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STANZAS.

We parted—when the western breeze
Blow 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 promise given—
That when the gathered clouds that cast
A shadow o'er my fate had pass'd,
All would be bright as even.
But the lone evening hour has come—
Its shadows round me press—
And all I still sequestered home
Thou comest not to bless—
Often I bend a listening ear
The voice of singing girls to hear—
But thine is never there—
And mingling in the giddy maze
On light scarping forms I gaze,
Yet none with thine compare.
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 peacefully to rest.
Well, my light bark is on the stream—
And I will weep alone,
Cling only to the one dear dream
Of thee—now broken—gone—
And when the still moon rides on high,
To memory's ever watchful eye
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 Buffalo has entirely left us. Before the country was settled, our immense prairies afforded pasturage to large herds of these animals; and traces of them are still remaining in the "Buffalo 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 alluvion to the dry upland plains. In the heat of summer they are driven from the latter by prairie fires, in the autumn they would be expelled from the former by the mosquitoes, in the spring the grass of the plains would afford abundant pasturage—while the herds could enjoy the warmth of the sun, and snuff the breeze that sweeps so freely over them; in the winter the rich cane of the river banks which is ever green, would furnish food, while the low grounds, thickly covered with brush and forest, would afford protection from the bleak winds.

I know 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 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 beasts of prey that assail them in the wilderness, 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 deer is taken.

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 a great distance over the plains; then it would die away, and again be distinguished at a near point, and in another direction—now the full cry would burst upon us from a neighbouring thicket, we could almost hear the snobs of the exhausted deer, and again borne away in the distance. We 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 pursuers, 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 skins and skins alone, throwing away the rest of the carcass. Venison hams and hides are important articles of export. The former 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 venison with the hams attached, for \$25 cents, which would be something like one cent per pound.

There are several ways of hunting deer, all of which are equally simple. Most generally the hunter proceeds to the woods on horseback, in the day time, selecting particularly certain hours, which are thought to be most favorable. It is said that during the

season when the pastures are green, this animal 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 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, while his keen eye penetrates the surrounding darkness.

On beholding a deer, the hunter slides 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 muscular and armed with sharp hoofs, can inflict very severe wounds.

Aware of these circumstances, the hunter approaches him with caution, and either secures his prey by a second shot, where the first has 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 oozes 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 purpose, and artfully concealed like a masked battery 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, approach 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 sniffs the air. Then he advances a few steps and stops again, smells the ground, or raises his expanded nostrils, as if he snuffed the approach of danger in every tainted breeze. The hunter sits motionless and almost breathless, waiting until the animal 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 timorous animals are driven from the haunts which are thus disturbed.

Another practice is called driving, and is only practised 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 dogs. 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 pass some of the persons who are concealed, 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 alleged he was too poor to receive that species of satisfaction. When a 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 piece; but how different are the feelings of a gentleman or thoroughly civilized person, when his nose has been wronged 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 reverts to the sensorium of honour, the imagination; though the feature may be tingling and the eyes absolutely overflowing with the evidence of suffering, still the mischief is referred to quite another part of the constitution. Hence the difficulty of settling these matters. With the poor man his appendages have all a kind of *ad valorem* duty—a tail of insult and offence; but the gentleman is a perfect Draco; he must not only have more, but it must be of a different kind; the wound has been inflicted on the flesh, but he feels it in the soul, and must expiate it in blood.

It is impossible not to see that this is the very perfection of reason and good sense;

nevertheless we like the easy way in which poor people settle these things.

Mansion House.—Ebenzer 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 nose of John Dixon, without the owner's leave.

John Dixon deposed that he knew nothing on the defendant, and the defendant knew nothing on him, no farther than being testicated he squeezed his nose with sitch wangeance that he was obliged to call a hoffer.

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

'Me drunk,' said Coker, 'vy I aint been able to yarn wittles, leave alone dring; and as for being drunk yesterday, vy all I had a pot of porter at my first turp, 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 deserved vat he got. I went into a public house to sell my scripps, vitch are precious dear now, and while my back was turned I seed him put his hand into my basket in an unbecoming sort o' way. Sis I, I don't call this hacting, like a gentleman to go for to prig a poor man's scripps, and he told me to give him nonees! my sarses, for he want a going to be scandalised in no such way. 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 complainant, 'I suppose you will be satisfied with an apology.'

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

'The defendant having consented to give the complainant sixpence, the Lord Mayor allowed them to settle the other 'summit' 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 sticking 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 canvassed at the clubs! what sneers would have slurred over the fincher, and how many eulogies would have been spent upon the most obstinate or the most blouit-thirsty of the party! 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 forlorn night-cappish style of civility—ground measured three times over to conceal bumbling, 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 affair of extreme difficulty and delicacy.

Then comes the Courier again, with another 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 summit to eat and the summit 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; magistrates would endeavor to give it, as economists 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—too low to keep a sense of honour; generally speaking, however, penury and conscience, and honour, are inconsistent terms; and incompatible qualities.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

Directions for building Chimneys which will never require sweeping.—Instead of plastering the inside of Chimneys in the usual way, take mortar made with one peck of salt to each bushel of lime, adding as much sand and loam as will render it fit to work, and then lay on a thick coat. If the chimney has no offsets for the soot to lodge on, it will continue perfectly free from all danger of taking fire. The writer of this has tried the experiment, and after three years constant use of a chimney plastered as above directed he could never obtain a quart of soot, though he several times employed a sweep to scrape it from top to bottom. To persons living in the country this will be found valuable.

TRIUMPH OF ELOQUENCE 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 inst. In the course of the address, the orator had, with his characteristic clearness of mind, set before us the evils of intemperance to the community in general—showing that before the institution of Temperance Societies, thirty five thousand of our population had been annually destroyed, by this scourge,—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 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 evils which he had stated; though what remained were still of awful magnitude.

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, alas! 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 orator set before us, in the affecting change which we were doomed to see. The eye once beaming 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, yet 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 little. 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, pronouncing 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 themselves out of the reach of contamination by intemperance, by solemnly pledging themselves 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. 'Professor 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 speaker uttered, in a voice made shriller by emotion—"but now the old officer will sign that constitution,"—a voice from the moving crowd 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 to their rooms.

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, I seize a few moments to give you a brief account 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 announced 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 acquainted with the entrance to Table Bay, we stood off during the night, and by the next morning, found ourselves near False Cape—a distance of about thirty miles. Having now but a slight breeze and a strong current set-

ting against us, we made very slow progress, and by noon were completely becalmed, and that too within a few miles of the bay, which was somewhat tantalizing. Not long after, however, a fine breeze sprung up, and we were soon inside of the bay. We lay to, for a few minutes, to receive on board the Fort Captain, James Hance, Esq. and the Officer of Health, John Laing, Esq. Before we had moored ship, the bay was alive with sail boats, crowded with eager spectators, making towards us, and swiftly gliding around us to reconnoitre our ship—the first American frigate that ever greeted South African eyes.—Soon after we came to anchor we exchanged salutes with the batteries in town. Our arrival produced great excitement. It seems 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.

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 ever since we have been here. She has been daily thronged with visitors, and among them some of the first and most respectable people of the place, and has been greatly admired. 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 hospitality 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 Downes to an entertainment at his residence. And day before yesterday, the 10th 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—everything 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 of music than that performed by the Highland Bards. Their sweet and soft native airs thrill through you, searching every nerve. You are carried back to 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 cove. Scottish airs, played 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 depot—I have 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 curiosity to them. They could hardly 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 inhabitants are undoubtedly ignorant of our history and this may account for their gazing at us so 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 several very polite invitations from gentlemen in the country, and which we are sorry not to be able to accept; for, from the high source from which they come, we have every reason to expect splendid entertainments.

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

FREQUENT DRINKING.

Frequent drinking after the sun has risen should be avoided; it causes the same sickness, 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 freshness 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 rest, 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 less from the heat and thirst than my companions, who usually drank during the day. *Dinham and Clapperton's Discoveries in Africa.*

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FOREIGN.

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.

LONDON, June 16.

In the House of Lords last night, after several petitions had been presented, the Marquis of Londonderry called the attention of Earl Grey to the language again used by Mr. Larkins, at another meeting of a political union 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 reconsider 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 held 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, nor had received any instructions to prepare one.

LONDON, June 16.—City, Friday Evening.

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 a premium.

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 amendment for 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 sentinels, friends to the King, but friendly also to the Constitution, proclaim that relief is near at hand, and that the day of illegal proscription is already nearly closed.

The Constitutionnel, a semi-Ministerial paper, goes so far as to say, that the "state of siege" 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 offensive. The arrests still continue. General Lafayette is stated, rather unequivocally, to have left 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 Ile-et-Vilaine or La Vendee, and the heads of the insurrection were every where offering to surrender themselves. The Chouans do not appear, upon any one occasion, to have been able to make head openly against the King's troops. 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 "proclaimed." 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. Guénot-Ranville. By it you will perceive how little likely it is that a single individual would be allowed to perish under sentence of court-martial, for he says (and he well knows) that the Court of Cassation would annul all sentences pronounced by courts-martial (Councils of War). Why then persist? But should

it be otherwise, should executions take place, where will they end?

MADRID, June 4.—The troubles in La Vendee, of which we have only just had intelligence, have by no means been a subject of astonishment to us. This disturbance, as well as that which broke out at Marseilles, was the result of a deep plan laid by the Holy Alliance. Count de St. Priest, the Duke of Almansa, was the confidant of our Court. The restoration (which turned out not to be a real one) of the Wellington party to power in England was the signal for this conflagration. Our troops, which are now stationed on the Portuguese frontier, were forthwith to march in the direction of the Pyrenees for the landing of Don Pedro 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 Italy. 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 Caledonian furnish some additional items of intelligence, which we publish below.

The following particulars of the proposed rejoicings on account of the passage of the bill, 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 up. 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 Irish and Scotch Bills were also passed. Mr. Fletcher then moved that the freedom of the city, voted to Lord 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 Guildhall, to which Lord Grey and Althorp, the Reforming majority in the Commons, and the minority 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 defray 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 Liberties, should take place on the 27th instant; Sir Francis Bartlett in the chair. It was also determined to invite the Lord Mayor and Mr. Attwood. Among other plans for celebrating the triumph of Reform, it is stated by a correspondent of the Times, that Burlington Arcade is to be laid out as a ball room for 800 persons. It is to be matted throughout. On the 21st instant, a grand ball and dinner will be given in the avenue of Covent-garden 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 illuminated. 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 declared 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 Coventry a public procession, dinner, and illumination, is to take place. At Derby and Nottingham the inhabitants have determined 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 procession.

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 entered the Portuguese frontiers.

Accounts from the frontiers of Poland state that a considerable number of Russian troops were assembling in the environs of Cracow. ANCONA, 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 6000. 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 Candé. 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 surmounted by a Royal coronet, have been numerously distributed during the last night in several quarters of Nantes:—

Proclamation of Madame, Duchesse de Berri, Regent of France.

"Vendeans, Bretons, all the inhabitants of the faithful Western provinces!—Having landed in the South, I have not feared to traverse France, through the greatest dangers, to fulfil a sacred promise, and share the perils and fatigues of my friends."

"I am at last among the heroic people! Open to the prosperity of France, I put myself at your head; with men like you victory is certain. Henry V. calls upon you; his mother, the Regent of France, devotes herself to your happiness; one day Henry V. will be your companion in arms, should the enemy threaten our faithful country."

"Let us repeat our former and present watchword—Long live the King! Long live Henry V!"

(Printed at the Royal printing office of Henry V.)

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 follows:—

"Art. 1. The soldiers of the classes of 1814, 19, and 20, are authorized to return to their homes.

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

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 France and Navarre:—

"Considering that by the conquest of Algiers, the army of Africa avenged the national flag, and deserved well of their country, and that the fatal events of 1830 have prevented it from receiving the just rewards conferred by our august grandfather:—

"By the advice of our beloved mother, we have decreed, and do decree, as follows:—

"Article 1. The rank and decorations regularly 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 in the month of July, 1830, by the Marshal commander-in-chief. Given at the Royal press of Henry V."

For the King,

(Signed) MARIE CAROLINE.

The following proclamation of Comte La Rochejaquelein, whose name is a tower of strength to the cause of old fashioned loyalty, is more formidable to the government of July than all the Duchess can manufacture. It was rumored that a force of 100,000 men would be sent against the Carlists. If so, the insurrection cannot be considered as contemptible.

Proclamation of Comte de la Rochejaquelein.

The following is a new Carlist Proclamation, issued from the clandestine presses of the 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 LAROCHEJAQUELIN,

Lieutenant General.

PARIS, June 12.

Among the more recent acts of the Government which have undergone the unsparing censure of its numerous enemies, is a most ill-advised ordinance of the police, enjoining all surgeons and physicians, and all lodging-house 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 enforced in spite of the charter, which has abrogated 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 whole of the Five Powers; and it is understood that the modifications were not, it is said, 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 Ambassador at the Hague, who has been sent for, for that purpose.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, August 2, 1832.

POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

Baltimore—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, about 10 o'clock, A. M. Baltimore, at 9 P. M.

Washington—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, three o'clock, P. M. Washington, 9 P. M.

Eastern Shore—Sundays, Wednesdays—six o'clock, P. M. Eastern Shore, 9 P. M.

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

CLOSES.

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

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WM. A. MARTIN, Ck.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

Saturday, July 29.

RECAPITULATION.

New Cases.	Deaths.
City, private practice	61
Hospitals	19
Bellevue	18
	2
Total	122
Interments in 24 hours, ending 8 A. M.	59
197, of which from Cholera 85.	

THE CHOLERA.

It is with regret, that we are obliged to re-
cord more victims to their uninterested la-
bours among the medical men. We mentioned
some days ago the death of Dr. Arnold;
since that, Dr. Neilson of the Sixth Ward,
has sunk under the disease; and Dr. Gilbert
Horton, who left the city on Thursday, to
supply the place of the late Dr. Arnold, was
taken at 1 o'clock, and died at 9 A. M. Fri-
day. He was an amiable man and has fallen
a victim to his zeal in the cause of hu-
manity at this perilous crisis. As he arrived
at 6 P. M. on Thursday, at Yorkville, he
thoughtless carried the seeds of the disease with
him.

INDIAN WAR.

The St. Louis, Missouri Times, contradicts
the report, published some time since, of an
engagement between the American and Indi-
an forces, in which the former were said to
have been successful, and also the rumour
that the hostile Indians had crossed the Mis-
sissippi and were about forming a union with
the friendly Indians on the Northern frontier.
The following letter to a gentleman in St.
Louis, contains all the authentic information
of the movements of the army which had
been received at St. Louis:

GALENA, 10th July, 1832.

Since my last nothing new from our army,
which had moved in three divisions towards
where the Indians were supposed to be en-
camped. General Dodge and Posey on the
left wing, Alexander's Brigade in the centre,
and Gen. Atkinson's on the right. Posey's
brigade, with perhaps 250 volunteers from
the Mines, marched from Hamilton's about
July 1st. The Four Lakes being only about
80 miles from this place, we have most an-
ticipated expected intelligence of their move-
ments, but we hear nothing. Between us and
the Wisconsin, there is no force to arrest the
Indians, if they wish to recross the Missis-
sippi, or descend the Wisconsin, which is but a
few miles from the upper Four Lakes. The
river country is pretty well surrounded, but
there is room enough for the savage to break
through in this section. We have hardly a
force sufficient to defend our town from plan-
der. Some of our horsemen joined Dodge.
Two companies from Union and Jackson
counties, in the south of Illinois, arrived here
two days ago, a good deal reduced by such a
long march. They will co-operate as far as
possible with us, until further orders.—
One are marching to-day to Platte river,
west of us twenty miles, where Indian
trails were seen yesterday, as reported and
confirmed. We are in a state of great anxiety
to learn the result of our army operations.—
Col. Holmes and Col. March were here a few
days ago. Col. March has gone with provi-
sions, (40 wagon loads) towards Dodge and
Posey's army. Col. Holmes returned to Fort
Snider in safety. It was considered hazard-
ous.

Fort Gratiot, July 10.—There has been
only one new case of Cholera among the
troops during the last twenty-four hours.—
There now remain 13 or 14 cases, of which
we believed two thirds will recover. Our
detachment which consisted of about four
hundred, has dwindled down to about one
hundred and fifty, by pestilence and deserta-
tion.

The dead bodies of the deserters are lit-
erally strewn along the road, between here
and Detroit. No one dares give them relief,
not even a cup of water. A person on his
way from Detroit here, passed six lying groan-
ing with the agonies of the cholera, under
the trees, and saw one corpse by the road side,
left eaten up by the hogs.

HEALTH OF DETROIT—INDIAN WAR.

Extract to the Editor of the Philadelphia In-
quirer, dated

DETROIT, July 16th, 1832.

This place continues to improve in health.
One or two deaths from cholera, have oc-
curred within the last 48 hours. The weather
again becoming warm; but we hope that
prevailing disease is so far subdued, that
no change of weather will not revive it.

A despatch from General Atkinson
General Scott, dated the ninth instant,
represents him to have 450 regulars
and 2,100 mounted men, and to be within 5
miles of Black Hawk and his party,
consisting of about 800 Indians. The coun-
try, however, is so favourable for the Indi-
ans, that General Atkinson approached
them, they could with facility change their
position, and it has become very doubtful
whether he will be able to overtake and sub-
due them. He had some hopes of coming up
with them in two days, but I fear Black
Hawk has eluded him.

In this vicinity, at the encampment of Col.
Scott, at Springwells, among the de-
tachments of Major Thompson, nine miles a-
way from this place, and at Port Gratiot, 70 miles
from here, the troops are doing well. No new
cases have occurred: the sick are recovering,
and the prospect is brightening. Poor Dr.
Everett, however, as was anticipated, has

gone to his long account. Col. Twigg is
well.

Your's truly,

JOHN NORVELL.

Extract of a letter, dated Detroit, July 16th.
Dear Sir.—The intelligence from the ad-
vance of the Army of Gen. Scott, is disas-
trous. An express arrived a few minutes ago
from Chicago, with a letter from Capt. Mor-
mon, dated 12th inst. The steamboat Shel-
don Thompson, with the General, his staff,
and a part of the troops, arrived on the 10th
at Chicago. Twenty-five of the soldiers were
dead, and sixty more on the sick list. Four
of the officers had also been attacked, but
were on the recovery. Capt. Galt and Lieut.
M'Duffie were among these four. No officer
had died.

In this quarter, the people and the troops
are improving, except Dr. Everett, who paid
the debt of nature on Saturday morning, at
the encampment, Fort Gratiot. The cholera
has been subsiding several days.

I gave a detailed account to the Secre-
tary of War, on Saturday, of the progress of
the disease here and among the troops in this
quarter. Before my letter reaches Washing-
ton, he will have left the city. I wish you
to see it if you please.

P. S. A letter from Gen. Atkinson, of the
9th instant, states that he was near the In-
dians and was in hope of overtaking them,
but was not sanguine.

Globe.

CHOLERA AMONG THE NORTH WEST- ERN INDIANS.

The following paragraph from the Montreal
Canadian is, specially worthy of attention:—
The Canadian of Tuesday last contains a
statement made by a voyageur recently ar-
rived from the King's Posts, of the preva-
lence of a disease among the Indians of the
North, 100 leagues from the sea, during the
early part of May last, which, in many parti-
culars, such as cramps, diarrhoea and vomit-
ing, resembles the prevailing epidemic. The
Indians, however, cured themselves by a de-
coction of bark. This story would prove
that the introduction of the disease here is
not attributable to the shipping, or the arrival
of emigrants, since it has reached a place to-
tally unconnected with either, previous to its
appearing in Quebec.

From the Missouri Republican, July 10.

The steam boat Yellow Stone, A. G. Bennett, Mas-
ter, arrived here on Saturday 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 traders employed by the American Fur
Company, and bringing back a rich and full cargo of
furs, peltries, and buffalo robes.

In this voyage the Yellow Stone ascended the Mis-
souri 700 miles further than in her voyage last year,
thus proving, to the satisfaction of the Company, the
entire practicability of steam navigation in that up-
per region. We are informed, by Captain Bennett,
that he found as much water in the Missouri, at the
mouth of the Yellow Stone, as was at the mouth of
the Missouri when he passed up—and to all appear-
ance, he could have gone much higher, if necessary.
Indeed the navigation above the mouth of the Yellow
Stone appeared to be less difficult, there being no
snags. Sand bars 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 sub-
tract 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 Mis-
souri than the appearance among them of a high pres-
sure steamboat, moving majestically against the cur-
rent, as if (so it would seem to them) impelled by
some supernatural agency. Many of the Indians who
had been in the habit of trading with the Hudson's
Bay Company, declared that the company could not
longer compete with the Americans, and concluded
hereafter to bring all their skins to the latter, and
said that the British might turn out their dogs and
burn their sledges, as they would be no longer use-
ful while the Fire Boat walked on the waters. We
are informed by Capt. B. that thousands of the In-
dians visited the boat, were very friendly, and invited
him to several feasts prepared in honour of the occa-
sion.

GEN. SCOTT'S ARMY.

The following is the latest intelligence received
from Detroit. It is contained in the Detroit Courier
of the 19th inst:—

Our Army.—Our sympathies have been strongly
engaged in behalf of the brave men who have been
sent forward in the service of their country, to pro-
tect our borders from savage aggressions, and put a
stop to Indian warfare. And, as, from Chicago
has brought letters from the head quarters of Major
General Scott, of the Army of the United States, the
contents of which are of an exceeding melancholy
character. Of the troops on board of the steamboat
Sheldon Thompson, which left Detroit, with the Gen-
eral, his staff, and the advance companies of the ar-
my, on the 5th inst. twenty-five had died of Cholera,
and sixty more were on the sick list, up to the 12th
inst. Sixteen died before the arrival of the boat, on
the 10th, at Chicago. They were of necessity com-
mitted to a watery grave. Five of the officers, Capt.
Galt, and Lieut. M'Duffie being of the number, had
been attacked by the Cholera, but were convalescent,
and believed to be out of danger. Much of the sick-
ness among the troops may be attributed to excessive
fatigue, extreme warm weather, and their unavoid-
ably uncomfortable situation on board of a steamboat.
The prompt movement of the troops from different
points, and the despatch, cannot but excite our admi-
ration. The troops stationed at Old Point Comfort,
received their orders to march on the 21st of June;
on the 22d they were in motion, and on the evening
of the 4th July, reached Detroit, having travelled
from 12 to 1,500 miles in the space of twelve days,
without the loss of a single man by desertion or oth-
erwise, and being all in good health at the time of
their arrival here.

The detachments from the South, moved under the
superintendence of Colonel Kauts and Major Paine;
the troops from New York under Lieut. Col. Crane
and Twigg. The whole force arrived in Detroit,
consisted of six companies from Old Point Comfort,
one from Baltimore; two companies of Artillery, and
a detachment of 200 Infantry from New York.

The six companies from Fort Monroe embarked on
board the Sheldon Thompson at this place on the 5th,
in apparently perfect health. The Henry Clay was
at that time taking in wood.

The Sheldon Thompson with Gen. Scott, went
ahead. On her arrival at Port Gratiot, although the
men on board were in good health, yet, in conse-
quence of the alarm occasioned by the few cases
which had occurred on board the Henry Clay, pre-
vious to her leaving Detroit, and being much crowd-
ed, Gen. Scott thought it expedient to leave two com-
panies from the Sheldon Thompson, at Port Gratiot.
The Sheldon Thompson then passed on towards
Mackinac, at which place she arrived on the evening
of the 7th, having on board four sick, but nothing to

induce the belief that they were cases of the Cholera.
They had been sick from 12 to 20 hours, and were not
sleeping at all, when landed at Mackinac. In con-
sequence of the rain that night, and having taken in
wood the boat did not leave Mackinac until the next
morning at which time, all on board were perfectly
well, and continued so until the morning of the 9th,
when several cases of the cholera appeared on board.
On the arrival of the boat at Chicago, on the evening
of the 10th, Gen. Scott adopted every precautionary
measure to prevent any intercourse between the troops
on board and those already at Chicago.

When the express left Chicago, on the 12th, the
disease was believed to be abating. As soon as the
troops appeared, it was known that the cholera was
on board, the inhabitants fled in every direction, in-
cluding Col. Owens, the Indian Agent, who with his
family, had deserted his post and was on his way to
St. Louis.

It is due to the Executive of Michigan, as well as
to the army, to acknowledge the promptness and ef-
ficiency with which every aid and facility had been
rendered by Gov. Porter to Major Gen. Scott, and the
Service. At 3 o'clock of the day of Gen. Scott's ar-
rival in Detroit, the Governor dispatched an express
to Chicago, with letters to Gen. Atkinson, from whom
answers were received by the return of the express to
the 8th inst. By this seasonable step, Gen. Scott,
on his arrival at Chicago, was made acquainted with
the movements and station of the forces commanded
by Gen. Atkinson, from whom letters were received
by Gen. Scott immediately on his landing at that
place.

A despatch from Gen. Atkinson to Gen. Scott, dat-
ed the 9th inst, had been received by express at Chi-
cago. The former supposed himself to be within 5
or 6 miles of the Indian enemy. His force consisted
of 450 regulars, and 2,100 mounted militia and volun-
teers, including the detachment under the command
of Gen. Dodge. The force of Black Hawk consists
of about 800 Indian warriors. Gen. Atkinson enter-
tained 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, received in this city,
gives reason to apprehend that Black Hawk, with his
family, had disappeared, leaving behind him only
his old men, women and children. Gen. Brady was
expected at Chicago in a few days, with a view to ob-
tain provisions and other supplies for the army under
Gen. Atkinson.

Major Thompson, and Lieut. Gallaher, Clendenin,
Ford and Wirt, with the two companies of the 2d,
which have for some time past been stationed at Port
Gratiot, arrived in this city on Tuesday last, on his
way to Chicago, by land. After a brief halt, they re-
turned their march. Capt. Cobb and Lieut. Patten,
belonging to this command, were left at Port Gra-

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 Gen. Scott,

Commanding the North Western Army, Head
quarters at Chicago:

"As yet the hostile Indians have eluded 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,
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 reported to be
only five or six miles before us. Yet, if the Indians
can easily elude us by changing his position, over-
ground, that mounted troops cannot pass.

"The Indians are between this creek and Rock
River, about ten miles above Lake 'Goosh-we-haw',
or more properly speaking, the 'Lake we live on',
agreeably to Farmer's map.

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

"Since writing the above, the several parties sent
out to discover where the enemy is posted, have re-
turned, and we find he has advanced further up the
country—probably twelve miles."

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 ex-
ecution 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 Yates re-
sides, and adjoining the lands of Daniel Mur-
ray, Henry M. Steele, and the estate of the
late Alexander C. Hanson. The land is of
good quality, and well timbered. The im-
provements are a SMALL STONE
DWELLING, & other necessary Out-
houses. I also all his the said Yates' in-
terest in and to another tract of Land called

Worthington's Range, and Dorsey's
Addition.

Containing one hundred and fifty acres of land,
more or less, the last mentioned tract adjoins
the lands of John O'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 bid-
der, for cash, the above described property, to
satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to com-
mence at 1 o'clock, A. M.

BESHROD W. MARROTT, Sh'ff.

August 2.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court
of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber by
express to Public Sale, at the late residence, of
Mrs. Ann Wright, near Donaldson's Bridge,
all the personal property of said Ann Wright,
consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Plantation Utensils, Stock of all kind, and three
Negroes two boys and a girl, for a term of years.
TERMS OF SALE for all sums under twenty
dollars the cash must be paid, and for all
sums above twenty dollars, six months credit
will be given, the purchaser to give bonds or
notes with approved security, bearing interest
from the day of sale.

WILLIAM LINTHICUM, Ex'r.
Aug. 2

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership of Joseph Jewell and
Lewis 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 authorized 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.

NOTICE.

ALL 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 coercive means.

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

ADAM & JNO. MILLER.

Aug. 2.

3w

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

July 10th 1832.

On application by petition of William Lint-
hicum, 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, At 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 decen-
sed, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with
the vouchers thereon, 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
30th day of July 1832.

Aug. 2.

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 84 ONLY!

SCHEME:

4 prize of	\$15,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	2,000
1 prize of	1,300
1 prize of	1,100
5 prizes of	1,000
10 prizes of	500
10 prizes of	800
10 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	120
40 prizes of	100
56 prizes of	50
56 prizes of	40
56 prizes of	30
112 Prizes of	20
2240 Prizes of	8
15400 Prizes of	4

18040

Tickets and Shares for Sale at
THIS OFFICE.

Aug. 2.

SPLENDID SCHEMES.

IF you want fortunes don't forget to direct your
orders to

J. CLARK.

Lottery Vendor, Baltimore.

Who has sold and paid more prizes in the last few
years than at all the other offices in the State to-
gether.

MARYLAND STATE No. 10. To be
drawn August 3d.

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of	\$15,000	1	1300
1	5,000	1	1100
1	2,000	5	1000, &c.

Tickets 4, halves 2, quarters 1.

UNION CANAL No. 16. To be draw-

August 11th.

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of	\$25,000	15 prizes of	\$1000
1	10,000	40	500
1	5,000	25	300
1	3,000	75	200, &c.

Tickets \$8, halves 4, quarters 2.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED Lottery.

No. 29. To be drawn August 22.

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of	\$50,000	15 prizes of	\$1000
1	15,000	15	500
1	7,500	75	300
1	3,000	75	200, &c.

Tickets \$6, shares in proportion.

The cash for all these can be had any where.

(Please continue copying the above, till further or-
der, dropping each Lottery as its time for drawing
expires.)

July 26.

NEW AND CHEAP GROCERY AND CHINA STORE.

JOHN T. BARBER.

Opposite the Market House, Annapo-

lis.

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

F. GROCERIES, &c. &c.

Porto Rico, Java, and St. Domingo COFFEE,

Old and Young Hyson TEAS,

Souchong or Black Tea,

Brown SUGAR,

Loaf and Lump SUGARS.

WINE,

Cognac BRANDY,

SPIRIT, GIN,

Old Rye WHISKY,

Common Do.

N. E. RUM.

BACON,

Best Oil, Molasses, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,

Chocolat, Soap, Tobacco, Blacking, Nat-

chitoches, Saus, Fig Blue, Starch, Pepper,

Brushes of all kinds, Rice, Barley, Crackers,

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The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1832.

NO. 32.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

From the New-York Mirror. TO THE PESTILENCE.

Thy shadow darkens round us,
Thy form is in the air,
Thy fatal 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,
Impatient 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.
Avenge messenger!
When wilt thy course be run?
Whom hast thou marked? Art un-
to me, relentless one?
When wilt thy dread career
Of punishment be done?
The glowing south, the icy north,
The vale, the desert bare,
The city, and the mountain cut,
Thou visit'st every where—
The mosque, the idol temple, and
The Christian's place of prayer.
Thou hast swept, in all thy terror,
The regions of the east;
Thou hast bid the mighty—wither!
The loftiest and the least;
The brave, the foul, the beautiful,
Alike have been thy feast.
The patriot, the tyrant,
Lord, vassal, friend and foe;
The victor's arm hath sunk beside
The victim it did low.
The host that met for mortal strife,
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 1532: the site which they selected was on the southern edge of Table Bay, and the number of settlers amounted only to a hundred persons. In half a century the colonists had greatly increased, and had driven the native Hottentots a considerable distance into the interior, amongst dry and barren tracts. This is the ordinary course of colonization. In 1705 the landrost, (a local magistrate,) Joseph Sterreberg Kupt, proceeded on a journey into the country to procure some young oxen for the Dutch East India Company; and he has left a very interesting 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 altogether so curious, that we extract it without abridgment:

Our wagons, which were obliged to take a circuitous route, arrived at last, and we pitched our tent amidst shot from the kral; and, having arranged every thing, went to rest, but we were soon disturbed for about midnight 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 one ran out of the tent with his gun. About thirty paces from the tent stood a lion, 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 bush and pierced it stoutly, without perceiving any movement. The south-east 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 body 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 see if they could discover any thing of the man; but returned, better skelter, for the lion, who was there still, rose up and began to roar. They found there the musket of the sentry, which was cocked, and also his cap and shoes.

We fired again about a hundred shots at the bush, (which was sixty paces from the wagons, and at which we were able to point as at a target,) without perceiving any thing of the lion, from which we concluded that he was killed or had run away. This induced the marksman, Jan Stamman, 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 at him, on which he threw the fire-brand at 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, favoured by the strong south-east wind, it began to burn with a great flame, so that we 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, because he could not go from thence without exposing himself entirely, as the bush stood directly against a steep kloof. 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.

When it became broad day-light, we perceived 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 behind the bush the place where the lion had been keeping the man, and it appeared impossible that no lion 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, supposed that, from our continual firing, the lion 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 them, and made them promise that they would not run into danger, 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 lion about a league further or lying behind a little bush. On the short of the Hottentots he sprang up and ran away, on which they all pursued him. At last the beast turned round and rushed, roaring terribly amongst the crowd. The people, fatigued and out of breath with the running, fired and missed him, on which he made directly towards them. The captain, or chief head of the kral, here did a brave act in aid of two of the people whom the lion attacked. The gun of one of them missed fire, and the other missed his aim, on which the captain threw him self 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, dodged his caross, and stabbed him with an assegai. Instantly the other Hottentots hastened on, and adorned him with their assegais, so that he looked like a porcupine. Notwithstanding this he did not leave off roaring, but bit off some of the assegais, till the marksman Jan Stamman, fired a ball into his eye, which made him turn over, dead. He was a tremendously large beast, and had, but a short time before, carried off a Hottentot from the kral, and devoured him.

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 Richard Lander. The work, although not remarkable 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 scenes 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 volumes:

"The day had been excessively warm and the sun set in beauty and grandeur, shooting forth rays tinged with the most radiant 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 rendered 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 canoe 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 danger before us, and avoid the numerous small islands with which the river is interspersed, and which otherwise might have embarrassed us very seriously. But though we could perceive almost close to us several lamps burning in comfortable looking huts, and could plainly distinguish the voices of their occupants, 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, eluded our search and vanished from our sight like an ignis fatuus, and others danced about we knew not how nor where. But what was more vexatious than all, after we had got into an inlet, and toiled and tugged for a full half hour against 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

sound of the people's voices ceased of a sudden, and when we fancied we were actually close to the spot, we strained our eyes in vain to see a single hut,—all was gloomy, dismal, cheerless and solitary. It seemed the work of enchantment; every thing was as visionary as 'spectres 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 ourselves to circumstances, and all of us having been refreshed with a little cold rice and honey, and water from the stream, we permitted the canoe 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 off, we fired a shot or two at them, but the noise only called up from the water, and out of the fens, about as many more of their unwieldy 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 formidable 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 rattled 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 animals frequently upset canoes in the river, when every one of them is sure to perish. These came so close to us, that we could reach them with the butt-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 bank, that it was with the greatest difficulty imaginable 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 hippopotami did us no 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 canoe, we should have 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 Cambric people on the island near Yaeoric, if we had tried the experiment. Our canoe is only large enough to hold us all when sitting, so that we have no chance of lying 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 canoe 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, and the lightning more and more vivid; indeed, we never recollect having seen such strong forked lightning before in our lives. All this denoted the approach of a storm. At eleven P. M. it blew 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 frail little bark became unmanageable; but at length we got near a bank, which in some measure protected us, and we were fortunate 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 fatigue, and with our legs dangling 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 cradle, still he slept soundly. The wind kept blowing hard from the eastward till after midnight, when it became calm. The rain then descended in torrents, accompanied with thunder and lightning of the most awful description. We lay in our canoe 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 afloat. 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 morning of the 17th, when it became clear, and we

saw the stars sparkling like gems over our heads. Therefore, we again proceeded on our journey down the river, there being sufficient light for us to see our way, and two hours after we put into a small insignificant fishing village, called Dacannie, where we landed very gladly. Before we arrived at this Island, we had passed 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 country, Jacallees. They would have taken up arms against us, and we might have lost our lives; so that for our own safety we continued down the river, 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 believed it to be nearly 3 miles in width.

Phil. In.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

COUNT DE SURVILLIERS.

The departure of the ex-King of Spain, at this particular juncture, for Europe, and the circumstance that a French gentleman 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 *Courier des Etats Unis*, a paper well understood to enjoy the confidence and patronage of the Count. That Journal says:

"After a residence of sixteen years in this country, M. the Count de Survilliers has removed 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 time 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 Bordentown. His resolution was no sooner known, than all the inhabitants repaired to the retreat he selected on his arrival in 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 affection lavished upon him were no less lively and flattering. The most distinguished citizens 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 inhabitants of Bordentown sprang from the remembrance of a liberality, benevolence and hospitality, which have never been belied: that of the citizens of Philadelphia was offered to the man, whose elevated talents, profound 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 apprised, 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 Duke 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 he consent to return to France in the train of a Venetian 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 equality 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 French blood. A stranger to all personal ambition, he will always follow the line prescribed 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 repeated the eulogies and last tributes of respect of the American Journals. Let us be allowed, also, to be the interpreters of the affection, respect and veneration of all the French residents in this country."

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 Florence, Venice, Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Cologne, Holland, and England. On the whole his residence in Italy has been very beneficial to him, though the effects of the se-

vere paralytic stroke will probably be never wholly removed, as the lameness in his foot was much increased, and he speaks with difficulty. Those who are able perfectly to follow him as he speaks, soon perceive that the intellectual stream still flows in uninterrupted 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, *Barro*, 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 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 sea; but he is drawn by an irresistible longing to the romantic mountains, and antique castles that look down into the blue waves of Father Rhine."

London June 15.—Sir Walter Scott has arrived in London, and is now at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Lockhart. We regret to learn that this eminent writer and admirable man has not retained 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 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 Tuesday, 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 Department, at the instance of the friends of the deceased. The manner in which this gallant officer met his fate is thus briefly related in the Norfolk Beacon:—

Lt. Cocke commanded the U. S. schr. Fox, one of that gallant little squadron fitted out by Government in the winter of 1823, under the orders of Commodore Porter, for the suppression of Piracy in the West India seas.—On the 6th of March of that year, the squadron 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 Porter, 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 Fox, 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 Tea boiled in soft water, is as strong as that of double the quantity boiled in hard water. The same will apply to Coffee, or any other vegetable substance.

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

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

O. M. BACH, Sen.

Died: in London, on the 7th inst., my beloved husband W. T. Small, of which I beg to give notice to friends and relatives.

ROSAMUND SMALL.

Born M'Manus.

Cape Town, 8th May, 1832.

Fourth of July Toast given Down East.

"The Tree of Liberty—May its roots go down to earth's centre; 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 huzzas." "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 journeymen printers were either killed or wounded.

A Yankee pedlar dining at a table, when 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 in."

The profits of Fishmonger's Hall, a Gaming House in London, were announced as 700,000l. for the past year.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, August 9, 1832.

POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

ARRIVAL.
Baltimore—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, about 10 o'clock. A. M. Baltimore, at 9 P. M.
Washington—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, three o'clock. P. M. Washington, 9 P. M.
Eastern Shore—Sundays & Wednesdays—six o'clock. P. M. Eastern Shore, 9 P. M.
Calvert—Tuesdays and Fridays, three o'clock. P. M. Calvert, 9 P. M.

PERSONS

Having accounts for postage are respectfully 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-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Alexander C. Magruder, Henry Mayndier, Richard Harwood, of Thos. Lewis Neth, Somerville Pinkney, Brice J. Worthington, Joseph Harris, St. Mary's County, Nicholas Stonebrink, Charles County, Thomas H. Wilkinson, Calvert County, John C. Herbert, Prince-George's County, Henry Howard, of John, Montgomery County, William S. McPherson, Frederick County, Paddy Tichman, Washington County, William McMahon, All town County, Samuel Moore, Baltimore County, Henry Dorsey, Harford County.
DIRECTORS FOR THE BRANCH BANK AT FREDERICK-TOWN.
William Ross, John Tyler, George Balfour, Richard Potts, Daniel Hedges, John Brown, Henry King, Joseph L. Smith and Lewis McKart.

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 Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 24th July, at 11 o'clock. The meeting being organized, Mr. ELLIS THOMAS was called to the Chair, and JOHN D. POPE, Esq. appointed Secretary. HAZELIA MARSHALL, Esq. having stated the object of the meeting, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Preamble.—When an administration, called into existence 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 leaders to the great interests of the nation, is opposed by a combination of disappointed aspirants, it becomes the duty of every republican to unite 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 manly and generous support. In the great political revolution 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 "vetted" the ambitious designs of the Hero of Bargaun and Corruption, the "Fourth District" gained for herself the highest commendation and praise. And since our venerable and faithful Chief Magistrate, whose head has grown grey in services rendered his country in her councils and her fields, is assailed by venal corruption in the persons of Henry Clay, and the "Senatorial Trio" of Federalists, "dyed in the wool," to satiate the withering envy of their hearts, and to promote their own selfish views at the sacrifice of the harmony of the union, we shall endeavour to act a part in the approaching contest, becoming the fearless and intrepid 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 appointments of our enlightened Chief Magistrate, and the leading measures of his administration, is to elevate to the Presidency, a man, who is mostly conspicuous for his apostasy to the pure principles of republicanism, and whose Senatorial career has shown the "Factional 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.

Resolved. That as the developments of each day inspire us with renewed confidence in the wisdom, firmness and virtue of ANDREW JACKSON, in unerring and unwavering devotion to the great precepts of Jeffersonian republicanism, and his readiness to sacrifice himself on all occasions for the advancement 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 nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN, by the Baltimore Convention, as another signal triumph of democratic principles over the ambitious schemes and intrigues of the "Barbarous Orator," and his new allies, that we consider the rejection of his nomination by the Senate of the United States, as the most flattering testimonial of his sterling integrity, and incorruptible republicanism, and a powerful and irresistible call upon every true friend of republican liberty, to repair to the polls, and there show the master workmen in this nefarious 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 candidates as shall be nominated by the County Convention friendly to the National Administration.

Resolved. That Dr. Marcus Duvall, Barzillai Marriott, John D. Pope, Richard Sappington, and Nicholas Dorsey, of Lloyd, be the delegates from this district to attend the County Convention on the 4th August, at 10 o'clock.

Resolved. That Thomas Snowden, Jr., Dr. James Mewburn, and Abner Linthicum, Sr. represent this district in Convention of this Congressional District.

Resolved. That in case any delegate from this District should be prevented by sickness or other cause from attending either Convention, the members attending shall have power to fill the vacancy.

Resolved. That the Editors of the Maryland Gazette, Baltimore Republican, and Globe, be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

ELLIS THOMAS, Chairman.
John D. Pope, Secretary.
Fourth District—Anne-Arundel County.

ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION.

The Delegates from the several Election Districts of Anne-Arundel county, assembled at Haslep's Tavern, on Saturday, the 4th of August. The meeting being organized, on motion of Mr. Samuel Thomas, RICHARD PHELPS, Esq. was called to the Chair, and TATUM S. DORSEY appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions, submitted by BARZILLAI MARSHALL, Esq. were then read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the Delegates of the several Election Districts of Anne-Arundel county, in Convention assembled, view the nomination of Henry Clay as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, by the National Republican Convention, a man upon whom the Sovereign People of this Union have twice fixed the seal of condemnation, as an outrage upon the intelligence of the honest yeomanry of the nation, and an evidence of the disposition of the leaders of that party, to mock at the decision, and to condemn the will of the majority of the people; thus plainly indicating their unqualified credence in, and devotion to that odious doctrine of despotism, "that the mass of mankind are born with saddles on their backs, and a favoured few hound and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately by the Grace of God."

Resolved. 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 solemn 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 Republic and the obstinacy with which he supported the right of a minority to elect a President—the very essence of a "Factional Despotism."

Resolved. That the unexampled course of electioneering pursued by Henry Clay, in asspersing the famer, condemning the motives, and disparaging the public acts of his illustrious rival, "affords the most indubitable evidence of his entire destitution of those great principles which should govern and regulate men of honour in a political contest of minor importance, and renders his nomination for the dignified and elevated station of the Presidency of these United States, an indelible stigma upon the political, and a derogation from the moral character of the nation.

Resolved. As the sentiment of this meeting, that, as Henry Clay, by seconding and participating in the wanton and ruthless attacks of the opposition in the Congress of the United States, upon the fairest characters of virtue 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 that odious and dangerous monopoly, "the Bank of the United States," has forfeited every claim to the appellation of a Christian, Patriot, or Republican, we call upon every admirer of personal excellence and worth—every friend to the Union of the States, and every advocate of the freedom and purity of our elections, to unite with us to save the Republic from the direful catastrophe which must succeed his election.

Resolved. That the firm, independent, and dignified course pursued by that sterling patriot and republican, ANDREW JACKSON, during the storms and conflicts with which he has been assailed; his fearless, manly and honourable demeanour, amidst the vindictive and virulent 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 upon him as the great rock of our political safety in peace, as he was in the trying vicissitudes of war, and will use the most zealous and untiring exertions, to secure his continuance at the helm of our affairs for the next four years.

Resolved. as the opinion of this Convention, That the judicious 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

fertile 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 "veto" of that Nursery of Aristocracy and Despotism, the Bank of the United States, constitute the period of Andrew Jackson's Administration, the proudest "era" in the history of our Republic.

Resolved. That the members of this Convention highly approve of the nomination of that distinguished son of New York, MARTIN 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 government.

Resolved. That the following gentlemen, viz. John S. Sellman, of the first District, Grafton B. Duvall, of the third District, Barzillai Marriott, of the fourth District, and Wesley Linthicum, of the fifth District, be recommended to the voters of Anne-Arundel county as fair suitable and proper persons to represent this county in the next General Assembly.

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.
TATUM 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 Marlborough, on Saturday the 4th August inst. HENRY A. CALLIS was called to the Chair, and Wm. G. Handy appointed Secretary.

When the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

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

Resolved. That the Chair appoint three gentlemen from each Election District in the county, to meet the Delegates from Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's counties, at Charlotte Hall, on Wednesday, the 24th inst. for the purpose of nominating a suitable person for Elector for President and Vice-President—when the following gentlemen were nominated:

From Vanvleet District—J. C. Herbert, Geo. A. Barnes and Judson W. McKuen.
From Bladensburg District—Thomas Clements, Doctor Beale and A. M. Gregor.
From Spalding's District—Hy. A. Callis, Hy. Tolson, and Wm. Tolson.

From Piscataway District—Doct. Wm. G. Handy, George Semmes, and Thos. B. Guyan.
From Upper Marlborough District—J. B. Brooke, Saml. L. Brooke, and Thos. Sanner.
From Nottingham District—Thos. T. Somerville, Geo. Forbes, and Thos. Wool.

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

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

ADDRESS

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

Adopted at their Meeting, June 19, 1832.

The practicability of colonizing in Africa, any number of the Free People of Colour of the United States, that may choose to emigrate, being demonstrated; the Managers of the American Colonization Society, address their fellow citizens, under a deep conviction, that this whole nation is now summoned to aid the work, by the most weighty considerations of interest, duty, and charity. Believing, as the Managers do, that it is a work of immediate and vast importance, 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 respond 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-orderd and well-governed; prosperous in trade; moral and religious in character; with schools and churches; courts of justice, and a periodical press enlarging its territory, and growing in strength respected by all who have visited it from Europe, and exerting a salutary and extensive influence over the native tribes, now offers an asylum for our free coloured population, and to our citizens, every means and motive for conferring freedom on those who enjoy it not, and imparting civilization 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, yet it is rather in its benevolent aspect towards a long afflicted and degraded people, in the midst of us, and their more wretched brethren in Africa, that they would commend it to the patronage of the public. That there

are causes operating to retard the improvement and depress the minds of the free people of colour in the United States; which no benevolence nor even Religion, can for ages, if ever remove; and that the elevation, to any great degree, of our coloured population generally, depends upon their settlement as a distinct community, in some country beyond the reach of those embarrassing circumstances, from which, neither humanity nor legislation can relieve them here, the Managers consider decided both by reason and experience. It is not merely with law and prejudice that the free man of colour has here to contend; but with superior knowledge, wealth and influence, with a competition to which he is unequal, with a deep sense of the thralldom of his past, and the disadvantages of his present condition, with an unworthy conviction, that whatever may be the worthy temporal object, of his pursuit, he has little prospect of attaining it, and that neither he nor his brethren can stem the tide, which beats 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 fine, 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 arrival at the Colony, is proved by abundant and unquestionable testimony. The officers of our own Navy, as well as enlightened foreigners, 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 unmanumitted from regard to interest, humanity or conscience. Who does not know that in many States, the right of emancipation has been 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, where, in they might enjoy, at least, nominal freedom, 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 embarrassment, 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 advantage to the public, and vast and perpetual benefit to the slave. Certain it is, that thousands 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 inducements 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. Hundreds are now freemen in Liberia, who were recently slaves in the United States, and many others of the same class are held in trust for the Society, whenever its means shall be adequate to their colonization.

But Africa makes her appeal to our sympathy and charity, in a tone of earnestness and distress to which we are bound to listen, and which the Board trust cannot be resisted. It is along her dark shores 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 her land! Her immense population covered with barbarism, given up as prey to outrage and violence, cursed by a traffic which has set brother against brother, desolated families and villages, excited the worst passions of savage nature, ruthlessly sundered all the ties of kindred and affection, and seizing with merciless and unyielding grasp its bleeding and broken-hearted victims, borne them crowded and crushed and dying into foreign and hopeless bondage! And even now, when her cries have pierced the heart of Christendom, 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 stretches 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 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 lessons 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 abandoning the traffic in slaves, for a more peaceful commerce and the humane arts of life, and numerous tribes have sought the protection and adopted, as their own, the laws of the Colony.

That similar colonies established at proper

intervals along the whole coast of western Africa, by men of the same complexion and ancestry with the natives, and who, having suffered, themselves, can commiserate their afflicted brethren, who consenting and assisted to emigrate, not from mercenary views, but by the holier motives of philanthropy and religion, that such colonies will erect impassable barriers between the parties in the slave trade, and by opening to the African tribes the sources of a better commerce and communicating 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 directed, will reform a debased and uncivilized people.

True it is asked, will the ignorant and degraded 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 Colony, that the very work to which they are called will develop their powers, and give elevation to their character, and finally, that plans for education and improvement commensurate with the necessities of every settlement which may be made, enter essentially into the views of the society.

If in a little more than two centuries, our own country has by colonization been changed from a wilderness into a fruitful field, if a free and enlightened Nation of twelve millions has sprung up here, where but lately, the wild and savage roamed unoppressed amid boundless forests, where nature looked wild and rude as they; if beautiful villages, and populous cities, Halls of Legislation, magnificent Edifices, Temples of justice and a thousand Churches stand before as the monuments 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 be 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 Providence not less manifestly, and by motives as numerous and great as ever wrought upon the 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 done, compared with which all that has been done is nothing.—They know that a spirit should go abroad throughout all the borders of the land, like that which kindled in the hearts 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 Heaven, to lift up his voice and bring forward his contribution to effect an object, the doing of which, will in all after ages, be deemed our Nation's chief glory, 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 desired, 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 annual 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 which is, yearly, by luxury and intemperance worse than wasted? The magnitude of the work, and the expense to be incurred in its accomplishment, 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 it, unless it be reasonable to make the standard of our duty and the measure of our exertions correspond to those of long buried 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 world; nor will they sacrifice both duty and renown, for fear of showing to mankind that it is possible for nations as well as individuals to be magnanimous and illustrious for virtue.

The Managers appeal then to the clergy of every denomination, and invite them, annually, on or near the day consecrated to the memory 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 urge them to come forward with increased power to the work, to assist in forming other kindred associations, and by widely diffusing information to excite the whole American community, duly to consider and promote the cause.

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 worth, Africa, darken in her mourning than her complexion, offers in silent grief, her plea, which it were impossible to render more convincing by argument, or touching by eloquence. She looks to American benevolence as to that in which all her precious hopes are treasured up, and for their fulfillment, nature itself will plead more strongly than we can, in every female heart.

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

mation, feel him throughout views, and that news, will rate charly pleted by Nation.

In conc address, not less t seeking a is prepare are wantin its enterp which cau our hope, commends to the aff men. No suaded, rec cause. E of its grow passion, M in fellowst gets a tend send forth under who cious but a ry country in peace at same faith, and commu thick gloom gins to breo glory, and captivity th usefulness, which natu redemption have cursed slave trade her a torren happiness a tranquil an life and gla solitary pla to bad and By o

CHOLERA

BOARD

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Total, By orde

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Private Pra Hospitals,

Alms-house, Arch street

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Philadel ending on 13.

Cholera increasing rapidly, five ne reported, Y DRED AND FORTY

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August 4, cholera for this day:—

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of western nations. Let every Editor in the country, feel himself responsible to make known throughout the limits of his influence, the views, operations and success of the Society; and that which it has been attempting in weakness, will be done with power, that which private charity has so well commenced, be completed by the bounty of the States and the Nation.

In concluding this, perhaps too protracted address, the managers leave to say, that not less than one thousand emigrants are now seeking a passage to Liberia; that the Colony is prepared to receive them; that funds only are wanting to enable the society to prosecute its enterprise on a large scale, and that all 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 countrymen. Nor will they, the Managers be persuaded, remain insensible to the merits of this cause. Every where meet us the indications of its growing popularity. Justice and Compassion, Mercy and Charity, have gone forth in fellowship, to plead for it, and the Managers trust in the great Author of all good to send forth his spirit to their aid—That Spirit under whose divine illuminations and all-gracious but all subduing energies, men of every country and condition shall finally rejoice in peace and love, sharers in unity, of the same 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 Son, at which nature trembled, the means of human redemption, will finally change the evils which have cursed Africa, into blessings; that the slave trade and slavery, which have been to her a torrent of wrath, laying waste all her happiness and hopes, will end in a tide, deep, tranquil and refreshing, flowing forth to wake life and gladness in all her wildernesses and solitary places, and to make even her deserts to bud and blossom as the rose.

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

CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.
BOARD OF HEALTH—PHILADELPHIA.
New Cases 40—Deaths 13.
Health Officer, Aug. 2, noon.
SUMMARY REPORT.

	New Cases.	Deaths.
Arch st. Prison,	13	1
Alms House,	5	2
Private Practice,	8	3
Hospitals,	14	9
Total,	40	13

By order, WM. A. MARTIN, Clk.

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

	New Cases.	Deaths.
City, Private Practice,	47	14
City Hospitals,	24	17
Yorkville & vicinity,	10	2
Harlem,	1	1
Total,	81	34

By order, WM. A. MARTIN, Clk.

PHILADELPHIA.
Health Officer, Aug. 3, noon.
SUMMARY REPORT.

	New Cases.	Deaths.
Private Practice,	13	4
Hospitals,	13	5
Alms House, Surgical ward,	1	1
Arch street Prison,	4	4
Alms House, Medical ward,	3	—
Di Infirmary, Broad st.	1	—
Total,	35	14

By order, WM. A. MARTIN, Clk.

PHILADELPHIA.—Report for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at noon. New cases 45, deaths 13.

Cholera on the increase. The cholera is increasing rapidly in this city. On Saturday, forty five new cases and thirteen deaths were reported. Yesterday there were ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE new cases, and FORTY-ONE deaths reported.

NEW YORK.
BOARD OF HEALTH.
Aug. 3, 2 o'clock P. M.
New Cases. Deaths.

	New Cases.	Deaths.
City, Private Practice,	48	14
City Hospitals,	36	8
Yorkville,	2	0
Bellevue,	1	1
Harlem & Yorkville villages	3	1
Total,	90	24

August 4.—Report of cases and deaths by cholera for the 24 hours, up to 10 o'clock, this day:—

	New Cases.	Deaths.
City, Private Practice,	48	17
City Hospitals,	35	11
Bellevue,	3	2
Yorkville,	2	0
Total,	88	30

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman in New York, dated July 31.

Of the Cholera.—Will you be implicitly guided by me—you and your friends? If you will, dismiss your terrors, and adopt the following directions—namely—Take one ounce of camphor and dissolve it in half a pint of alcohol; of this solution, which in quantity will serve a multitude of occasions, the dose only three drops on a lump of sugar dissolved in a small wine glass full of water—the

sugar to make it palatable; the water to extend the camphor over a large space of the stomach. Here is no nostrum, no trick of empiricism: It is simple; but let not its simplicity offend—for it is effectual. Take no other medicine; and if life is to be saved by this treatment, touch nothing in the shape of opium—it is the antidote of camphor, and would destroy its efficacy.

Do not stagger at my recipe: it is a specific. Where no excess has been committed, nor imprudence of diet for the system been greatly debilitated by previous sickness or old age, three drops as directed on the occurrence of any of the premonitory symptoms of Cholera, such as nausea, vomiting, cramps or the most usual diarrhoea, taken immediately, will relieve the system. If the symptoms are obstinate, repeat the dose in about an hour. In case of a sick stomach if the first dose is rejected, give a second one, precisely the same, at intervals of five minutes, by the table-spoonful. The Cholera is a disease of stages, it never comes without notice; the first or premonitory stage is easily and safely, and completely cured by three drops of camphor. Taken in time, you will not have the second or dangerous stage; and even in collapse it is the only sure remedy.

Let no one having bowel complaints think it will go over harmlessly. It may be there is danger, perhaps death in the contingency. The three drops of camphor will compel it to go off without injury, ninety-nine times in a hundred. I can testify personally to the truth of these statements.

FOREIGN.
FROM ENGLAND.
By the packet ship Dover, Capt. Nye, which arrived at this port at 11 o'clock last night, from Liverpool, we have received our files of London papers to the evening of July 19, and Liverpool papers to the 20th. We are also indebted to Capt. Nye for London papers of the latest date. The Dover sailed on the morning of the 21st, too early to contain papers.

The London Courier contains advices from Paris to the 18th, giving the intelligence of the arrest of M. de Chateaubriand, the Baron Hyde de Neuville, and the duke de Fitzjames. The particulars of these arrests are given in the extracts below. It is said that the French Ministry, encouraged by the favourable 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 prisoner in La Vendee, but the latest rumour was that she had made her escape—Capt. Pepin, of the National Guard, had been tried on a charge of firing on the troops, and had been acquitted.

It is now stated that St. Jean d'Acre surrendered at discretion to Ibrahim Pacha, on the 26th of April, and that a safe residence in Egypt, with an annual income of 750,000 piastres, has been assigned to the governor of that fortress.

The Irish Reform Bill was under discussion in the House of Commons, and it produced some warm debates between Mr. O'Connell and the ministers. The London and Birmingham Rail road bill was read the third time in the House on the 19th, and passed.—Earl Grey had been ill, but was said to be considerably better.

There is no confirmation of the report of the landing of Don Pedro in Portugal.

The marriage of King Leopold has been postponed.

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

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.

The Duke of Wellington was assailed by a mob as he was riding along the streets of London, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and insulted by hisses and groans, and pelted with mud.

Letters from Lisbon state that in 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 Terceira, which reported the sailing of Don Pedro's squadron in high spirits. His arrival was expected every moment. Don Miguel, it was said, had 14,000 troops ready to oppose his landing.

London, June 19, evening.—The Paris papers of Sunday, which arrived this morning, announce the arrest of three distinguished persons—M. de Chateaubriand, M. Hyde de Neuville, and the duke of Fitzjames. It is said M. Berrier has made disclosures respecting them, which fully justify their arrest. These persons were, it is said, to have formed the council of regency for the Fifth, if the late attempts at constitutional revolution in Paris and La Vendee had been successful.—**Courier.**

Algiers.—The French papers contain an extract from the Moniteur Algerin on the 26th ult, giving the particulars of an action between the troops under Lieut. Gen. Baron Boyer, commanding the division of Oran, and several thousand Arabs, who attacked that town and its forts on successive days from the 14th to the 24th ult. The Arabs displayed great boldness; but were continually repulsed with great loss, and ultimately, on the 24th, made their retreat in a thick fog. The loss of the French was very trifling.

Paris, June 18.—It was in the papers found upon M. Berrier, that reasons were discovered for arresting M. de Fitzjames, de Neuville and de Chateaubriand. These arrests were made by virtue of a requisition issued by the Procureur General of the Cour Royal of Rennes, and a mandate of detention, issued by one of the Councillors employed in the instruction of the affairs relative to the disturbances in the West.

The same mandate was applicable to the Duke de Belluno, but who has not yet been found.

M. de Chateaubriand was arrested at five in the morning, at No. 84 Rue d'Enfer. His house was surrounded at two, but daylight was waited for to make an entrance.

M. de Chateaubriand manifested much sang froid at the circumstance, which was to him, doubtless, unexpected.

He spoke to all those who surrounded him with a perfect tranquillity of mind, and took his *Gendres* in order, as he said, to make verses to lighten his captivity.

He is charged with being the President of the secret Regency; We repeat this report as it is circulating all over Paris, otherwise we should not have mentioned it.

This rumour, however, and a thousand others which are in circulation, will make no difference as to the situation of the prisoner.

Did we imagine that it would in the least exaggerate his difficulties, we would rather break our presses than repeat any thing of the sort.

But looking to a celebrated writer, a man of genius, upon whom all Paris, all France, and all Europe have fixed their eyes, we cannot but regret what is attached to an event which we witness with profound grief, connected as it is with others so dreadful and so melancholy.

The Baron Hyde de Neuville was arrested at his residence at 4 in the morning. He was in bed, scarcely recovered from his sufferings from the cholera, and an attack of sciatic gout.

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 requested as a favour, to be allowed to accompany her husband as his nurse.

The Duke de Fitzjames was arrested, as we understand, in his house in the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin.

FROM SMYRNA AND CONSTANTINO.
The Cherokes at Boston from Smyrna, brings advices from that port to the 20th May, and from Constantinople to the 5th. The Smyrna papers contain accounts of numerous piracies in the Archipelago, and state that it is absolutely necessary for the safety of the merchant vessels, that some measures should be taken to suppress them. Several vessels are mentioned as having been pursued and attacked by them. One American schooner which arrived there on the 13th, was attacked and escaped only by a fresh breeze fortunately springing up at the time.

On the 5th May the fete of the French king was celebrated at Smyra, and the French Consul was saluted by the ships of the Mianli, &c. Changi, the new Governor being assiduous to good order, was received with joy. He sent off the vessel which brought him, in pursuit of pirates near Serfo.

On the 6th, the city of Smyra narrowly escaped fire. The Albanians of Canis, after drinking attacked such of Mianli's men as they met in the streets; but the latter assembling, gave them battle, and 4 Hydriotes, 2 Cretans, and 1 Albanian were killed. The new governor and the French brig of war l'Acteon succeeded in restoring order. The Albanians, who were brought there by Canis, were unmanageable, having been unpaid for 7 or 8 months. Measures were taken to procure if possible their removal.

The Maritime Ottoman of Constantinople, of May 5th, contains a long imperial Firman, addressed to Hussein Pacha, formally denouncing Mahomet Ali Pacha as a traitor, depriving him of authority, and consigning him, his son, and all who voluntarily aid him, to the vengeance of all the faithful. It declares, that all who may fall in fight against those rebels be regarded as martyrs.

It thus directs Hussein: "With the assistance of God, you will conduct my army rapidly to Aleppo, and thence direct your steps towards Egypt. Inspiring the support of the Almighty, and the spiritual intervention of the Prophet, can you and yours, from all parts, against these traitors—seize them, make yourself master of Egypt, neglect nothing in rescuing the countries of Arabia from their devastating hands."

Accounts from Alexandria to May 1st re-assert that Egypt suffered much from scarcity of provisions. The Viceroy had ordered his son to resume the siege of Acre, which he was only blockading. Ibrahim has consequently ordered his army back from Balber. Acre had not surrendered.

The Egyptian fleet had passed Alexandria from Capria, with troops from Cairo.

It was believed in Egypt, that the European powers would interfere to prevent the effusion of blood.

Gibraltar papers to the 13th June, were received by the Daily Advertiser New York.

OBITUARY.
Deceased this life on Thursday last, after an illness of nine months, Mrs. REBECCA STALLINGS, in the eightieth year of her age.

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. Longin's Tavern, Elkridge 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 farms 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 SALE.—one fourth of the purchase 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, payable to be given on the first day of January next.

H. H. HARWOOD Prest.

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at the late residence of Mrs. Ann Wright, near Donaldson's Bridge, on MONDAY, 26th August, inst.

All the personal property of said Ann Wright, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, Stock of all kind, and three Negroes two boys and a girl, for a term of years.

TERMS OF SALE for all sums under twenty dollars the cash must be paid, and for all sums above twenty dollars, 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.
Aug. 2.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EC.
Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court.
August 7th, 1832.
On application by petition of William Pont, Executor of the last will and testament of Margery Cusack, 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 Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary the personal estate of Margery Cusack, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, 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, 1832.

WILLIAM PUMPERY, of Wm. Ex'r.
Aug. 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 inches high, tolerable bright mulatto, rather slender 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 Chancellor 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 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. It is probable that he has been furnished with a false pass, as several have obtained them from an individual in this neighbourhood within the last year.

His clothing being various, cannot be correctly described, but will be found in part to be, a drab roundabout, a mixed roundabout, and pantaloons to match, also possibly a Cassin coat, with a half worn black fur hat.

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

BASIL MULLIKIN,
Queen-Anne's, P. George's Co. Md.
August 9

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
Class No. 11 For 1832.
To be drawn at Baltimore,
On FRIDAY, the 17th August, 1832,
AT SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

Fifty four Number Lottery—Eight drawn Dollars.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
16,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

4 prize of	\$16,000
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	50
46 prizes of	40
46 prizes of	30
92 prizes of	20
1,054 prizes of	10
8,280 prizes of	5

9,624 prizes.

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

For sale in the greatest variety of numbers at
E. DUBOIS'
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.
(Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.)
August 9.

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

J. CLARK.
Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

Who has sold and paid more prizes in the last few years than at all the other offices in the State together.

UNION CANAL No. 16. To be drawn August 11th.

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of	\$25,000	15 prizes of	\$1000
1 prize of	10,000	20 prizes of	500
1 prize of	5,000	40 prizes of	200
1 prize of	2,500		

Tickets \$8, halves 4, quarters 2.

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

1 prize of	\$30,000	15 prizes of	\$1000
1 prize of	15,000	15 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	75 prizes of	200
1 prize of	3,750	71 prizes of	100, &c.

Tickets \$6, shares in proportion.
The cash for all these can be had any where.
(Please continue copying the above, till further order, dropping each Lottery as its time for drawing expires.)
July 26.

NEIR.
TAILOR,
from the Philadel-
phia, with a choice
of fashionable
GOODS,
solicits a call from
merely.
at the shortest no-
tice his customers,
if

LE,
YNG CARRIAGE
cond hand CAR-
almost new. In-

R RENT.
ND LOT in church
occupied by Mr.
apply to
SMITH, or
MATTHEWS.

ty, &c.

e subscriber, a Ju-
Court of Anne Arun-
writing of William
benefit of the Act for
vent debtors, passed
05, and the several
module of his prop-
erty, on oath, as far as
being annexed to his
William T. Gantt has
testimony, that
te of Maryland thus
ending the time of his
in actual confine-
ment, is therefore ordered
that said William T.
in his confinement, and
any of this order to be
Gazette, once a week
nth before the fourth
xt, give notice to his
Anne Arundel County
Monday of October
recommending a true
the said William T.
aking the oath by the
delivering of his pris-
er, if any they have,
T. Gantt should be
said act, and the supple-

GIDEON WHITE.

ounty, &c.

Judges of Anne Arundel
County, in writing of Re-
county, stating that he is
lebt only, and praying for
the General Assembly of
at November session, that
this thereto, on the term
of his property, and a
dile, so far as he can ac-
cure to his said petition, and
the satisfaction of the Court by
compliance with two years
immediately preceding the
and the said Beale Gil-
lister, said Act prescribed, for
erty, and given sufficient
appearance at the County
County, to answer such in-
as may be made against
as Joshua Warfield, of Be-
as given bond as such, and
Gailther, a conveyance and
erty real, personal and mis-
and adjudged, that the said
creditors by causing a
in some newspaper
Annapolis, once a week for
fourth Monday of October
County Court, at the
day, at ten o'clock in the fore-
purpose of recommending
it, and to show cause, if any
id Beale Gil-
said act, and the supple-

WILLIAM S. GREEN.

Sm.

WYANPOLIS.

E AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MA-
RYLAND, will con-
tinence her regular route
for Annapolis, Cambridge
(by Castle Haven), and
MORNING NEXT, at
clock, from her usual place
Dugan's wharf, and com-
mence on every Tuesday and
at 7 o'clock, for the above
season.

Haven or Easton 82 50

ge at the risk of the owner

IL. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

R NEGROES

TO PURCHASE

LY NEGROES

both sexes

12 to 25

of age,

hands,

mechanics

every de-

desire to sell, will do so

I am determined to

for SLAVES, than any

may be hereafter in

munication in writing

to. I can at all times

son's Hotel, Annapolis.

ROHARD WILLIAMS.

VOL. LXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1865.

NO. 33.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

From the New York Evening Post.

THE COWET.

I'm coming! with my locks of red
I'm coming down full sail;
I've scattered all the alga with dread,
And turned the planets pale,
Five hundred miles of head,
A million leagues of tail!
I've left the Ram without a horn,
Made roast beef of the Bull,
Twice cursed the hour that they were born,
The Fish could not keep cool;
Viggo's a "maiden all forlorn,"
And Leo's lost his wool.
Mars was obliged to take to flight,
His Venus had a swoon;
I've left them all in all fright,
I'm steering for the Moon!
The Earth will then be in full sight—
You'll have hot weather soon.
Kamachaka, all the frozen climes,
Shall fever heat enjoin;
The Southern for their many crimes,
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,
Sage Green land to a coal;
One second, and I knock a pole
From off the Northern pole!
The shock will break and melt the ice,
Round Captain Symic's "hole."
Poor devils you'll have to rue
The moment that we met;
When fretting "twist a braid and stew,
Stark staring mad you get
You'll not "resolve into a dew,"
But melt down in a sweat.
I'm coming! scattering afar
Destruction in my trail;
Swift as a steamboat, or a car,
Whirled o'er the humming rail;
Fire, frenzy, plague, and ruin, are
The feathers of my tail!
*Sir Isaac Newton.

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 scanty and precarious means of subsistence they found there, to plenty with Turkish tyranny. Here they organized a system of plunder, which, though more frequently exercised against the Moslem agas, was too indiscriminate to exempt them from the hatred and execrations of their lowland countrymen, whose herds and flocks, corn, wine, and money, were frequently transferred to the *limeris*, or mountain stations of these descendants of the heroes of the Peloponnesus.

It was in the lofty ranges of mountains, which diversify the surface of Peloponnesus, or modern Morea, that these *Clephs*, 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, for 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 conspicuous for valour of personal prowess, which circumstances gave them a moral influence over these hardy and fearless mountaineers.

A band of *Clephs* 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 precipitous cliffs, 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 *Barotas*, or *Iri*, towards the valley of Sparta, afforded the *Clephs* abundant resources both in the winter and summer.

Tradition amongst these people as well as amongst their lowland neighbours, reported that they were the pure, unadulterated 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 Lacedaemonian antiquity were not unfrequently referred to, though the actions attributed to them savoured strongly on the legends of the *chivalry* or monks.

Cruel when engaged in their raids, or in an affray, showing no mercy towards a Turk and little towards a monk, for whom they felt almost equal hatred, these natives manifested for their friends and connections even those of the plains, the kindest feelings, and towards the fair sex, of whatever rank and nation, they usually chose a degree of gallantry and chivalrous devotion in which the most polished nations could not excel them.

A party of these *Tryphonian* *Clephs* had descended the western side of the mountain, towards dark one stormy night, for the raid. Their object was to sweep the farm of a rich and miserably old of his sheep and dominion,

(wheat) of which these ancient Spartans were in need.

"*Polo*," exclaimed the foreman, *Cleph*, raised his long gun to his shoulder. "Who art thou?"

"The question was addressed to a figure in white, seated upon an antique door-way, buried by time almost to the roof.

As no answer was returned, the unerring aim was taken, but before the querist could fire, a companion seized his arm. "He still is a woman: *an thel o Theos* (please God) we will know what she does here."

It was, indeed, a Turkish maiden, one of truly matchless beauty—young and weeping. Her tender form, which had long borne the pining of the pitiless elements, dropped with fatigue but the expression in her face was that of grief,—of that grief which seemed to say, "All other ills are nothing."

The rough *Clephs*, though on an expedition of robbery,—perhaps of murder,—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 ransom 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 feeling manner.

"Whence and what art thou, maiden? and why here, in this lone wood, when the tempest is abroad? Has a cruel father thrust thee forth—or has a faithless lover?—Here the souls of the *antheis* became more audible. The tender-hearted *Cleph*, albeit a robber by profession, a Spartan by descent, and a sworn foe to the Turk race, was infected with her grief, and if the sacred drops of pity could perform have found ingress, his weather-beaten cheeks would have been bathed in tears. By slow degrees he extracted from the sorrowing girl the sad tale, that her affections had been captivated by a young Greek: that her parent, on discovering their passion, had 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 elation, which seemed to relieve the poor girl, had scarcely ended, when the other *pallicars* hastily returned. They had been discovered or betrayed: and some Albanians were in pursuit of them.

"Away!" said the leader of the disappointed *Clephs*; "let us leave the woman, Tarsas; we cannot encumber ourselves; we must take our route through the ravines, and up the steepest path."

"Dmetri," replied the other, the maiden is in distress; she will be safer with us than with the villainous Albanians. Let us convey her to our chief; I will bear the burden."

With this, Tarsas, 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 ravines, smiling with corn and olive trees, climbed the almost perpendicular crags, aided by casually grasping an arbutus, or a lentisk, or an oleander, and reached their *limeri*, where their captain greeted them.

"Brothers! God be praised! we have a goodly booty. How?—could ye find nothing in the farm of Aga Hassan but a woman? A little maize or dominion, or a sheep or two, would have been as well. But, *agios Petros*! the girl is beautiful—she is an angel!"

"She will be ransomed, no doubt," said Tarsas, "and ten purses will reward us for our disappointment to-night. We entrust her to your care, captain."

This captain was a *Colocotroni*,—brave, that is, fearless, but somewhat of the rofian predominated in his character. "What am I to do with her?" he asked, his eyes fixed upon the trembling, blushing Turk. "We *confide* her to your care," repeated several voices, laying a stress upon two of the expressions.

The wiliness of the scene, the rough manners of the *Clephs*, 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, a natural cavern, in which their powder and stores, and provisions were deposited. Assurances of safety, of protection, of assistance were made to her; she was told to "fear nothing."

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 *Clephs* were proverbially forbearing on such occasions; there were some exceptions; Captain *Colocotroni* was one.

The charms of the Osmanli damsel overpowered the sentiments of honour, the pride of *Clephs* magnanimity, the severity of even Spartan discipline and self-denial, in the breast of the captain. The wretched girl sank under his brutal violence. She proclaimed the wrong she had endured, and expired in a kind of frenzy, produced by the

"The cheeks are made of rose hair, and a good defence against the weather."

"The usual designation of the inferior men of any irregular force in Greece, the independent *Guerillas* of the Morea were so termed."

combined operation of grief, compassion, and the bitterness of shame.

"Captain," said Tarsas, who had begun to cherish an interest towards the young female, which, in a bosom less rough, might have merited the name of love, "you have violated the sacred law of hospitality; you have disgraced the name of Spartan *Cleph*; you are unworthy of your post."

"How is this? Bearded! Bear him off, and hurl him down the precipice! What! you hesitate? Then this shall ensure obedience." His gun leaped to the shoulder of *Colocotroni*, and Tarsas was equally ready. The *pallicars*, however, stepped between, and two of them disarmed the captain. He reviled them in the most opprobrious terms, threatened them with vengeance from his own arm, from the Turks, from Heaven,—for these people are singularly pious, or rather superstitious.

Disregarding his clamours, some of the *Clephs* proceeded to the cavern, where lay the body of the dishonoured, the murdered Turk; they brought it forth, placed it on the ground before the stupified *Colocotroni*; 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 precipice, they skirled a deep declivity, and was beset with bright crags, without a word, they swung their lead till it acquired a sufficient momentum to carry it far away, and at the word "close!" it was launched into the air.

A wild, preternatural howl burst from the lips of *Colocotroni*, and a slight echo was heard amongst the crags when he fell. All was then quiet.

Tarsas succeeded to the captainship, and his name is distinguished amongst the *Clephs* heroes of the Morea. He may be yet alive.

CONSTITUTION AND GUERRIERE.

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

The *Guerriere* was lying to. The *Constitution* 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 contest—when the *Guerriere* commented 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 to engage the enemy.

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

"Yes, sir."

"Well keep so—but don't let a gun be fired till I give the word."

In a few moments Mr. Morris again appeared and stated that he could with difficulty restrain the men from giving the enemy a broadside, 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 foe. Their passions are wrought up to the highest possible pitch of excitement. Several of our bravest men are already killed and wounded."

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

The gallant Lieutenant went below. In a 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 horrid imprecations because they are not suffered to return the fire of the enemy."

"Fare 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 action, was such as might have been expected from a brave and generous enemy. Mr. Reed, a young man belonging 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 seamen were also on board. When the *Constitution* was bearing down in such gallant style, and it became evident that a severe action with an American frigate was inevitable, young Reed left his station and proceeded to the quarter-deck, and respectfully, but firm-

ly, represented to Capt. *Dacres*, that he was an American citizen, who had been unjustly detained on board the English frigate; that he had hitherto performed the duties which were assigned him; but that it could not reasonably be expected he would fight against his countrymen—he therefore begged leave to decline the honour of participating in the engagement.

The English Captain frankly told him that he appreciated his patriotic feelings; that he did not wish the Americans on board to use arms against their countrymen; and he subsequently ordered them all into the cock-pit, to render assistance to the surgeons if it should be necessary. Reed left the spar-deck after the *Guerriere* had commenced the action. Several shots 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-man, who was in the battle of the Nile, and glibly observed, with a significant shake of his head—that 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. Mimed jests and jeers at the imperturbable but harmless Yankee, gave place to the groans of the wounded and dying; and sixteen poor mutilated wretches were stumbled down into the cock-pit, 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 gore; when the *Guerriere*, which a few hours before was justly considered one of the most splendid specimens of naval architecture which belonged to the British navy, lay on the water an unsightly unmanageable mass—when 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 oppose even a feeble resistance to his most fortunate foe.

Captain Hull sent an officer to take possession 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 shrewdness which would have done honour to a 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 I don't know that it will be worth while to fight any longer."

"If you think it advisable, I will return aboard," replied the Yankee, "and we will resume the engagement."

"Why, I am pretty much hors du combat already," 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 demanded 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 frontier of the vast empire of the United States in the West, in a forest yet unsubdued by the arts of civilization and irresistible progress of improvement; the event with which it is associated, gives it a conspicuous place in the pages of our history. It is the ground 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 proud 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 dastardly 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 this country redeem its former neglect, and place a Monument over the bones of those whose deeds it should be the pride of every American citizen to emulate. But they need it not—their names are placed side by side with the heroes of the Revolution, and their actions embossed in the temple of their country's glory.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable aspect of the weather, a larger concourse of citizens

and strangers repaired at an early hour to the Battle Ground, on the 31st.—Among the distinguished strangers from a distance, were Generals Tipton and Carr; and several soldiers who were in the Battle, the sons of the brave Warrick and Owen, and the son of General Harrison, (whose absence was much regretted.) The bones which were buried in several places around the Battle Ground were disinterred and placed in coffins. A long and solemn procession, under the conduct of Major Hunt, Doct. Vandeverter, Capt. Joseph Dill, 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. Hannegan, Esq.

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

The Coffin, supported by eight pall Bearers, preceded and flanked by the Light Companies. Messrs Owen and Warrick, chief mourners. The Officers and soldiers who were engaged in the battle, their relatives and friends. Committee of Arrangement. Citizens.

The Mourners, Orator, Chaplain, Committee of Arrangement, and Pall Bearers, wearing crepe on the left arm.

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.

London, 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 "Waverley," 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 mourn the extinction of one of her most shining lights, the loss of one of her greatest benefactors. Sir Walter Scott has had political enemies, as every distinguished individual 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 universal 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.

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 exhausted 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 robbing (a robbin.)

When is a man not a man?—When he's a shaving.

When is a man like a wooden box?—When he's a coughing (a coughin.)

When is a sailor not a sailor?—When he's a board.

When is a ship not a ship?—When it's a short.

Why will not the aristocracy take Epson Salt?—Because they are for working people.

Why is good conduct like boiling water?—Because it raises a steam.

Can the leopard change his spots?—Yes.

If he does not like one spot, he can go to another.

POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

ARRIVAL.
Baltimore—Tuesday, Thurs-
day and Saturday, about
10 o'clock. A. M. Baltimore, at 9 P. M.
Washington—Monday,
Wednesday and Friday,
three o'clock. P. M. Washington, 9 P. M.
Eastern Shore—Sundays &
Wednesdays—six o'clock
P. M. Eastern Shore, 9 P. M.
Calvert—Tuesday and Fri-
days, three o'clock P. M. Calvert, 9 P. M.

PERSONS.

Having accounts for postage are respect-
fully requested to settle them on presentation.
As the General Post Office Department re-
quires 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 yester-
day morning on their way to Philadelphia,
whither they have gone for the purpose of at-
tending the sick in the present season of af-
liction and distress in that city, produced by
the Cholera. Such a display of sympathy for
the afflicted, and of a disposition to endeav-
our to relieve the distressed is charity in-
deed, and is worth more than whole burnt
offerings, or rivers of oil presented in sacrifice.

Balt. Rep.

From the Globe of Aug. 11.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Official Intelligence of the Battle with Black Hawk.

Despatches have this day been received
from the army under Gen. Atkinson, dated,
Blue Mounds, July 25, 1832, stating that Gen-
eral 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, be-
ing 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. Af-
ter a forced march of three days from Cos-
conong. General Atkinson writes, that he
would move with his whole force on the mor-
ning of the 25th of July, the date of his de-
spatch, to a point on the Ouisconsin, 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 In-
dians and subdue them, notwithstanding the
troops were worn down with fatigue and priv-
ations. 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
have behaved with great gallantry, having re-
sisted 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 cred-
it for their gallantry and steadiness, the In-
dians 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 consid-
eration, acted with great judgment, and al-
though he has been baffled by the skill of
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 fol-
lowers 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
extracts:
“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
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 saw 9 can-
oes of Indians that he took for Sacs and
Foxes, crossing from the South to the North
of the Ouisconsin. They were in canoes of
Elm bark sewed together with the bark, and
were painted red. Finding they were dis-

covered, they made a rapid retreat, and he
saw no more of them. About 50 miles above
the mouth of the Ouisconsin, they saw a trail
crossed the sand, and he took the trail, and
about seven days ago, he could not see
whether of Indians or whites.”

“Capt. Loomis has had the steam boat En-
terprise running up and down the river from
Cassville to Black river for 2 or 3 days, with
a cannon in the bow. He also has a 12 pound-
er in a flat boat anchored in the mouth of the
Ouisconsin, and a Mackinac boat with 26 men
on board, and 12 men at the ferry on the Ouis-
consin, 6 miles above the mouth, where, at
his request I have placed a Winnebago In-
terpreter.”

“While I am finishing this hasty sketch, a
Frenchman reports that he heard the cannon
at the mouth of the Ouisconsin, and then a
rapid discharge of small arms, and saw the
smoke rise.”

COMMODORE BARNEY.

“The old Commodore,
The fighting old Commodore, he.”

No old Triton who has passed his calms un-
der the bows of the long boat could say of
Joshua Barney that he came into a master's
birth through the cabin windows. He began
at the rudiments, and well he understood the
science. All his predilections were for the
sea. Having deserted the counting room,
young Barney, at the age of 12, was placed
for nautical instruction in a pilot 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 own-
ers, 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 in-
formation that he would do as desired, but when
he came on board, he struck his flag, and re-
moved 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 Alicante,
where his vessel was detained for the use of
the great armada, then fitting out against Al-
giers, the fate of which was total and shame-
ful defeat. On his return home, his employ-
er was so well satisfied with his conduct, that
he became his firm friend ever after. He soon
offered himself as second in command on board
the sloop Hornet of 10 guns, one of two ves-
sels then preparing for a cruise under Com-
modore Hopkins; for this was in the early stage
of the revolution. The sloop fell in with a Brit-
ish tender, which she might have captured, but
for the timidity of the American captain. The
tender, mistaking her enemy, ran alongside,
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 pugnacy
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
galley in which he had a command, the en-
emy was forced to retire, with more loss than
honour. Barney, for his good conduct in this
affair, was appointed to the command of the
sloop Sachem, with the commission of Lieu-
tenant, before he was seventeen. Before the
cruise, however, Captain Robinson took com-
mand of the Sachem, which soon had an ac-
tion with a letter-of-marque of superior force
and numbers. It was well contested, and
nearly half the crew of the brig were killed
or wounded. In about two hours the letter-
of-marque struck. The captors secured a
valuable prize, in a cargo of rum, and also a
magnificent turtle, intended as a present to
Lord North, whose name was marked on the
shell. This acceptable West Indian, Lieu-
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 transferred to a fine brig of 14
guns, the Andrew Doria, which forthwith cap-
tured 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-
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 discover-
ed 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 apologise 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 pri-
soners, was sent round, in the St. Albans, frigate,
to New York. As the prisoners were
double in number to the crew, Barney formed
a plan of taking possession of the ship, which
was defeated or prevented, by the treachery
of a Frenchman.

“O for a curse to kill the slave,
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
To blast them in their hour of night!”

Barney was a prisoner at New York for five
months, after which he took the command of
a schooner of two guns and eight men, with a
cargo of tobacco for St. Domingo, for he was
being planned to do a little more to do no-
thing. He was, however, taken, after a run-
ning fight, by boarding, by a privateer of four
large guns and sixty men. His next cruise
was with his friend Robinson, in a private
ship of ten guns and thirty-five men, in which
they encountered the British privateer, Bos-
sard, of 16 guns and 180 men. On the return,
a letter of marque of 16 guns and 70 men was
captured. The Lieutenant had now prize
money enough to be converted, on his return,
into a large bundle of continental bills, which
he stowed away in a chest 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 sea again, se-
cond in command of the United States ship
Saratoga, of 16 nine-pounders. The first
prize was a ship of 12 guns, captured after
an action of a few minutes. On the next day,
the Saratoga hoisted English colours and came
alongside a ship which had two brigs in com-
pany; then running up the American ensign,
she poured in a broadside, while Lieutenant
Barney, with 50 men, boarded the enemy.—
The immediate result was, the conquest of a
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 di-
vision took place, for all but the Saratoga
were captured by a 74 and several frigates.
Lieutenant Barney was furnished with bed
and board, on deck and with him, bed and
board were synonymous terms, but he was al-
lowed to choose the softest plank he could
find. In England he was confined in prison,
from which he escaped, and after various ad-
ventures, 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 ves-
sels, cruising against the enemy's barges,
and the refugee boats, that infested the De-
laware River and Bay. His ship was the Hy-
der Ally, a small vessel of 16 six pounders.
As a superior vessel of the enemy was ap-
proaching, Barney directed his steersman to
interpret his command by the rule of contra-
ries.

“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 hour, and the cap-
tors made little delay for compliments, for a
frigate from the enemy was rapidly approach-
ing. The prize was the General Marle, of the
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 Ken-
tucky, and became a favourite with the bold
hunters of that pleasant land. He was ap-
pointed clerk of the District Court of Mary-
land, and also an auctioneer. He also en-
gaged 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-
cured 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 bu-
caneers and captured their ship. In this sit-
uation it was no time for Argus, himself, to
sleep, 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
boat-wain, 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
country, he was acquitted by acclamation.
This accusation originated with the com-
mander of the frigate, who, however, prudently
kept out of sight; though an officer in the
same frigate, expressed at a Coffee House, a
desire to meet Barney, without knowing that
he was present, that he might have an opportu-
nity to settle accounts with the rascal. The
rascal bestowed upon the officer the compli-
ments that were usual with him on such oc-
casions, and tweaked that part of his head that
is so prominent in an elephant.

We cannot follow the Commodore through
his subsequent fortunes and adventures, but
refer to the book for a more interesting ac-
count of them. In France he received the
hug fraternal of the President of the Con-
vention, and the commission of Captain of
the highest grade in the Navy. He fitted out
several vessels of his own to harass the Brit-
ish 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
in our memories. The Memoir of Com-
modore Barney, from which these particulars
are taken, is just published by Gray and Bowen,
and it is a valuable addition to our naval bi-
ography.

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

The Evening Journal of Tuesday says
“Nothing has created more pain among our
citizens, since the pestilence appeared among
us, than the information that it had broke out
among the Orphan children, at the Asylum.

The first case was that of an infant who was
brought to the Asylum in a hopeless state. It
was taken to the hospital on Sunday at noon,
where it died. During Sunday night three
others were taken and carried to the hospital.
On Monday morning, a fourth was attacked.

Early on Monday, Mr. J. T. Morton, who
was generally employed all night at the A-
sylum, assisted by other neighbours, commen-
ced the removal of the children. They were
taken to the airy and healthy piazza of a phi-
lanthropic gentleman in the neighbourhood of
the Asylum, where apartments were prepared
for the sick. Doctors James and Green, up-
on careful examination, found almost all the
children, more or less under the influence of
the premonitory symptoms of Cholera.

In the course of the forenoon, six others
were attacked, but as medical aid was at hand,
they were all believed to be convalescent.
The children are all receiving medical atten-
tion, and we are consoled with the belief that
the progress of the disease by the active exer-
tions of benevolent citizens and the admirable
aid of appropriate medicine, has been arrest-
ed.

The children are now located in the Cap-
itol 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 af-
ternoon about 3 o'clock. Several of the con-
victs were taken with very severe attacks of
vomiting, purging, &c. Medical aid was im-
mediately procured, and bleeding and power-
ful medicines were resorted to with great suc-
cess. At one o'clock this morning, there
were 25 cases, some very severe. Cases con-
tinue to occur, and at this hour the following
communication was made to the Governor by
express—

To His Excellency Levi Lincoln—

Sir—It becomes my painful duty to report
that within ten hours past a large number of
convicts in this institution have been taken
sick with the following symptoms, viz: cop-
ious 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 a-
bout 25 now sick—the most severe of whose
cases have been treated by active means, and
appear somewhat relieved—no one shows ap-
pearance 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-
ter evacuated by vomiting and stools—should
there be occasion I shall again report in a
short time. Most respectfully your Excel-
lency's obedient humble serv't.

WM. J. WALKER.

Physician of Mass. State Prison.

Mass. State Prison, Monday, Aug. 6, 30
minutes to 7, A. M.

This morning the number of cases contin-
ued to increase, and now there are 110 of the
convicts under the care of physicians—al-
though in no 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 yester-
day. 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 were
made, and finds a considerable quantity of
spurred rye in it.

This fact, taken in connection with others,
as the season, the peculiar heat and sultri-
ness 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
perhaps the change of diet, may account for
the appearance of the disease. The change
of diet was rice instead of potatoes. The
rye was a new lot—this was the first time it
had been used.

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
Dr. Walker to say, that his opinion to this ef-
fect 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 doubt. Many are
convalescing, and all are rather mending than
otherwise.

It is to be remarked, however, that some
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
ground for apprehension on the part of the
citizens. Many, and we believe all the phy-
sicians of this town are of the number, are
of opinion, that if the disease did not origi-
nate from the introduction of some deleteri-
ous substance into the food or coffee, it is only
the common cholera of the season, brought
on by the peculiar character of the day and
the situation of the prisoners.

15 minutes past 4.—There are now 115 ca-
ses.

From the Boston Courier.

SICKNESS AT THE STATE PRISON.

A sickness broke out at the State Prison of
Charlestown, on Sunday night, which has led
to a great many painful and discordant ru-
mours. We have conversed with a physician

of this city who visited the prison yesterday
afternoon, from whom we gather the follow-
ing facts.

The attention of the physician was first at-
tracted to the prisoners by the cries of some
of them, who called out twice at night, and
about twenty or thirty at the same time. On
going to them it was found that they had been
taken with violent diarrhoea and, in some in-
stances, with vomiting and purging, accom-
panied with pains in the head and the region
of the stomach and bowels. Assistance was
of course rendered immediately, and all have
in a great measure recovered. In the course
of yesterday the cases increased, until the
number was quite large, and it variously stat-
ed at from one hundred and forty to one hun-
dred and thirty, probably the smallest number
is correct.

The cause of this strange and sudden dis-
ease is not known. The food of the prison-
ers was changed on Sunday, rice having been
substituted for potatoes, and it being a very
warm day many of them drank freely of gin-
ger beer instead of water. The disease has
been attributed to damaged rice, but it does
not appear on examination, that any of the
rice has been damaged; others have attrib-
uted it to ergot which may have been in the
rye of which their coffee is made, and others
again to poison. 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 fatal or even
dangerous; having easily yielded to the pre-
scriptions of the physicians. Although some
of the symptoms resemble the premonitory
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 differ-
ent physicians has been, that it is not the A-
siatic Cholera, but the common Cholera Mor-
bus, or a disease arising from indigestible
food.

Later Account.—In the Board of Health
Commissioners, last evening, the Mayor stat-
ed that he had been at Charlestown.—That
when he was there on Thursday last, the ster-
ard was directed to throw away a lot of old
potatoes which did not appear to be fit for
use—that rice was in consequence substituted,
of which the prisoners partook on Sat-
urday and Sunday. He also stated that Dr.
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
left, 118 of the prisoners had been attacked,
twelve of whom had returned 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
his visit on this occasion. Mr. Flint prob-
ably visited as did other physicians of the
city, to satisfy himself and the public of the
true nature of the malady.

CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.

Health Office, Philadelphia, Aug. 9th—noon.

REPORT FOR THE LAST 24 HOURS.

SUMMARY STATEMENT.

Cases.	Deaths.
94 Private Practice,	26
35 Hospitals,	24
23 Alms-house,	4
1 Arch street Prison,	1
0 Alms-house, Blockley,	2
1 Broad-st. Infirmary,	1
154	58

NEW YORK, August 9.

RECAPITULATION.

	New cases.	Deaths.
City, Private practice,	47	18
Hospitals,	26	10
Bellevue,	00	00
Total	73	28

FLATBUSH, Aug. 8.—Deaths 5, new cases 3.

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

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 8.

AT THE COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

New cases during the last 24 hours, 9

Remaining by last report, 31

—40

Died within the last 24 hours 8, cured 7—

total 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 Thurs-

day night the 2d inst. and are embraced in the

report of the next day, as follows:

Cases. Deaths.

Friday, Aug. 3, 18 2

Saturday, 4, 26 15

Sunday, 5, 16 13

Monday, 6, 21 7

Tuesday, 7, 7 13

Wednesday, 8, 9 7

Total, 97 57

CHOLERA REPORT

BOARD OF HEALTH,

Nonpareil, 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 3

Deaths of previous cases 9

Total deaths 12

All of which were coloured persons.

By order

THO. G. BROUGHTON, Sec'y.

BOARD OF HEALTH,

Nonpareil, 9th August, 1832

The Board of Health reports for the 24

hours ending this day at noon:

43 new cases
and 38 coloured
Of which have
Deaths, of cases
Total 12
Of which 9
persons.
THO.
New Cases
Total, 142
Health Office,
Raritan
136 Cases.
City Private
Hospitals,
Bellevue,
Total
City, Private
Hospitals,
Total
City, Private
Park Hospital
Crosby street
Rivington street
Greenwich street
Corlear's Block
Yorkville,
Interments
in the 24 hours
cholera, 34.
New cases
110

...yesterday
...the following
...of some
...and
...they had been
...in some
...in the region
...and all have
...in the course
...until the
...variously
...to one
...smallest num-

48 new cases of Cholera, and 10 white
and 38 coloured persons.
Of which have died 18
Deaths, of cases previously reported 9
Total deaths 27
Of which 9 were white and 18 coloured
persons.
THO. G. BROUGHTON, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, Aug. 10.
New Cases. Deaths. Colored. Bem.
Total. 142 41 22 103
WM. A. MARTIN, Ck.
Health Office, Philadelphia, Aug. 11th—noon.
Report for the last 24 hours.
196 Cases. 53 Deaths.

RECAPITULATION.
New Cases. Deaths.
City Private Practice: 40 18
Hospitals, 60 0
Bellvue, 00 00
Total 100 27
August 11.
City, Private Practice, 33 18
Hospitals, 43 15
Total 76 33
August 12.
City, Private Practice, 32 9
Park Hospital, 9 3
Crosby street, 7 3
Rivington street, 8 2
Greenwich street, 7 4
Cortlandt street, 2 0
Yorkville, 2 3
Total 67 23

Interments reported by the City Inspector,
in the 24 hours ending at 8 A. M. 63—of
cholera, 34.
Philadelphia Aug. 12.
New cases. Deaths.
110 31
By order, **WM. A. MARTIN, Ck.**

FOREIGN.

FROM FRANCE.

By the brig Mary Jane, at New York from
Rochelle, the Courier and Enquirer has re-
ceived Paris papers of the 27th and Bordeaux
papers of the 29th June. We annex the sum-
mary contained in that paper.

There seems to be a strong probability that
M. Dupin Aine will be selected by Louis
Philippe to succeed M. Perier, as President
of the Council. The Constitutionnel, with
which paper M. Dupin is known to be con-
nected, contains the following paragraphs,
and it is observed they were probably com-
municated 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 op-
inion that the state of siege should be im-
mediately removed. He passed the greater part
of yesterday at St. Cloud, and there is no
doubt that he has expressed the same opinion
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
seriously. But at the same time it is stated
that 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 will retire from the
Cabinet."

An ex-Colonel, M. Kersabiec, has been
tried before a military commission at Nantes;
and found guilty of having 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
some extenuating circumstances, the court
sentenced him to transportation instead of
condemning him to death.—This caused con-
siderable agitation in the city, and large as-
semblages of people in the streets. The Na-
tional Guard and some troops of the line were
called out, but through the exertions of Gen-
eral Solignac, who commands the western
department, bloodshed was prevented.—
Some arrests were made, and reinforcements
sent to the city in consequence of the neces-
sity of guarding against attempts at releasing
any of the Carlist 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
his age and the cares bestowed on him gave
of his recovery.—The changes which have ta-
ken 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 per-
ceptibly declining, and hearing even appears
affected; every thing gives reason to appre-
hend the worst.—National.

Vienna, June 17.—We learn that the Du-
chess of Parma, who was expected here yester-
day, is ill at Trieste, of intermittent fe-
ver. The recovery of her son is still despair-
ed of.

Paris, June 20.—At this moment, we are
assured, a French fleet is arming, for the pur-
pose of entering the Scheldt on the day fixed
by the last protocol for the solution of the
Belgian question.

CHOLERA IN PARIS—June 26th.
Deaths in the Hospitals, 17
Private Dwellings, 45
Total, 62

increase on the number of the pre-
ceding day, 38

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
Our news-scholar, *Standard* Edition, has
just come up from the continent, with the
capt. Sabor, bringing an *London* paper to the
evening of June 30th and Portsmouth to July
2d, inclusive.

Letters from Leghorn announce that intel-
ligence had just been received there, of the
blockade of the port of Alexandria by the
Ottoman squadron.

The Cholera was increasing in Paris. The
London Courier of the 30th, states, that it has
broken out with great violence in the House
of Correction, Cold Bath Fields. Seventeen
prisoners died on the 28th.

London, June 30, (evening).—Cholera in
the country.—New cases 229; deaths 82; re-
covered 107; remaining 645. Total cases
from the commencement of the disease,
18,825; deaths 5,141.

Cholera in Ireland.—New cases 219; deaths
88; recoveries 134.

London, June 30.—We regret to state that
Sir James Macdonald (who had just been ap-
pointed to the government of the Ionian Is-
lands, in the room of Sir Frederick Adam,)
died yesterday morning at his apartment in
Spring-garden.

London, June 30.—At the age of the last
accounts from Vienna, the death of Young
Napoleon was hourly expected.

Parliament is expected to rise the first week
in August; but the dissolution, under the new
order of things, cannot take place before the
beginning of November.

London, June 30.—The simultaneous de-
parture of the Dutch Minister from this coun-
try, with the official recall of Sir Charles Bag-
got, 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 Palmerston. The last
communication from our Minister at the
Hague, 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 eva-
cuation of Antwerp.

London, June 30.—Daron Stockwar, the
friend and private Secretary of King Leopold,
has had several interviews lately with Lord
Palmerston, for the purpose of urging his
Lordship to take active measures to compel
the King of Holland to comply with the con-
ditions laid down by the Conference, and on
the 14th inst. an official note was sent to Lord
Palmerston, by order of Leopold, to a similar
effect.

The Belgian King is quite ready for hos-
tilities, either offensive or defensive. He has
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*.

Portsmouth, June 30.—Lord Durham pro-
ceeds *instantly* to St. Petersburg, on a spe-
cial mission, and takes his passage in the
Talavera, 74, Capt. Brown, which ship sailed on
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
honest 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 under-
taking 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 Dutch mail arrived
this morning with papers to the 27th inst.,
also *Hamburg* Journals to the 23d, and the
Nuremberg Correspondent to the same date.

From the Hague, the 24th, it is stated that
the Cabinet Council had been long delibera-
ting on the 64th, 65th and 66th Protocols; the
result was not known, but the report was,
that the evacuation of the citadel of Antwerp
was to be still delayed.

Portsmouth, June 30.—The *Havre* Journal
of yesterday's date, brings us not a word of
news; the Venetian troubles are not even al-
luded to; nor is any mention made of the
Dutchess of Berri. The arrangement of the
new French Ministry was settled on Thurs-
day. Bissan, who was tried on Thursday for
throwing stones at the troops in the late dis-
turbances, has been found guilty, and sen-
tenced to six months imprisonment, with a
fine of sixteen francs and the costs.

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-
greeable to the King—namely, that the state
of siege be instantly discontinued, and that
his Majesty shall absent himself from the sit-
tings of the Cabinet Council. The latter
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 Sebastiani's on Wednes-

day evening, in which they came to the reso-
lution of ceasing their functions till the Mi-
nistry was completed, and that Thursday's
Minister was expected to contain the new
appointments.

Baron Adels, the Minister of Finance, cer-
tainly goes out, for he has declared that with
respect to himself, considering the dilapidated
state of the French Revenue, he cannot
longer remain in office. There seems to be
great difficulty in finding a successor to him
equally pious, and with the same share of
financial information.

The Courts martial proceed in their ungra-
cious work, and some more convictions and
acquittals have taken place since our last no-
tice of their proceedings. The details, how-
ever, have ceased to possess any interest, for
the issue of each trial—a *prima facie* case of
firing upon the troops, &c. being almost un-
iversally conceded—turns upon the identity of
the prisoners, whose names and places we
know not of.

The great decision of the Court of Cessa-
tion was not expected to be given till Friday
or Saturday, and public opinion seemed now
to lean to the conclusion that the ward of this
tribunal would be unfavourable to the legiti-
macy of the state of siege. No execution had
yet taken place under the sentence of these
Councils of War. The *Messenger des Cham-
bres* affirms that the King means to proclaim
a general amnesty upon the occasion of his
daughter's marriage with the King Leopold.

The Duke of Orleans was expected to return
shortly to Paris, but his coming to the West
and South is thought to be any thing but
satisfactory. The Prince received during his
progress some awkward demonstrations of the
effect which his father's measures have uni-
versally produced through France. These
papers contain nothing certain respecting the
Duchess of Berri; but the general impression
seems to be that she has effected her escape
from La Vendee.

Paris, June 27. Three o'clock, P. M.—
The funds are falling. It is a melancholy
fact that the renewed ravages of the cholera,
sudden deaths have again become alarmingly
prevalent. Two occurred yesterday in the
Rue de Sevre, within a few doors of each o-
ther, 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 rapidly ap-
proaching to an end; we are happy to learn
to-day, from a private source, that the official
communications from the French capital war-
rant the belief that within two or three days
the reign of martial law will have ceased.

London, June 30.—An Express has ar-
rived from Constantinople with dates so late as
the 9th instant. The report of the destruc-
tion of the Turkish fleet is not true; it re-
mains in the Dardanelles. 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 settle-
ment, and that an English Government des-
patch on this subject would be sent off on the
9th or 10th of this month.

London, June 30th, 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-
day last.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

By the packet ship *Hibernian*, Capt. Max-
well, we have received Liverpool papers to
June 30th, inclusive. The 1st July being
Sunday, no paper was published.

The 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 ex-
tended its ravages to the comfortable and af-
luent classes." Total cases in Ireland 12,
121; deaths 4056.

The Cholera has been formerly announced
as existing in Manchester. Two or three fa-
tal cases have occurred at Stockport.

Advance in Wages of Flannel Weavers.—
So great has recently been the demand for
flannel goods which are the principal man-
ufacture at the village of Milnrow, near Roch-
dale, and whence large quantities are sent
for exportation, that last week, we under-
stand, 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 con-
trary usually defeat the object sought,) but was
voluntarily made by the manufacturers of that
place.

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 commodities—a
country to which European commerce has ne-
ver yet penetrated, and which seemed to be
shut up by the access of European enterprise
by a barrier of forests, sandy deserts, moun-
tains, a climate fatal to European constitu-
tions, and tribes of inhospitable and treache-
rous natives. Africa has now its great river
leading far into the depths of its territory;
and it is not to be supposed that England,
anxious as she ever is to extend her commerce,
and to seek a market for the various articles
of her manufacture with which her warehou-
ses are crowded, will lose a moment in av-
ailing herself of the opportunity to intro-
duce them into those countries in exchange
for their gold, ivory, gums, and peltry. An
expedition is shortly to leave England with a
view of exploring further the Niger, and es-
tablishing a trade with the tribes of the in-
terior. The application of the Steam Engine

to river navigation, will make this an infinitely
less difficult and hazardous enterprise than
it would have been five years since. The
brother Landers, in their account of their late
travels, dilate at some length on the wonder
and awe which the appearance of a steamboat
in the waters of the Niger, ascending against
the current and threading the most difficult
channels of the river, would strike into the
minds of the natives. The elder of these
brothers, Richard, is to be charged with the
execution of the project, the opportunity for
which was created by his own fortitude and
perseverance. He is shortly to embark from
England for Africa in a steam vessel, furni-
shed with the means of overawing the treache-
rous and rapacious natives of the lower coun-
try, and of exploring the various channels by
which the Niger pours its waters into the sea
through a Delta like that of the Nile or the
Mississippi. An English paper mentions the
expedition in the following terms:

"To commence this auspicious work, Ri-
chard Landers sets out on his third voyage to
that country, accompanied by his younger
brother John, we believe, remaining as his
locum tenens in the place bestowed on him by
Government. The sum of £300 has, we are
told, been presented already by Sir John Tobin
and the individuals concerned in the mer-
cantile speculation, and it is hoped that the
Admiralty will tender all the aid it can, even
if it do not send out some competent person to
make scientific observations and surveys,
which we should think very desirable. The
steam vessel in which the travellers embark,
will be attended by a sailing craft, 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 expedi-
ent, 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. Landers'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 surmount every
difficulty of falls, currents, and flats, and
reach the famous Timbuctoo in his iron shal-
lop!"—*West Briton*.

A man by the name of Joseph Shepherd, ate
yesterday in a provision store in Pinkney
street, three dozen cucumbers, weighing be-
fore they were peeled, more than twelve
pounds. The man was neither drunk nor
crazy. He was alive 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.

DRAW TO-MORROW, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 11.

6 o'clock P. M. in Baltimore city.
Fifty four Number Lottery—Eight drawn Bal-
lots.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 16,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

1 prize of \$16,000
1 prize of 5,000
1 prize of 2,000
1 prize of 1,676
5 prizes of 1,000
5 prizes of 500
10 prizes of 300
10 prizes of 200
10 prizes of 150
12 prizes of 100
46 prizes of 50
46 prizes of 40
46 prizes of 30
92 prizes of 20
1,054 prizes of 10
8,280 prizes of 5

9,624 prizes.
Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters
\$1 25.

Adventurers will please to read with atten-
tion the following scheme which draws on
Wednesday next in the New York Consoli-
dated Lottery No. 29.

66 Number Lottery and 10 drawn Ballots.

\$30,000 FOR \$6 ONLY.

1 Prize of \$30,000
1 of 15,000
1 of 7,500
1 of 3,500
1 of 1,000
15 of 500
15 of 300
71 of 200
56 of 100
56 of 60
56 of 40
112 of 20
2240 of 12
15400 of 6

Tickets \$6—Halves \$3—Quarters \$1 50
For sale in the greatest variety of numbers at

E. DUBOIS' LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

(Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.)
August 9.

TOBACCO INSPECTION.
THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Chesapeake
Tobacco Inspection Company, and consoci-
ates, to meet at V. M. & W. Smith's Hotel,
on Saturday evening, the 3d of August, P. M.,
on business of importance.
HENRY MAYNARD, Pres.
EDWARD SPANGLER, Secy.
JOHN MILLER, Directors.
A. RANDALL.
Aug. 16.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscribers hath obtained from
the Orphan court of Saint Mary's coun-
ty, in Maryland, Letters of Administration
with the will annexed, on the Personal Estate
of Robert Lillbore, late of said county, decas-
ed. 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 24th 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,
A's for W. A.
Aug. 16.

NOTICE.

STRAYED FROM John Jacobs' near Mr. John
Barkers' Furnace, Head of Cattle Creek,
on Friday the 3d of August, instant, a small
BAY MARE,
12 or 13 hands high, has a small
sore on her back, and a star in her
forehead. Whoever takes up said stray, and
returns her to John Jacobs at the Furnace Mill,
or to the subscriber, shall receive Two dollars,
and the thanks of the owner.

JASON JONES.
Aug. 16.

SPLENDID SCHEMES.

If you want fortunes don't forget to direct your
orders to
J. CLARK.
Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

Who has sold and paid more prizes in the last few
years than at all the other offices in the State toge-
ther.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED Lottery.

No. 29. To be drawn August 22.
HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of \$30,000 15 prizes of \$1000
1 15,000 15 500
1 7,500 75 300
1 3,500 71 200, &c.
Tickets \$5, shares in proportion.
The cash for all these can be had any where.
(Please continue copying the above, till further or-
der, dropping each Lottery as its time for drawing
expires.)
July 26.

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'Loughlin'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, contain-
ing about

420 ACRES OF LAND.

The ruins 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 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
next.

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

\$100 REWARD.

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

He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 in-
ches high, tolerable bright mulatto, rather slender
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
Chancellor Johnson, in 1825, and as he was
his carriage driver, and has also been munc,
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. It is probable that
he has been furnished with a false pass, or se-
veral have obtained them from an individual
in this neighbourhood within the last year.
His clothing being various, cannot be cor-
rectly described, but will be found in part to
be, a drab roundabout, a mixed roundabout,
and pantaloons to match, also possibly a Can-
nel coat, with a half worn black for hat.
The above reward will be given if taken 40
miles or more from my residence, and 30 dol-
lars elsewhere, so that I get him again.
BASIL MULLIKIN,
Near Queen-Anne's, P. George's Co. Md.
August 9

NOT AT HOME.
Mrs. Tallman called the other day to see her particular friend, Mrs. Long. They had long been friends—real friends—if you could believe the honest speeches they made to each other, and the honest kisses they never failed 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 called.

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 called 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?'
'Indeed, ma'am, I'm very positive.'

'I wish particularly to see her this morning.'

'I'm under the necessity of informing ye, an'm—(with a bow and a scrape)—that she's not to be seen.'

'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' yer pardon, ma'am, that couldn't have been Mrs. Long's face no how at all—for she just told me with her own mouth that she was not at home.'

'I should be loth to dispute your word and your mistress's too; but really, under the present circumstances—'

'Why, sure, as you say, ma'am, circumstances alter cases; and therefore, by your leave, I'll just step in an ax Mrs. Long if she's convenient to be at home at all this morning, to a particular friend of her own, that won't believe a word she says.'

Mrs. Tallman, resolving, on this occasion, not to be deterred 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. Tallman!' she exclaimed, 'where have you kept yourself this long time? It is almost an age since I saw you. You have been quite unneighborly of late. Why haven'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 getting any other servants now a days. That booby of mine—I've a great mind to dismiss him as ever I had to rat—but dear Mrs. Tallman, do take off your bonnet, and stay a while. I'm so glad to see you! How is Mr. Tallman and the little children?'
'I'm all very well, except little Tommy—he's got the whooping cough—but he's getting better now.'

'Poor little thing! how sorry I am to hear it! Appropos, Mrs. Tallman, have you heard about the collar-and-mob us being in the city?'
'No, indeed I have not—but I understand it's on its way across the Atlantic—and that Capt. Yardum 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 appropos again—talking of these things—have you heard the news from Congress?'
'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 fact. Well, for my part, I'm glad to 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 came to light in one of our streets yesterday, wasn't it?'
'What was that, Mrs. Tallman?'
'Why, haven'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. Fifteen 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?'
'Shockingly—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 ain't a going yet, Mrs. Tallman? It's so long since I've seen you, that really—'

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

'Well, do come again soon, I beg on you don't make yourself such a stranger.'

'Good-bye, Mrs. Long.'

'Good-bye, my dear Mrs. Tallman—I do hope you'll call again soon.'

Thus saying, Mrs. Long embraced and gave a parting kiss to her friend. But the door was no sooner closed behind her, than ringing the bell for her servant, she gave him a very severe reprimand for letting in that long gawling, ugly, tiresome woman, as she called Mrs. Tallman.

'But she would come in of her own accord, and please ye, madam.'

'It don't please me at all, and if ever—'

'Shall I shut the door in the face of her then?'
'Do 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, indeed, if a lady of your standing—(a bow and a scrape)—can't be absent when she's at home in free country like this same arrahland indeed it is.'

N. Y. Constellation.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to us on Bond, Note, or otherwise, are most earnestly 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 necessity of making use 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 dealers on good terms.

ADAM & JNO. MILLER.
Aug. 2.

DISSOLUTION.
THE co-partnership of Joseph Jewell and Lewis N. Sewell is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm will make payment to Lewis N. Sewell, who is authorized 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.

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

On application by petition of William Linthicum, 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 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 deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of July 1832.

WILLIAM LINTHICUM, Ex'r.
Aug. 2.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at the late residence of Mrs. Ann Wright, near Donaldson's Bridge, On MONDAY, 27th August, inst., all the personal property of said Ann Wright, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, Stock of all kind, and three Negroes two boys and a girl, for a term of years.

TERMS OF SALE for all sums under twenty dollars the cash must be paid, and for a 1 sum above twenty dollars, 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.
Aug. 2.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,
August 7th, 1832.

On application by petition of William Pumphrey, (of Wm.) Executor of Margery Cissel, 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 Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Margery Cissel, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 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, 1832.

WILLIAM PUMPHREY, of Wm. Ex'r.
Aug. 2.

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 transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
June 7.

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 Cornelia Garrison, I have seized and taken in execution 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 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 Out-Houses. Also all his the said Yates's interest in and to another tract of Land called

Worthington's Range, and Dorsey's Addition.
Containing one hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, the last mentioned tract adjoins the lands of John O'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 commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

BUSHING W. MARRIOTT, Sh'ff.
August 2.

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 Chattels, 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, title, 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, 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 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 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 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.
July 2.

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 Hyson TEAS, Soucheong or Black Tea, Brown SUGAR, Loaf and Lump SUGARS.

WINES,
Cognac BRANDY, SPIRIT, GIN, Old-Rye WHISKY, Common Do, N. E. RUM.

BACON,
Best Oil, Molasses, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Chocolate, Soap, Tobacco, Blacking, Natchitoes, Snuff, Fig Blue, Starck, Pepper, Brushes of all kinds, Rice, Barley, Crackers, Mackerel, Corn Meal, Lard, Salt, Candles, &c. &c.

BEST FAMILY FLOUR.
GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

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 Dishies, 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 Pans, &c.

He most respectfully solicits a portion of public patronage.

July 26.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
June 7.

GEORGE M'NEIL, MERCHANT TAILOR.
HAVING just returned from the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with a choice selection of handsome and most fashionable SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. Of the latest importations, solicits a call 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.

Mar. 24.

FOR SALE.
A Pair of well broke YOUNG CARRIAGE HORSES, a good second-hand CARRIAGE, and HARNESS, almost new. Inquire at this Office.

June 21.

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

June 28.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
I WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES.

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.
May 1, 1832.

Saint Mary's County Court,
March Term, 1832.

ORDERED 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 recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, True copy—JO. HARRIS, Clk. Saint-Mary's county court.

July 19.

TO RENT.
THE FRAME HOUSE in Church street, next door to Mr. Frederick C. Hyde's new brick building, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Stewart. The stand is well calculated for mercantile business. Any person wishing to rent the property, will be shown the same by Mr. Revell. To a good Tenant the terms will be moderate.

JACOB WATERS.
July 26.

NOTICE 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 LINTHICUM, Ex'r.
July 19.

CITY COLLECTOR'S Office,
June 28, 1832.

THE City Collector is now preparing his Bills for the current year. Those persons who are yet in arrears for the last year's 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

N. B. The subscriber will execute with neatness, accuracy and despatch, instruments of writing, such as, Deeds Bonds, 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 Williamon & Swann's Hotel.
July 12.

BANK OF MARYLAND,
Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1831.

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 receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—

For deposits payable in ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent.

For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent.

On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent.

By order, R. WILSON, Cashier.
May 17.

George M'Neil, Merchant Tailor.
HAVING just returned from the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with a choice selection of handsome and most fashionable SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. Of the latest importations, solicits a call 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.

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By order, R. WILSON, Cashier.
May 17.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.
CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven), and Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.

Passage to Castle Haven or Easton 22 50; to Annapolis 21.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Capt.
March 24.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.
CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven), and Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock

No. 34

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PLANT CHEMISTS.
PATENT MEDICINE for a **STIFF** and **TOOTH** pain, can be obtained, orders for tickets or shares in following **SPRING** **LOTTERY**, to
JOHN CLARK,
CRY VENDER, BALTIMORE,
 to which he will send being the **MONEY** can be had for any where.
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
 to be drawn August 27th.
HIGH PRIZES.

\$30,000	1 prize of	\$1,500
5,000	5 of	1,375
2,000	5 of	1,000

 &c. &c.
 \$5, halves 2 30, quarters 1 25.
ARK CONSOLIDATED, No. 30,
 to be drawn August 29.
HIGH PRIZES.

\$30,000	1 prize of	\$3,580
15,000	5 of	1,000
7,500	5 of	400

 \$5, halves 2 50, quarters 1 25.
ARK CONSOLIDATED, No. 31,
 to be drawn September 5.
HIGH PRIZES.

\$10,000	10 prizes of	\$1,000
10,000	10 of	500
10,000	10 of	300
10,000	20 of	200

 &c. &c.
 tickets 85, shares in proportion.
CANAL LOTTERY, No. 18,
 to be drawn September 8th.
HIGH PRIZES.

\$25,000	15 prizes of	\$1,000
20,000	15 of	500
7,500	15 of	300
5,350	71 of	200

 tickets 86, shares in proportion.
ARK CONSOLIDATED, No. 33,
 to be drawn September 19th.

\$40,000	10 prizes of	\$1,000
10,000	10 of	800
6,000	10 of	600
4,104	10 of	500
3,000	10 of	400
2,000	20 of	200

 &c. &c.
 tickets 810, shares in proportion.
 to continue to copy the above until
 order'd—dropping each Lottery as its
 drawing expires.]

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WITHOUT RESERVE.
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Addition,
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 estate of the late Vachel Burgess; it is
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 ridge. I hereby give notice, that on
 ay, the 25th day of August, at Waterloo
 ridge, I shall sell to the highest bid-
 cash the above described property, to
 the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to com-
 at 11 o'clock, A. M.
LESHROD W. MARRIOTT, Sheriff.
 at 2

PUBLIC SALE.
 Friday the 5th of October next, at 11
 o'clock in the morning, if fair, if not the
 air day, The President, Directors and
 ny, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland,
 for sale, at M-Laughlin's Tavern,
 at Mills,
THE FARM
 ch Richard H. Harwood, lately resided,
 ow in the occupation of Mr. Nelson
 on Elk Ridge, Anne-Arundel county,
 three miles from the Waterloo Tavern,
 miles from the City of Baltimore, and
 the contemplated Rail Road route from
 ports to the City of Washington, contain-
 out
20 ACRES OF LAND.
 oses from the Waterloo Tavern up the
 ry, and from Owen's Mills to Baltimore,
 ough this land, and the best judges are
 ion that this land is capable of being
 equal to any of the lands on Elk-Ridge.
 are on it a pretty good dwelling House,
 nvenient out Houses, a Garden, a Spring
 at excellent water near the house, and
 -house.
TERMS OF SALE—one fourth of the pur-
 chase cash, one fourth in six months,
 arth in twelve months, and the balance
 teen months, with interest on the whole
 the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond,
 approved security, for the same, to be
 be given on the first day of January
 9
H. H. HARWOOD Pres.
 Maryland Republicans, Annapolis, and the
 ite & American, Baltimore, will insert
 here once a week until the day of sale.

FATAL EFFECTS OF JEALOUSY. **ARISING FROM A HABIT OF FRE-** **QUENT INTOXICATION.**

Dr. Drake of the Western Journal, mentions a late trial before the supreme court, of the State of Ohio, of an individual about fifty years of age, and the father of a large family, who during an attack of delirium tremens, had murdered his own wife, by cutting through her neck with a narrow axe, which severed the spinal column, and caused instant 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 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, red 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 surrounded by snakes or other reptiles, or by armed men who sought to kill him; or supposed he heard strange sounds of trumpets, or vocal music, or conversation of which he was the subject, and the object of which was mischief to himself.

"He was thus filled with apprehension for his safety, and sometimes ran about the village at night as if attempting to escape from bad 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 riot. At another time, in his house, he concealed himself between the feather and the straw bed, where he was almost suffocated. 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 persons, 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 maniacal 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 afraid. In the paroxysms he was accustomed to charge his wife (unfoundedly in the opinion of witnesses) with a criminal intimacy with these persons. He even threatened to kill her if she did not desist, and had been heard to utter this threat when he was thought by one of the witnesses to be rational.

"On the Sunday before the murder, he drank freely, and was quite intoxicated, in which condition, as usual he was quiet, dull, and disposed to be in bed. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday presented nothing special. On Wednesday evening he complained to a neighbour of feeling unwell, and asked his son's assistance in the performance of some necessary manual labour for his family. He seemed to be in the fitness to be rational. During the night he slept none, and complained of cramp in his stomach. The next morning his family thought him crazy, but were not alarmed, as they were accustomed to such attacks. In the course of the day he took an axe on his shoulder, and walked rapidly to the house of a neighbour, to whom he desired to go home with him, saying they wanted to kill him; and about the same time he told another of the supposed conspirators that he had overheard his wife and him, that morning, whispering about taking his (witness's) life.

"He spent the day at home in the midst of his family apparently in agitation and terror, but said he would not hurt any one and did not wish to be hurt. In addition to the axe which he placed under the bed, where it was often kept, he provided a scythe which he brought into the house. He manifested jealousy of his wife, and told her to act better, or she had already caused the death of thirty thousand men. He fancied that the persons of whom he was jealous, were in the act of manufacturing 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 seated near the fire, and he was walking the room. At length he took the axe from under the bed, and suddenly 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 with which he attempted to strike her. She defended 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 laid made him feel bad. When his neighbours arrived immediately afterwards, he gave himself up, acknowledged what he had done, said he knew he would be hung 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 could not believe him deranged. Evicted on dread of punishment for his crime, but was still in great apprehension from the persons who, he had believed, intended to kill him, was glad 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 on various subjects; but frequent asked if he had killed his wife, and if he did not hear, would say she was dead.

kind, and, on being answered in the negative, insisted that he could not be mistaken. After being committed to become regular, and expressed his regret at what he had done. The defence set up was insanity. He was, however, found guilty of MURDER, and condemned accordingly.

A letter from a gentleman in Weston, (New York county) gives the following interesting story of a lost child. The circumstances occurred about the middle 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 sister had left the camp. He called her in vain; he endeavored to find her trace through the weeds, but without success. He then hastened home and gave the alarm; the nearest neighbours were immediately convened, and proceeded in search of the child. Wm. Loudon, David Alkire, and Joseph Bennett, (all good woodsmen) ascertained which way she had started, pursued the trail through laurel 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 distance of Thomas M. Hammond's when night overtook her. With a tomahawk which she carried with her, she peeled the bark from a 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 wither, tied one end 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 composed, 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 visitor, 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 attend 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, shockingly drunk, the result of a regular frolic. He was dressed in odd style, wearing buckskin small clothes, which fitted as tight upon his person as the skin itself, and elegantly worked with white silk. His hat had been cut off near the crown, and had been sewed down close to the brim, with coarse wax ends, over which a broad yellow ribband was tied. He wore boots with red tops and flourished a whip in his hand. The watchman, Thines, was attracted by hearing him striking a passerby in Race street near that den of infamy, Wagner's Alley, and as it was impossible to keep him quiet, Thines, set off to conduct him to the watch-house. On the way the prisoner amused 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 swallowed 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 got the Cholera," 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 his son's situation. The physician arrived, and pronounced him in a dangerous condition. His father soon after came, but refused to allow his son to be taken home, declaring that he was unworthy of his notice. He was accordingly 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 warning to persons of similar habits.

A country gentleman walking in his garden, saw his gardener asleep under an arbor. "What!" says he, "asleep instead of at work; you idle dog you are not worthy that the sun should shine upon you." "I am truly sensible of my unworthiness," answered the man, "and therefore I laid myself down in the shade."

MATRIMONIAL LUNCHEON.

Mr. Baxby was recently married to Miss Tammis Oakes, somewhere in Vermont.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at the late residence of Mrs. Ann Wright, near Donaldson's Bridge, On MONDAY, 27th August, 1832, all the personal property of said Ann Wright, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, Stock of all kind, and three Negroes two boys and a girl, for a term of years. TERMS OF SALE for all sums under twenty dollars the cash must be paid, and for all sums above twenty dollars, 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, Esq.

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

ON application by petition of William Pumphrey, (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 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 the personal estate of Margery Ciscel, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 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, 1832.

WILLIAM PUMPHREY, of Wm. Esq.

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 Hyson TEAS,
 Souchong 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, Nuts, Currants, Snuff, Fig Blue, Starch, Pepper, Mushrooms of all kinds, Rice, Barley, Crackers, Mackerel, Corn Meal, Lard, Salt, Candles, &c. &c.

BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

GLASS AND CHINA WARE.
 Decanters, Cut Tumblers and Wine Glasses, Common do. Dinner Sets, Breakfast do. Dessert 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 Pans, &c.
 He most respectfully solicits a portion of public patronage.

July 26. 3w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration with the will annexed, on the Personal Estate of Robert Lillburn, 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 subscribers, 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.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

JOHN SMITH, or HENRY MATTHEWS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us on Bond, Note, or otherwise, are most earnestly 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 necessity of making use 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 dealers on good terms.

ADAM & JNO. MILLER

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership of Joseph Jewell and Lewis N. Sewell in this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm will make payment to Lewis N. Sewell, who is authorized 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.

FOR SALE.

A Pair of well broke YOUNG CARRIAGE HORSES, a good second hand CARRIAGE, and HARNESS almost new. Inquire at this office.

June 21.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

ORDERED by the court, That the creditors of Thomas H. 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 Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Ck. Saint Mary's county court.

July 15. 3m.

Saint Mary's County Court,

March Term, 1832.

ORDERED 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 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 recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Ck. St. Mary's County Court.

May 31. 3m.

TO RENT.

THE FRAME HOUSE in Church street, next door to Mr. Frederick C. Hyde's new brick building, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Stewart. The stand is well calculated for mercantile business. Any person wishing to rent the property, will be shewn the same by Mr. Revell. To a good Tenant the terms will be moderate.

July 26. JACOB WATERS.

City Collector's Office,

June 28, 1832.

THE City Collector is now preparing his Bills for the current year. Those persons who are yet in arrears for the last year's 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.

June 28. RICHARD RIDGELY, City Collector

N. B. The subscriber will execute with neatness, accuracy and despatch, Instruments of writing, such as, Deeds, Bonds, 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.

July 12. w

BANK OF MARYLAND,

Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1831.

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 receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—

For deposits payable in ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of

5 per cent.

For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of

4 per cent.

On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of

3 per cent.

By order, WILSON, Cashier.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,

July, 30th 1832.

ON application by petition of William Linthicum, 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 Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary for the personal estate of Ann Wright, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of July 1832.

WILLIAM LINTHICUM Esq.

Aug. 6. 3w.

GEORGE HENRI.

REMOVED TO THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, and is now at the residence of Mr. J. H. HARRIS, at the corner of the City and Market streets, where he is engaged in the business of a Tailor, and is prepared to execute all the latest fashions in the most elegant and fashionable manner. He is also engaged in the business of a Dressmaker, and is prepared to execute all the latest fashions in the most elegant and fashionable manner. He is also engaged in the business of a Tailor, and is prepared to execute all the latest fashions in the most elegant and fashionable manner.

Saint Mary's County Court,

March Term, 1832.

ORDERED by the court, That the creditors of Clement Burrage, 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 Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

EDMUND KEY, True copy, JO. HARRIS, Ck. Saint Mary's county court.

July 26. 3m.

Anne Arundel County, Sc.

ON application to me the subscriber, a Justice of the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel County, by petition in writing of William T. Gantt, praying for the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1832, 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 testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland, in years, immediately preceding the time 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 week for three successive months before the first 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 trustee for their benefit, on the said William T. Gantt, then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed for delivering of his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William T. Gantt should have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

GIDEON WHITE, July 12. 3m.

Anne Arundel County, Sc:

ON application to the Judges of Anne Arundel County Court by petition, in writing, of Beale Gaither of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1832, and the several supplements thereto, on the term herein mentioned, 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 Beale Gaither having satisfied the court by competent testimony that he has resided two years in 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 Court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Joshua Warfield, of the county of Anne Arundel, who has given bond as such, as received from said Beale Gaither, a conveyance in possession of all his property real, personal and movable, it is hereby ordered and 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 Monday of October next, to appear before the said County Court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Beale Gaither should have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements as prayed.

Test: WILLIAM S. GREEN, July 17. 3m.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven), and Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.

Passage to Castle Haven or Easton \$3.50 to Annapolis \$1.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the passengers or owners.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Cap.

March 24.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES.

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands; also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do so by giving me a call, as I am determined to give the highest price for SLAVES, than any other purchaser who is now or may hereafter be in the 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 3, 1832.

The Maryland Gazette.

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ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1832.

NO. 35.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN.

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE RETURN OF THE ADMIRAL.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON.

How gallantly, how bravely,
We ride along the sea!
The morning is all sunshine,
The wind is blowing free;
The billows are all sparkling,
And bounding in the light,
Like creatures in whose veins
The blood is running bright.

All nature knows our triumph;
Strange birds about us sweep;
The master of the deep;
Follows on the bold shark—
Oh! proud must be our Admiral
Of such a honny barque!

Froud, proud, must be our Admiral,
(Though he is pale to day.)
Of twice five hundred iron men,
Who all his soul obey;
Who've fought for him and conquered—
Nobility which he shall have
When he is on the shore.

Oh! would I were our Admiral,
To order with a word,
To see a dozen drops of blood,
And straight rise up a lord!
I'd shout 'em to you, there,
Who follows in our lee,
"Some day I'll make thee carry me,
Like lightning through the sea!"

—The Admiral grew pale,
And paled as he flew;
Still talked he to his officers,
And smiled upon his crew;
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—
For speedily the pride
Ran crimson to his heart,
Till all chances he defied;
It threw boldness on his forehead;
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,
And we knew our old-time Admiral
Was changing into clay;
And we heard the wail 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,
Save one shudder through the sea,
Saw we (or heard) the shark
That had followed in our lee!

From the Eastern 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 endeavored, in our weak way, to urge upon the people of Maryland, ably laid down, by one of our most excellent divines. The production is that of a scholar, and appeals with equal force to the finer sensibilities of the parent, the pure spirit of the christian and the *amor patrie* of the statesman. The subject is one of the deepest interest, one in which the welfare of the state is more intimately concerned than at first view appears. To say nothing of the vast sums now annually sent out of the state: nothing of the loss of the advantages arising 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 highly estimated, in a religious or political point of view.

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 of reflection or sensibility, can be unconscious of a lively interest in the occasion which has drawn together the present assembly. A first experiment in mechanics, which may have an influence upon social comfort and prosperity; the dedication of a majestic edifice to its appropriate uses; the commitment of a vast structure to the ocean, upon whose capricious bosom we foresee that it must traverse countless leagues, encounter storms, sustain fearful conflicts, and beneath which, at length, worn with toil, we behold it in imagination, resigning itself to a resistless destiny—these are circumstances which are found to awaken almost uniformly a strong and pleasurable emotion. 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 early 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 prospect may now be, they also must encounter storms, be agitated with conflicts, must endure many an hour of care and toil, while their best consolation, as it regards

this world, will often be the hope, that before 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 excitement of the occasion?

There are, however, circumstances, just now, peculiarly calculated to awaken our interest. I do not allude to the promise 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 Europe, 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 those were advantages which the youth of Baltimore could enjoy at the risk of forfeiting many other solid 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 a citizen of Baltimore,—strongly moved by 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 evidence now afforded, that the avenues to literature 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 a clear perception of our interests, and those of our children; and from the operation 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 endowment of a college. Well would it be, that from the public treasury funds were supplied, to cherish genius, and elicit eminent worth, when discovered in poverty and obscurity. 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 vocations. 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 legislative aid; and if they fail to establish within their own precincts, a purely collegiate institution, that is, one utterly devoid of all sectarian and political influence, and exclusively devoted to the cause of literature and science. Such an opinion is justified, it appears, by a variety of considerations.

Holding, as he does, no official relation to 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 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 enjoyments of your own roof and your own table, if possible,—within reach of such privileges 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 whose 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 and 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 a parent shrinks, can be performed by a mercenary agent with more effect, in behalf of thirty or forty, or perhaps a hundred, to whom he is only bound by the ties of interest or transient regard? I would not deny that in some cases, it may be in the power of the principals of academies and colleges to maintain, through the force of penalties, and regard for future interest, and ambition to excel, or to escape dishonour, a control of the moral conduct, a devotion to study, an influence over the public deportment of a lad,

which a parent fails to secure. But is this the whole of a moral education? Is this all that is meant by bringing up our offspring in the nurture and admonition of the Lord? Can there be no lurking diseases, which the aspect is fair; no vice but that which meets the eye of the world at noon day? Is every boy safe, and must he prove a blessing to his family, and an honour 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 sacred 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 schoolmaster's frown, or penalties, or admonitions, cannot effect more. Of what description are the lads that are generally educated at a distance from their parents. The docile, 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 whether 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 I allude 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 distant academy, sometimes hardened in his awfully responsible office, having proved, by long experience, that human agency, under such circumstances, 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 circumstances 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 guard 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 victims of iniquity, the subjects of a curse, rather than the friends of human kind, about to claim their recompense,—the faithful subjects of the Redeemer, about to receive his applause.

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, 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 congregating 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 domestic religious instruction, of pastoral care; and if nothing could prevail with you to sanction 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 misfortune of Baltimoreans to be so situated. We have a population able in numbers and wealth, without any foreign aid, to support a University in all its branches. Half the sums lavished in maintaining an ostentatious 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 kind. In speaking thus of what might be done, it is implied no doubt, that for these purposes much greater combination of powers, much more aid is necessary. But the basis of a noble institution is here established. The chartered privileges are ample. And all that now remains to be done, is to assemble within its halls, the youth of the city, qualified by their condition and prospects for liberal attainments, instead of dispersing them over the wide extent of

the States, in pursuit of what could be as effectually 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 community enjoy such privileges; they are attained 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 dignify, refine and enlighten us. Hitherto these consequences have not been realized. If I 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 globe, 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 Baccalaureate, as they may be presumed to claim from me upon the present occasion.

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 Chair, 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 doctrines of Christianity must be admitted to exert a happier control over the conduct and affections, than erroneous, corrupt, and superstitious doctrines can. What is pure Christianity, it must be supposed that every parent has inquired and decided for himself. And what he 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 or rashness with which they place their offspring at schools, without regard to the danger of imbibing what they must conceive an erroneous 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, through wrong views of revealed religion, into dangerous principles of action, into an unholy life, and into an impenitent death. Education, when conducted at home, renders religious instruction at colleges in a great measure unnecessary. And no academical advantages can justify a parent, in exposing 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 peculiar 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, docile 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 shall all be realized. You cannot be unacquainted with the nature, although you may find it difficult justly to appreciate the extent of your coming trials. The history of the past, in this and every nation, affords a too

accurate picture of what you yourselves will find the world to be; its snares are not now more exposed, its conflicts not fewer, its hostility to virtue and truth 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 control of the religion of Jesus Christ. On this point suffer me to be more minute. Be open, manly, consistent in your avowal of reverence for the gospel. Reflect upon the unprincipled boldness of the design which, incapable of disproving the great truths of revelation, effects so much mischief to society by involving in doubt or contempt the principles of social order, domestic virtue and happiness, and hope towards God. Ask yourselves what, at the expiration of more than eighteen centuries, which have seen the religion of the Messiah gradually extending itself over the civilized world,—what has been effected by the mightiest 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 scold, malice and sophistry, Infidelity has accomplished nothing to the lasting prejudice of Christianity. Individuals have been the victims of its artifices. But what doctrine wrought into the system has it disproved? Has it disproved the existence of God, the operations of his Providence, 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 sceptic 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 in his class of society, the dying assassin on the scaffold rather more reckless and bold. Wherein, let him show us, is the wisdom 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 today 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 carry the arms and the axe of the sturdy forerunner to lay it low. So it is with anger, pride, and all the unhalloved impulses of our nature. Command 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 harmony 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 Walter Scott. In lending a book one day to a friend, he cautioned him to be punctual in returning it. "This is really necessary," said the poet in apology, "for though many of my friends are bad arithmeticians, I observe almost all of them to be good bookkeepers."

CHANGE OF THE MOON.

Messrs. 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 not go off half cocked. Com. Jour.

"A dreadful little for a shilling," said a penurious fellow to a physician, who dealt out an emetic, "can't you give me more doctor?"

In ancient Egypt, when a cat happened to die in a house, the whole family shaved their eye-brows when a dog died, the head and the whole body.

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proper nourishment is contraindicated, the only time when any is wanted or to be allowed, is chicken water or beef tea, rendered agreeably palatable with cayenne pepper. I have hardly laid before you an outline of my mode of managing this terrible disease. It may be observed that, with scarcely an exception, it is depletory or evacuant. Depleted by false appearances of debility, in the disease, and still more by the weight of an authority, I adopted, when it first broke out among us, in common with my medical friends, a course of practice, in conformity with such an impression; and most disastrous was the issue. Nearly every patient, amounting to 5 or 6, died.

The prominent indications seemed to call for heat to the surface, and the internal exhibition of the diffusible excitants. Every variety of bath, hot water, vapour, heated air, and topical applications of hot sand, or oats, or salt, &c. were used, and also frictions with the spirits of turpentine alone, or diluted with camphorated mercurial ointment, and other articles. Brandy, ether, camphor, volatile alkali, &c. &c. were in succession tried, and the whole of these means with no other effect, than an inconceivable exasperation. The suffering indeed, induced, was as great as I have ever witnessed from the application of any remedial process. No practical lesson is more important than, that in the cure of the disease, all such appliances and medicines are mischievous, till evacuations are premised, and then to be most discreetly directed.

It were easy to acquaint you with divers other 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, practitioners 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 on a fair comparison of all that I have seen attempted, I am led to an unequalled preference of my own plan. It cannot be charged with being tentative or empirical—it is deduced from established views of pathology and therapeutics, and is sanctioned in most of its features by the lengthened and concurrent experience of the distinguished and authoritative writers on the disease in India. Many may be cured 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, in the whole, more tractable than yellow fever, or the winter pestilence, which devastated our country during the late war.

Ever, my dear sir,

Yours, most truly,
N. C. FARMAN
Philadelphia, August 18, 1832.
To Dr. Wm. Bradley Tyler, Frederick, Md.

From the Boston Courier.
POLAND.

The gallant little ship which fought so long and so desperately against her tremendous foe, has been shattered, and dismantled, and scuttled; and the bravest of her brave crew 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 government 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 throwing 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 *demer resort*, as their last hope on earth; and 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 end. They seem to have arrived at that 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 of an unfortunate and persecuted race.

Here is a question of more than equal importance; a question which regards not only our government, but our whole people; it is a demand for protection, for hospitality, and on the answer to that demand depends our national reputation.

There are times and circumstances when the rules of diplomacy should be disregarded, when a nation is called upon to act as a mass of men actuated only by the natural feelings of man, and not as a body politic, with reference to its national interests. Let our government manage our relations with all other nations, as nations; but when our duties as men and as Christians, are in question, let us not sin against our natures by stifling the calls 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 suffering 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 as men; it is unworthy of us as Americans; it is a disgrace to the age we live in; it is a sin against the religion we profess. We were men before we were politicians, and if we would but bring home to our feelings the case of these unfortunate Poles, if we could but imagine it our own case, or that of our children, if we would but act up to the glorious watch-word of our faith—do as we would be done by—then should we raise a mighty voice that should be heard across the Atlantic, speaking in language worthy of freemen, honourable to our age and country, and alike terrible and salutary to the oppressor and the persecuted.

We fear that notwithstanding the interest generally felt in this country for poor Poland, the general view of our readers have not followed the movements of the Polish people of last nation sufficiently close to understand without difficulty why they are driven to demand an asylum on our shores.

After the fall of Warsaw, large divisions of the Polish army, following different routes, were continually met with enormous masses of Russians, and having vainly essayed all that human daring could dictate to desperate men to redeem their country, they were obliged to cross the frontiers, and pile their arms, and surrender themselves to Prussia and Austria.

The army moved, however, in regular order, and with all the accompaniments of war, and before they gave up their arms, artillery and horses, they obtained solemn capitulations with guarantees of safety, and of free passage. It was then that Europe witnessed the shameful spectacle of her high roads filled with thousands and tens of thousands of Poland's bravest and best, who were wandering penniless and friendless, into and exiles for no other offence than that of risking their all on a desperate throw for the liberties of their country. It was then that such men as the learned, the eloquent, the high minded Lelewel, travelled on foot, and without an attendant, from the banks of the Vistula to the borders of the Seine.

More than four thousand of the finest, and a thousand of the soldiers reached France, several thousand dispersed themselves in Germany, many remained in Austria, and all seemed to find in exile, an escape from the Russian grippe, at least, except about five thousand soldiers who were in defiance of solemn promises, and in shameful violation of the rights of hospitality, kept prisoners in the eastern part of Prussia, and on the frontiers of Poland. It were needless now to recur to the story of the wrongs and sufferings of this devoted band; it were needless to repeat how they were separated from their wives, and the rest of Europe; how it was accomplished by promises and threats, aye, and by the bullet and the bayonet, to force them back into Poland. Suffice it to say, they resisted every such infernal manœuvre; 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 hardest 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 Russia.

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.

It appears that this Committee foreseeing that the result of the ungrudging and trucking policy of France, would be to deprive them of their asylum in that country, have addressed themselves to this Government, to know upon what conditions they could be received here.

Some time has now elapsed since that communication was made, without any apparent effect, and a copy of it having reached us through another channel, we think it our duty to lay it before the American public, as it is a matter on the decision of which, the national character somewhat depends.

Paris 9th May, 1832.
NATIONAL POLISH COMMITTEE.

To His Excellency GENERAL JACKSON, President of the United States of America.

General.—The Poles, exiled from their unhappy country which their efforts and their sacrifices were unavailing to save from the fangs of treachery and the frightful consequences of conquest; the Poles, persecuted by all the sworn enemies of liberty, bearing nothing from their native country saving hope and misfortune, confidently address the Government of the happy people of America, whose power and dignity the old hemisphere delights in contemplating, whose wise institutions have taken deep root in the soil, and sent forth vigorous shoots of freedom, and who has realized the sublime problem of social welfare united to liberty.

Europe knows our rights and our vicissitudes. 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 Palaski, and the virtuous Kosciuszko, resounded with unanimous acclamations at our first 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 sympathizing for our cause. Those circumstances, together with the conscious need of having done our duty, induce us to make an appeal to popular feelings, which alone are capable of ministering to the sufferings of the proscribed of a once free and great nation.

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, possessed of all the advantages derived from material force aided by allies who shared in the criminal dismemberment of the Polish Republic, and assisted by secret agents in the interior, Poland fell a victim to the league of Kings. Her armies divided for the purpose of facing the enemy on all sides, having to contend with overwhelming forces, increasing every moment and suffered to wait for nothing by ill-disposed neighbours, were obliged to take refuge in a country which belonged to Poland before it became the booty of invaders. Meanwhile, France, remained an indifferent spectator of their struggle, lulled with the vain hope of preserving peace, and led astray by a mistaken policy founded on moderation and concession, her government

disregarded the old friendship existing between both nations, the brotherly ties that once united them, and the fact of Poland having escaped the crusade of the northern despots directed against the principles proclaimed by the revolution of July. Poland has undergone the yoke, she can no longer boast of a political existence, being entirely ruled by Ukases, in violation of the very treaties and engagements which it had pleased her masters to impose on her fifteen years before.

The Poles, outlawed in the empire, kingdoms and principalities of the Holy Alliance, had to choose between chains, dungeons, death, or transportation to the icy deserts of Siberia; and amidst the confiscation of their properties. The remains of the army, whom it was attempted after they had witnessed the murder of their disabled brothers to induce to accept a perfidious amnesty, together with the members of the Diet and of the revolutionary government, preferred going into exile, there to devise means of asserting someday their country's rights; for be their losses and misfortunes ever so great, the Poles shall never cease entertaining in their hearts the secret assurance of the triumph of their cause, and of the re-establishment of free and independent Poland. They sought a secure asylum where they might vindicate their common interests, and support and preserve their nationality. A constant amity and recollections of former glory and reverses, shared and borne at different periods with the French people; zeal and repeated services rendered by Poland to France; solemn assurances given at a moment when other states remained silent, by the chief of the government and the representatives of the French people, that the Polish nationality should not perish, pointed out France as the only country in which the Poles could expect to meet with hospitality and protection; religiously preserve their nationality, and prepare the way for the regeneration of their country.

The dispersion of the members of the last government, and of the representatives of the last diet, left no hope of their being able to muster on any point the number required by law to transact business. The absence of 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 communication 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, who have even persecuted them; and both chambers have sanctioned their system by enacting the law of the 9th April last, which is particularly aimed at the Poles, whom it places at the mercy 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 refugees, the national committee could not but take into serious consideration their future prospects, and devise some plan for their 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 a friendly country so far from theirs would be very painful to their feelings, since it would be attended with a longer exile. But on the other hand, their republican minds would derive some consolation in their misfortune, from breathing the air of a pure hemisphere; they flatter themselves that the government of the United States will not belie their hopes and the high opinion which the world has conceived of its dignity and liberality; and that their illustrious President, raised to that proud station by the voice of his fellow-citizens, and partaking their sentiments, will favourably receive 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 4th July, 1831, the citizens of the republic present in Paris met under the Presidency of Mr. F. Cooper, and subscribed a considerable sum in favour of our cause. Mr. S. G. Howe having brought us two banners and additional patriotic subscriptions, most of the American citizens in Paris formed into a Committee, under the patronage of Gen. Lafayette.

So much sympathy shown to the Polish cause, emboldens us to hope that the government of the United States will not deny us its assistance. If it should happen through a fatality without example in the records of the world, that the Poles, persecuted in Europe, should be under the hard and cruel 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 misfortune is ever sure to find a refuge. Nevertheless, as the number of our countrymen merit amount to between 3 and 4000 men, destitute of arms and resources, and consequently in imminent danger, we deem 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 despatch, to what extent they may rely on the protection and support of the United States, what condition would be required of those who would seek an asylum in the republic, what would be the nature of their relations with and duties towards the states of the Union, and how far their nationality could be guaranteed without interfering with the institutions and interests of the country? They further request to be informed, would the government secure a safe passage across the ocean, by providing them with a safe conduct which would preserve them in their navigation from dangers they would have otherwise to encounter?

Such are the questions which the Polish National Committee take the liberty to address to the Supreme Chief of the United States. They consider it a most fortunate circumstance that their sentiments and wishes should be 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 CHODKO,
ANTONY BLUSZCZEWICZ,
JOSEFF ZALIZOSKI,
ANTONY POZLUHOSKI,
E. RYKARZEWSKI,
MICHEL STUBE,
EDWARD WODZINSKI.

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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 Firebrand. 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 military 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 render the cause of his daughter triumphant; because 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 disembarkation as the troops did at Matosinhos, 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*.

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 Hart.

It is awful to reflect on the early fate of this interesting young lady; but a few 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 life.

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 resignation, which marks the christian character. By the death of this amiable and interesting young lady, a chasm has been made in the society of her relatives and friends, which, however greatly they may lament it, still they feel 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 illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. MARY T. COLEBURN, consort of Mr. Wilton F. Coleburn, and daughter of Mr. Gilbert Murdoch, 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 an affectionate wife, tender parent, and dutiful child. She willingly gave up her children to God, and cried with her expiring breath, Why need I wish to live, I am perfectly resigned to the will of my blessed Redeemer, 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 district No 30, in Anne-Arundel county, (near Elkicot's Mills,) will receive applications from persons disposed to take a situation as a Teacher of primary school, until the 10th of September 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. Applications must be made to Gen. Chas. Street Ridgeley a cting Trustee, near Elkicot's mills.

Aug. 30.

NOTICE.
GREENBAY, as far as a Motion will be held at the Assembly Room, on the first Monday in October next, for the purpose of electing the delegates to represent the City of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

By order,
JOHN H. WELLS, Clerk.

Aug. 30.

NOTICE.
THE owners of Carts and Carriages are hereby notified that the Clerk will attend on first, second, and third of September next, at the City Hall, for the purpose of granting and renewing licenses.

JOHN H. WELLS,
Aug. 30.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 12.
To be drawn at Baltimore, To-morrow, AT FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.
Sixty Number Lottery... Nine Drawn Balls.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 8,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	\$8,000
1 prize of	2,055
3 prizes of	1,000
5 prizes of	500
5 prizes of	300
5 prizes of	250
62 prizes of	100
51 prizes of	40
51 prizes of	30
51 prizes of	25
51 prizes of	20
102 prizes of	10
1,530 prizes of	6
11,475 prizes of	3

13,395 prizes.

Tickets 23—Halves \$1 50—Quarters 8075.

TICKETS AND SHARES FOR SALE AT DUBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.
(Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.)
August 30.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of September 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 Patuxent river near the Governor's Bridge, and adjoining 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 authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser.

JOHN BASSFORD.
Aug 23 2

BRILLIANT SCHEMES.
AN INDEPENDENCE for a TRIFLE, and A FORTUNE FOR LESS, can be obtained, by directing orders for tickets or shares in either of the following SPLENDID SCHEMES, to

JOHN CLARK, LOTTERY VENDER, BALTIMORE.
The tickets which he will send being the ORIGINAL ones, the MONEY can be had for the PRIZES any where.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 31,
to be drawn September 5.

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of	\$10,000	10 prizes of	\$1,000
1 of	10,000	10 of	500
1 of	10,000	10 of	300
1 of	10,000	20 of	200
1 of	2,260	&c. &c.	

Tickets \$3, shares in proportion.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 18,
to be drawn September 8th.

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of	\$25,000	15 prizes of	\$1,000
1 of	20,000	15 of	500
1 of	7,500	15 of	300
1 of	3,350	71 of	200

Tickets \$6, shares in proportion.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 33,
to be drawn September 19th.

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of	\$40,000	10 prizes of	\$1,000
1 of	10,000	10 of	500
1 of	6,000	10 of	300
1 of	4,104	10 of	200
1 of	3,000	10 of	100
1 of	2,000	20 of	50

&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.]

Aug 23

VOLCANO OF ST. VINCENT.

From the personal Narrative of a Naval Officer.

The volcano of St. Vincent, called the Soufriere, has slept so long, that only vague and traditional accounts of any eruption existed, the last having occurred in 1712. 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 Soufriere is the most majestic of all those bearing the volcanic vestiges. Its altitude is 3000 feet above the level of the ocean.

The crater, which, previous to the eruption, 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 500 in height, the lower half fringed with brushwood, and the upper strewed with virgin sulphur. From the fissures of this extended a thin white smoke, occasionally tinged 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 symptoms 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 quantities of volcanic matter, which covered the whole surface. This, and the noise by which it was accompanied, apparently proceeding from the bowels of the mountains, threw the inhabitants into the utmost consternation.

The eruption continuing with increased violence, presented on Thursday night and Friday morning, one of the most awful spectacles human 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 noise, at the same time sending down its sides torrents of lava and showers of volcanic 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 majestically rose from the mouth of the crater, had a most sublime and awful effect. The burning 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 usually seen in a tempest; and the curling sheets of smoke so obscured the sky, that the island was, until Friday morning at ten o'clock, 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 up. The negro provision grounds and pasture lands were destroyed for miles around, and so covered over with ashes and vitrified pieces of stones that there was not apparently a spot of ground left for the cattle to feed upon. The range of the mountain on the winding 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 weather from Carlisle bay, on our way to Fort Royal, Martinico, to join the flag ship which had preceded us thither the day before. Between two and three A. M. the following morning, I was roused by the parson having charge of the deck, who in the hurried accents of surprise, requested me to come on deck, 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 foot 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 appearance to that cause. One thing, however, all felt convinced of, that it was an event of no ordinary occurrence; and under the influence of a high and not unpleasant excitement—that mixture of awe, blended with suspense and curiosity, felt when watching the denouement 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 diabolical 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 murky brown appearance something resembling—though infinitely more intense—one of those dense November fogs mixed with the smoke, which at

that season of the year hang over our metropolis. The effect of all this was increased by our isolated situation, and the solemn stillness undisturbed by any save the scarcely perceptible noise under the bows of the vessel, which was now nearly becalmed. This earthly shower, which prevented us from even seeing the water, continued falling until about eleven A. M. at which time the breeze began to freshen, and the atmosphere to clear; 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 turned out to be an American, and on nearing her she presented a singular appearance, from the sand adhering to the tar and pitch of the rigging and hull. Glad of an opportunity to glean farther information, we closed with, and spoke this vessel, but honest Jones, than apparently much more astonished than ourselves, could throw no new light upon the matter. Amidst our conjectures, however, we at length mutually hit upon the same cause those of volcanic action,—and the imagination once stimulated in this new direction, we looked eagerly out in the quarter of the land; fancying we saw smoke and flame from every peak or mountain. Be this as it may, on passing within two cables' length of the Diamond about an hour after, 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 situation. On its south side, this rock presents a perpendicular face of six hundred feet 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 negro 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 ascent 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. Following 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 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 getting 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 accomplishing 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 apparently emanated, was inaccessible; no signs of volcanic action however were now visible, and whether those of our former visit were the fumes of a volcano, of a fisherman's fire, or of those of the imagination, is still doubtful.

We at length learned the cause of the phenomenon we had witnessed on our voyage. It was one of the many connected with the eruption of the Grand Soufriere at St. Vincent's. Immediately following this I made the circuit of the island, 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 propitiate an offended Deity. These, lighted up for the occasion, were soon filled to suffocation; crowds were seen groping their way along the streets by the aid of lanterns, 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 analysis, this matter has been ascertained to consist principally of powdered pumice stone, mixed with a considerable quantity of sulphur and some minute portion of other mineral substances. Leaving Martinico on the second or third day following this event, we made the circuit of the islands as far as St. Thomas's, touching 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 in these seas, an impression which originated as follows: A two A. M. the inhabitants had been aroused from their beds, and the garri-

son assembled at their posts, by explosions from the seaward, in the immediate vicinity of the island, resembling a heavy and incessant cannonading of two mighty and conflicting fleets. This continued for upwards of an hour, and so forcible was the conviction that the reports proceeded from the above cause, that the greatest bustle and alarm prevailed, and every preparation was made, in case of need, to repel an attack. The moment of these explosions coincided exactly with that of our sandy visitation, when about half-way between Barbadoes and Martinico, and several miles from the scene of the eruption, St. Vincent's; yet though so much nearer than 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 absent 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 hundred miles from the volcano.

IN WANT OF A HUSBAND.

A young lady was lately told by a married lady 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 Humphrey, (of Wm.) Executor of Margery Cusick, 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 Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary the personal estate of Margery Cusick, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 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, 1832.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY, of Wm. Ex'r. Aug. 9. 6w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint-Mary's county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration with the will annexed, on the Personal Estate 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 subscribers, at or before the 23d 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. DISCOE 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 McLaughlin'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 ruins 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 SALE.—one fourth of the purchase 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, possession to be given on the first day of January next.

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.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE HOUSE AND LOT in church street, at present occupied by Mr. John Smith. For terms apply to JOHN SMITH, or HENRY MATTHEWS.

June 28. 6

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

TO RENT.

THE FRAME HOUSE in Church street, next door to Mr. Frederick G. Hays's new brick building, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Stewart. The stand is well calculated for mercantile business. Any person wishing to rent the property, will be shown the same by Mr. Revell. To a good Tenant the terms will be moderate. JACOB WATERS.

July 20

FOR SALE.

A Pair of well broke YOUNG CARRIAGE HORSES, a good second hand CARRIAGE, and HARNESS, almost new. Inquire 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 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 benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Ck. True copy—JO. HARRIS, Ck. Saint-Mary's county court. 3m.

July 10.

Saint-Mary's County Court,

March Term, 1832.

ORDERED 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 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 benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Ck. True copy—JO. HARRIS, Ck. St. Mary's County Court. 3m.

May 31.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership of Joseph Jewell and Lewis N. Sewell is this day dissolved by mutual 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 persons who are yet to arrears for the last year's 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 Bonds, 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.

July 12.

BANK OF MARYLAND,

Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1831.

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 receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—

For deposits payable in ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent.

For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent.

On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent.

By order, R. WILSON, Cashier. 6m.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,

July, 30th 1832.

ON application by petition of William Lenthicum, 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 Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary for the personal estate of Ann Wright, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of July 1832.

WILLIAM LENTHICUM Ex'r.

Aug. 4.

GEORGE M'NEIL, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAVING just returned from the English, where he has purchased the latest and most fashionable styles of hand-made and most fashionable SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

OF the latest importations, suitable for cutting 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.

May 24.

Saint-Mary's County Court,

March Term, 1832.

ORDERED by the court, That the creditors of Clement Dorsey, 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 Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

EDMUND KEY, True copy—JO. HARRIS, Ck. Saint-Mary's county court. 3m.

July 2.

Anne Arundel County, Sc.

ON application to me the subscriber, Justice of the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel County, by petition in writing of William T. Gantt, praying for the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1803, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William T. Gantt having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years, immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is 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 week 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 trustee for their benefit, on the said William T. Gantt, then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed for delivering of his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William T. Gantt should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

GIDDEON WHITE.

July 12. 3m.

Anne Arundel County, Sc.

ON application to the Judges of Anne Arundel County Court by petition, in writing, of Beale Gaither of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, 'An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1803, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain 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 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 interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Joshua Warfield, of Benjamin, his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Beale Gaither, a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed,—it is hereby ordered and 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 Monday of October next, to appear before the said County Court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Beale Gaither should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements as prayed.

Test—WILLIAM S. GREEN.

May 17. 3m.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven), Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.

Passage to Castle Haven or Easton 25 50; to Annapolis 31.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

March 24.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands, also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the 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.