, fifty, or perhaps five hundred, other parents have, from the same views, sent their obdurate and impetuous, and prematurely vicious sons also. Exposed as they have been by day and by night to your observation, you have ascertained that there is much or something to fear for their morals and future prosperity in the world. And therefore you place them in one of the wards of such a hospital of moral diseases as Lallade to, at the distance of two or three hundred miles from you, and then lie down quietly in your beds at night, with the comfortable assurance, that because you do not see the malignant symptoms of approaching ruin, such do not exist, that all is well, and that you have done the best for your children. The principal of the distint academy, sometimes hardened in his awfully responsible office, having proved, by long experience, that human agency, under such circu ostances, can do no more for your sons, writes you word, -and he sees nothing in their countenances and courteous deportment to warrant a contrary impression, that they are obedient and diligent, and so uniformly to Church, and have accomplished a certain term of course of study. And upon the principles imbibed, and the affections cherished, during such terms of study under such circumstance of peril to the honourable principles and virtuous feelings of the heart. depend the earthly career and the immortal privileges, of the children that God has given you. Gloomy must be the reflections of many a parent upon his bed of death, when offspring thus educated, of whose genuine innate propensities he must be thus ignorant. are about to be abandoned without a guardi-

> can be established in every town and hamlet, a liberal education can only be attained by multitudes, on condition of their encountering such risks But what would seem to be the dictate of prudence where education at a distance from home, is found to be inevitable? Let the distance be as small, let the alienation from your child be as short in duration, as often interrupted as possible. And instead of aiding to congregate boys in large masses, where moral or immoral impressions may be quickly, and continually, and powerfully communicated from one to another, secure for him the privileges of a private residence, of do-mestic religious instruction, of pastoral care; and if nothing could prevail with you to sanc-tion his intimacy with one unprincipled companion, when under your own guardianship, expose him not abroad to the contamination of many such without striving to give him some equivalent for parental vigilance and counsel. It is not, however, the misfortane of Baltimoreans to be so situated. We have a population able in numbers and wealth. a population able in numbers and wealth, without any foreign aid, to support a University in all its branches. Half the sums lavished in maletaining an estentatious style of living, in aping foreign vices, would be sufficient to introduce into our town, all those departments of knowledge, which refine and exalt, and bless human kinds. In speaking thus of what might be done, it is implied no doubt the foreign and any the sufficient of the foreign and the sufficient and sufficient doubt, that for these purposes much greater combination of powers, much more aid is necessary. But the basis of a nobla institution

to all the temptations and conflicts of the

world! Fearful must be the meeting of such

a parent with those offspring at the tribunal

of God, should they appear there as the vic-

tims of iniquity, the subjects of a curse, ta-

ther than the triends of human kind, about

to claim their recompence, -the faithful sun-

Jects of the Redegmer, about to receive his

fectualty gained at home. Under the present arrangement, instead of a liberal education being open to whole classes of the citizens, to those designed for commercial as well as professional life, but a small portion of the munity enjoy such privileges; they are attain ed at great pecuniary cost, and at the risk of much moral evil. Vast sums are annually sent out of the state. Local attachments are weakened, which, especially in those who must be the future legislators of the state, and guardians of its interests in our national councils, ought to be cherished. And, if this plan be persevered in, instead of endeavouring to correct and exalt the prevailing taste and literary character of the community, by inviting into it a body of eminent men, to fill the various chairs of the University, we shall actually be making great pecuniary sacrifices to maintain such men abroad; we shall locate them permanently in other cities; and thus contribute to banish from the society of Baltimore that class of persons whose intercourse and labours, and example, would tend to digmily, refine and enlighten us. Hitherto these consequences have not been realized. . If were at liberty to speak of the perfect fidelity in his office, and other capabilities, of the Reverend gentlemen whom the Trustees have been so happy as to place at the head of the institution; if it were necessary or delicate to do more than allude to the admirable addresses, which upon the late re-organization of the college, were delivered from two of the chairs; I could show conclusively that no apology could be found for leaving Baltimore, in pursuit of genius or science, or taste. The preceding officer of the institution, it is known, has enjoyed the utmost advantages of foreign culture and observation. And if the introductory addresses to which I have alluded had emanated from the same section of the glove, how should we all acknowledge their force, extol their beauty, and quote their sentiments; and to what sacrifices would we not submit in procuring for our offspring such instruction!

But, after one more observation, I shall add only such remarks to the young candidates for the Beccalaureate, as they may be presumed to claim from me upon the present occasi-

In pointing out the evils which result from the education of our children abroad, I have not yet noticed, but can never forget, the danger involved of an utterly neglected, or utterly perverted, religious instruction. Speaking here, as under the regulations of your Theological Cuair, which admit not recommendation of peculiar systems and modes of accountability, that of the ministerial character, I feel it my duty solemnly to protest against the careless exposure of children, in academies and colleges, to the influence of such religious bias, prejudices, or principles, as the teachers may happen to approve. Morals have no sure basis but religion The pure doc trines of Christianity must be admitted to exert a happier cont. of over the conduct and affections, than erroneous, corrupt, and super-stitious doctrines can. What is pure Chris tianity, it must be supposed that every parent has inquired and decided for himself. And what the has conscientiously embraced as in strictest conformity to revelation-as the safest guide to eternal life, he is bound by every sacred, mighty obligation to inculcate, and to have inculcated, upon his children. There is a spirit of reckless infidelity often manifested by parents, in the indifference of rashness with which they place their offspring at schools, without regard to the danger of im-But I admit that these evils, great and deplorable as they appear to me, are in many cases unavoidable; and as neither colleges, nor even the narrower halls of instruction, view of God, his nature, his worship, and his will. Terrible must be their remorse in the last great day, if the young, whose immortal interests God had committed to their watchful care, should be found to have fallen, thro' wrong views of revealed religion, into danperous principles of action, into an unholy life, and into an impenitent death. Education, when conducted at home, renders religions instruction at colleges in a great mea-sure unnecessary. And no academical advantages can justify a parent, in expesing his children to the influence of principles from which his own conscience and understanding would revolt; and which, both a knowledge of their practical operation, and the word of

God, declare to be unsound. It remains for me now, only to offer to the young gentlemen who have just received their first degree in the Arts, a very few valedictory remarks. This office would be interesting and welcome to me under any circumstances but it is made especially so by the recollection of the hours we have recently passed together in the studies poculiar to the Chair .-You are entitled, young gentlemen, to have it announced upon the testimony of the Reverend President of the Institution, that your course has uniformly been marked by a deportment diligent, docide and honourable.—

And while this consciousness must be to you the source of lasting and lively pleasure, it warrants the indulgence upon the part of your friends, of the most gratifying anticipations. Let it be your care and your resolve, that, through the strength which your religion teaches you how to obtain, these anticipations

accurate picture of what you yourselves will find the world to be; its snares are not now more exposed, its conflicts not fewer, its has tillty to virtue and trath not more disarmed. Go into it, then, with minds enlightened by study, fortified with deliberate and solemn resolutions, with hearts warmed with love of your fellow men, but above all, with a spirit surrendered to the supreme consist of the realigion of Jesus Christ. On this point suffereme to be more minute. Be open, manly, consistent in your avowal of reverence for the sistent in your avowal of reverence for the gospet. Reflect upon the unscincipled bold-ness of the design which, incapable of dis-proving the great truths of revelation, effects so much muchief to society by involving in doubt or contempt the principles of social order, domestic virtue and happiness, and hope towards God. Ask vourselves what,-at the expiration of more than eighteen centuries. which have seen the religion of the Messials gradually extending itself over the civilized world, what has been effected by the mighti-est of the Infidel host, among the most enlightened and philosophic communities that have ever lived? Through all these ages of the closest scrutiny, and the most determined opposition, with all its ingenuity and science, and bold profession, with all its scoffs, malice and sophistry, lufidelity has accomplished no-thing to the lasting prejudice of Christianity. Individuals have been the victims of its artifices. But what doctrine inwrought into the system has it disproved? Has it disproved the existence of God, the operations of his Pro-vidence, or the doctrine of judgment to come? In the face of the universal superstition and profligacy which covered the wisest nations before Christ, has it proved the sufficiency of reason without revelation to guide and sanctify mankind? Has it proved that the benevolent author of our being has never communicated his will to his creatures; that he does not require our worship, nor sustain us by his spirit, or that he has provided no atonement for our guilt? If then the great and distinctive principles of Christianity remain, just as they are found age after age, by the repairer and furnisher of the ancient armour of Infidelity, what does the ingenuity of the scoptic effect? He prevails, by stifling his convictions and fears, to make the drunkard a little more brutal in his riot than he would be otherwise, the gambler more remorseless in the ruin he occasions, the sensualist a greater curse to his class of society, the dving assassin on the scaffold rather more reckless and bold. ---Wherein, let him show us, is the wisJom or benevolence of the system that would tear from the heart its consolations and hopes, and give it in return only doubts, and speculations, and shaken principles of morality, and gloom and darkness resting upon its eternal prospects? Adopting not a mere skeleton, nor a mutilated portion of the gospel, but the whole of Revelation as the guide of your life; resolve you to live for Eternity. Begin to-day the course of piety in which you would wish to close your career, if God should spare you eighty or a hundred years. Fix it in your mind, and recal the maxim under all temptations, -that it is easier and pleasanter to practice the utmost self-denial, what might appear the gloomiest austerities of the most rigid forms of religion, than to endure the consequences of vicious indulgence. And if this be the case, guard your hearts against the first impulse of criminal passion. Spare the bud which may now be crushed by the hands of an infant, and in a very few years it will wca-ry the arms and the axe of the sturdy forester to lay it low. So it is with anger, pride, and all the unhallowed impulses of our nature .-Commend yourselves to the God of your life, at this interesting and most important crisis. Taught that "you are not your own, that you are bought with a price," in the choice of your profession, in your intercourse with the world, and in all subsequent arrangements aim at attaining the most usefulness to God and man. And let the history of every day be in beautiful barmony with the whole volume, in which are recorded the actions and thoughts and words of God's redeemed children, through an immortal existence.

A late London paper gives a very good bon mot of Sir Watter Scott. In lending a book one day to a friend, he cantioned him to be punctual in returning it. "This is really ne-cessary," said the poet in apology, "for though many of my friends are bad arithmeticians, I observe almost all of them to be good bookeepers."

CHANGE OF THE MOON.

Messra. Moon and Gun, of the Waterloo Observer, have sold their establishment. Mr. Moon has changed his residence, and Mr. Gun has gone off. These are no puns of ours, Messrs. Readers of the Journal; we found them in another paper. Nobody will catch us at this vile practice. But we hope, if Mr. Gun did go off by his partner's light, that he did'nt go of half cocked. Com. Jour.

"A dreadful little for a shilling," said a pernicious fellow to a physician, who dealt out an ematic, "can't you give me more doc-

ANNAPOLISI Thursday, Augus 30, 1882.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Annapolis, Aug. 25th, 1832.
The Executive Council will meet on Thursday, the 13th of September next. THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

. The following gentlemen will be supported as Caudidates for the Assembly by the Jackson Republican Voters of Anne Arundel

ALEXANDER FRANKLIN, BARZILLAI MARRIOTT, EDWARD E. ANDERSON, WESLEY LINTHICUM.
The Baltimore Republican will please give the above a few insertions.

We are authorised to state, for the infor mation of those Catholics who are not already apprised of it, that the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore, has granted a general dispensation, in his dioc ss, for a time, from all the rules of abstinence prescribed by the

#### TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

There was held in the Methodist Church of this city on Tuesday evening last, a meeting of the Temperance Society.

The Society were disappointed in not hearing an Address from one of its members who had been appointed to address the meeting

Dr. James, of the U S. Army, on special invitation, arose and addressed the meeting: He stated from his own knowledge, many of the exils which flow from Intemperance, es pecially among the soldiers of our army; the beneficial effects which had resulted from the e-tablishment of a Temperance Society at the post where he had been stationed; proving, most clearly and forcibly, that the Tempe rance Society was fully adequate to remove this deeply-conted vice; and concluded by encouraging its advocates to perseverance and activity, and urging upon all pre-ent to avail themselves of the opportunity then offered of joining so important and platanthropic an as sociation. In the course of his remarks, Dr. J. staten, that as a Physician he concurred in the views presented by extracts which had been read to the Society, to show that Intemperance was the most influential of the causes of Malignant Cholera, and supplied that pestilence with nine to the of its victims.

The Res. Mr. Kanarus then, on invitation. addressed the meeting, and pointed out the evils of Intemperance to the bodies and souls of men, by arguments and facts; and impressively invited the congregation to join this so-ciety, that they might thereby advance the temporal and eternal interests of themselves and their fellow creatures.

Persons were then invited to join the Suciety, and though the meeting was not crowdcil, and most of those present belonged to the Society, there were added to its list, twentyone new members. A SPECTATOR.

We are requested to state, that on Sunday last the Rev. NICHOLAS J. WATKINS addressed secongregation assembled on Kent Island, on all of their Temperance Society, and obtained an accession of forty-two new members to that association.

The following is a communication from the Health Officer, to the Committee of Vigilance and Inspection of Annapolis.

Gentlemen:-It has been suggested to me as proper, from the relation I maintain with the county jail, to report to you its present condition: and this duty I perform the more cheerfully from the aid I have received from your benevotent and philanthropic exertions, in detecting and reporting all prolific sources ority of the city. The history of the wide spread, and still widely spreading epidemic, has the character of exhibiting manifest predilections to illy-ventilated, and crowded situations. Knowing this fact, the condition of the jail, early in the season, employed my attention. In the capacity of physician to this institu-tion, I had often to lament the great defect in the internal police thereof, and only at the late meeting on Monday, of the commissioners of the county, through the remonstrance of the corporation, at your especial recommendation, has the means of applying the proper precautionary remedy been granted .am pleased now to add, that, in the course of the week, the following disposition of the prisoners will be carried into effect. The females will be confined in the third story, on which are four good rooms, two or three in each room, with the advantage of a fine, capacious passage, through the day. The males on the second floor, with like advantages, one room on the basement story unoccupied. There are twenty five prisoners in the jail .-A sufficient number of beds, coverlids, &c. have been ordered, and will be in use in a day or two. Ardent spirits are expressly prohibited the premises. The prisoners will be required to wash with soap, and change clothing at suitable stated periods; and I shall make it my professional business to examine, and see enforced the sanatory regulations a dopted. Therefore, upon the subject of the jail, the Committee of vigilance and inspection, may feel sat , fied that no offending cause shall exist, and the inmates be preserved, as far as human effort can avail, from the incursion of the pestilence that 'wasteth at noonday.' It will afford me particular gratifica-tion to tigit the jail with the sub-committee every Thursday in each week Respectfully, your obt. servt.

Aughst 24, 1832.

The Board of Health having been reques-ted to suggest those means which they may does most likely to preserve their fellow cit-zens from an attack of the spidemic, which is means of security in our power.

. With regard to the ordinary mode of living. they would in the first place recommend a mized diet, in preference to one exclusively mimal or vegetable, as more consonant to nature, and better mapted to preserve a vigorous and healthy condition of the system. They would not prohibit the moderate use of ripe, fresh and sound fruits, but would caution all persons to abstain from such as may be unripe, or unsound, as highly pernicious. It should however, be always borne in mind, that an immoderate use of either fruit or vegetables will have a tendency to invite an attack of the disease. . The only articles of diet, the use of which they would positively interdict, are crabs and cucumbers, green corn, and cooked vegetables of every descrip-

The Board would earnestly entreat all who have a regard for their own health, or the well being of the society of which they are members, to abstain entirely from every description of ardent spirits, the use of which in any quantity, however small, they regard as among the most powerful predisposing causes of the disease, and as materially lessening the chance of recovery. The immoderate use of it so exhausts the powers of life, as to render the disease almost inevitably fatal.

They would further advise that all unneessary exposure to the hot sun and the night oir be avoided, and that the clothing be adapt ed to the changes of the weather-the use of light flanuel or coarse musiin, worn next the skin, is considered a valuable precaution. Sudden cooling, particularly in a current of air, after the body has been heated by exercise or exposure to the sun. and sleeping in ooms with open windows, should be avoided. It is considered important that the natural warmth of the surface generally, and parti-cularly the feet, should be preserved. With regard to the innumerable specifics with which our public journals have teemed, for some weeks past, they would say, they have no faith in them; and as the loss of time which the use of them must occasion, may prove fatal, they feel constrained to discountenance August 25, 1832. he whole of them.

Communicated.

Mr. Green:- Having been so frequently applied to for the following receipt, until it as become troublesome to give copies of it, I request you to publish it.

JAMES BOYLE.

TO MAKE PAINT WITHOUT WHITE LEAD AND OIL.

2 quarts skimmed milk,

2 ounces fresh slacked lime,

5 pounds of whiting. Put the lime into a store ware vessel, pour ipon it a sufficient quantity of milk, to make a mixture resembling cream: the remainder of the milk is then to be added; and lastly, the whiting is to be crumbled, and spread on the surface of the fluid, in which it gradually sinks. At this period it must be well stir red in, or ground as you would other paint, and it is fit for use. There may be added any colouring matter that suits the fancy.

It is to be applied in the same manner as ther paint, and in a few hours will become perfectly day. Another coat may then be adled, and so on, until the work is completed. This paint is of great tenacity, and possesses a slight elasticity, which enables it to hear rubbing even with a coarse woollen cloth with. out being, in the least degree, injured. It has little or no smell even when wet, and when dry is perfectly inodorous. It is, not subject to be blackened by sulphurcous or animal vapours; and is not injurious to health. All which qualities give it a decided advan tage over white lead.

The quantity above mentioned is sufficient for covering 27 square yards with one coat-

#### PUBLIC MEETING IN CECIL COUNTY.

WEST NOTTINGHAM, Aug. 18, 1832. .. A convention of Delegates, chosen by the riends of the present administration of the General Government in the several elections districts of Cecil county, met at the public house of Mrs. Mary Simpson, on Saturday Aug. 18, 1832, for the purpose of selecting suitable persons, as candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly of Maryland. JOS. HARLAN, Esq. was called to the Cltair and STEPHEN J. MAGHAW, appointed Secretary. The names of the Deegates being called, it appeared that sach istrict was fully represented.

It was unanimously resolved by the convention, that William Knight of the lat; Jno. Evans of the 2d; Geo. A. Thomas, of the 3d; duced by returns from precincts in some counties not reported before, or it may arise the truth of which, I think, is sustained by recommended to the Jackson Republican from mistake. The result presents us a gain for the Jackson Republican from the Jackson Governor of 2000 votes since the sustained by the symptoms, the phenomena on dissection, and the mode of cure.

On motion of Stephen H. Ford Esq. Resolved, That it be recommended by this convention to the Jackson Republicans, to meet in their respective districts, as early as possible, to choose committees of vigilance, and to make such other arrangements as may be deemed proper in order to secure the success

of their ticket at the approaching election.
On motion of Major Jno. N. Black, Resolved, That this convention highly approve of the nomination of Col. Charles S. Sewell of Harford county, as a candidate to fill the racency in the Congress of the United States, occasioned by the death of our lamented and worthy representative Col. Geo. E. Mitchell,

now devantating so large a portion of our Talhot country appointed by the canventian country and from which we have been hither at Easton on the 17th July Jun. Er. Witto so happily exempt, consider at their duty, lian Mercer, Levin Gale, Esq. Cot. Adam most earnestly to advise the strict observance. Whann, Major John N. Black and John W. of I emperance and Cleanliness, as the best Thomas, Esq. were appointed said committee

of correspondence.
On motion of Col. William Mackey, Re-solved, That as citizens of a common coun-try, this convention view the independent exercise of the constitutional power vested in the Executive of the United States, as one of the greatest safe-guards of the rights and libertics of the people. That the President in withholding his signature from the bill rehartering the Bank of the United States, regardless of the menaces and threats of that owerful monied institution, has afforded a renewed evidence of that unwavering and inflexible integrity which has distinguished his political life.
Resolved, That this convention highly ap-

prove of the dignified and gentlemanly duct of Gen. Saml Smith, our veteran Senator, in his defence against the disgraceful attack made upon him by Henry Clay, in the Senate Chamber, during the last Session of Congress. He has effectually goaded the great Lion of the West, thus proving himself to be faithful to the public interest in detect-

ng and exposing any aberration from the truth. Resolved, That the proceedings of the convention be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Harford and Cecil Republican.

The Convention adjourned. JOSEPH HARLAN, Chairman. STEPHEN J. MAGRAW, Sec'y.

WESTERN ELECTIONS. The Western vote gives earnest that the Valley of the Mississippi will be much more unanimous in the approaching election for the President than it was at the last election. He obtained every electoral vote then, but there was no such decisive majorities among the people in his favour as now. It is astonishing that while every mail brings in new proof of the growing popularity of the President, the opposition press should give out such false representations as the following. The United States Gazette is labouring to disgrace itself and its correspondents, by publishing such statements as this:

"The letters received in this city on the subject, speak but one language-changechange-change! The frozen atmosphere of the plains of Moscow, was not more effectual in thinning the ranks of the army of Napoleon, than the freezing tone of this last message has been, in causing desertious from the Jackson ranks."

We appeal to the polls to show how the last message has been received by the people. They manifest change! change! change! but not "desertion from the ranks of Jackson." On the contrary, every day brings to us tidings of new accessions to them.

Missouri gives the following as the result of the Bank's struggle in that state. To a letter of the 14th of August, from one of the best informed men in Missouri, we have this postscript:

"Our elections have terminated well-the rgest Jackson majority returned to the Legislature that we have ever had. The Goernor and Lieutenant-Governor, real Jackon veto men, confidently believed to be enected—nothing doubtful but the congress cection between Wells and Ashley."-[Both] or Jackson.]

KENTECKY, it appears from the following etter, has exceeded our calculations:

"MAYSVILLE, Aug. 21st, 1832.

"Dear Sir-Presuming that the result of our elections will be looked for with some soicitude, I can state that the majority (every county heard from.) is a little over fifteen hundred majority for Col. Breathitt. Pike has given Col. Breathitt a majority of 227; Lawrence 92, M. Cracken 250, Cumberland up my mind as to them, without the lights of 16. For a week after the election, the Clas men exhibited the most extravagant joy, foolishly losing their money by giving from two to urrive at satisfactory, and Prinst, just conto six thousand votes majority in favour of clasions on the subject. But I can present, Buckner. Their disappointment is correspondingly great, and many that before attach. ed themselves to the Clay party because they believed it was the strongest, will now comout and vote their true sentiments. The veto cute even this slight sketch. had some effect here in preventing Jackson men from going to the polls, who wished to understand it, before they declared for or a gainst it, but I have he doubt even in this part of the state, admitted to be the most aristo cratic, before the November election it will add strength to Gen. Jackson."

This letter gives us an increased majority in Pike, the only county not heard from when we gave the detailed statement on Saturday, founded on the letters of other correspon-dents. The majority, as then ascertained, was 1086-add to this the vote of Pike, and it Maysville correspondents account may be pro-

men to the General Assembly, although it has uniformly given a large majority for the Jackson Electoral Ticket.—Globe.

V. HARRIS, Sec'y Health Office, Philadelphia, Aug. 24th New cases. Deaths, Cured. Rem 39 Alms House. Arch st. Prison,

LATEST REPORT Total, 43 Philadelphia.—The report of the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at noon, is as follows:

New Cases. Deaths. Private practice. Hospitals, Alms House, city, 10

Naval Hospital, sent from Marine Bar racks, from 16th to 21st inst: dead 1-Cured 6-None remaining.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—New cases 30-Doubles 6—Cured 11—Remaining 133.

CITY OF NEW YORK. The Board report the following cases and deaths, which have occurred during the twenty-four hours ending at ten o'clock, A. M.

	New cases.	Deaths.	
City private practice,	18	8	
Hospitals,	17	9	
Bellevue,	1	1	
Yorkville,	5	1.	
Harlem,	4	1 .	
Total.	45	20	•

Interments for the 24 hours, ending on Friday morning at 8 o'clock, 68, of which 50 vere of cholera.

Cholera Items .- A woman died at Blackwell's Island 12 hours after eating crabs. A child died of cholera after eating green

A man died of cholera after drinking 8 or 10 glasses of brandy and water.

A man was attacked with the cholera after dining and supping upon Lima beans. LATEST REPORT.

City of New-York .- The Board of Health make the following report for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at 10 o'clock: New cases. Deaths.

City, private practice, 9 17 37 Total.

From the Frederick-Town Herald.

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA. Mr. Niles:-The following letter, from my friend Dr. Chapman, was received a few days ago. In requesting a place for it in your paper, I may be giving to it a publicity as unexpected, as it certainly is unauthorised by

Whatever offence may be committed in this way, will I trust, be amply atoned for by reason of the character of the communicationits admirable adaptation to the end of tranquilizing public anxiety on some points, and leading medical practitioners in a course of inquiry and practice, commensurate with the fearful nature of the pestilence jof which

Most respectfully, your ob't. serv't.
WM. BRADLEY TYLER. Frederick City, Aug. 24th, 1832.

My dear Sir:- I have delayed to answer your fetter, till I formed some decision as to the nature and treatment of the Pestilential Cholera which is now prevailing. These are Pike points on which so much difference of opinion existed, that I found it impossible to make ctual observation and experien now seen the disease sufficiently to enable me views, and, indeed, such are my incessant occupations, that I have scarcely leisure to exe-

The disease, wholly independent of contagion, is caused by an epidemic agency, of which we know nothing with certainty. not improbable, however, that it is owing to an zeriform poison, which acting through the medium of the stomach, on the gangionic nerves, so impairs that system, that its functions are, in a greater or less degree, suspend ed. As always happens, where sensorial or nervous influence is withheld, there is, in this case, a recession of blood from the periphery. and correspondent accumulations of it in the deep seated vessels, subversive of the proper gives a total of 1313. The excess of our distribution of it in the circulation, attended by a vitiation or suppression of the secretions. This, in a word, is my theory of the disease, the truth of which, I think, is sustained by of urine, and other proofs of the restoration

for the Jackson to overnor of the first time this price of the alignment of the state Legislature. For the first time this state has now elected a majority of Jackson sea or purging, or the two united. That afsapproaching exhaustation, in which events the General Assembly, although it has a state has now elected a majority of Jackson sea or purging, or the two united. That afsapproaching exhaustation, in which events to the General Assembly, although it has a state of the General Assembly, although it has a state of the General Assembly, although it has a state of the General Assembly, although it has a state of the General Assembly, although it has a state of the General Assembly, although it has a state of the General Assembly, although it has a state of the s whether they constitute the preliminary stage of the disease, is very doubtful. It seems to me they ought rather to, be considered as a CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.

me they ought rather to be considered as a condition, assing from distinct sources of from distinc

more particularly from their position tals, they enjoyed the best and p vantages, for accurate and discrim gated by some of the British publication, though not sanctioned by all, and from a similar coincidence of gastric and entiretic derangement with the epidemic in this country, the notion has been espoused by be. Be it as it may, such disorders should at once be removed, as they are apt at all events to invite an attack of Cholera. They do not dif-fer from the ordinary complaints of the season, and require no pecular management.

Genuine Cholera, for the most part, comes

on with little or no premonition. The earli-est symptoms are complaints of load, and oppression, and anxiety about the proceedia, with an internal sense of heat, referrable to with an internal sense of heat, referrable to the stomach or bowels, with great thirst and whitish tongue, and at the same time, the head is confused, the expression of counte-nance haggard, accompanied by slight nervous tremors, muscular weakness, cool skin, and either a quick and somewhat feeble, or a full and struggling pulse. Copious evacuations upwards and downwards, of fluid resembling dirty or turbid rice water. with floccult mixed in it, soon occur, followed by cramps or spasms of the muscles of the extremities and abdomen. These are seldom so violent as has been represented, and never extend to the a-limentary canal. An aggravation of the preceding symptoms rapidly takes place, and in half an hour or more, the tongue becomes icr cold, the skin more chilled and solden, there feeling hot to the patient, covered with a deay viscid perspiration, the hands shrivelled or wilted, as if mascerated, the nails of the fegers blue, the pulse scarcely or not at all perceptible, the face sunken, especially the eye, around which is a dark circle. This colod gradually diffuses itself over the entire surface, partaking of the various shades of fividness, from a saturrine to a bluish or blackish hue. During this period, the thirst is intense, the heat of the stomach in some instances is increased to'a burning sensation, the respiration greatly embarrassed, the air expired cold, the voice low, or whispering and plaintive, the diaphragm convulsed, and there is a total suppression of the uniary and other secretions. Discharges from the alimentary canal, and the spasms, likewise cease or are much diminished. Death ultimately takes place in a sort of tranquil stupor, or with indescribable jactitation and distress, the latter state being ov far the most common.

As I have briefly described the disease, such is the tenor of its character and progress, though occasionally diversified in some respects. Thus I have seen its accession as suciden as the electric shock, and have met with cases without spasms, or vomiting or purging. Many other anomalies might be mentioned, could I indulge in such details. The disease may be properly divided in most instances, into two stages,-that of aggres-

sion, and collapse. Called at the commencement of an attack, unless there is extreme depression, I bleed very freely from the arm, and uniformly cup epigastrium, and give calomel largely. combined or not with opium, according to the severity of the spasms. The case will almost invariably yield to these remedies, and we have no further trouble concerning it. But where the attack is confirmed, or in other words, the state of collapse exists, the difficulties of management are vastly increased, and the practice is somewhat different. The first step, under such circumstances, is to puke actively with tepid salt and water, a tumbler full at a time. This usually settles the stomach, allays thirst, produces some alegree of reaction, a stronger pulse, increased warmth of surface, and a resolution of the spasms. Co-operating in the same design of arousing the vital forces, and exciting the skinparticularly, the body and extremities may be rubbed with warm flannels. Let a vein be then opened, and if the blood flows freely, take a large quantity, and especially should the pulse rise and the blood become florid; But where the reverse happens, or you have slowly to coax out the blood, or the pulse is sensibly weakened by the loss of it, step the operation, and apply twenty or thirty cups to the abdomen, including the epigrafrum, which, though they may not draw much blood, areeninently serviceable as revellents. The cups are to be succeeded by a blister to the same parts. Calomel is next to be given in the done of 5. 10, or 20 grains, frequently repeated, till the aggregate amounts to about a drachm, and then worked off with a table speonful of castor oil. As the result of these means, there

cleve tea, or the spicits of camphor, or the ar-omatic spirits of ammonia, or mini julep.— But they are cautiously to be administered, and in small portions, or they are quantity rejected, or they overwhelm the energies of life, or more slowly, induce typhoid prostra-

are communly billous evacuations, discharges

of secretary power. Little more is demanded than what has been mentioned. I have

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remedial process. No practical lesson is more important than, that in the cure of the disease, all such appliances and medicines are mishievous, till evacuations are premised, and then to be most discreetly directed.

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It were easy to acquaint you with diver o-ther methods of treating this epidemic, or to enumerate a number of special remedies that have been proposed. Dismayed, as it were, by the fearful character of the disease, practioners have been too prone in its treatment, to abandon their principles and well tried remedies, in analogous cases, to seek a resource in specifics and nostrums.

I do not mean to vaunt of my success, but stempted. I am led to an unqualified preferesce of my own plan. It cannot be charged with being tentative or empirical is deduced from established views of pathology and thertires by the lenghtened and concurrent expeneace of the distinguished and anthoritative riters on the disease in India. Many may e cared by it, and some will sink under the force of the attack in despite of your efforts. The case not being too far advanced, a triumph over the disease is pretty certain. Cholera is, on the whole, more tractable than yellow, for ter, or the winter pestilence, which devastated our country during the late war.

Ever, my dear sir, No CH PMAN
Philadelphia. August 18, 18
To Dr. Wos. Bradley Tyler, Frederick, Md.

From the Boston Courier.

who abandoned the wreck determined never to yield, are now tossing about here and there, seeking a haven of safety and protection.—
They have demanded it in vain of Prussia, and Austria, and France; suspected, and watched, and persecuted by every govern ment on whose soil they have sought for shelter, they begin to perceive that there is no hope for them in all Europe, and they are now ter, they begin to perceive that there is no lope for them in all Europe, and they are now draing their eyes, and stretching out their

hands towards America. It will be seen by the appeal of the Polish National Committee to our Government, that those heroic and unfortunate exiles have long been regarding our happy country as their that they had determined to live and to die free on our soil, when it should appear that all hope of the resurrection of their country was at an endy. They seem to have arrived at

demand for protection, for hospitality, and on ional reputation?

There are times and circumstances when the rules of diplomacy should be disregarded, then a nation is called upon to act as a mass men actuated only by the natural feelings of man, and not as a body politic, with reference to its national interests. Let our goremment manage our relations with all other nations, as nations; but when our duties as men and as Christians, are in question, let us of humanity, with the miserable pretext that to be humane, and hospitable, and manlike, would be unprofitable and impolitic, and undiplomatic.

We know that it will be said, that if our Government acts in this matter, and grants any relief to the soffering Poles, it will offend Russia, and perhaps injure our commercial and political relations with her; but we say, away with such selfish reasoning, away with such cold blooded arguments—it is unworthy of us with such selfish reasoning, away with such cold blooded arguments—it is unworthy of us as Americans; it is unworthy of us as Americans; it is a sin against the religion we profess. We were men before we were politicisns, and if we weeld but bring home to our feelings the case of these unfortinate Poles, if we could be imagine it our own case, or that of our shillens if we would but act up to the glorious rate, worth of our faith—wdo as we would be sone by, then should we raise a mighty voice that should be heard scross the Atlandic speaking in language worthy of freemen, housing his in language worthy of freemen, housing his language worth worth of the advantages derived to the language in the cained by secret agents in the riminal dismemberment of the Polish Re-riminal dismemberment of the Polish Re-

ant, from the banks of the Vistula to the torders of the Seine.

More than four thousand of the flice, and
a thousand of the soldiers reach it France, several thousand dispersed the selves in Germany, many, remained in austria, and all
seemed to find in exile, in escape from the
Russian gripe, at least, escept about five thouand soldiers who were in defiance of solema
promises, and in alameful violation of the
rights of hospitality, kept prisoners in the
eastern part of Pussia, and on the frontiers of
Poland. It, are needless now to recur to
the story of the wrongs and sufferings of this
devoted baid; it were needless to repeat how
they were separated from their stores, and
the rest of Europe; how it was at empty dispersion of the members of the last
gavernment, and of the representatives of the last
diet, by the chief of the government and
the representatives of the French people, that
the Polish nationality should not perish,
which the Poles could expect to meet with
hospitality and protection; religiously preserve their nationality, and prepare the way
for the regeneration of the members of the last
gavernment, and of the representatives of the last
diet, by the chief of the government and
the representatives of the French people, that
hospitality and protection; religiously preserve their nationality, and prepare the way
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which the Poles could expect to meet with
hospitality and protection; religiously preserve their nationality, and prepare the way
for the regeneration of the representatives of the
last diet. Left no hope of their being able to
muster on any point the number required by
land. Suffice it to say, they re land. Suffice it, to say, they resisted every such infernal managavre; and it may be some gratification to Americans to reflect, that the timely arrival of their contributions among those poor fellows, at the moment they were nardest pressed by want and despair, served to cheer and encourage them, and were in no small degree instrumental in enabling them to hold, out Against the iniquitous attempt of Prussia to drive them into the grasp of Rus

It was at first attempted by the exiles to assemble twenty three of the members of the Diet, which number would constitute a legal Assembly; but they found this impracticable, and then formed a National Committee, composed of some distinguished men, to act in the name of the rest. the name of the rest.

It appears that this Committee foreseeing POLAND.

The gallant little ship which fought so long and so desperately against her tremendous fee, has been shattered, and dismasted, and scuttled; and the bravest of her brave crew

Some time has now elapsed since that com-

Paris 9th May, 1832. NATIONAL POLISH COMMITTEE, To His Excellency GENERAL JACKSON, Prest

dent of the United States of America. General:-The Poles, exiled from their un happy country which their efforts and their dernier resort, as their last hope on earth; and sacrifices were unavailing to save from the fangs of treachery and the frightful consequences of conquest, the Poles, persecuted by all the sworn enomies of liberty, bearing nothing from their native country saving hope

Europe knows our rights and our vicissihe answer to that demand depends our na- tudes. Her nations, in their progress towards general emancipation, hailed our successes with raptures and joy, and shed tears over our reverses. The country of Washington, still revering the memory of Pulaski, and the virtuous Kosciusko, resounded with unanimons acclamations at our list efforts, and neither the immense space of the ocean, nor the charms of social comfort which they so plentifully enjoy, could deter its happy citizens from sympathising for our cause. Those not sin against our natures by stifling the calls circumstances, together with the conscious ness of having done our duty, induce us to make an appeal to popular feelings, which a-lone are capable of ministering to the sufferings of the proscribed of a once free and great

Ten months of an independent existence, which the insurrection of the 29 of November, 1830, was the signal, were passed in a bloody contest with a powerful enemy, pos-

We fear that not with the service between the

muster on any point the number required by national representation at so critical a moment, suggested to the Poles who arrived first at Paris, the propriety of appointing from among themselves a national committee. By degrees, as the number of refugees increased in France, the committee entered into comingnication with them, and took upon itself to act in their name. It is in that quality they now apply to the President and government of the United States of America. The French people received with enthusiasm their unhappy brothers. Confiding in their generous feelings, and in the solemn assurances of France, we expected to find among them a harbour in our adversity, and the guarantee of a sort of political existence. Such were our hopes in coming to France. But the government has been deaf to the just application of the Polish refugees, may a has even persecuted them; and both chambers have nercy of a hostile administration.

The political horizon of Europe is assuming every day a more sombre aspect, and France may fall a prey to factions or invasion. Then the Poles shall be left without even this last precarious asylum. Impressed with the deepest concern at the thought of the present uncertain situation of the relugees, the national committee could not but take into serious consideration their future prospects, and devise some plan for the safety in the case of the exceptional laws of France were carried into execution, or that the Poles should again become the victims of a mistaken policy. They are perfectly aware of the difficulties and dangers they would have to encounter should they be compelled to quit the hospitable land of France; in their perplexity they look up to the United States, without however, concealing that to such a refuge in of an unfortunate and persecutive occ.

Here is a question of more train total importance; a question which regards not only our government, but our whole people; it is a cial welfare united to liberty.

delights in contemplating, whose wise instructions in the relation in their misfortune, from the soil, and breathing the air of a pure hemisphere; they who has realized the sublime problem of softatter themselves that the government of the cial welfare united to liberty.

United States will not belie their hopes and the high apinion which the world has concerved of its dignity and liberality; and that their Hustrious President, raised to that proud staeceive the application of the remains of a nation assailed by the most cruel fortune. We have already had flattering proof of the

friendly dispositions of the Americans towards us. On the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, on the patriotic subscriptions, most of the American citizens in Paris formed into a Committee, inder the patronage of Gen. Lafayette.

So much sympathy shown to the Polish So much sympathy shown to the Polish cause, amboldens us to hope that the government of the United States with not deny us its assistance. If it should thappen through a fatality without example in the records of the world, that the Poles, persecuted in Europe, should be under the hard and exuel necessity of directing their last course towards a transatlantic shore, they would demand friendship and hospitality of the people of the United States, in whose country they know United States, in whose country they know misfortune is ever sure to find a refuge. Nemisfortune is ever sure to find a refuge. Nevertheless, as the number of our countrymen might amount to between 3 and 4000 men, destitute of arms and resources, and consequently in imminent danger, the lacen it expedient to warn the government of their determination, and to claim its aid.

Under those circumstances, it is important for them to be informed with all possible des-

patch to what extent they may rely on the postection and support of the United States, what toudified want to tendered of those who would seek in a rine to the repolic, what would be the mane of their relations with and duties to make the dates of the U-dion, and how far their mitionality could be guaranteed without interfering with the intilitations and interests of the country? They farther request to be informed, would the government secure a safe passage scross the ocean, by providing them with a safe conduct which would preserve them in their navigation from dangle's they would have otherwise to the Supremo Chief of the United States. They consider it a most fortunate circumstance that their sentiments and wishes about the conveyed to him through the medium of Dr. Howe, who by his zeal and exertions in our behalf, has acquired additional right to the gratitude of the Poles.

We remain, General, with the most profound respect, your Excellency's most obedient servants,

The President of the National Committee; (Signed.) LELEVEL JOACHIM, LEONARD CHODSKO, ANTONY BLUSZUCEWIDZ,

Josepp Zalizoski, ANTONY POZCUISWOSKI, MICHEL STUBE, EDWARD WODZINSKI.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND. By the arrival at Boston of the ship Mary Ann, which left Liverpool on the 21st of July, London papers to the 19th inclusive have been received. We subjoin such items as are later than those received at New-York, as we find in the Boston papers and slips.

PORTUGAL. LONDON, July 18-The Pantaloon, brig of war, which arrived at Falmouth yesterday, brings news of the expedition of only one day later than those received by the Firebranu. It confirms the accounts received by the latter, with the addition of Don Pedro having increased the force of 3000 men, which he sent in pursuit of the Miguelites, to 5000. It is the opinion of several untitary men who are well acquainted with every part of Portugal that Don Pedro has, by this step, shown a competent knowledge of military tactics, as well as of activity, which cannot fail to rencause having taken the precaution of sending 3000 men to Figueras, which is about half way between Oporto and Lisbon; in the event of the latter force effecting as successful a disembagkation as the troops did at Matozinhos, and of which there is no doubt, the troops of Don Miguel, pressed by the 5000 men from Oporto, will find their retreat cut off, and themselves hemmed in between these two bodies of troops, -Courier.

#### PARTICIPATION OF THE PARTIES OBITUARY.

Died in this city, on Monday last after a few days illness, in the 15th year of her age, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. Daniel

It is awful to reflect on the early fate of this interesting young Lady; but a lew days since we beheld her in the full enjoyment of health-Melancholy change! she is now no more. Death, unrelenting at the havoc it makes, seized its victim 'ere the iniquity of the world had sullied her short, but well spent

Her Death affords another proof of the uncertainty of this life.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

Departed this life on Thursday morning last, Miss HENRIETTA, second daughter of Dr. John H. Brown, of this county, in the 17th year of her age, after a severe illness, which she bore with that fortitude and resigthat melancholy conclusion, and are now demanding of us as men and as brethren, whether we have a spare place and a spare crumb,
for the unfortunate and the persecuted relic

and misfortune, confidently address the Go
a friendly country so far from theirs would be
vernment of the happy people of America,
whose power and dignity the old hemisphere
delights in contemplating, whose wise instiother hand, their republican minds would deother hand, their republican minds would deother hand, their republican minds would deother hand, their republican minds would defeel well assured of her happiness and safety. She has reached the happy and peaceful clime, where sickness and sorrow, and pain and death are felt no more.'-Rep.

Communicated.

Departed this life, in Baltimore, on Wednesday, 22d inst. after two weeks severe illtion by the voice of his fellow-citizens, and nesday, 22d inst. after two weeks severe ill-partaking their sentiments, will favourably ness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. MARY T. COLEBURN, consort of Mr. Wilton F. Coleburn, and daughter of Mr. Gilbest Murdock, deceased. She was a member of the Roman Catholic Church for upwards of 25 years, and lived up to her duty to God and man as far as possible. She was 4th July, 1831, the citizens of the republic an affectionate wife, tender parent, and dutipresent in Paris met under the Presidency of ful child. She willingly gave up her children Mr. F. Cooper, and subscribed a considerable sum in favour of our cause. Mr. S. G. Howe having brought us two banders and additional signed to the will of my blessed Redeemer, ful child. She willingly gave up her children who died for me. She has left an affectionate husband, and three small children, and an aged mother, besides a numerous set of relations to mourn their loss, for it assuredly is her eternal gain.

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees for the Primary School dis-Efficutt's Mills,) will receive applications from persons disposed to take a situation as a Teacher of primary school, until the 10th of Sep-tember next, at which time, or in a very few days thereafter, the person who may have been selected, will be required to take charge of the school.

None need apply unless they can produce sufficient testimonials, both of their qualifications for a primary teacher and of their moral character. The Salary will be \$300. Applica-tions must be made to Gep. Chas. Steeret Ridgely a cting Trustee, near Ellicott's mills.

GREEABLY to law as Election will be delet at the Assembly Hours, on the first standary in Country as a feeting two delegates to proposed the City Asymptotic to the next General Assembly Maryland.

Any order.

JOHN H. WELLS, Cit.

NOTICE

Aug. 50 JOHN H. WELLS

the market and the

#### MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY Class No. 12.

To be drawn at Baltimore, To morrow. AT FIVE O'CLUCK, P. M.

Sixty Number Lottery ... Nine Drawn Ballots.

HIGHEST PRIZE. 8,000 DOLLARS.

#### SCHEME:

	- DULLEL	-	• .
1	prize of	1	88,000
	prize of	14. 4	2,055
	prizes of	111	1,000
5	prizes of		500
5	prizes of		300
5	prizes of	4,	250
62	prizes of		100
51	prizes of		40
	prizes of		30
	prizes of		25
	prizes of.		20
	prizes of		10
	prizes of		6
	prizes of		3

13,395 prizes.

Tickets 83-Halves 81 50-Quarters 8075.

TICKETS AND SHARES FOR SALE AT Darois, ... I OTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

(Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland,)

#### NOTICE.

THURSDAY, the 13th day of Septem-per next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter. (Sunday excepted.) A TRACT OF LAND.

#### whereon Henry Bassford resides, containing

220 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, lying on the Patusent river near the Governor's Bridge, and adjoins the Lands of John S. Sellman and Dr. Richard Marriott. The Land is of good quality and easily improved, and is well adapted to the growth of fine

Tobacco. The improvements are a GOOD FRAME DWELLING, with necessary out houses for a small family.

TERMS OF SALE ARE-One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one third in 12 months, and the balance in 18 months from the day of sale, purchaser to give

bond with approved security, to bear interest from the day of sale; when the whole of the purchase money is paid, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed to the purchaser. Aug 23 9 JOHN BASSFORD.

BRILIAANT SCHEMES.

A a FORTUNE you LESS, can be obtained, by directing orders for tickets or shares in either of the following splended somewas, to DEACE for

#### JOHN CLARK, LOTTERY VENDER, BALTIMORE.

The tickets which he will send being the oniginal ones, the MONEY can be had for the PRIZES any where.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 31, to be drawn September 5.

		HIGH I	RIZES.		
1	prize of	810,000	10 pr	izes of	81,000
ı	of	. 10,000	10	of	500
ı	of	10.000		uf	300
ı	of	10,000		of	200
ı	of	2,260		&c. &c.	
	Tick	eta S5. aba	es in n	roportion	

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 18, to be drawn September 8th.

HIGH PRIZES. prize of 825.000 [15 prizes of \$1,000 20,000 15 of 300 7,500 | 15 3,350 | 71 Tickets 86, shares in proportion.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 33.

~		to be drawn September 19th.				
pr	ize of	\$40,000	10	prizes of	81,000	
•	of	10,000	10	of	800	
	of	6,000	10	of	600	
	of	4,104	10	of	500	
	of	3,000	10	of	400	
	lo	2,000	20	of	200	

&c. &c. Tickets \$10, shares in proportion. [Please to continue to copy the above until further ordered—dropping each Lottery as its time for drawing expires.]

was about two thirds up the side of the mountain, exceeded half a mile in diameter, and was about 500 feet deep. In the centre of this rose a conical hill, 200 feet in diameter, and of the rigging and hill. —Glad of an opportunity, the lower half fringed with brushwood, and the upper strewed with virgin sulphur. From the lissures of this exuded a thin white smoke, occasionally tioged with a light bluish flame. At the base of this cone were two small lakes, differing essentially in quality and temperature from each other. Evergreens, flowers, aromatic shrubs, and a variety of indigenous plants, clothed the steep sides of this gulf, while the exterior of the mountain was covered from its base to its summit by a thick forest. Such was the scene previous to the fatal 27th of April, 1812. On that day, about noon, the first unequivocal syne toms of the subsequent convulsions were evinced by a loud explosion from the volcanic mountain, followed by an immense column of thick sulphurous smoke, which suddenly burst near the vicinity of the crater, and in the course of a minute, discharged vast ngantities of volcanic matter, which covered the whole surface. This, and the noise by which it was accompanied, apparently proceeding tuation. On its south side, this rock from the bowels of the mountains, threw the presents a perpendicular face of six hundred inhabitants into the utmost consternation.

The eruption continuing with increased violence, presented on Thursday night and Friday morning, one of the most awful specta cles buman imagination can form an idea of The mountain burst forth in a tremendous blaze, throwing up huge jets of fire and burning stones, accompanied with a terrific thundering naise, at the same time sending down its sides torrents of lava; and showers of volcause matter continuing to fall for several hours all over the island. At times, also, pieces of rock of enormous size were shot forth from the aperture of the mountain.

The brilliancy of the flames which majes tically rose from the month of the crater, had a most sublime and awful effect. The buraing stones which darted in the air resembled the stars of a rocket. The vivid flashes of lightning which shot forth with a noise far exceeding the heaviest artillery, accompanied with violent shocks of earthquakes, resembled in colour and brightness that which is sheets of smoke so obscured the sky, that the island was, until Friday morning at ten o'clo k, nearly involved in nocturnal darkness. These appearances were sufficiently dreadful. but our fears added new horrors to the scene. The terrified people precipitately retreated from their homes to places of shelter. I have not been able to ascertain exactly the extent of damage sustained, or lives lost, but the principal rivers of the island were all dried The negro provision grounds and pasture lands were destroyed for miles around, and so covered over with ashes and vitrafied pieces of stones that there was not apparently a spot of ground left for the cattle to feed upon. lava which consumed in its course every tree and shrub that impeded its way. And the surface in that quarter was covered several inches deep with a volcanic matter resembling dross from a forge.

On Thursday evening, the 30th of April we weighed with a moderate breeze and fair Royal, Martinico, to join the flag ship which ful. had preceded us thither the day before. Bemorning. I was roused by the parson having It was one of the many connected with the charge of the deck, who in the hurried acdeck, at the same time announcing to me the singular information, that it was 'raining sand,' and that the watch on deck, already half blinded by it were obliged to bandage their eyes. At this moment we were about twelve leagues east by south from the southern extremity of Martinico, or a little more than half way between that island and Barbadoes. Astonished at a phenomenon so unusual, I hurried up on deck, which I found covered with a layer of sandy particles to the depth of an inch. and a constant shower of the same material continuing to descend.

The atmosphere, thus loaded, prevented our seeing a fout from the vessel's side; in deed, the finer particles of the falling matter rendered it extremely inconvenient to use the eyes at all. It blew a light breeze, the usual trade wind, before which we moved at the rate of about two knots an hour. I had heard of sand taken up by the atmosphere, and carried sometimes by the wind to an immense distance; and I attributed the present appear ance to that cause. One thing, however, all telt convinced of, that it was an event of no ordinary occurrence: and under the influence of a high and not unpleasant excitement—that | of powdered pumice stone, mixed with a conmixture of awe, blended with suspense and curiosity, felt when watching the denouement nute portion of other mineral substances. of some extraordinary circumstances-we all anxiously waited the issue. We more especially looked to daybreak for a little more light on the obscurity, moral and physical, which enveloped us. This at length came, between five and six; but it was that partial slubious glimmering which was little more than sufficient to render "darkness visible," and to lend additional interest and awe to the scene. The atmosphere in the direction of the sun, had a deep reddish marky brown ap-

VOLCANG OF ST. VINCENT.

From the personal Narrative of a Naval Officer.

The volcane of St. Vincent, called the Southiers, has sient so long, that only vague and traditionary accounts of any eruption existed, the last having occurred in 1718. The whole island, as seen from the sea, appears one huge mass of lofty rugged mountains, rising, on most sides, abruptly from the sea; of these the Southier is the most mijestic of all this was increased by our isolated attention, and the solemn still occur under the box of the water, as now nearly becaused. This was now nearly becaused. This was now nearly becaused. This was not nearly several us from early becaused in the breeze began to freshen, and the atmosphere to clearly about eleven. A. M. at which time the breeze began to freshen, and the atmosphere to clearly at noon it had altogether ceased, the air was serene, and the sun shone out with comparative brilliancy. When distant objects had become visible, we descried a brig in the north-east standing to the southward. This was about two thirds up the side of the mountturned out to be an American, and on nearthuse of volcanic action, - and the imaginawe looked eagerly out in the quarter of the land; fancying we saw smoke and fiame from every peak or mountain. Be this as it may, on passing within two cables' length of the Diamond about an hour alter, every one on board was convinced they saw both one and the other issue from the fissures of this remarkable rock; and so impressed was I with the fact, that I reported the circumstance to the commander in-chief. In consequence of this. a party, of which I made one, was formed the next day to explore it.

It was on this occasion that the attempt to reach the summit placed me in a critical sifeet in height, and the others, with the exception of the north east, are for the most part inaccessible. It was on the latter that I now proceeded to mount, having taken with me a begro fisherman, well acquainted with the localities, to direct me. During the first two hundred feet or so I found little difficulty, but after that, it was like climbing the pinnacle of Salisbury Cathedral. With the exception of a resting place here and there, the as cent was now generally at an angle of seventy or eighty degrees, and many places were nearly perpendicular. I soon heartily wished myself below. The rays of a cloudless sun, reflected by the rock, were overpowering and there was scarcely a breath of wind. Fol lowing my sable conductor, who, accustomed to scale the rocks for birds' eggs, scrambled up the precipices like a goat, on I went expecting every instant to be precipitated below by the crumbling of the rock from under my feet; at length on reaching a small slope, near the summit, I sank down exhausted with heat usually seen in a tempest; and the curling and exertion. On consulting my watch, I found my enterprise had taken a greater time than I had anticipated, and that in order not to detain my party, it was necessary that I should return. I therefore prepared to descend. I now discovered I had achieved only the easiest part of my task, and that get ting down was much more difficult than getting up. On looking below, I shuddered as I contemplated the gulf at my feet, into which one false step would at once precipitate me The face of the rock taken in profile, one projection hiding another, looked smooth and nearly perpendicular; however, by the aid of my guide, I at length reached the bottom in safety, but we failed in satisfactorily accom-The range of the mountain on the winding plishing the object of our visit, no positive evidence being obtained either for or against the question at issue. The southwestern side of the rock, from which the smoke had appa rently emanated, was inaccessible; no sign of volcanic action bowever were now visible. and whether those of our former visit were the tumes of a volcano, of a fisherman's tire. weather from Carliste bay, on our way to Fort or of those of the imagination, is still doubt-

We at length learned the cause of the phenomenon we had witnessed on our voyage. cents of surprise, requested me to come on cent's. Immediately following this I made the circuit of the islands, and collected the following particulars: At Barbadoes, notwithstanding the general trade wind was dead to windward, they were visited simultaneously with ourselves with a much heavier shower of similar sand, which continued falling until nearly an hour after noon, and was so profuse as to wrap the whole island in midnight darkness. An appearance so awful and unaccountable, had a corresponding influence on the minds of the less enlightened inhabitants. The mass of the population imagined the last day had arrived, and stricken with terror and compunctious visiting, the multitude flocked to the churches to proprtiate an offended Dei-ty. These, lighted up for the occasion, were soon filled to suffocation; crowds were seen groping their way along the streets by the aid of lanthorns, while others fell on their knees in prayer; never had Barbadoes, before or

since, exhibited so much devotion. The crops and the soil were much injured by the quantity of falling matter; and the latter did not recover for two or three years after On a subsequent analyzation, this matter has been ascertained to consist principally siderable quantity of sulphur and some mi-

Leaving Martinico on the second or third day following this event, we made the circuit of the islands as far as St. Thomas's, touch ing at Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola, and some others. At the former, on landing, a large concourse of people flocked down to the beach to meet us, with the most anxious curiosity depicted on their countenances, imagining we were the bearers of some interesting information. This excitement had its origin in an impression that an enemy's force had arrived pearance something resembling—though infi-nitely more intense—one of those dense No as follows: A two A. M. the inhabitants had rember fogs mixed with the smoke, which at been aroused from their beds, and the garri-

and every preparation was made, in case of need, to repel an attack. The moment of these explosions coincided exactly with that of our soudy visitation, when about hilf-way between Barbailees and Martinico, and several miles from the scene of the eraption, Sc. Vincent's; yet though so much nearer than the remote island above the exactly. the remote island where the noise was so vividly heard, nothing of the sort was remarked by us, or as far as I am aware, by any of those who were affort at the moment.

The prodigious projectile force with which the volcanic matter was ejected from the mountain, may be judged by the fact, that some of it fell on board an outward bound vessel between two and three hundred miles to windward of Barbadoes, which be it remarked, was in the teeth of the regular trade wind, some four handred miles from the vol-

IN WANT OF A HUSBAND.

A young lady was lately told by a married ady that she had better precipitate herself from off the rocks of the Passaic falls into the basin beneath, than marry. The young lady replied, "I would, if I thought I should find a husband at the bottom."

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court, August 7th, 1832. ON application by petition of William Pum phrey, (of Wm.) Executor of Margery Ciscol, 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 news papers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills, A. A. County

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arunde County, hath obtained from the Otphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary the personal estate of Margery Cascel, late of Anne-Arundel Coun ty, decrased. 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 7th day of Pebruary next, they may otherwise by law he excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of August,

WILLIAM BUMPHREY, of Wm. Ex'r. Aug. 9.

TOTTO IS HERREDY GIVES. THAT the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans court of Saint-Mary's couny, in Maryland, Letters of Administration with the will annexed, on the Personal Estale of Robert Liburn, 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 sub scribers, at or before the 22d day of May next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 10th August. 1832.

WILLIAM D. BISCOE and WIFE, Adm'rs W. A. Aug. 16. 4w

# PUBLIC SALE.

ON Friday the 5th of October next, at 11 o'clock in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day. The President, Directors and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland. will offer for sale, at M'Laughlin's Tavern. Ellicott's Mills,

# THE FARM

on which Richard H. Harwood, lately resided, and now in the occupation of Mr. Nelson Phelps, on Elk Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, about three miles from the Waterloo Tavern and 12 miles from the City of Baltimore, and near the contemplated Rail Road route from Baltimore to the City of Washington, containing about

#### 420 ACRES OF LAND,

The roads from the Waterloo Tavern up the country, and from Owen's Mills to Baltimore. pass through this land, and the best judges are of opinion that this land is capable of being made equal to any of the lands on Elk-Ridge There are on it a pretty good dwelling House. and convenient out Houses, a Garden, a Spring of most excellent water near the house, and an Ice-house.

TERMS OF SALR-one fourth of the pur chase money cash, one fourth in six months one fourth in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond. with approved security, for the same, posses-

H. H. HARWOOD Prest. Maryland Republican, Annapolis, and the Gazette & Annapolis, Baltimore, will insert the above once a week until the day of sale.

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE HOUSE AND LOT in church street, at present occupied by Mr. John Smith. Porserms apply to JOHN SMITH, or HENRY MATTHEWS. Yone 98.

INTING Neatly executed at this dirici.

FOR SALE. A Pair of well broke YOUNG CARRIAGE HORSES, a good second hand CAR-RIAGE, and HARNESS, almost new. In quire at this office.

June 21:

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

ORDERED by the court. That the creditors of Thomas R. Johnson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the court at Leonard Pown Saint-Mary's county, on the first Mon-day of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO: HARRIS, Clk.
True copy—JO: HARRIS,
Clk. Saint-Mary's county court July 1

Saint May's County Court, March Term, 1832. ORDEBRO ! the Court, that the creditors of Stephen Martin, a petitioner for the be-nefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to re commend a permanent truster for their bene

order, JO. HARRIS, True copy,—JO. HARRIS, Cik. St. Mary's County Court 3m. By order, DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership of Joseph Jewell and Lewis N. Sewell is this day dissolved by mu tual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm will make payment to Lewis N. Sewell who is authorised to settle and receive the same All persons having claims, will also present them to Lewis N. Sewell for settlement. Given under our hands this 27th July 1832. JOSEPH JEWELL. LEWIS N. SEWELL.

Aug. 2. City Collector's Office, June 28, 1832.

THE City Collector is now preparing his Bills for the current year. Those per sons who are yet it arrears for the last year's requested to settle the l'axes, are earnes same without further delay, or he will be compelled to resort to corcive measures, without espect to persons.
RICHARD RIDGELY,

June 28. City Collector

N. B. The subscriber will execute with neatness, accuracy and despates, instruments of writing, such as, Deeds Banca, Mortgages, Articles of Agreements, Contrats, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Insolvent Papers, Apprentices Indentures &c. He will attend to the collection of debts in town or He will also, perform the duties of a of the Peace.

He solicits a share of public patronage.
RICHARD RIDGELY, Opposite Williamson & Swann's Hitel.

# BANK OF MARYLAND,

Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1831. a resolution of the Loard of Directors of BY a resolution of the Louis or Bush and this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving desposits of money subject to interest, viz:

For desposites payable in ninety days after demand, certifi-cates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum 5 per cent.

For deposites payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at 4 per cent. the rate per annum of On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for

at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at By order RWILSON, Cashier. the rate of May 17

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,

July. 30th 1832. On application by petition of William Limbi-cum, Executor of Anne Wright, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

\* THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills, A. A. County

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber of Aune-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphana Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary for the personal estate of Anne Wright, late of Anne Arundel county decreased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are bereby warned to exhibit the same with the vanchers thereal, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of January next, they may other the by law he excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of July 1832.

\*\*LLIAM LINTRICUM Ex\*r.

An.

for cash, or to punctual men.

Saint-Mary's County Court,

March Term, 1832.

ORDERED by the court, That the creditive of Clement Dorsey, a petitioner for the benefit of the longivent Laws of this state, he and appear before the court at Leonard Town, Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their henefit.

EDMOND KEY. True copy.—JO. HARRIS, Jik. Saint-Mary's county court. 3m. Editicasse wife Hart ley, the main men this the ton generate.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct. ON application to me the subscriber, a lusdel County, by petition in writing of William T. Gantt, praying for the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry inservent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William T. Gantt having satisfied me by competent festimony, that he can resided in the State of Marriand trees. he has resided in the State of Maryland two years, immediately preceding the sime of his application, and that he is in actual confisement for debt only. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that said William 7. Gantt be discharged from his confinement and that he, by causing a copy of this order is be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a wek for three successive munths before the fourth Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel Conty Court, on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending strestee for their benefit, on the said William T. Gantt, then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed for delivering of his preperty, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William T. Gante should not have the benefit of the said act and supple ments thereto, a prayed.

Anne Ariffbet County, St:

On application to the Judges of Anne-Arusdel County Court by petition, in writing, of Beals Gaither of Anne-Arusdel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the Act of the Gerieral Assembly of Maryland, entitle?, An seafor the relief of susbry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can stertain them, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Beale Gaither having satisfied the Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years with potent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Beale Gaither, having taken the oath by the said Act prescribed, for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the County Court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such inter-Court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such inter-rogatories and allegations as may be made splint him, and having appointed Joshus Warfield, of lies-jamin, his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Brale Gaither, a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal sid mis-ed,—it is hereby ordered said adjudged, that the said Beale Gaither be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the fourth Montay of October next, to appear before the said County Court, at the next, to appear before the said County Co court house of said county, at ten o clock in the fore-noon of that der, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Heale Guither should not have the hearest of the said set, and the supplements

Test .- WILLIAM S. GREEN.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON. The Steam Boat MA-



March 24.

mence her regular rosts for Aunapolis, Cambridge Raston, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 80th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower and Dugan's wharf, and con-Friday Morning, at 7 o'cleck, for the above places throughout the season.

RYLAND, will com-

Passage to Castle Haven or Easton 82 50; to Annapolis 81. N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the ewner

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

Cash for Megroes.

I WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes from 12 to 85 years of age, field hands scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do wall to give me a call, as L am determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any

purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I can at all floor to found at Williamson's Hotel, Anapolish RICHARD WILLIAMS,