

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1833.

NO. 45.

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

—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
THE JOURNAL
OF
BELLES LETTRES.

NEW AND STRIKING CHARACTERS ADDED TO
WALDIE'S

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Proprietor of this work, anxious to gratify his readers to as great an extent as his means will allow, respectfully announces to the public that the very liberal patronage he has received has enabled him to add a new feature to his periodical, which he believes cannot fail to be interesting and valuable.

The JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES, embracing three to four pages of additional new material, will be given every week as an accompaniment to the Circulating Library, and will be sent gratis to all subscribers.

Early reprints of the reviews and notices of new books, from the weekly and monthly periodicals of London, &c. These reviews will be carefully selected with reference both to the literary and to the popular interest, and new books as are reprinted in America, will convey literary intelligence in regard to which rarely find their way across the Atlantic. As great exertions will be used to make this department instructive and enterprising, the proprietor is confident that it will be considered an important addition, by means of which his numerous subscribers will be enabled to avoid the expense of purchasing such books as are printed on the calculation that they are of the reputation of their authors, and the edition. This part of the Journal will embrace a considerable amount of extracts from new books of travels, memoirs, biography, &c. and in fact present a bird's eye view of the new publications, early diffused through the land, by means of the facilities of mail transportation.

The London Literary Gazette will be culled for this purpose, while the "Critical Notices," the "Literary Miscellany," the "Monthly," the "Monthly," the "Gentleman's," the "Blackwood's," the "Edinburgh," the "Fraser's," and other Magazines, already regularly received by the editor, will be freely used.

Various, embracing literary anecdotes, discoveries in science and the arts, sketches of society and manners abroad, literary and scientific transactions, short notices of new books, every species of information interesting to the lovers of reading, with occasional specimens of the humorous departments of the London press, which are within the bounds of taste, and are now published in no other form in America.

A regular list of the new books published in progress in London and America. Occasional original notices of new American publications, with extracts embracing prominent features of excellence or of defect.

No additional charge will be made for great increase of reading matter. It will be contained on the pages of the cover of the work, and therefore subject subscribers who send their numbers by mail to no additional expense of postage.

A. WALDIE. Applications having been made to the manner in which the original design of notices of new books will be conducted, we take the present early opportunity of stating that, at least they shall most unhesitatingly be—UNBOUGHT. The presentation of a copy by the publisher shall not be a pretext to press, when the merits of the work warrant it; so that our readers may be assured of two things: First—books shall not be sent the next day after they are received; secondly, they shall not be reviewed before they have been read. We have no royal licence to puff, and will be the less likely, therefore, to fall into the error of an unscrupulous, who, in his anxiety to be the first to blow the bellows of criticism, read the preface only of a doctored, and gravely entered his opinion of two chapters which, unfortunately for critical acumen, had been omitted, while a preliminary reference to them had been, by the author, retained! This predicament was less than that of the London editor, who, in some passages of Coleridge's acting, and when he rose next morning, and his pen was all over London, that the play had been postponed.

For the rest, time must develop our course of our capabilities; in cases where the usual way of the trade is not extended to this, unlike most of our contemporaries, we will say what we want, and give to such as receive it a careful perusal.

The prospectus, and some technical difficulties attending the first issue of a new work, make the present number but a partial specimen of its future promise.

WANTED,
LAD, 16 or 17 years of age, who writes a fair hand, well versed in Arithmetic, of moral and respectable connections, as an apprentice to the Mercantile business in a dry store, where an extensive business has been done for a number of years. For further information application can be made to the Editor, or Thomas G. Waters, Esq. Annapolis, or in the hand-writing of the applicant.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON
PROPOSES to issue from the office of the Saturday Evening Post, in the month of May, 1833, the 1st number of a monthly publication, entitled, **THE**

BOOK OF NATURE,
Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN
FROM EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED
QUARTO COPPER PLATES,

In the various departments of Natural History, each plate to contain from four to ten distinct figures, making from 50 to 100 figures in each number. With a view to diversify the publication as much as possible, a selection of one plate from each of the following subjects will illustrate each number:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. QUADRUPEDS, | 8. VERMES & ZOO |
| 2. BIRDS, | 9. PHYTES, |
| 3. AMPHIBIA, | 10. BOTANY, |
| 4. FISHES, | 11. VEGETABLE A- |
| 5. CRUSTACEA, | 12. NATOMY, |
| 6. INSECTS, | 13. GEOLOGY, |
| 7. SHELLS, | 14. MINERALOGY. |

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but satisfactory description of every subject or figure it may contain, so written as to convey a good idea of the subject, without being either tiresome length, or so technically written, but that all may be read with pleasure. Every department of the great field of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and its sublimities unfolded, and the thousand "charms which nature to her votary yields," by the power of the pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid before the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great works of a Divine Architect. No collection of engravings more valuable, we may confidently promise, can for many years be offered to the public at so cheap a rate. More than one hundred of these fine engravings will be given annually, to the man of taste, they will furnish subjects which he can admire from year to year, and present with pleasure to his friends; the artist, and the student in Natural History, may confidently refer to them on all occasions of doubt; while the juvenile portion of society will become acquainted with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the earth. Geography can be learned only from maps or from travel; "The Book of Nature," without taking us further than the book-shelf or the closet, will unfold to us the congregated curiosities of the whole earth. The increased taste for this study, which the public have of late years evinced, induces the publisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work, which necessarily involves great expenditure, and which will combine great interest, accuracy, and beauty.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Natural History, in order to make it as complete as possible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged at a great expense to conduct the work; their united researches, it is believed, will render this periodical extremely valuable.

One great source of the patronage anticipated by the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the figures represented will be models of elegance and correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Student, and will be of inestimable advantage to the prosecution of their practice. In short, it will be a classed to the capacity and fitted for the use of every class in the community, from the erudite naturalist to the early beginner, for the one a book of reference, and for all a source of pleasing study, amusement and instruction.

This work is not put up with a view to temporary popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in about which period it will certainly be completed; it will on the contrary, be so compiled as to be valuable as long as the plates last. After the term of two years, the price will be greatly enhanced, thus making the advantage on the side of those who now come forward to patronize an extensive and novel enterprise.

TERMS.
"The Book of Nature," will appear near the first of every month, with from eight to ten fine engraved plates in each number, making above 100 engravings in each volume, which will contain from five hundred to one thousand separate figures. The price will be five dollars per annum. Agents or clubs remitting \$20 will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber will be received without payment in advance, or satisfactory reference. Single numbers 50 cents, to those who wish to examine the work previous to subscribing. Address (always free of postage),
SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia.

No subscription received for a shorter period than one year or volume.

FOR RENT
The Tavern known as the Half way House between Baltimore and Annapolis. This place has all the necessary accommodations, such as good Stables, Garden, Ice House, and has also attached to it a small Farm of good Land. Possession if desired, can at once be obtained, as the present tenant is willing to give it up.

For terms apply to Dan'l. Murray Esq. near Elk Ridge Landing, or the subscriber living in Annapolis.

Sept. 19. **J. MURRAY.**

LUMBER FOR SALE.
The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced a Lumber Yard on the N. E. side of the Dock, where he is now receiving a lot of superior Lumber; and intends keeping an assortment of

SCANTLING AND PLANK,
to suit the demand, which he will sell at Baltimore prices and terms. His country friends will find it to their advantage to call on him or Mr. DAVID S. CALDWELL, his agent, at the yard, and examine the lumber and prices—bringing two good lumber bills now in the city, holds out an inducement to give our city call, as there are boats running from this place to the different landings on the river; it may be always delivered at a moderate expense—Examine for yourselves.

JAS. IGLEHART.
Aug. 29—11

BASIL SHEPARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL GOODS, from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, consisting of

Black, Blue, Dutch Rifle Dahlia, Invisible Green, Brown, Drab, Olive, and Gray
CLOTHS.
CAMBLET, for Over Coats.

Diagonal, Zigzag, Polish Mixed and Printed, Mixed, Ribbed and Plain CASSIMERES, and Printed CASSINETTS.

Mérimos, Matelasse Silk, Satin, plain and twilled Silk, Florentine, Medley Silks, and Cassimere

VESTINGS.
White, Black and Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SHIRT SHAMS, STOCKS and COLLARS.

All of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine.
Oct. 17. **6c.**

FOR RENT,
THAT part of Belmont containing 400 Acres of Land, belonging to the Representatives of the late Mrs. Matilda Chase.

RICHARD M. CHASE, and
RICHARD M. CRABB,
Sept. 17. **6c.**

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

October 15th, 1833.
ON application by petition of James F. Brice, Executor of the last will and testament of Ruth Davis, 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.

SAM'L BROWN, Junr.
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 Ruth Davis, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of October 1833.

JAMES F. BRICE, Exr.
Oct. 17. **6c.**

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.
The Steam Boat MARYLAND, commenced her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis, (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday, 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1 o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Centreville passengers.

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk. Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, \$2.50. Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50. Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, 2.00. Children, under 12 years of age half price.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Master.
May 2

\$100 REWARD.
RAN AWAY on the 8th inst. from the subscriber, residing at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, state of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Man, twenty two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself

Horace Gibson.
I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said Negro so that I get him a gain. If he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or state of Maryland, I will pay One Hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I get him, and will pay all reasonable travelling expenses if brought home to me.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.
The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick Town, and White, Easton, will insert the above advertisement six times and forward their accounts to this office for payment.
July 25. **6w.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Owings, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted thereon are requested to make payment.

WILLIAM OWINGS,
HUMPHREY DORSEY, Exrs.
Oct. 3. **4w.**

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
PROPOSALS
For Publishing by Subscription, at Bel-Air, Harford county, Maryland,
A HUMOROUS PUBLICATION,
TO BE ENTITLED
THE MIRROR OF MIRTH.

"Mirth that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter holding both its sides."

THE subscriber, fully aware himself, that innocent mirth tends more to blunt the arrows of adversity, and promote health and happiness among mankind, than almost any other means which can be used, is induced to try the experiment of starting a publication which will bear the above title. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to state, that he will expect, before he commences the publication, the names of a sufficient number of persons to pay all the expenses which will be incurred; and when he assures his friends that his calculations on the score of expense are not very extravagant, he hopes the public may be the more inclined to favour the contemplated publication.

The pages of the MIRROR OF MIRTH will be perfectly free from all party spirit, whether in religion or politics. And while the most scrupulously devout will find nothing to condemn, those who make no profession of religion will find in every line something to please, to a muse, and delight.

The publication will contain witty Anecdotes, jolly Epigrams, Bon Mots, Epigrams, Controverts, Epitaphs, Choice Sentiments from the best writers of the age; and a collection of the best Maxims, on various subjects, which are to be found in the most approved writers. The Editor of the MIRROR OF MIRTH will strive to make it worthy of the support of the community in all parts of this State, and indeed of the country.

TERMS
The MIRROR OF MIRTH, will be printed on a royal sheet of beautiful paper, and good type, and will contain 8 octavo pages weekly, at the very low price of \$1 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first No. \$1.25 if paid at the end of six months; and \$1.50 if payment be deferred until the end of the year. Fifty two numbers will comprise a year, at one volume of 416 pages.

* Should a sufficient degree of encouragement be given, the MIRROR will be embellished, occasionally, with humorous engravings.

* Gentlemen procuring five responsible subscribers will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis. Those who procure ten or more subscribers, and forward the money, will receive an extra copy and ten per cent. on all money which they collect.

* If a sufficient number of names shall be obtained to justify the expense, the publication will be commenced as soon after the first of January as practicable; of which due notice will be given.

* Persons holding subscription papers will please return the same previous to the first day of January, 1834.

* As there is no work of the kind printed in Maryland, and as the price will suit the convenience of almost every one, the subscriber confidently calculates on a large number of patrons.

LYNDE ELLIOTT.
Oct. 24.

* Our Editorial brethren who copy the above, will confer a favour on the publisher, and thereby entitle themselves to the publication without sending their papers. Please mark the advertisement when you insert.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.
ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 18, 1833.

IN pursuance of a Resolution of the General Assembly, passed at December session, 1830, notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals, with accompanying samples, will be received at this office, until the last Monday in December next, for furnishing the stationary &c. mentioned in the annexed list, for the use of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government of this state, for the year 1834.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk
of the Council.

LIST OF ARTICLES WANTED.
50 Reams Quarto Post—different qualities,
3 Reams Foolscap—different qualities,
2 Reams Demy—different qualities,
5 do Cartridge do. do.
5000 Quills, do. do.
10 Gallons Ink, in bottles,
10 lbs. Red Sealing Wax,
10 lbs. Red Wafers,
2 Groce Red Tape,
1 Groce Bobbin, half round and half flat,
1 Groce Sail Needles—large size,
1 do. Paper Folders,
1 do. Letter Seals,
20 lbs. Black Sand.

Oct. 24.—3w.

To be published once a week for three successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; the Patriot, Chronicle and Gazette, Baltimore; and in the Examiner and Herald, Frederick.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.

GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
HAS just returned from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, where he has supplied himself, direct from the importer, with a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS

In his assortment there is to be found all colours and quality. He invites his friends and the public, to whom he feels himself under many obligations, to call and examine for themselves, as to price and quality.

ALSO:
An assortment of **LOVES, STOCKS, SUSPENDERS and SLICK HOSE, &c. &c.**
Oct. 17.

RICHARD THOMPSON,
PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public that he has removed from his former residence near the Hall Room to the House in the vicinity of the Bath, to the South-west of the Court house, where he may be found at all times, and he will be happy to receive all orders in his line of business.
Oct. 31.

CONSTABLES' SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by Robert Boone Esq. a Justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, I have seized and taken in execution, the following property of John Chase, to wit:

One Horse, one Cow and Calf, Fodder House, Household and Kitchen Furniture, as also all his right, title and interest, in a Tract or parcel of Land, binding on Dividing Creek, containing on or about 100 Acres,

seized and taken as the property of said Chase, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due George W. Linstead, Adm'r of William Linstead. And I hereby give notice that on Friday the 23d day of November next, I shall offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, the above described property, to satisfy the debt aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Terms Cash.

ORLANDO HANCOCK, Constable.
Oct. 31.

LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES,
FLUSHING, NEAR NEW YORK.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS announce to the public, that, from the immense extent of their Establishment, they are enabled to furnish such Trees of the various kinds as cannot fail to give satisfaction by their superior size, vigour, &c. and their Nurseries at present contain more than a million of Trees and Plants in the most thrifty state. Among these are above 50,000 Pear trees of 3 and 4 years growth, from the graft, comprising the most choice new Flemish and other varieties of modern origin. Their new Catalogues, with the reduced prices, will be forwarded to every applicant, and are as follows:

No. 1. Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, p p 93.

2. Bulbous and Tuberos rooted Plants and Dahlias, &c. p p 24.

3. Greenhouse Trees, Shrubs and Plants, p p 50.

4. Catalogue of Vegetable, Field and Flower seeds.

To the Proprietors of Nurseries, and to those who may wish to establish new Nurseries, they will furnish all articles desired at a liberal discount and a convenient credit; and in all other cases where large quantities are wanted, a reasonable abatement will be made. They will also supply all vendors of Seeds, and those who wish to engage in this business, with every variety of Vegetable, Field and Flower Seeds, at very low rates. These seeds possess the advantage of being raised under their own observation, or when imported, of being tested to their satisfaction, and their accuracy and vitality are expressly guaranteed. Many new and choice varieties will be found in the Catalogue which have never before been offered to the public. The collection of Bulbous Flower roots and Dahlias is particularly rich and extensive, and of the latter they have a specimen bed covering an acre of ground, and comprising 600 varieties now in full splendour. Bulbous roots and Dahlias can be easily transported, and may be vended in a dry state in seed stores, &c. and an establishment for the Sale of these articles ought to exist in every town in the Union.—It will be readily perceived that the great number of Trees, &c. always in the Nurseries, enables the Proprietors to make superior selections, and secure to all applicants this particular advantage.

It is desired that all orders be sent direct per mail to the Proprietors, and the utmost attention will be given to forwarding them by the speediest route, &c.

Catalogues may be seen at this office.
Oct. 10. **3**

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, November 7, 1838.

A meeting of the citizens is requested at the Ball Room on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at four o'clock, for the purpose of re-organizing the Fire Companies of the city. A general attendance is earnestly requested.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

November 7. R.

J. N. Watkins for himself, and the Representatives of the late Thomas H. Hall, Esq. tenders his thanks to the citizens of Annapolis and to Major Ewing for commanding the United States garrison at Fort Severn, for their promptitude in the alarm of fire, in repairing to the scene, which occurred in a stable on the premises, and for their great exertions in arresting the further progress of the flames, to which he attributes the preservation of the dwelling.

Our citizens were again alarmed with the cry of fire on yesterday noon. It originated in a stable on the premises of the late Thomas H. Hall, Esq. which was consumed. It was finally arrested by the activity of the citizens; their exertions were never more manifest. The neighboring houses were considered in great danger, several of them being on fire from the burning shingles from the stable. The large brick building of Ramsay Waters, Esq. as well as others, were several times on fire, but by the exertions of our citizens were saved.

A CORRECTION.

We are requested by John F. Wailles, Esq. member elect of the House of Delegates from Calvert County, to state that he does not unqualifiedly, the truth of the report that he is pledged to support the present Executive of Maryland. He says he is a Jacksonian, and shall vote with his party throughout.

[Balt. Rep.]

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

Judge Brice of Baltimore City Court passed sentence of death, yesterday morning, on Nelson Wallace, convicted of the crime of rape, and on Aurelia Chase, convicted of the crime of murder by means of poison. In delivering the sentence, the Judge addressed the criminals in an impressive and feeling manner upon the nature of their offences, and urged upon them the importance of a preparation for a future state of existence.

Two jurors were fined ten dollars each in the Superior Court of North Carolina, for having fallen asleep during a trial which was to have been submitted to their consideration until the other ten jurors had retired.

The extent of Western emigration may be imagined from the fact that the daily average of the emigrants passing through the city of New York, during the last ten days, is about 100 a day, thus amounting to upwards of 6,000.

It is with pain and regret that we feel called upon to notice the occurrence of a most fatal affair in our town during the week. On Tuesday last there arose between Mr. Thomas H. Dickson and Mr. Meredith S. Breckenridge, both of the place, a slight quarrel having its origin in a matter of very trifling importance. Mr. Breckenridge being somewhat under the influence of ardent spirits, and was, being very impetuous, irascible and uncalculating—armed himself and went in pursuit of Mr. Dickson, threatening to kill him. Mr. Dickson with great prudence avoided him for some time, when at last Mr. Breckenridge came into his presence by an accident. Dickson by this time had armed himself, expecting to be attacked if he met with Breckenridge.

Immediately after Breckenridge came into Dickson's presence, he indicated an intention of executing his threats upon Dickson, which compelled the latter to shoot him down. All who heard the evidence of this most fatal and melancholy affair, was fully convinced that Mr. Dickson acted under the pressure of the most unavoidable necessity.

Immediately upon the happening of this unfortunate affair, Mr. Dickson surrendered himself to the Deputy Sheriff, who was present; and upon being brought before the magistrate, after the jury of inquest had made their report, and after examining many persons who witnessed the transaction, Mr. Dickson was discharged by the magistrate without being recognized. The fate of the unfortunate Breckenridge is one truly deplorable. He was a man of warm and generous feelings—one remarkable for the ardour and sincerity of his attachments. In his cool and sober moments, (and it was but seldom that he was otherwise,) he was much respected for all those qualities which constitute the gentleman. He had been married but a few months, and he has left a young and interesting widow to mourn, with tears of bitterness, the early and ill-fated doom of her unfortunate husband. Mr. B. was a native of Fayette county, Kentucky.—State Rights Banner, Mississippi.

The young man who, under the name of Edward Loder, practised various impositions on the people of this city until he was exposed in the newspapers, has lately been figuring in Boston, under the name of Henry Dewette. He pretended to be a son of Professor Dewette, a distinguished theologian in Germany, and by his modest and humble manners, and the artful simplicity of his story, succeeded

ed very well at first in obtaining money, clothes and employment. It was discovered, however, at length, that his account of himself was a fabrication, and he was brought before the Police Court on the complaint of the Rev. Seth Bliss, who charged him with obtaining board, lodging, books and money, by false pretences and false tokens. The testimony being heard, he was committed to jail to take his trial at the next term of the Municipal Court. Dr. Channing and Professor Robinson were among the witnesses.—N. Y. Post.

A gentleman of New Bedford states, that from whim and curiosity, he lived on raw corn and water for about forty days, and slept on the floor of his counting room. His weight gradually decreased, but he enjoyed his usual good health. The experiment was highly enjoyed, and produced a vivid effort on the imagination and nervous system, and resulted in confirming a belief in the advantages of abstinence from animal food.—Hallowell Advocate.

A letter from the Polish Frontiers contains the following particulars:—"It was not, as has been supposed, a Pole who made the recent attempt to assassinate the Czar, but a Russian officer belonging to Somenowski's regiment of guards.

During a review at St. Petersburg, he fired a pistol at the Czar, who however, escaped unhurt, with his staff. The officer was immediately massacred by his comrades.—This action was, however, regarded as a proof of their guilt, and they were all exiled to Siberia. It is supposed that they killed the officer who fired at the Czar, from the apprehension that the tortures to which he would inevitably be condemned, would extort from him confessions which might compromise them all."

Letters from Constantinople state that two Turkish females, who were carrying on an intrigue with two officers of the Russian army, were lately arrested in the very place in which they had made an assignation with their lovers. The woman of the house in which the rendezvous was to have taken place, was likewise arrested, and all three were, without any form of trial, tied up in sacks, and cast into the Bosphorus. One of the women is described to have been very young, and singularly beautiful.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The United States Circuit Court, now in session in New York, was occupied on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, in the trial of John Davis, a seaman, indicted for the murder of John Fisher, captain of the sloop Ajax, on the high seas. The following summary of the particulars of the case, we take from the Standard:

Davis shipped on board the Ajax in the port of Mobile, on or about the 15th of March, 1837, in company with Levi Shepherd and a man by the name of Bob, as sailors, to perform a voyage to Brasavos, and from there back to the port from which they started. Shepherd, in consequence of certain propositions that had been made to him by the accused, deserted from the sloop the night after she sailed, while she lay at anchor in the harbor.

Bob and Davis went with her to Brasavos, where they robbed the vessel of a quantity of money, with which they fled, taking with them a yawl belonging to the vessel.

They were pursued, brought back, and put aboard a vessel, which state they were kept till after the Ajax started on her homeward bound passage. The next day was heard of them at their landing at Apalachicola in a small boat, having with them a quantity of clothes of a description unusual for sailors to be possessed of, Spanish and Mexican dollars marked similar to those shipped in the Ajax—the watch and spy-glass belonging to Captain Fisher, and a lot of other things, which, together with their contradictory stories tended to affix suspicions as to their honesty. It was not then known that the Ajax was missing, but she was afterwards seen by a Mobile pilot, about 28 miles from that port, water logged, and a complete wreck. Davis when he was arrested in this city, had with him a trunk containing among other things, the captain's watch, his spy glass, a shirt which Mrs. Fisher, swore positively she had made herself, and a quantity of the coin that had been put on board the sloop, all of which tended to fasten upon him the guilt of having aided in committing murder and piracy.

The testimony of an important witness was as follows:

Benjamin F. Parker being recalled, proceeded to relate a conversation he had with the prisoner at Bellevue, and which was objected to by the counsel for the defence, on the ground that the same disclosures were then made on the ground as those made to Justice Hopson. This objection was however overruled by the court, and the witness went on to say that he visited Davis a month or two after his commitment to prison, and after inquiries respecting his friends, the prisoner remarked that he got himself in a pretty scrape, and how to get out of it was more than he knew. He then stated that he sailed in iron, but he did not tell him how or when he was released; the prisoner then went on to tell him, that Bob the cook, himself and a Spanish soldier, who had been sent aboard at Brasavos to take charge of himself and Bob, were concerned in the conspiracy to murder all hands on board and rob the vessel. The attack was commenced by Bob, who knocked the captain down with a top mallet or sledge hammer, and afterwards flew at the mate, dispatched him, and then alone and unaided he killed in succession all the rest, consisting of a passenger and two women. After he had done, exclaiming "I believe if there had been fifty of them I could have killed them all myself." Bob navigated the vessel till they got on the soundings, when it was determined to scuttle her, and the small boat was accordingly got along side into which the Spanish soldier jumped—and Bob went into the hold to scuttle the sloop which he did by cutting a

hole in the centre board well. Previous to that it had been decided between the prisoner, and Bob that two were full enough to keep a secret, and Davis, after the process of scuttling had been performed, shot the cook, and Bob shot the Spaniard; the former however was not killed at first and Bob finished his business by knocking his brains out with an axe.

But little testimony was offered in defence of the prisoner. The Jury were out about an hour, and returned with a verdict of GUILTY.

[From M. S. Chermichael's Domestic Manners and Society in the West Indies.] THE CHASSEUR ANTS AND THEIR PREY.

One morning my attention was arrested at Laurel Hill (Trinidad) by a number of black birds whose appearance was foreign to me—they were smaller, but not unlike an English crow, and were perched on a calabash tree near the kitchen. I asked D—, who at that moment came up from the garden, what could be the cause of the appearance of so many black birds. She said, "Misses, dem be a sign of de blessing of God—they are not de blessing, but only de sign, as we say, of God's blessing. Misses, you'll see afore noon how de ants will come and clare de houses." At this moment I was called to breakfast, and thinking it was some superstitious idea of D—, I paid no further attention to it. In about two hours after this, I observed an uncommon number of chasseur ants crawling about the floor of the room; my children were annoyed by them, and seated themselves on a table, where their legs did not communicate with the floor.

They did not crawl upon my person, but I was now annoyed by them. Shortly after this the ants of the room became covered by them, and next, they began to take possession of the tables and chairs. I now thought it necessary to take refuge in an adjoining room, and I saw a few ants crawling up the wall of the room, and this was not accomplished without great care and generalship; on the wall they were seen upon one of the beams, and they were seen to have been swimmingly possible. There were several in one of the steps of the stairs, but they were not seen to have entered the room, and I left the room only with the floor and walls covered with them, but the roof was covered also.

The open rafters of a West Indian house at all times afford shelter to a numerous tribe of insects, most particularly the cock-roach; but now their destruction was inevitable. The chasseur-ants, as if trained for battle, ascended in regular thick files to the rafters, and threw down the cock-roaches to their comrades on the floor, who as regularly marched off with the dead bodies of the cock-roaches, dragging them away by their united efforts with amazing rapidity. Either the cock-roaches were stung to death on the rafters, or else the fall killed them. The ants never stopped to devour their prey but conveyed it all to their store houses.—The windward windows of the room were glass, and a battle now ensued between the ants and the jack-spaniards on the panes of glass. The jack-spaniard may be called the wasp of the West Indies; it is twice as large as the British wasp, and its sting is in proportion more painful. It builds its nests in trees and old houses, and sometimes in the rafters of a room. The jack-spaniards were not quite so easy prey, for they used their wings, which not one cock-roach had attempted. Two jack-spaniards hotly pursued on the window, alighted on the dress of one of my children. I entered the room to sit still and remain quiet. In an almost inconceivably short space of time, a party of ants crawled upon her frock, surrounded, covered the two jack-spaniards, and crawled down again to the floor, dragging off their prey, and doing so child to harm. From this point I went to the adjoining bed chamber and then to the room, and found them equally in possession of the chamber. I opened a large tin of military muskets, which had been some time in the room, and I was determined to take every advantage of such able hunters; I found the ants already inside; I suppose that they must have got in at some opening at the hinges. I pulled out the linens on the floor, and with them hundreds of cock-roaches, not one of which escaped.

We now left the house, and went to the chambers, built at a little distance; but these were also in the same state. I next proceeded to open a store room at the other end of the house, for a place of retreat; but to get the key I had to return to the under room, where the battle was now more hot than ever; the ants had commenced an attack upon the rats and mice, and as it may appear, they were no match for their apparently insignificant foes. They surrounded them, as they had the insect tribe, covered them over, and dragged them off with a celerity and union of strength, that no one who has not watched such a scene can comprehend. I did not see one mouse or rat escape, and I am sure I saw a score carried off during a very short period.

We next tried the kitchen—for the store room and boy's pantry were already occupied; but the kitchen was equally the field of battle, between rats, mice, cock-roaches, and ants killing them. A huckster negro came up selling cake, and seeing the uproar, and the family and servants standing out in the sun, he said, "Ah! Misses you have got the blessing of God, to-day, and a great blessing it be to get such a cleaning." I think it was about ten when I first observed the ants, and about twelve the battle was formidable; soon after one o'clock the great strife commenced with the rats and mice; and about three the houses were cleared. In a quarter of an hour more the ants began to decamp, and soon not one was to be seen within doors, but the grubs round the house, was full of them; and they seemed now feasting on the remnant of their prey, which had been left on the road to their nests—and so the feasting

continued till about four o'clock, when the black birds, who had never been long absent from the calabash and pois dex trees in the neighbourhood, darted down among them; and destroyed by millions those who were too sluggish to make good their retreat. By five o'clock the whole was over—before sun down the negro houses were cleared in the same way—and they told me they had seen the black birds hovering about the almond trees close to the negro houses as early as seven in the morning. I never saw these black birds before or since, and the negroes assured me that they never were seen but at such times.

ALL BUT MURDER.

In the Naturalist's Library, now in the course of publication in England, the following relation is given, of the chase and destruction of a gigantic specimen of the red Ourang-Outang on the coast of Sumatra. Naturalists, it is often said, are hard hearted, and the experiments of Spallanzani and Mendic, though undertaken in the cause of science, and for the alleged benefit of humanity, might be adduced as a proof of the charge. In the case before us we do not wonder at the misgivings of the hunters; though we do at their persevering, after such misgiving.

A boat party, under the command of Messrs. Cragman and Fish, officers of the brig Mary-Anne-Sophia having landed to procure water at a place called Ramboum, near Tonra-man, on the North-west coast of Sumatra, on a spot where there was much cultivated ground and but a few trees, discovered on one of them a gigantic animal of the monkey tribe.—On the approach of the party he came to the ground, and when pursued sought refuge in another at some distance, exhibiting as he moved, the appearance of a tall man-like figure covered with shining brown hair, walking erect with a waddling gait, but some times accelerating his motion with his hands, and occasionally impelling himself forward with the bough of a tree. His motion on the ground was plainly not his natural mode of progression, for even when assisted by his hands or a stick, it was slow and vacillating; it was necessary to see him among trees in order to estimate his agility and strength. On being driven to a small clump, he gained by one spring a very lofty branch, and bounded from one branch to another with the ease and alacrity of another monkey. Had the country been covered with wood, it would have been almost impossible to prevent his escape, as his mode of travelling from one tree to another is described to be as rapid as the progress of a swift horse. Even amidst the few trees that were on the spot, his movements were so quick that it was very difficult to obtain a settled aim, and it was only by cutting down one tree after another, that his pursuers, by confining him within a very limited range, were enabled to destroy him, by several successive shots, some of which penetrated his body and wounded his viscera. Having received five balls, his exertions relaxed, and reclining exhausted on one of the branches of a tree, he vomited a considerable quantity of blood. The ammunition of the hunters being by this time expended, they were obliged to fell the tree in order to obtain him; and did this in full confidence that his power was so far gone that they could secure him without trouble; but were astonished, as the tree was falling, to see him effect his retreat to another with apparently undiminished vigour. In fact they were obliged to cut down all the trees before they could drive him to combat his enemies on the ground, against whom he still exhibited surprising strength and agility, although he was at length overpowered by numbers, and destroyed by the thrusts of spears, and the blows of stones and other missiles.—When nearly in a dying state, he seized a spear made of supple wood, which would have withstood the strength of the strongest man and shivered it to pieces. In the words of one who assisted at the death, the actions of this animal were so near human, in endeavouring to ward off blows, and seeking to cover his wounds with his hand, and to staunch the flowing blood, as together with his dying moans, to occasion misgivings among the assailing party as to the nature of the act they were perpetrating. He measured when dead upwards of six feet.

AN EXPENSIVE MEAL.

At the Zoological gardens Regent's-park, a lady was holding a biscuit to the elephant from the top of her reticule, the animal mistaking the extent of the lady's generosity, seized the reticule with his trunk, and conveyed it with its contents, a £10 note, some loose money, and a bunch of keys, into its stomach, to the dismay of the lady, and the amusement of the by-standers.—London paper.

Forty-seven wild ducks of the largest species, called shags, were killed at a simultaneous shot, by Messrs. Ebenezer and Jonathan Phillips, sons of Mr. James Phillips, all of this town, on Monday morning last, while the ducks were sitting on a flock. Those young archers were two of three who on a former occasion killed forty-two ducks at a simultaneous shot, and one of the two, killed last winter, at a single shot seventeen ducks, which sold for one dollar and seventy cents the pair.—Lynn Record.

The Journal of Smyrna states that Mehmet Ali has seized all the Mocha Coffee at Cairo, destined for the European merchants at Alexandria, and ordered it to be sent to his own stores, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the several Consuls. The shops of the money brokers were also closed, with orders not to open them again at death.

It is complained by the Creek Indians, that white dentists visit their country to bury the dead, and wrench out their teeth.

GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA.—The Rev. John B. Pinney has been appointed Governor of

Liberia, in the place of Doctor Manning, who is about to return to the United States.

Old Notion.—There is at this moment a lunatic at the Bicetre who fancies that, when at breakfast in a parison town, he inadvertently swallowed a captain of Hussars, who had fallen into his glass.

Gallig. Messenger.

A Bill of Cost.—In the case of Ross and Ogilvie, the cost in Chancery were recently taxed by the Registrars of the London Bankruptcy Court (by virtue of a late statute) at one million of dollars!!!

WILMINGTON, (Del.) November 1.

We learn that a most atrocious and appalling murder was committed on Friday night last, near Frederica, in Kent county. The particulars, as we have heard them are as follows: The perpetrator of the deed, a young Bonwell, lives on the Dover road about three miles this side of Frederica—the victim was his own daughter—a young girl of fourteen or fifteen years of age. He had returned home in the evening, and found one of the younger children crying, and upon inquiry was informed, that it had been corrected by the daughter. Without further inquiry, he attacked his daughter with savage ferocity, knocked her down with a heavy stick, and literally crushed her ribs by stamping on her with his feet. She died in about 30 minutes. The innocent victim of this appalling crime, we are informed, had lately finished her education at the boarding school of Mr. Samuel Hilles in this city, and was an amiable and deserving girl. Bonwell is in good circumstances. He has been committed to the jail to await his trial.—Journal.

A WATCH FOUND IN A SHARK.

Some fishermen fishing in the river Thames near Poplar, Dec. 1st, 1837, with much difficulty drew into their boat a shark, yet almost apparently very sickly. It was taken ashore, and being opened, in its belly was found a silver watch, a metal chain, and a cornelian seal, together with several pieces of gold lace, supposed to have belonged to some young gentleman, who was so unfortunate as to have fallen overboard. The body and other parts had been digested; but the watch and gold lace not being able to pass through, the fish had thereby become sickly, and would all probability have very soon died. The watch had the name of "Henry Watson London, No. 1369," and the works were very much impaired.

On these circumstances being made public, Mr. Henry Watson, watchmaker in St. Dunstons, recollected, that about two years ago he sold the watch to Mr. Ephraim Thompson of Whitechapel, as a present to his son, a young gentleman, who was on board the ship Polly, Captain Vane, bound to Coast and Barb; about three leagues off Falmouth, by sudden heel of the vessel, during a squall, Master T. fell overboard, and was never seen. The news of his having been drowned soon after came to the knowledge of his father, who little thought of hearing any thing concerning him.

Mr. T. is said to have purchased the watch, to preserve it as a memorial of so singular a event. It is the largest ever remembered to have been taken up in the Thames; being the tip of the snout to the extremity of the tail, 9 feet three inches; from the shoulder the extremity of the body, 6 feet 1 inch; round the body, in the thickest part, 6 inches; width of the jaw, when extended, inches.—Annual Register.

Dreadful Affair.—We learned a few since, (says the Washington Pa. News) a gentleman who passed through Monticello, Georgia, that a most heinous murder had been committed in that place, Tuesday night 18th inst. on the body of a Mr. Ross, Augustus Glover. Some misadventure had existed, we understand, between the parties previous to the event. Mr. Ross accompanied some ladies into the theatre, and had scarcely seated himself, when an attack was made upon him.—He made an effort to defend himself, but was shot down. The ball, it was thought, struck directly through his heart. He died instantly. Both of these men, so far as we have heard, were quite respectable.

The great Pyramid of Egypt cost the labour of one hundred thousand men for twenty years, exclusive of those who prepared the materials. The steam engines of England, worked by thirty six thousand men, would raise the same quantity of materials to the same height in eight years.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Silas Richards, of New York, brings advices from Liverpool of the 25th September. They furnish no intelligence of importance, except it be that port propositions had been made to an amicable arrangement between the commercial parties in Portugal. These propositions, it is said, were forwarded to the British government, and until an answer was received, would be a cessation of hostilities.

These reports are given as statements of passengers and private letters, by the steamboat, which arrived at Falmouth on the 21st, having left Lisbon on the 10th, and Porto on the 14th September. The Times of the 24th, in giving these statements, says—"As we have no information from Lisbon correspondents that any proposition for a capitulation had been made on the part of the Usurper, we are not prepared to reach us, that negotiations had commenced between the two conflicting powers. But though we have no evidence of any proposals of accommodation having

ly made, or that any negotiation has solicited, with the hopes of a speedy adjustment, we may add, that in our opinion, the cessation of the present desolating struggle between the two nations, is not only probable, but by no means improbable, as it would be extremely politic.

The dates of the 21st had been received in London, by which it appeared that a misunderstanding had arisen between the French and the Duke de Broglie, in consequence of Louis Philippe having carried on a private correspondence without consulting his Minister, who it is said tendered his resignation, but was induced to withdraw it on the solicitation of the other Ministers. — The negotiations are also represented to exist between some of the members of the French Cabinet which threatened a change of Ministry.

Our Minister, Mr. Livingston, we perceive, arrived at Paris.

There is a report, says a correspondent in London, of a conspiracy against the life of Louis Philippe, which was discovered at St. Petersburg, in which many Poles are unfortunately implicated. On their being arrested, they have been seized tending to prove themselves ready to assassinate the Emperor of Russia, the central committee sitting at Paris. Heated that letters from Lafayette have been sent upon their persons.

The Belgian papers state that the King of the Netherlands has proposed to give a large portion of the Kingdom of Portugal, in the event of her marriage with the Duke of Leuchtenberg. Views of this kind are not in accordance with the family arrangements of his motive.

It is said that Charles X. and the Duchess Angoulême have refused to receive the Duchess de Berri or permit her to reside for some time with her children. Her Highness has accordingly left Rome for Florence accompanied by the Count de Paliz; but it is said that she hopes, through the means of the Count de Montebello, to overcome the scruples of the Emperor, and to be permitted to join her husband at Prague.

The cost of the projected rail road from London to Brighton, is estimated at £255,000, the income at \$155,000 a year.

It is said the British government has granted £3000 per annum towards the support of Methodist Missionaries in Canada.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

DECLARATION OF ENGLAND.

From the *Davenport Telegraph*.

The *Essex*, steamer, Lieut. Otway, arrived in London on Thursday. Left Lisbon on the 12th inst. On the 14th inst. a flag has been hoisted, and proposals from Don Miguel for the intervention of England in the quarrel between him and his brother. Lisbon was closely besieged, and there had been some severe fighting, but the Miguelites had been repulsed at every point.

On the 9th a Miguelite force, to the amount of 400 cavalry, supported by a battery of artillery, took possession of the village and position of Ayuda, which they plundered, carried off the church plate. Don Miguel is supposed to be at his palace at Queluz.

Gen. Bourmont with the body of the Portuguese army, which was encamped at Camp Redondo, four miles from Lisbon.

On the 12th inst. Miguel sent in his proposals for an accommodation by Col. Harcourt of the attaches to Lord William Russell of these propositions, among which were—1st, for the inviolability of the church property—2d, that Don Miguel should have secured to all the estates to which he was entitled as Infant—3d, a general amnesty—4th, positively refused; the other propositions on matters of little or no importance.

Don Pedro's reply to these terms is not known. Gen. Bourmont applied to Lord William Russell and Admiral Parker to act as mediators. This was declined, as they had not sufficient authority to act, but they offered to despatch a steam packet immediately laden with the propositions, and to obtain instructions from our government, which despatches were brought home by Lieut. Otway of the *Essex*, who proceeded forthwith to London. Meanwhile hostilities had ceased for the present, though no formal armistice was entered upon, and every precaution was taken to prevent surprise.

The lines of Lisbon which now mount to 12,000 men, and in mortars have been so strengthened since the attack of the 5th, that it may be said to be impregnable, and a second attack, with Miguel's present forces, impossible. The Pedroite forces, amount to a cavalry, including 250 lancers, under the command of Major Bacon, and about 17,000 infantry. The city was in a very strong position, and the confidence of the merchants somewhat lessened, in consequence of the great change in the policy of the English authorities. It was confidently asserted that the English Government had offered to send 60 troops to support Donna Maria on her escape from Portugal, if Don Pedro himself, when there was some distrust, would consent to give up all authority, and quit the country.

This was refused and shortly after a letter was forwarded by Lord W. Russell to the merchants, informing them that those who wished to assist Don Pedro were perfectly free to do so, but they must consider, however, that they were without the protection of the British Government, and that assistance before given to the cause of the Constitutionalists was changed to a state of neutrality.

Previous to the attack of the 5th, the merchants applied to the Admiral to land the troops to protect the Custom House, but this was not complied with.

Oporto is left in the command of General Adam. Captain Napier is still in the city, with the principal part of his squadrons.

Some little inconvenience was felt at Lisbon in consequence of Bourmont having cut off the supply of water from the aqueduct at the whole of the south of the Tagus.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Liverpool (Pa.) Mercury.

AUTUMN.

By WILLIAM PIATT.

Again the part-coloured leaves
Are fluttering on the gales;
And every tree a tint receives,
That shows the seasons' smiles.
The hills and vales have slowly lost
Their verdant brilliancy of hue;
And touched with early coming frost,
Look brown and gloomy too.
And yet there's freshness in the breeze;
The forest, like a grove of flowers,
Blows forth, as if the varied trees
Were Flora's giant bowers;
Where honey-lingering might recall
The morning of our years,
And every emblem of the fall
Bring memory to tears.

The evening and the morning
Has colder grown, and dim,
As friends' eyes come out to share
When warm embraces, will—
But still, like friendships that remain,
They wait around us yet.
To cool the fire that burns the brain,
And bid us not forget
That friendships, which as children, have been
The earlier hopes of youth,
Which cling when life has lost its green,
Around us still lie true.
Hark! the year of the year, Oh, that
A mortal ready to me,
That when life's winter marks no brow,
We were as faithful be.

LA BELLA CENCI.

Among the pictures which adorn the Palazzo Colonna at Rome, there is one that moves the heart of a nation. The contrast of youth and loveliness it presents with the abandonment of grief, of an earthly hope, is so affecting, that not tears have poured from many an eye, as it gazed on the settled sorrow, the prophetic melancholy of the early victim of crime.

It is the portrait of the beautiful but ill-fated Beatrice Cenci, whose misfortune the pencil of Guido Reni has immortalized—of her who, young, beautiful and noble, became criminal through wrong, and who, though it to escape dishonour through suicide. So angelic is the countenance, the spectator credits with reluctance that it is so sad, so expressive of a life, so gentle a face, so pure a soul, that with some promptness could imbue her hands in her mother's blood. But, of such a father to whose crimes she was so difficult to give a name, they were such that humanity shudders; such a daughter, in whose heart have reigned to live a perfect hell. The brutal insults, the diabolical sufferings, of which he made his innocent children the victims, were not the worst—he was a man who had exhausted the whole catalogue of human enormity. And it was his daughter who, in the silent midnight, when even the moon beats of the ruffians she had lured, released, seized the avenging dagger from his nerveless arm, and by a display of dauntless energy, determined their wavering resolution.

The portrait of the Cenci family is one of the deepest tragedies in the page of history. It happened in the 16th century, under the Pontificate of Clement VIII., and is one of the bloody catastrophes which, in the lapse of ages, is cherished among the most marvellous of popular traditions. For a length of time this event was enshrined in the deepest mystery; the only real evidence of the crime of this young creature was the admirable picture of Guido, who has represented her at the very moment she was going to execution. It appears that Guido, by his mother's transcendent beauty, solicited the notice of the VIII. to grant her a short respite, and she was permitted to enter her dungeon, and take her portrait, with a view of making it serve as a model for a Virgin he was painting for the Chapel of the Vatican.

The real nature of the crime which led to the trial of Beatrice Cenci, was known but in a very imperfect manner; the details had come down, disfigured by two hundred years of popular tradition, when the learned Abbe Maix, librarian of the Vatican, whose erudite researches have rendered such eminent service to the republic of letters, discovered among the manuscripts of the 16th century, the History of the Cenci Family (*Storia della Famiglia Cenci*). We shall venture to offer to our readers a few fragments of this curious MS. which, in the most affecting and simple manner, traces the principal episodes of the crime, the trial, and the execution of the criminals.

"Man dies as he has lived; if the vengeance of heaven be slow in its operation, it is only to strike the sinner. A splendid proof of this truth is afforded by Francesco Cenci, a noble Roman, whose scandalous and criminal mode of life led to his own tragical end, and that of his whole family.

"He was a stranger to no vice—he had accumulated crime upon crime, and even attempted to violate the honour of his second daughter, Beatrice. She long resisted his solicitations with courage, but reduced at last to despair by an accumulation of unheard-of barbarities, she resolved to free herself of her father. This beautiful creature, who, if born under happier auspices, would have been a model of her sex, no longer breathed but for blood and vengeance.

"It was on the 9th of September, 1598, that those two ladies—Beatrice and Lucretia, her mother-in-law—administered to Francesco a soporific potion, that presently plunged him into profound slumber. At midnight, two assassins were secretly introduced into Francesco's chamber, while the ladies awaited the event in an adjoining apartment. Suddenly they saw, issuing from the victim's chamber, the two ruffians, pale and disconcerted, who told them that pity had withered their arms, and that they could not immolate the old man as he slept. 'Wretches!' exclaimed Beatrice, 'you are then brave but in words—cowards as you are! It is I alone who will undertake to rid the earth of this monster. Follow me! she added, drawing a poniard from her bosom;

but I swear to you, that the same blow shall make you bear his company.'

"This threat terrified the two assassins; accompanied by Lucretia and Beatrice, they rushed once more into Francesco's chamber and murdered him!

"But God willed not that a parricide should go unpunished. Marcio, one of the assassins, arrested at Naples for some other crime, divulged the whole history of the tragical end of Francesco.

"The Cenci were put to the rack. The brothers Bernardino and Giacomo, and Lucretia, were unable to endure the torture, and confessed the crime. But Beatrice, with heroic courage, resisted to the last. It was only at the moment they were preparing to cut off her beautiful hair, that her firmness abandoned her, and that she requested that Lucretia and her elder brother should be introduced to her. This was done. When they saw the unfortunate girl, whom they so tenderly loved, overwhelmed with suffering, they said to her, 'Dearest Beatrice, we committed the crime, and we have confessed it; it is utterly useless, therefore, to brave any longer the torture.' 'You have then yielded,' replied Beatrice, with great vehemence, 'that our ancient house should be disgraced by an eternal opprobrium. Why have you not rather preferred to expire under the hand of the executioner?' This idea threw her into a state of convulsion, that it would be difficult to describe. After a short silence, she cried, in a mournful tone, 'But since you have yielded, let it be so; and addressing herself to a friend, she said to them, 'Wretches! let the act of accusation be read to me. I will say only that I ought to say, and conceal what is fitting should be concealed.' Her wish having been complied with, she signed her confession without adding to it a word.

"The whole family was condemned to death. The sentence was announced to them only at five o'clock, on the morning of the day fixed for their execution. The accused were locked in profound sleep while the messengers of death arrived. What an awakening was theirs! Beatrice says the MS. 'suddenly loaded with rage. Lucretia displayed great courage, and requested to be led to the chapel, in order to prepare herself for death. Beatrice, also, on recovering her serenity, displayed the greatest firmness, and served as an example to her whole family.

"She made her will; and ordered her body to be buried in the Church of San Pietro in Montorio. She left three hundred crowns to the congregation of the Holy Women; and further bequeathed that her marriage portion should be employed in marrying fifty poor girls. At the foot almost of the bloody scaffold her mind was occupied by ideas of love and happiness.

"When the fatal moment had arrived, the sons of a neighbouring convent came for them. The two criminals, delivered themselves up with firmness; and mutually assisted each other to arrange their dress. On their side, Bernardino and Bernardino left the prison of Trastevere, and having arrived with the procession before the 'Procuratore fiscale,' he said to them, 'Signor Bernardino Cenci, the most holy Father Clement the Eighth pardons you. He is content that you should accompany your brother to the scaffold; forget not to pray to God for the repose of his soul.'

"The women arrived on foot, heavily veiled; their arms were slightly bound, but their hands were free. Lucretia held a handkerchief, and in the other a crucifix. Beatrice appeared as though she had been waiting for the triumph, her expressive eyes looked upon the surrounding objects with the calm serenity of her soul. On passing a church she prayed with a loud voice.

"Arrived at the place of execution, the Cenci were assembled in a chapel. Bernardino and Bernardino were the first led out. Lucretia's turn came next; she was stripped to her shoulders, and her hands bound behind her back. At the execution of this public exhibition, and the sight of the hatchet suspended over her head, she burst into tears—'O God!' she cried, 'pardon and mercy!'

"The executioner, reeking in her blood, now approached Beatrice, in order to bind her. She was on her knees, and praying with a loud voice—'Oh, my God! you died for me on the cross, and guilty as I am, a drop of thy sacred blood has flowed for me. I trust in thy infinite mercy!' She then stretched out her arms to the executioner, and said to him, 'Thou hast my body for thy punishment, mayst thou at the same time release my soul for its safety.' At the foot of the scaffold she took off her shoes, ascended the steps with heroic firmness, and laying her head on the block, and arranging her clothes so that her modesty might have nothing to fear, she tranquilly awaited the fatal blow.

"The Pope had retired to a country house some distance from Rome. The discharge of three pieces of cannon announced the moment of execution. At this signal he was deeply affected, and wept over the fate of this unfortunate family, and, stretching forth his arms to Heaven, he gave that pious absolution to the Cenci which they had solicited.

"A profound silence succeeded to the confused tumult of voices of a whole people, whose prayers were confounded with the agonizing groan of the criminals.

"The body of Beatrice was interred in the church of San Pietro in Montorio, near the grand altar, which Raphael's picture of the Transfiguration has rendered so celebrated. The whole catalogue of human misery contains not a deeper tale of woe, than the story of La Bella Beatrice Cenci.

From the (Eastern) Whig

A paper read before the Agricultural Board by Samuel Stevens, Esq. and now presented for publication.

In the early part of my life, having determined to pursue agriculture, I thought it requisite to lay down some plan which I might follow systematically, whereby I might be a-

ble to improve my land, and observe the advantages, if any, arising therefrom—I did so, and in order to comply with the following question, which has been presented to the board of Trustees, viz: 'What is the best mode of laying off a farm, taking into consideration fields, lots, homestead, garden, orchard and pasture?' I have taken the liberty of transcribing some of my first views which were prepared for the consideration of a former society; but finding it not to act with that spirit of emulation, calculated to draw forth the energy of the farmer, I declined presenting it. Having found it among some of my old papers, it is as follows, commencing with the year 1807, viz: six fields.

In the spring, 1807, seeded No. 1. in oats and clover; same spring, planted No. 2 in Indian corn; Autumn 1807, seeded No. 2 in wheat, and followed No. 3; Spring 1808, seeded No. 4 in oats and clover; same Spring planted No. 5 in Indian corn; in June 1808 cut a crop of clover from No. 1, and in Sept. rippled a crop of seed; in Autumn 1808, seeded wheat on No. 5, (corn ground), and followed No. 6; Spring 1809, seeded oats and clover No. 3; same Spring planted Indian corn on No. 3; June 1809 cut hay from No. 4, and September took a crop of seed; Fall 1809 seeded wheat on No. 5, (corn ground), and followed No. 1. Having now commenced the system, let me particularly recommend No. 1 not to be grazed on, or clover cut from it, during the spring or summer of 1809 but suffer it to grow without restraint, (but the weeds which will naturally spring up should be eradicated as far as practicable) and in the Fall, say Sept. 20—plough in the clover from six to eight inches deep, and roll it well as soon after ploughing as possible, then seed your wheat and narrow it in, (provided your soil will admit of having it narrowed) if not, plough it in about 8 or 10 to disturb the soil, all should be performed as quick as possible after ploughing—Clover well turned in will improve your land, and act as a nutriment to the wheat. Spring 1810 seeded oats and clover on No. 5—same Spring planted corn on No. 6. Then proceed as described above. From a regular rotation of crops, I am enabled to the annexed plan you will cultivate corn in each field but once in six years, and oats the same, and both crops are on wheat stubble, a crop of wheat from some of the fields every two years and others every four years, putting two in wheat annually causes your wheat crops to thrive, but you have the whole of your farm annually under cultivation, and take from each apartment a profitable crop, except one from which you turn in the clover, which should be considered the most valuable. There are two reasons for recommending the culture of oats, first because I conceive one acre of oats can be cultivated for half the price an acre of corn can, and twice the number of bushels can be produced, and 2 gallons of oats are more than equal to one of corn, which leaves a balance of one hundred per cent. in favour of oats; secondly I entertain an idea that clover seed will take root and flourish more rapidly when deposited on ground fresh and well broken, than on wheat where the ground is hard, and subject to remain several weeks on the ground before it sinks. It may be enquired, what will be done for pasture? In answer, I will say, let your stock be kept in a large and dry farm yard, into which you should draw fifty loads of litter and ditch bank, manure, or good dirt per week; there feed your stock, for which you will have a sufficient quantity of straw and hay (provided you are fortunate) until the green clover is ready to cut, the great quantity of manure will more than compensate for the extra expense of feeding, and your horses will perform more hard labour on dry food, and escape the casualties which are incident to horses in the spring of the year, but you will have pasture after harvest on the wheat fields.

Table of Rotation.
No. 1. Spring 1807 oats and clover June 1808, cut clover; Fall, rippled seed, Fall 1809 followed on clover, July 1810 pasture, spring 1811 corn, autumn 1811 wheat, July 1812 pasture, spring 1813 oats and clover, June 1814 cut clover.

No. 2. Spring 1807 corn, fall 1807 wheat, July 1808 pasture, spring 1809 oats and clover, June 1810 cut clover, same fall rippled seed, autumn 1811 wheat on clover, July 1812 pasture, spring 1813 corn, fall 1813 wheat, July 1814 pasture, spring 1815 oats and clover.

No. 3. Autumn 1807 wheat, July 1808 pasture, spring 1809 corn, fall 1809 wheat, July 1810 pasture, spring 1811 oats and clover, June 1812 cut clover, same fall rippled seed, autumn 1813 wheat on clover, July 1814 pasture spring 1815 corn.

No. 4. Spring 1808 oats and clover, June 1809 cut clover, same fall rippled seed, autumn 1810 wheat on clover, July 1811 pasture, spring 1812 corn, autumn 1812 wheat, July 1813 pasture, spring 1814 oats and clover.

No. 5. Spring 1808 corn, same fall wheat, July 1809 pasture, spring 1810 oats and clover, June 1811 cut clover, same fall rippled seed, autumn 1812 wheat on clover, July 1813 pasture, spring 1814 corn, same fall wheat.

No. 6. Autumn 1808 wheat, July 1809 pasture, spring 1810 corn, autumn 1810 wheat, July 1811 pasture, spring 1812 oats and clover, June 1813 cut clover, same fall rippled seed, autumn 1814 wheat on clover.

This system I pursued (with the exception of soiling my stock) for several years, and was much pleased with it, and am well convinced it improved my land from ploughing in the clover; but experience taught me to believe it filled my ground with weeds and garlic, which in my estimation proceeded from the ground not being sufficiently rich to produce a heavy crop of clover, by which means those obnoxious weeds would have been subdued. At that time I had not discovered my manure, consequently was not able to procure a sufficient quantity of manure to cover the oat field, where I would recommend the

whole force of manure to be applied, of course abandoned it. It then became requisite to resort to some other mode, and having discovered my manure and its utility, I resolved to put my farm in seven fields, annually cultivating two in Indian corn, putting one of said fields in wheat and breaking one for fallow, leaving the other stock field vacant on which I seeded wheat in fallow the fall following, but during the preceding winter and summer, applied all my manuring power on it with manure, &c. &c., taking care to have all my winter farm yard manure converted into compost in the spring by drawing it in the same field on my head lands; first ploughing a space of twelve or fifteen feet wide to deposit it on, then carefully covering it with the ditch bank and the scowering of the ditches to protect it from the sun, where it remains until fall, when the field is well prepared for wheat, the compost is spread out and ploughed in with the wheat on which I seed clover. By this rotation of crops you will always break one clover field for corn; and have the other corn on wheat stubble, after you get under full operation, and have the whole of your farm under a good crop except one field, viz: two in corn, two in wheat, two in clover, (one to cut and one to pasture), and one vacant, viz: the stock field, as will be made evident in the following table.

No. 1. Spring 1815 corn, fall 1815 wheat, spring 1817 corn, fall 1818 fallow on clover, spring 1822 corn, fall 1822 wheat, spring 1824 corn, fall 1825 fallow and clover, spring 1829 corn, fall 1829 wheat.

No. 2. Spring 1815 corn, fall 1816 fallow and clover, spring 1820 corn, fall 1820 wheat, spring 1822 corn, fall 1823 fallow and clover, spring 1827 corn, fall 1827 wheat, spring 1829 corn.

No. 3. Fall 1815 fallow, spring 1817 corn, fall 1817 wheat, spring 1819 corn, fall 1820 fallow and clover, spring 1824 corn, fall 1824 wheat, spring 1826 corn, August 1827 fallow and clover.

No. 4. Spring 1826 corn, fall 1816 wheat, spring 1818 corn, autumn 1819 fallow and clover, spring 1823 corn, fall 1823 wheat, spring 1825 corn, fall 1826 fallow and clover.

No. 5. Spring 1816 corn, fall 1817 fallow and clover, spring 1821 corn, fall 1821 wheat, spring 1823 corn, fall 1824 fallow and clover, spring 1828 corn, fall 1828 wheat.

No. 6. Spring 1818 corn, fall 1818 wheat, spring 1820 corn, fall 1821 fallow and clover, spring 1825 corn, fall 1825 wheat, spring 1827 corn, fall 1828 fallow and clover.

No. 7. Spring 1819 corn, fall 1819 wheat, spring 1821 corn, fall 1822 fallow and clover, spring 1826 corn, fall 1826 wheat, spring 1828 corn, fall 1829 fallow and clover.

You will remark I have made an exception to one field being in cultivation, viz: the vacant stock field, but you may, without any interference with your fallow seed oats on it and put wheat on oat stubble. But still objections present themselves, viz: you are debarred the opportunity of drawing manure, marsh mud, or bank shell on it from the Spring until harvest, and again it will be taking four successive crops before you apply your wheat fallow and clover; whereas, by omitting the oats you take but three, viz: Corn, Wheat, Corn, then fallow and clover, which I consider no disadvantage as you are enabled to destroy all weeds and garlic before the application of clover, and to compensate for the reduction of the land you restore it by the application of manure, marsh mud, lime, or bank shell, being ploughed in during the summer, and re-manured by compost being spread and ploughed in with the fallow wheat followed by clover, which remains until the fifth spring, which will be readily perceived by the table presented and here let me remark that clover and manure are the Sampsons of farming. Having persevered in the last mentioned system until I made myself well acquainted with the advantages and disadvantages thereof, I can safely say my crops have increased under it both in quantity and quality although the last seven years have been unfavourable to wheat. The garlic has almost disappeared which is of high importance—still there are some objections to the above, one is, I have my doubts whether or not it improves the land as much as the first system, as it must be a self evident fact, clover turned in will improve land and by the latter one field of corn is put on clover, although I have observed under the latter mode my crops have increased, it will be remembered I had no manure, nor not half the quantity of compost in my first system, as now. The second objection is, I had no pasture from the planting of corn until the first of June, when the stock should be turned on clover and not earlier, therefore, thought it advisable to make a small exchange. My present plan of farming is much like the last only dispensing with the fallow, but continuing the seven fields, two in corn, in lieu of the fallow, cut the corn from one of the fields on which I apply all my manure as before recommended on wheat and clover, and put wheat on the other corn fields in the usual way—this gives me additional pasture; my experience has been of but short duration on the last mentioned system, therefore, am not able to say much for or against it, but fear I am sometimes too much hurried for time to remove my corn and then apply the manure, particularly should the fall season be unfavourable for farm work.

The above proceedings have altogether been confined to one farm; I have another which has for a long time been divided into four fields, putting one annually in corn, the fall seed it down to wheat and clover, in the spring applying all my manure to the corn ground; you have then one in corn, one in wheat, two in clover (one to cut the other to pasture on,) still you want pasture from April till June, when clover should be turned in, as previously observed.

I have thus taken the liberty of laying before the board four plans or systems of farming which have past under my view practically for the last twenty-five years, and after a mature deliberation have come to the conclusion

that the seven field system, as recommended in the second table of rotation, may be the most profitable to pursue, particularly if you can secure manure, and if you can secure a good pasture can be presented until June. The more remarks I am made: By the seven field system you will observe one corn crop annually will be on clover, therefore you do not turn in clover for fallow, which I consider of high importance, I would strongly recommend to have the clover field after taking therefrom a crop of seed reserved for pasture and turned in, in the fall, as a preparation for corn, by which means you procure all the advantage to be derived from the clover.

S. STEVENS.

From the Frankford Messenger. TO PRESERVE WINTER APPLS SOUND.

After the fruit has arrived to perfect maturity, gather it by hand from the tree, in dry weather, select the finest, wrap them carefully in paper, and place them in fresh barrels, in a dry cellar. The barrel should be tightly headed. Or, after the barrel has been carefully filled with apples without the wrapper, pour over them dry sand from a brick yard until the barrel is filled—the sand will easily find its way to the bottom, and completely fill the crevices. We have tried both ways with much success, but prefer the former, as it is difficult perfectly to remove the sand from the apples preserved in it. We have now perfectly sound apples of last year's production, which have been kept in paper. The paper of the Messenger, we think, admirably adapted to this purpose, and that one year's subscription would be sufficient to paper a barrel of apples, and would in this way alone amply compensate the subscriber.

From the Rutherfordton Spectator. GAMMA GRASS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

MR. ELMER: Sir—You may tell your subscribers by setting this, that there is an abundance of Gamma Grass in this region—Benjamin Elmer Esq. has it on his plantation, and also Reep and John C. Henderson, near Lincoln ton, have it plenty on their farms. I gathered some yesterday, a stalk 2½ feet in length and a-blade of the fodder 5½ feet, but the were the longest; yet, all that is said in it, and perhaps enough has not been said. I have had it in view as worthy the farmer's notice these twenty years, and shall now go ahead in its improvement. Its many benefits must be taken up and cut apart with axe or some such tool, and divided like gardeners do the shallot—this is the method of raising it. It may be planted in checks one foot distant, and will soon interlock. The seeds are ravenously devoured by field rats, ground squirrels, &c, which will render the way of propagating it slow and difficult. AGRICOLA.

'No Continuing City,' Sept. 20th.

CONSTABLES' SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by Nathan Shipley, Esq., a justice of the peace for Anne-Arundel county, and directed, against the goods and chattels, and tenements of James Fisher, I have in execution all the right, title, claim and interest, of said Fisher, in and to a

TRACT OF LAND,

containing about Fifty Acres, about five miles from Lisbon. Taken to satisfy a debt of W. Robinson—and I hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY the 22d day of November next I shall offer at public sale, on the premises the above mentioned land. Sale to be at 11 o'clock. Terms cash.

STEPHEN WRIGHT, Constable.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the District Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters bearing on the estate of Henry Elliott, late said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, on or before the 8th day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 8th day of October, 1853.

ELIAS ELLICOTT, Executor.

American Baltimore, will publish the same Oct. 10.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from Alfred Sellman living on Rhode River, in Anne-Arundel county, a Negro Man named TOM, about 40 years of age, very dark, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, had on when he left home a straw hat, a dark blue and white cotton jacket, and a pair of white yarn pants. He left home on the 30th September last. Twenty Dollars will be given if taken in Anne-Arundel county; Fifty Dollars in any other part of the State; and One Hundred Dollars if taken out of the State and secured, so that I get him again.

ALFRED SELLMAN.

Oct. 10—17.

CASH IN MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a number of Sheep of both sexes, for which he will pay in Cash a higher price than any other purchaser in the market. Persons having the disposal of will communicate with him at James Hunter's Tavern.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Annapolis Oct. 24—17.

VOL. LXXX
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The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1833.

NO. 46.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE JOURNAL
OF
BELLES LETTRES.
A NEW AND STRIKING CHARACTER ADDED TO
WALDIE'S

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Proprietor of this work, anxious to gratify his readers to as great an extent as his means will allow, respectfully announces to the public that the very liberal patronage he has received has enabled him to add a new feature to this periodical, which he believes cannot fail to prove interesting and valuable.

The Journal of Belles Lettres, embracing three to four pages of additional new matter, will be given every week as an accompaniment to the Circulating Library, and will contain:

1. Early reprints of the reviews and notices of new books, from the weekly and monthly literary press of London, &c. These reviews will be carefully selected with reference both to the correctness of information respecting the books, and to the literary intelligence in regard to them. As great exertions will be used to make this department instructive and entertaining, the proprietor is confident that it will be considered an important addition, by means of which his numerous subscribers will frequently avoid the expense of purchasing such books as are printed on the circulation that will tell the edition. This part of the Journal will embrace a considerable amount of extracts from new books of travels, memoirs, biography, &c. and in fact present a book's eye view of new publications, early diffused through the nation, by means of the facilities of mail transportation.

The London Literary Gazette will be culled for this purpose, while the "Critical Notices," of the London Metropolitan, the Monthly Review, the Gentleman's, Blackwood's, &c., Edinburgh, Fraser's, and other Magazines, already regularly received by the editor, will be freely used.

2. Varieties, embracing literary anecdotes, discoveries in science and the arts, sketches of society and manners abroad, literary and anecdotal transactions, short notices of new books, and every species of information interesting to lovers of reading, with occasional specimens of the humorous departments of the London press, which are within the bounds of good taste, and are now published in no other journal in America.

3. A regular list of the new books published in progress in London and America.

4. Occasional original notices of new American publications, with extracts embracing their prominent features of excellence or defect.

No additional charge will be made for a great increase of reading matter. It will be contained on the pages of the cover of the paper, and therefore subject subscribers who give their numbers by mail to no additional expense of postage.

A. WALDIE.
Several applications having been made to the manner in which the original design of notices of new books will be conducted, we take the present early opportunity of stating that, at least they shall most unhesitatingly be—UNBOUGHT. The presentation of a copy by the publisher shall not be a warrant to praise, nor the merits of the work be warranted; so that our readers may be assured of two things: First—books shall not be noticed the next day after they are received; secondly, they shall not be reviewed until they have been read. We have no royal road to puffing, and will be the less likely, therefore, to fall into the error of an unlucky poet, who, in his anxiety to be the first to blow the bellows of criticism, read the preface only of a duodecimo, and gravely entered his opinion of two chapters which, unfortunately, his critical acumen, had been omitted, while the preface reference to them had been, by mistake, retained! This predicament was more than that of the London editor, who, when he rose next morning, and his paper was all over London, that the play had been postponed.

For the rest, time must develop our course and our capabilities; in cases where the usual anxiety of the trade is not extended to this journal, unlike most of our contemporaries, we will buy what books we want, and give to such as deserve it a careful perusal.

The prospectus, and some technical difficulties, always attending the first issue of a new journal, make the present number but a partial specimen of its future promise.

WANTED,
LAD, 16 or 17 years of age, who writes a fair hand, well versed in Arithmetic, of good morals and respectable connections, as an apprentice to the Mercantile business in a country Store, where an extensive business has been done for a number of years. For further information application can be made to the Editor, or Thomas G. Waters, Esq. Annapolis, letter in the hand writing of the applicant. Oct. 17.

FOR RENT,
The Tavern known as the Half way House between Baltimore and Annapolis. This place has all the necessary accommodations, such as good Stables, Garden, Ice House, and has also attached to it a small Farm of good Land. Possession if desired, can at once be obtained, as the present tenant is willing to give it up. For terms apply to Dan'l. Murray Esq. near Elk Ridge Landing, or the subscriber living in Annapolis. J. MURRAY. Sept. 19.

LUMBER FOR SALE.
The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced a Lumber Yard on the N. E. side of the Dock, where he is now receiving a lot of superior Lumber, and intends keeping an assortment of

SCANTLING AND PLANK,
to suit the demand, which he will sell at Baltimore prices and terms. His country friends will find it to their advantage to call on him or Mr. David S. Caldwell, his agent, at the yard, and examine the lumber and prices—being two good lumber yards now in the city, holds out an inducement to give our city a call, as there are boats running from this place to the different landings on the river, it may be always delivered at a moderate expense—Examine for yourselves. JAS. IGLEHART. Aug. 20—18

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Owings, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted thereon are requested to make payment. WILLIAM OWINGS, Ex'r. HUMPHREY DORSEY, Ex'r. Oct. 3

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 Ruth Davis, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of October 1833. JAMES F. BRICE, Ex'r. Oct. 17

FOR RENT,
The Steam Boat MARYLAND, commencing her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis, (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday, 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1 o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Centreville passengers. N. B. All baggage at the owners risk. Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, \$2.50 Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50 Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, 2.00 Children under 12 years of age half price. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Master. May 2

\$100 REWARD.
RAN AWAY on the 8th inst. from the subscriber, residing at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, state of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Man, twenty-two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself

Horace Gibson.
I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said Negro so that I get him a gain. If he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or state of Maryland, I will pay One Hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I get him, and will pay all reasonable travelling expenses if brought home to me. THOMAS SNOWDEN. The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick-Town, and Wm. Easton, will insert the above advertisement six times and forward their accounts to this office for payment. July 25.

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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 Ruth Davis, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of October 1833. JAMES F. BRICE, Ex'r. Oct. 17

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SAMUEL C. ATKINSON
PROPOSES to issue from the office of the Saturday Evening Post, in the month of May, 1833, the 1st number of a monthly publication, entitled, The

BOOK OF NATURE.
Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN FROM EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED QUARTO COPPER PLATES.

In the various departments of Natural History, each plate to contain from four to ten distinct figures, making from 50 to 100 figures in each number. With a view to diversify the publication as much as possible, a selection of one plate from each of the following subjects will illustrate each number:

1. QUADRUPEDES, 8. VERMES & ZOO

2. BIRDS, 9. PHYTES,

3. AMPHIBIA, 10. BOTANY,

4. FISHES, 11. VEGETABLE A-

5. CRUSTACEA, 12. NATOMY,

6. INSECTS, 13. GEOLOGY,

7. SHELLS, 14. MINERALOGY.

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but satisfactory description of every subject or figure it may contain, so written as to convey a good idea of the subject, without being either of tiresome length, or so technically written, but that all may be read with pleasure. Every department of the great field of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and its sublimities unfolded, and the thousand "charms which nature has for our solace yield," by the power of the pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid before the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great works of a Divine Architect. No collection of engravings more valuable, we may confidently promise, can for many years be offered to the public at so cheap a rate. More than one hundred of these fine engravings will be given annually; to the man of taste, they will furnish subjects which he can admire from year to year, and present with pleasure to his friends; the artist, and the student in Natural History, may confidently refer to them on all occasions of doubt, while the juvenile portion of society will become acquainted with the beauties of the air, the ocean, and the earth. Geography can be learned only from maps or from travel. "The Book of Nature," without taking us further than the book-shelf or the closet, will unfold to us the congregated curiosities of the whole earth. The increased taste for this study, which the public have of late years evinced, induces the publisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work, which necessarily involves great expenditure, and which will combine great interest, accuracy and beauty.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Natural History, in order to make it as complete as possible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged at a great expense to conduct the work; their united researches, it is believed, will render this periodical extremely valuable.

One great source of the patronage anticipated by the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the figures represented will be models of elegance and correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Student, and will be of inestimable advantage in the prosecution of their practice. In short, it will be a guide to the capacity and fitted for the use of every class in the community, from the erudite naturalist to the early beginner—for the one a book of reference, and for all a source of pleasing study, amusement and instruction.

This work is not got up with a view to temporary popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in about which period it will certainly be completed; it will, on the contrary, be so compiled as to be valuable as long as the plates last. After the term of two years, the price will be greatly enhanced, thus making the advantage on the side of those who now come forward to patronize an extensive and novel enterprise.

TERMS.
"The Book of Nature," will appear near the first of every month, with from eight to ten finely engraved plates in each number, making above 100 engravings in each volume, which will contain from five hundred to one thousand separate figures. The price will be five dollars per annum. Agents or clubs remitting \$20 will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber will be received without payment in advance, or satisfactory reference. Single numbers 50 cents, to those who wish to examine the work previous to subscribing. Address (always free of postage,) SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia.

No subscription received for a shorter period than one year or volume.

FOR RENT
The Tavern known as the Half way House between Baltimore and Annapolis. This place has all the necessary accommodations, such as good Stables, Garden, Ice House, and has also attached to it a small Farm of good Land. Possession if desired, can at once be obtained, as the present tenant is willing to give it up. For terms apply to Dan'l. Murray Esq. near Elk Ridge Landing, or the subscriber living in Annapolis. J. MURRAY. Sept. 19.

LUMBER FOR SALE.
The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced a Lumber Yard on the N. E. side of the Dock, where he is now receiving a lot of superior Lumber, and intends keeping an assortment of

SCANTLING AND PLANK,
to suit the demand, which he will sell at Baltimore prices and terms. His country friends will find it to their advantage to call on him or Mr. David S. Caldwell, his agent, at the yard, and examine the lumber and prices—being two good lumber yards now in the city, holds out an inducement to give our city a call, as there are boats running from this place to the different landings on the river, it may be always delivered at a moderate expense—Examine for yourselves. JAS. IGLEHART. Aug. 20—18

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Owings, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted thereon are requested to make payment. WILLIAM OWINGS, Ex'r. HUMPHREY DORSEY, Ex'r. Oct. 3

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Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, November 14, 1883.

The Managers of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, contemplate holding a FAIR, sometime in the month of January next ensuing, for the benefit of their Institution. They calculate on receiving, as heretofore, the patronage of a generous community. Any persons who are willing to aid the society by working up materials prepared for that purpose, can be supplied by application to either of the Managers. The Ladies of this city are particularly requested to continue their exertions in favor of this interesting charity, by contributing, in any way they may think proper, to the Fair agreeable and profitable.

A CARD.

Mrs. ROBINSON returns her thanks to the citizens, for their promptitude in repairing to, and extinguishing, the fire which occurred in her house on Tuesday evening last.

COURT OF APPEALS, Adjourned June Term, 1883.

Monday, Nov. 11th, 1883.

The Court met this day pursuant to adjournment. Present, Buchanan, Ch. J. and Archer, and D. J. Judges.

No. 56, Lewis Weinwig vs. John M. Pawl. Use of Saml. Spencer. This case was argued by Raymond for the Appellant and Duckett for the Appellee.

Tuesday, Nov. 12th.

Present as yesterday.

No. 57, 58, Cumberland Dugan vs. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, (cross appeals.) The argument of these cases was commenced by Gill for Dugan, and Belt and Johnson, for the city.

Wednesday, Nov. 13th.

The argument of the above cases was concluded by Gill for Dugan, and Johnson for the city.

On application, Edward Hammond, Esquire, of the city of Annapolis, and Louis William Jenkins, Esquire, of the city of Baltimore, were admitted as attorneys of this court.

The argument of the cases of Martha Jay vs. Stephen J. and Wm. D. Thompson, Nos. 60 and 61, (cross appeals) was commenced by Brice, for Martha Jay.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Lexington October 22.—The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Kentucky, met on Thursday of last week, at Christ Church in this city. Very few of the clergy were present, only the Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, the Rev. Mr. Cleaver, of Paris, the Rev. M. J. Page of Louisville, and the Rev. Mr. Adams of Danville.

During the sitting of the Convention, vigorous efforts were made to secure the permanent establishment of a Theological Seminary in this city.

The prospects of the church are brightening in this State. The number of members is augmenting.—At Louisville the work is more particularly applicable.

Two ministers have died since the last Convention, to wit: The Rev. G. O. Good, of Henderson, and Rev. G. Leon M. Millan, of Danville. Two have been added, viz: The Rev. J. A. Adams in the place of Mr. M. Millan, and the Rev. D. M. Deacon, in the place of Mr. O. G. Good.

On Sunday last the Rev. S. Lewis, of Tusculum was ordained Priest, and Mr. D. H. Deacon was admitted to the holy order of Deacons.

There are in the Diocese 9 candidates for holy orders, of whom 5 have recently become so. During the past year, three theological students have died, namely, Messrs. Edward Ashley, James H. Brown and Wm. Douglas.

There were from 200 to 250 regular communicants in the several churches in the Diocese, of whom 40 have died during the year.

The greatest harmony prevailed in the Convention during its session, and it adjourned on Saturday evening, to meet at Henderson, on the 3rd Thursday in June next.

LIBERAL COLLECTION.

On the 13th instant a new Methodist Church was opened at Nashville.—After a sermon by the Rev. Bishop McKendree, upwards of one thousand dollars was collected to aid the building of the Church.

The following notice to gunners and hunters, signed by nineteen individuals, appears in a late number of the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph:—

"We, the subscribers, of Lower Merion Township, Montgomery county, viewing with concern the astonishing increase of insects, and the immense damages done to our crops and fruit for several years past, and believing the cause to be principally owing to the killing of birds, do most respectfully admonish all persons to abstain from shooting, or destroying their nests or eggs; and further, we do absolutely forbid any persons trespassing on our places, or our fences, hunting or firing a gun on our respective lands, or with dogs of any species; therefore, any person or persons entering our premises contrary to this notice, must expect to be dealt with according to law."

Some excitement we understand, prevails in the northern part of the city, in consequence of the mysterious absence of a young lady of respectable family. It is stated that the lady in question, for some time previous, had been under a matrimonial engagement with a young gentleman, whose proposals re-

ceived the full sanction of the parents of both parties. On Sunday evening last, while walking out, the gentleman disclosed to the lady, that a change had taken place in his affections, and that it was impossible for him to fulfil his engagement. This unexpected announcement threw the lady into the greatest distress. She complained not, but her depression of spirits being observed by her friends, she was induced to communicate the cause. On Tuesday morning, she arose at an earlier hour than usual, and left her home. Since then she has not been heard of, though a diligent search has been made every where. It is feared that she has committed suicide.

P. S. The above paragraph was in type for yesterday's Gazette. This morning we learn that the lady in question was found last evening, wandering in the woods near Hultmeville, a few miles from the city in a state of entire exhaustion. She has been conveyed to her family and friends, but it is stated in a state of mental alienation—a victim to the strength of her affections, blighted in the bud.—Philad. Gaz.

CHOLERA.

Mr. Henry Bird, surgeon to the St. Pancras Parochial Cholera Hospital, has published in 'The Lancet' of yesterday an account of the number of patients admitted into the Hospital from the 9th to the 17th of August, their treatment and the termination of the disease. His whole treatment consists in administering calomel in large doses, friction with mercurial ointment, mustard cataplasms, and ice and soda water allowed ad libitum. The following are some of the most extraordinary cases of recovery:—Sarah Leary, aged 54, had been drunk all the previous week, was attacked August 9th, and admitted August 10th, in a state of perfect collapse. Mercurial friction was employed all over the body and extremities, and five grains of calomel were administered every half hour. She took four hundred grains. Is now quite convalescent. Elizabeth Neeson, aged 26, was attacked and admitted August 11th, in a state of collapse. She took five hundred and seventy-five grains of calomel. Is now convalescent, remaining in the hospital to regain strength. Elizabeth Manning, aged 23, was attacked Aug. 12th, immediately after eating a quantity of oysters, and admitted on the 14th, in a state of collapse. She took seven hundred and twenty grains of calomel, and is now doing well. Elizabeth Agnew, aged 11, of a weakly constitution and deformed, was attacked August 16th, and admitted on the 17th, in a state of perfect collapse. Her relations requested they might wait until she died. She took thirteen hundred grains of calomel, and besides had friction with strong mercurial ointment employed; discharged on the 31st, quite convalescent. Ann Price, aged 39, was attacked Aug. 17th, after eating a very heavy supper of oysters, admitted Aug. 21th, in a state of collapse. She took four hundred and eighty grains of calomel, and nearly one pound of strong mercurial ointment was well rubbed in. She now remains in the hospital to regain strength.—London Observer, Sept. 8.

THE FLIGHT OF BIRDS.

The rapidity of the flight of several birds has been estimated by ornithologists, as follows:

	Miles an hour.
Hawk, and many smaller birds.	130
Swallow.	92
Elder Duck.	90
Falcon.	75
Pigeon.	60
Crow.	25

A falcon belonging to Henry IV. of France, once flew from Fontainebleau to Malta in 24 hours. The distance is 1350 miles.

Jur. Rambler.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday. SERIOUS RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT—LOSS OF LIFE.

The Steamboat New Philadelphia, Rail Road Line, did not arrive at the wharf at Chesnut street last evening until about twenty minutes past six o'clock. She was detained by a very serious accident that occurred on the rail-road seventeen miles the other side of Bordentown. As the cars were passing along the road at the rate, it is supposed, of twenty miles an hour, one of the axle trees of a centre car gave way, the car immediately in the rear was partially thrown off the road, and the others rushing against it crushed it literally to pieces, injuring severely a great number of the passengers. One of them died immediately, and it was believed when the passengers left, that several others would never recover. The gentleman who died was a Mr. Steadman of North Carolina, who appeared to be travelling alone. Four hundred dollars, it is said, were found in one of his pockets. His remains were left at Hightstown, in charge of some of the citizens of that place.

About twenty four persons were travelling in the most unfortunate car, that which succeeded the one which was the cause of the accident. Ex-President Adams was in this latter, and escaped unhurt. Of the twenty-four it is believed that two thirds of them were more or less injured. Five were left behind, and some of them who came to Philadelphia were shockingly mangled. Two ladies and one child were among the sufferers. An Episcopal clergyman named West, had his leg broken.

As soon as the accident was discovered, the cars were stopped, and all possible means taken to relieve the sufferers. The scene can be better imagined than described; and a passenger who is used to travelling, and has witnessed more than one serious accident, states that he never was present on an occasion so appalling.

Since writing the above we have seen another passenger, who states that the cars were going at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. Can this be possible!

The U. S. Gazette furnishes the names of some of the passengers who suffered injury: Mr. J. C. Steadman of North Carolina, was killed, Mrs. Bartlett and child very much injured, Mr. Dreyfous, of this city, much hurt, Capt. Vanderbilt injured considerably, Dr. West had his leg broken, and several other persons, making in all ten or twelve, suffered more or less.

The Rev. Dr. West, whose leg was broken, suffered a simple fracture below the knee. Dr. J. K. Mitchell set the limb, and authorizes us to say that Dr. W. is doing well, and there is no doubt of his rapid recovery.

The Rev. Dr. W. is pastor of the Episcopal church in Newport, R. I.

From the Philadelphia Gazette Saturday afternoon.

The axle of one of the foremost cars gave way, either by the heat of friction, or the pressure upon it, and the whole train was immediately arrested. The second car, containing twenty four persons, was overturned with great violence, and twelve of the passengers more or less injured. One of their number, Mr. James C. Steadman, of Raleigh, N. C. was instantly killed. The prostrate car, with its load was dragged nearly forty yards. The locomotive at the time, was going at the rate of more than twenty miles an hour.

We gather from the statements already published, that a Mr. Lex, or Rex, of New Lebanon, probably in Ohio, was shockingly mangled, so much so that he could not be removed.—Mrs. Bartlett, of Washington, D. C. her sister, and two children, were injured. Miss Bartlett had her arm fractured. Mrs. Bartlett is the lady of Lieut. Bartlett, U. S. N. They are at Congress Hall, in this city. The Rev. Mr. West of Washington, D. C. had his leg broken; he is at the house of the Rev. Mr. Tyng. Mr. Charles, of St. Louis, had his leg injured, though not broken, as at first supposed. He is at St. Louis Hotel.

Mr. Steadman, the gentleman who was killed, is said to have continued rational to the last. He gave directions with regard to his family, and his disposition of his property. He expressed his wish to die in Philadelphia, but when he found his final moments approaching, he prepared to meet his fate with tranquil resignation.

John Quincy Adams was among the passengers in the foremost car. He escaped unhurt. A child had one of its bones broken, and is expected to recover.

Mr. Lee, of this city, was injured, though not seriously; Capt. Vanderbilt, of the New Brunswick steamboat, was badly wounded in the back, and a gentleman named Smith has both his legs fractured.

It is probable that an investigation of this disaster will be made, and the particular cause will be reported. The speed of the train at the time, was certainly unwarrantable, as was evinced by the inability of the engineer to stop the locomotive at once. Accidents of this kind are always liable to misrepresentation; but we hope it will be found that this disaster arose from no undue competition.

The New York Journal of Commerce contains a long letter from an officer of the U. S. ship Delaware, from which we make the following extracts:

HOTEL MONTMORENCY,
Paris, Sept. 25th, 1883.

The first day or two after our arrival was of course given to sight seeing. With the exception of Capt. Ballard and Lieut. Stenon, all our party were for the first time in Paris; and we lost no time in making the best possible arrangements for gaining as full a knowledge as might be, in the few days we could hope to remain in it, of the chief objects of attention which it presents to the visitors of a single week.

Pere la Chaise with its varied interest and impressive associations, and the magnificent view of the city, which its height commands the Garden of Plants—the Gallery of the Louvre—the Palace and Gardens of the Luxembourg—the Hospital of the Invalids—the Field of Mars—the Elysian Fields—the Manufactures of the Gobelins Tapestry and of the Porcelain of Sevres—the palaces of the Versailles and Fontainebleau, each in its turn afforded us full occupation, and much delight, though necessarily viewed with great rapidity.

The first visit made by Capt. Ballard, attended by Messrs. Buchanan, Magruder, Seton, and Lieut. Macomber of the Marine Corps, and myself, was to Leavitt Harris, Esq. the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at the French Court, from whom we received the most kind and cordial welcome, accompanied by an invitation to dine with him on Tuesday.

The fashionable dinner hour in Paris is six o'clock. Our party was exclusively American, and consisted of Mr. Livingston, who with his family arrived two days after us, we having passed them in Caen,—Captain Ballard and the officers of the Delaware, my friend Captain Bolton, Mr. Ridgely of Hampton, Dr. Morris, Mr. Smith Van Euren, a son of the Vice President, Mr. Smith and Mr. Fisher of Philadelphia, &c. &c.

We of the Delaware, were all happy, after the separation of a week to meet Mr. Livingston again, as one of our social circle. As I have before mentioned those on board who first made his acquaintance after leaving America, gathered during their voyage to respect and to feel great interest in him, while those who had known him but previously, were made to love him the more. It happily is not the custom in France to remain long at table before the repast is finished; and we were in the drawing room again before nine o'clock. Not having been within reach of much conversation with each other at table, Mr. Livingston had kindly chosen a seat beside me on a sofa in one of the rooms, and we were in the midst of a conversation of much interest to myself, when the Duke of Bassano was announced, and the party was

called to witness a first meeting between two, among the most distinguished and most famed individuals in their respective nations, for the last quarter of a century. It was through this gentleman principally, that the merits of Mr. Livingston as a man of talent and science became so well known to the members of the Institute of France, as to secure him the high distinction lately conferred by that body in electing him to a fellowship with themselves; a fact which if known to him, must have added greatly to the interest of the interview.

The political history of the Duke, is well known.—He is stout and healthy looking, with a snow white head and brilliant eyes—was long a principal Minister of Napoleon, and still is one of the most influential men in France, a patron of literature and science, and the reported successor of Talleyrand at the Court of St. James.

This however, was not the first instance in which the associations of former days and scenes in France had been brought into exercise in connexion with the person and the name of those who have been principal actors in the events of by-gone days. Lis Casas the faithful friend, the companion in exile, and the eulogist of Napoleon, resides in the environs of the city. It had been intimated to Captain Ballard that it would give this gentleman satisfaction to see himself and officers at his residence in the tour of Passy; and accompanied by Captain Bolton, we had been introduced to him by Major Ler, the same morning.

He occupies a small and unpretending, but pleasant establishment, some three miles from the city. We were much interested with our visit. He is a man of talents and acquisitions, small in person, simple and unaffected in manner, and apparently of most kind and amiable disposition. He speaks of America and Americans with great interest and enthusiasm, and in the brief interview of an hour, by his whole manner, conversation and principles, won from us a lasting interest and remembrance.

The Emperor seems still to be the idol of his heart. A principal ornament of the room in which we were received is a half length engraving of Napoleon, made from a portrait taken for the Prince Regent (though not confessedly) which the Count pronounces the best likeness extant of him who would have governed the world. We were also shown a letter preserved in a frame beneath a glass, which the Emperor addressed to him from St. Helena, expressive of his continued confidence and affection, and which was long detained from its destination, and only secured to him after the death of his friend and master by the efforts of Lord Holland. Another relic exhibited was the saucer of China from which Bonaparte drank his coffee during his residence at St. Helena—secured from accident and injury like the letter by a frame.

Nothing interested me more in the visit, however, than the appearance and seeming character of an only daughter, some seventeen or eighteen years of age, and the delightful though unobtrusive and evidently irrepressible manifestation of the deepest veneration and affection for her father. She hung upon his conversation as if unwilling to lose a word he might utter, or to divert by a syllable pronounced by herself, the attention which she seemed gratified to see fixed upon him; and though evidently possessed of mind and intelligence, thus secured more of our kind feeling and regard, than could have been gained by any display of talent or conversation on her own part.

September 26.

The introduction to Las Casas and the Duke of Bassano yesterday, has been followed by an interview with General Lafayette, and a presentation to the King to-day.

A visit of at least an hour to La Grange, had formed a prominent point in the arrangements of our trip to Paris. Independent of the deep interest and honour to any one of a reception beneath the roof of the companion and chosen friend of Washington, justice to the feelings of our own hearts, and duty to our country, would not allow us to come without the travel of a day of the residence of Lafayette, without paying in person that tribute of respect to him, to which no other person in the world has the same claim upon an American, and Captain Ballard was just about to apprise him by letter of our intention, when informed that he was expected in town last night.

We heard of his arrival this morning, and accompanied by Mr. Harris, waited upon him at his hotel at 1 o'clock. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and received us with all the warmth and tenderness of feeling which characterize his heart and manners, and I know not when an hour has passed more rapidly away than that in which we encircled him and listened to the remarks of wisdom and philanthropy which fell from his lips. The politics of America, of France, of Europe and the world's Nullification, and the subject of Slavery in the United States, and in the British Colonies, and the Colony of Liberia, formed the leading topics of conversation.

The General never for a moment loses sight of his American citizenship. A bust of Washington, and fac similes in frame of the Declaration of Independence, and of the 'Farewell Address,' are among the chief decorations of his cabinet; and in any allusion to the United States, he spoke only of 'our institutions,' 'our home,' 'we in America,' &c. The approach of the hour at which we were to be at the Tuilleries alone terminated our call; and after having received from Captain Ballard the promise of a day at La Grange, with all the gentlemen attending him, he took leave of us only in the court and at the doors of our carriages.

Previously to waiting upon him, we had passed a half hour, after an introduction by Mr. Harris with the Minister of Marine, Admiral de Riguy, so well known from the bat-

tle of Navarino, and from the distinguished rank he has since held in the cabinet of the King of the French. He is a gentleman of great science in his profession, and deeply interested our company by a description and illustration by model, of some of the most important improvements lately made in the marine service of France.

We missed finding the King, Queen, and Court at Cherbourg, only by four days. A tour of Normandy, which they have just accomplished, they passed two or three days at that place, at which the Royal Yacht Club of England had assembled to meet them. The first day we saw Mr. Harris, he told us that the King had expressed to him the great regret he felt that the Delaware had not arrived while he was on the coast, that he might have visited a ship of which he had heard such admirable accounts; saying that he should have gone immediately on board of her, in token of his interest and regard for a nation held by him in such kindly remembrance as that of the United States.

The day after our arrival at Paris, the Court went to Fontainebleau, but returned yesterday, and his Majesty was kind enough to appoint two o'clock to-day as the hour at which he would come to the Tuilleries from St. Cloud to receive Capt. Ballard and his suite. Mr. Harris has been most kind in his attentions to us, and the presentation was made by him. Our carriages entered the palace yard just before two; and on alighting and being introduced into the saloon of the Aides-de-Camp on the ground floor, we were most cordially received by an old friend, General Bernart, and by him introduced to General Rumpuy, Aid-de-Camp of the King, and one of the most distinguished officers of the present service of France.

In a few moments afterwards we were conducted by the grand staircase to the second floor, and after passing through a guard room into a magnificent gallery called the Hall of Diana, were received in an anteroom by Count St. Maurice, Master of Ceremonies at the palace. The King usually receives persons presented, except those of the Diplomatic Corps or on state occasions, in one of the ordinary rooms of the palace; but on this occasion, in expression of the kindness of his feelings towards our country, the throne room. He met us near the door in the third dress of a Colonel of the National Guard, and I have never been more agreeably disappointed in the appearance and manner of any gentleman I ever met, than in his Majesty. None of the portraits or busts of him which I have seen, do him any thing like justice.—He is much more youthful in his whole appearance than they represent him, and in place of the heavy and inanimate expression of countenance generally marking them, every feature is illuminated with intelligence, vivacity and character.

The reception given to each one of us in the order of his rank, was most cordial, and truly that of a citizen King. The first matter of being in his presence I was better impressed with the image of the beautiful manners of George the Fourth, as Prince of Wales, and the most polished gentleman in Europe, than ever before, and think he could scarce have been more pleasing, though I might have been more artificial in his address, than Louis Philippe.

Every one, I believe, shared in my surprise. He charmed us all by his affability, the most handsome compliments paid to our country, the ready recollection of the names and residences of our families and friends, and by the flattering warmth of the welcome extended to us. But the mail for Havre is closing, and his Majesty was kind enough to conclude our interview by a verbal invitation to a dinner at St. Cloud to-morrow, that he might present us to the Queen and his family, I must defer to another occasion any further notice of himself and Court.

POPE GREGORY XVI.

Bishop England of South Carolina, in a letter published in the newspapers, thus describes the occupation and habits of the present Pope, whom the writer of the 'First Impressions of Europe,' in the Mirror, calls 'a valiant and good old man.'

His ordinary hour of rising is about 4 o'clock in the morning, at all seasons of the year. He devotes to private religious exercises, such as prayer, meditation, the celebration of mass, and spiritual reading nearly three hours. At 7 o'clock, he commences his audience of the Secretary of State, and other officers employed in the temporal government of his State. In this laborious occupation several hours are daily consumed. He takes no breakfast; but occasionally a cup of coffee, of which beverage he is extremely fond, is brought to him as a refreshment.

When this duty is discharged by giving decisions and directions, either some of his subjects are received upon business, or his reigns are presented.—and thus some fixed time is occupied. His Holiness has no fixed time for dinner, which is his only meal; but when the press of business subsides, he takes an exceedingly plain and moderate repast. The estimate of expenses for the dinner, including wines, fruit, &c. would be too high at five dollars the week. After a short rest, and some time devoted to prayer, the holy father walks for an hour or two in the gardens, on which occasions some of the principal reigns of distinction, who have been previously presented, are upon special leave permitted to introduce him to the ladies of his family.

About five o'clock in the afternoon, he proceeds to his cabinet to receive the prefects of secretaries of the several congregations, ecclesiastical affairs, foreign relations, and others with whom he has business relating to the church. He is generally occupied with them till after 8 o'clock; not unfrequently till 9. His evening devotions must then be attended to, previously to his retiring for the night.

The above order is indeed often interfered by the necessity of his presiding at con- siderable and important extraordinary cases of ecclesiastical business, as also of his presid- ing at consistories, where the whole body of cardinals assemble to deliberate on some affairs, relating sometimes to the gov- ernment of his States, sometimes to the government of the Church: he is moreover concerned on solemn occasions to attend at the ceremonies of the church, on the principal festivals; and sometimes too, though sel- dom, does he break from his labours, in order to ride or walk a few miles into the country, to inhale a more pure air, to unbend a mind drawn to its utmost exertion, by such close application to the most important concerns of the world, and to devote a few moments to the next. This is, indeed, a slight indulgence for one who in his nineteenth year is pressed upon so heavily by the concerns of time, and the concerns of duty.

Occasionally, when the weather will not permit his excursion or his walk, in the garden, the father of the faithful might be found, in his moments of relaxation, those productions of nature and art with which the magnificent galleries of the Vatican are filled. No one surely would reproach him with the occupation of a moment thus given to the elasticity of his mind, unless, per- haps, he might be able to resuscitate the man who was so lately discovered St. John, Evangelist, occupied with a hawk, as the passion and object of his mental relaxa- tion.

SINGULAR FACT.

There is at present living in Dow street, a child that was born with the face of a butterfly upon its face, which is set to the following remarkable changes: In summer season the wings, legs, &c. high- ly prominent, the whole of a considerably greater degree of heat than any other part of the body; in winter, the wings, legs, &c. scarcely perceptible, the head diminishes more speed, and the whole is of a death- like coldness.—*York (Eng.) Herald.*

There is a lady in this city who has the skin of a raspberry on the back of her neck, which disappears almost entirely during the winter season, but becomes more prominent in the spring opens, and increases in depth of colour and perfection of outline, until it as- sumes perfectly the appearance of a ripe raspberry as if it had been painted. Having lived at maturity, it gradually disappears, and during winter, only a small, indistinct mark is visible.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4.—I am sorry to find that my apprehensions with regard to fires have been verified to an alarming extent. One of the most fearful ever known in this often devoted city occurred here on Friday.

It is not yet ascertained whether it was from accident or design, but it is probable that it broke out in the full day in government musket factory, on the Turk- ish side, the only day on which the work- men were not in their places. On proceeding to the place I saw that the musket factory had been destroyed, and that the flames were spread with rapidity in consequence of a strong westerly wind, which blew directly up the hill with a velocity that was inconceivable. No means can be taken to stop the progress of such a calamity prior to the arrival of the Grand Vizier, the two hours which elapse before that dignitary made his appear- ance was sufficient to involve one of the quarters of Constantinople in destruction. Before 4 o'clock the flames had completely destroyed an immense circuit commencing at the water's edge, extending on the right to the superb mosque of Sultan Mahomed, on the left to the mosque of Sultan Su- leiman, and in the rear to the great aqueduct, the direction where the fire of last month stopped.

The houses being all wood, dry as tinder in the summer heat, afforded a ready prey, it was the most fearful sight I ever wit- nessed to behold the fire rushing as if in- volved over hundreds of roofs, or darting in flames at every separate building in its reach. The wind coming from the south directly into the city spread the blaze in the same violence at every side; and I traced it driving up the hill, or spread- ing either wing in so equal a manner that it appeared that no less than 2000 houses were consumed—and then the fury of the flames was so great that all the ordinary attempts to stop them were of no avail. The firemen crowded in large numbers, each four bear- ing a hand pump, the streets being too nar- row to permit the movement of engines; but their efforts were thrown away, except in a few cases where some rich proprietor offered a sum equal to £200 or £300 to save his own house. This was effected by their throw- ing numerous carpets on the houses which they thought proper to save, and keeping the pumps constantly wet by the action of the pumps; and in so many instances was the plan successful, that now, amid the gene- ral devastation of an extensive quarter, are to be seen single mansions which have not been consumed.

The alarm occasioned by this calamity was, you may conceive, general at Constantino- ple. It also spread round the whole neigh- bourhood, and the inhabitants of the sur- rounding villages were seen rushing to the aid of the destruction, each one calculating that some particular district would be next ex- tinguished. The people of Pera were in the great- est alarm, and hundreds assembled in the fields of Death, or grave yards, the only places to contemplate a scene from which they were only saved from the calamity by the interposition of the authorities.

From one of these heights it was fearfully beautiful to witness the progress of the fire as it spread on every side with unprecedent- ed fury, and when the sun went down, and the flames were more distinctly seen, I be- lieve so sublime and awful a picture was never before exhibited. It is only at Constanti- nople where such a terrible display can be beheld, the position of the ground and the nature of the buildings alike affording facilities for destruction. How often I wished for our great artist Martin to be present, and immor- talize the scene, as his imagination, gifted as it is, can never conceive so magnificent a sub- ject for his pencil.

About seven o'clock the whole of the houses in the valley were consumed, and the fire then mounted the hills which rise at either side, and spread to the rear, in the direction of the sea of Marmora, making a circuit of nearly two miles. There it was most curious to behold it varying its form every half hour, lying on the whole expanse at one time like a sea of flame, or separating into burning steeples at another, which at the distance from which I beheld them, appeared like so many volcanoes. About 9 o'clock the full moon rose, and at the same period a heavy storm began to gather in the southward, and then a scene was presented to us, to which nothing can do any- thing like justice. At one view we saw the Seraglio, with its beautiful white towers and lofty trees, shining tranquilly in the moon- light, the centre of the city blazing with num- berless fires, and at the other extremity of Constantinople, the atmosphere hung with mas- sive clouds, or the heavens opened with re- peated flashes of lightning. We saw the sea of Marmora like a placid lake in the distance, the towers of the Seraglio reflected in the Bosphorus, and the burning piles glowing in the waters of the harbour.

About 10 o'clock the wind fell a little, and as the smoke was not blown against the hill side, the progress of the flames became more distinct from the position which I occupied at Pera. It was then we observed the curious effects of the flames on the mosques and mi- narets which lay in their course. It was beau- tiful to behold an immense dome similar to that of the Colosseum in the Regent's Park, standing in calm relief in the middle of flame, and the slender white minarets shining like pillars of silver in a field of fire. Each dome appeared like a fountain of white flame, as the lead with which it was covered melted, strangely contrasting with the ruddy blaze of the burning timber, and the tops of the mi- narets from the same cause, burned like one of those wax lights which are borne in procession in the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. About 30 of the smaller mosques were destroyed, but none of those of Royal foundation, which are the pride of Constanti- nople. The progress of the flame towards the two superb buildings which I have before mentioned, was watched with intense interest; and I observed an excitation in the crowd when that of the Sultan Mahomed, which was a long time obscured with smoke, was saved by a sudden shifting of the wind.

The sight was so irresistibly attractive that the inhabitants of Pera remained watching it till after midnight, and the greater part re- tired, giving up Constantinople as totally lost, and not expecting to see a trace of it in the morning. Happily, however, at one in the morning the wind considerably lessened, and the fury of the fire was by degrees abated. It ceased towards the Southward about 3 o'clock, and on the hill to the rear it stopped at the same hour for want of food, as it reached ex- actly the ground where the late fire in the beginning of August was arrested; thus cut- ting the city in two, and making a blank from the harbour to the sea of Marmora. On the north, where it still lingered, it was more res- olutely dealt with by the firemen, as it climbed the hill where the palace of the late Jan- nazzari, now the residence of the Comer Multi, stands, in consequence of the Sultan's declaring, some say in person, others through the Grand Vizier,—that he would order every one of these gentry to be strangled if that palace was not saved.

Alarmed by the threat, the firemen set to work with energy, and, covering the man- sion of the Multi with carpets, did not allow it to be even discoloured, and at the same time they overcame the flames on every side of it so rapidly that, by the break of day, the fury of the fire was stopped as if by miracle.—It is curious to see that mansion untouched on the hill side overlooking the valley, which is a mass of ruins, and to behold in the rest of it the immense aqueduct which supplies the city with water, and which before was scarcely noticed, in consequence of the houses which blocked it up at all sides now standing in high relief; every arch being counted at some miles distance. Some persons say that one fifth of Constantinople has been destroyed; but I do not go that length. I am certain that a circuit of 3 miles, comprising 12,000 buildings, and making homeless 50,000 persons, has been devastated. It is now three days since the fire occurred, but the ruins are still smoking, and if a wind arise, which hap- pily has not been the case, the safety of the rest of Constantinople cannot be depended on.

The damage has altogether fallen upon the Turks, and it is wonderful to see the patience with which they brave it. A person who was at Constantinople during the fury of the fire, assures me that he saw several owners of burned houses smoking their pipes in the neighbouring coffee houses with the most perfect indifference. Their conduct strangely contrasted with about 200 Jews, apprehen- sive that a quarter in which they had property should be attacked, who screamed and tore their garments.

FOREIGN.

The packet ship Caledonia, at New York from Liverpool sailed on the 1st ult: London, Oct. 1.—The news from Portugal, since our last, amount to little or nothing.—

Neither party has surrendered, or seems like- ly to surrender, and the war may last for many months, though Donna Maria's ultimate triumph appears to be almost certain.

The Duchess de Berri has been captured. Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 1835.

We have a renewal of the infamous system of burnings. Fires are kindling up in several parts of the island, but in Bedfordshire and Bucks, the incendiaries are proceeding in the most open and fearful manner. The destruction of property has been very great; but notwithstanding fair promises, and handsome rewards, not a single suspicious person has been arrested. I do not conceive that this diabolical crime is connected with politics, but think that it arises entirely from the starv- ing condition of the agricultural labourer, the cruelties of local oppression, and the revenge- ful disposition which such a system too fre- quently engenders. All the Ministry are now in the country, and they will have a good opportunity to inquire into the distress of the peasant, and perhaps, in the course of the next session, afford him some substantial relief. I have said that the Cabinet are in the country, but I am wrong. Lord Palmerston is left in town, and indeed he has got no suc- cessor. He is frequently at the foreign office from ten o'clock in the morning, until four the next, and from being a man of fashion, has really been converted into a tolerable fag. The U. S. Charge d'Affaires has recently had very frequent and lengthy interviews with the noble Lord, which you will find duly chronicled in the Court Circular. Their object, I of course cannot pretend to divine; but I have heard that it is relative to the Falkland Island affair.

The late smuggling transaction, about which so much has been said and written, turns out to be a very serious affair, and of course, will be hushed up. The great delinquent is a Count F. an attaché to the French Embassy, and a nephew to the Minister of War, General Sebastiani. The noble speculator has re- vey wisely made a rapid retreat into his own country. The investigation into the conduct of the British Consul at Boulogne relative to the loss of the convict ship Amphitrite, has turned out exceedingly honourable to his character both as an individual and as a pub- lic officer. This government has distributed £100 among the pilots, who acted with so much bravery and generosity. The French authorities are also acquitted of all blame.

The corporation of Leicester have declin- ed to answer the questions of the Commis- sioners, and to produce their charter, deeds, and accounts. This contumacy will be se- verely punished by the House of Commons, the members having ordered the commission to issue.

Rammohun Roy, the celebrated Brahmin, died at Stapleton Grove, near Bristol, a few days ago. He was a very remarkable man, and possessed great acquisitions. His reli- gious belief settled down into a kind of Unitarianism.

Mr Stanley and the Duke of Richmond have narrowly escaped assassination. A Welchman named Evans, a lunatic, tried to get to them at a public dinner, but on being obstructed he was taken into custody. A loaded pistol was found upon his person.

In a previous letter, I mentioned the death of Mrs. Hannah More. I am now enabled to give an account of her property and the legacies which she has bequeathed. She died in possession of about £23,000, the whole of which she acquired by her literary exertions. £10,000 of this sum she has devoted to par- ticular charities, Religious Societies, and other objects too numerous to mention. A- mong the list of these benefactions, £100 sterling is to be given to the diocese of Ohio, and an additional £50 for books for the same. £400 are also given to the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions, for the benefit of the Indians.

In Ireland all is quiet; O'Connell has ad- dressed a long, and rather moderate letter, to his constituents, enumerating his services in Parliament, and proposing a more elective organization for the purpose of abolishing the Tithes. He still talks of the necessity of a domestic Legislature, and calls upon the people of Ireland never to forget that they have once been a nation. The Marquis of Welles- ley, was sworn in on the 26th. His excellen- cy was most equivocally received. Not a cheer or a hiss assailed his ear. The people are evidently adopting the system of neutral- ity.

On Saturday the usual change took place in the city Magistracy. Alderman Farbro- ther, an auctioneer, has been elected Lord Mayor, and Aldermen Harmer and Wilson, Sheriffs. The former was an old Bailey At- torney, the latter is an Architect of some re- pute. There was not the slightest opposition manifested during any part of the proceedings. Lord Forebrother is a violent conservative. The late Lord Mayor has been exceedingly shabby during the period which he has been in office, not having given the usual number of "blow outs." He is openly accused of having saved at least £2,000 out of his salary.

The conference at Munchen-Gratz terminat- ed on the 17th. The Emperor of Austria has arranged to resume the title of *Emperor of Germany*, with the adjunct, and *Protector of Italy*.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

October. Winds.

1. Rain nearly all day, cool, fresh breeze, se-e
2. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze, nw
3. Clear, warm, moderate breeze, nw-se
4. Clear, cool, moderate breeze, nw-w
5. Clear, cold, frost, light breeze, ne
6. Clear, P. M. cloudy, cold morning, light breeze, ne-ne
7. Cloudy, pleasant, rain in evening, light breeze, n-e-sw

8. Clear, warm, fresh breeze; thunder and lightning before day, fresh breeze, nw-se

9. Clear, pleasant, moderate breeze, nw-n

10. Cloudy, cool, heavy blow, nw

11. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze, white frost, ne

12. Cloudy, P. M. heavy rain, cool, heavy blow, se-nw

13. Flying clouds, pleasant, heavy blow, nw-w

14. Clear, pleasant, moderate breeze, wnw-nw

15. Clear, mild, light breeze, wnw

16. Cloudy, warm, fresh breeze, sw-w

17. Cloudy, cool, little rain, moderate breeze, sw-w

18. Clear, cool, fresh breeze, nw

19. Cloudy, cold, frosty morning, light breeze, ne

20. Rain before day and all day and night, cold, fresh breeze, ne-nne

21. Rain all day and part of the night, cold, fresh breeze, ne-n

22. Clear, cool, light breeze, nw-w

23. Clear, cold, ice, light breeze, sw-w

24. Clear, cool, fresh breeze, sw-w

25. Clear, cool, fresh breeze, nw

26. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze, w-nw-sw

27. Clear, cool, fresh breeze, sw-w

28. Clear, cold, fresh breeze, nw

29. Clear, very cold, frost at night, heavy blow, nw-nw

30. Clear, cold, hard frost, ice at 11 A. M. in the sun, fresh breeze, nw

31. Clear, cold, moderate breeze, nw

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS removed his Office, to West street, be- tween the Offices of Alex'r. Randall and J. M. Nicholson, Esquires, opposite the Far- ners Bank of Maryland.

EDWARD HAMMOND, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS taken an Office in the city of Annapolis, and respectfully tenders his Professional services to the public.

TO LET.

A FARM on Magnolia, containing two hun- dred and sixty acres of land, and belong- ing to the estate of the late Miss Ruth Davis. This property is partly situated on the Bay Shore, where Oysters and Wild Fowl abound. The soil is good. For further particulars ap- ply to

JAMES F. BRICE, Trustee of Miss M. A. Davis.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chan- cery the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday 7th day of Decr: her next, on the premises, all that HOUSE and LOT of GROUND fronting on Duke of Gloucester street, and opposite the Assembly Room in the city of Annapolis, of which John Tydings died seized.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third, cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one third in six months, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond, with security, to pay the several instalments, with interest from the day of sale. On payment of the pur- chase money the subscriber is authorised to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M.

The creditors of the said John Tydings are notified to file their claims, with the vouchers thereon in the Chancery office within four months from the day of sale.

SOM. PINKNEY, Trustee.

WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR LIKELY NEGROES. For further information apply at the Of- fice of the Maryland Gazette.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, has ob- tained letters of administration De Bonis Non on the personal estate of William Guyther, late of said county, dec'd. All persons hav- ing claims against the said dec'd, are hereby notified to exhibit them, properly authenti- cated, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, or they will otherwise be ex- cluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

JAS. HEBB, A. D. B. N.

TO RENT.

THE Office near the Court House, lately occupied by Sprigg; Harwood, Esq. For terms apply to

WILLIAM BISHOP.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the sub- scriber, will offer at Public Sale, on TUES- DAY, the 3rd day of December next, (if fair, or the first fair day thereafter,) at the late residence of Samuel Waters, on West River, the

PERSONAL ESTATE

of said Waters, consisting of Horses (among them a Mare said to be full bred, with a Colt by Ratler. (Cattle, among them five work Steers.) Sheep, a large Lot of Hogs, about 250 barrels of Corn, Corn Fodder, Clover Hay, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums of Twenty Dollars or upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, with interest from date; under Twenty Dollars, Cash.

Sale to take place at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue until the whole is disposed of.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Administrator.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general for the liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed upon him, and begs leave to inform them, that he has been compelled, from the heavy calamity which befel him on the 29th October, to remove his shop to the brick building owned by Washington G. Tuck, Esq. one door below the Store of Messrs. Hart & Franklin, and nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Dennis Claude, where he intends carry- ing on his business in his usual manner; and where he will be happy to accommodate his friends in the line of his profession. He was, by the aid of his fellow-citizens, enabled, on the morning of the above calamity, to save a portion of his Stock in hand, and hopes, in a short time, to be enabled to reinstate his whole stock. He therefore confidently solicits the former patronage of his friends, together with that of the public at large.

Nov. 7.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne Arundel coun- ty will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis on Tuesday the 17th day of De- cember next, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court, and re- ceiving the returns of the assessors.

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, CLK.

A TEACHER WANTED.

PRIMARY School District, No. 11, is without a Teacher. Application, accom- panied with satisfactory testimonials of abili- ties, and exemplary character, to be made to the subscribers

LEONARD IGLEHART, ISAAC H. HOPEKINS, SAMUEL E. DUVALL, Trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the per- sonal estate of Raphael Morgan, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there- of, to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 1st day of Novem- ber 1835.

JAMES A. MORGAN, GEORGE W. MORGAN, Exrs.

BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. Ann Fletcher, begs leave, respectfully, to inform her friends and the public, that she has been com- missioned by the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, to receive and administer the personal estate of John Tydings, late of said county, deceased. She is situated at the late residence of the said John Tydings, on Duke of Gloucester street, and opposite the Assembly Room in the city of Annapolis, of which John Tydings died seized. It is respectfully solicited, that all persons having claims against the said John Tydings, should file the same, with the vouchers thereon, in the Chancery office, within four months from the day of sale. A copy of this notice is herewith published.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at public (or Private) Sale, on Monday the 25th day of No- vember, 1835, a part of the Personal Estate of Samuel Owings, of Thos. deceased, of Anne Arundel county, consisting of

Negroes, 17 head of Horses, among which are three fine Saddle Horses, first rate Brood Mares, and Colts, a large stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs; two Yoke well broke Oxen, Wheat, Rye and Oats, Corn, and Corn Fodder Rye in the ground, Tobacco in the House, Potatoes, 1 Set Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's Tools, Farming Utensils Household and Kitchen Furniture &c.

On a credit of six months for all sums of Twen- ty Dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond, with good and sufficient security, bear- ing interest from the day of sale, all sums be- low Twenty Dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM OWINGS, HUMPHREY DORSEY, Exrs.

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

NOTICE.—For the sake of combining the old and new series, and making the third volume correspond both in date and manner, the subscriber has concluded to print thirteen additional numbers to the second volume of the first or old series. These numbers will be furnished gratuitously to those who commen- ced with No. 1 and No. 6, and who have paid their subscription, or who shall have paid it before the 26th No. of Volume 2 is issued. Those whose subscriptions remain unsettled at the publication of that No. will be struck off the list, and charged six dollars, as lately announced.

To those who have really patronised the "Library," by prompt payment of their sub- scription, very sincere acknowledgments are tendered, and a continuance of their patron- age respectfully requested.

ADAM WALDIE.

Sept. 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Baltimore Visitor.

SONG OF THE WIND.

BY HENRY WILSON.

Whence come ye with your colour laden wings,
Fond, visionless wanderer of a summer night?
Why sportive kiss my lyre's trembling strings,
Fashioning wild music—which the light
Of lightning orbs doth seem in joy to drink?
Ye wanton round my form, and kiss my brow,
While I hold converse with the stars that wink
And laugh upon the mirror-stream below.

"O! I have come from the sun-beaten climes,
With the intense rich of a thousand flowers,
I have frisked in many a forest of firs,
And stolen the dew drops from jeweled bowers.

I have kissed the white crest of the moonlit wave,
And loosed the sail of the reckless bark;
I have sung my mad dinge after the sea-day's grave,
And found up the blaze of the meteor spark.

I have wandered along the sea's solitary shore,
And wailed the young sea-monster's form,
I have played with the surf when it kissed the shore,
And murmured aloud with the surging foam.

I have wildly careered through the driving clouds,
And rent the red sail of the comet in twain,
I have screamed at the base of the thunder clouds,
And laughed at the face of the fiery rain.

But ere, and I from an oceanic rock
That towered alone in the uttermost wave,
The wreck of a ship, the tempest's wild shock,
Had borne, with the wealth of its watery grave.

And I have seen the soldier's gleaming form,
The last of his bold crew, and his train of steel;
I have seen the hero of the last fighting storm,
While he triumphed alone in his solitude.

I have seen the locks from his time-streaked brow,
And I kissed the hot tears from his care-furrowed cheek;
When he cried out—'My comrades—oh! where are they now?'
I answered him—'In the billow and the sea!'

He spoke of his home and his own cherished ones—
But the muttering thunder alone made reply;
The lightning flashed brightly like a myriad of suns,
And the waves were lifted up like a myriad of men.

Oh! that some winged spirit—how the smile on his face,
How he wept for the world he was going to leave,
It came from the grave where his bold comrades
Lay in the billow and the sea!

At last, for his life's joy, he made to decide,
Then he saw a vision, a light, a gleam,
He saw the light of heaven, and his pleading eyes,
He muttered a prayer for the peace of the dead.

When I whispered him only—'He and I are dead,
A smile threw its light on his face,
As he laid one rock his heavy head,
The cold spirit came, 'twas a moment's glow.

A struggle—a sign—and his spirit had fled,
Where the citron tree grows with its golden bowl
And the eucalyptus stands to the fiery breath,
I have watched the song of the sparrow's last note,
While I placed on her lip the cold signet of death.

For the death-plague had perched on my shoulder's wing,
And the form that I loved had become lifeless and cold;
To the world I awakened the lute's sleeping strings,
And it sang of the maiden whose days were all told.

I hurried me on—and the things of the earth
Fell stricken with death as I wailed my song;
I blasted the soul of the heart of the earth,
And I levelled like both the sea and the sky.

But I sank out—I've gathered the secrets of the bow,
And I dwell with phantoms, I dwell with the dead,
I play with the dark locks that shadow the brow.

From the Metropolitan Magazine.
JACOB FAITHFUL.

"Blessed be to a waterman,
I have a big to row,
And, bless your heart, I have a big to row."

Gentle reader, I was born upon the water—
not upon the salt and angry ocean, but upon
the fresh and rapid flow of a river. It was a
floating sort of box, called a skiff, and up on
the River Thames, and at low water, that I
first smelt the mud. This lighter was named
(an expression amounting to nothing), if not
construed *kindly* by my father, my mother,
and your humble servant. My father had the
sole charge—he was monarch of the deck;
my mother of course was queen, and I was
the heir apparent.

Before I say one word about myself, allow
me dutifully to describe my parents. First,
then, I will portray my queen mother. First,
report says, that when first she came on board
of the lighter, a lighter figure and a lighter
step never pressed a plank before, as far as I
can tax my recollection, she was always a fat,
unwieldy woman. Locomotion was not her
taste—gin was. She seldom quitted the cabin
never quitted the lighter—a pair of shoes
may have lasted her for five years, for the
wear and tear that she took out of them. Being
of this domestic habit, she carried women
ought to be, she was always to be found
when wanted; but, although always at hand,
she was not always on her feet. I would be the
close of the day she lay down upon her bed—
a wise precaution when a person can no longer
stand. The fact was, my beloved mother,
although her virtue was unimpeachable,
was frequently seduced by liquor; and, although
constant to my father, was debauched
and to be found in bed with that insidious as-
sailer of female uprightness—gin. The lighter,
which might have been compared to another
garden of Eden, of which my mother was the
Eve, and my father the Adam to consort
with, was entered by this serpent who tempted
her; and if she did not eat, she drank,
which was even worse. At first, indeed, and I
mention it to prove how the enemy always
gains admittance under a specious form, she
drank it only to keep the cold out of her stom-
ach, which the humid atmosphere from the
surrounding water appeared to warrant. My
father took his pipe for the same reason; but
at the time that I was born he smoked and she
drank, from morning to night, because habit
had rendered it almost necessary to their ex-
istence. The pipe was always to his lips, the
glass incessantly to hers. I would have de-
fied any cold ever to have penetrated into
their stomachs; but I have said enough of my
mother for the present, I will now pass on to
my father.

My father was a puffy, round-bellied, long-

armed, little man, admirably calculated for
his station in, or rather out of, society. He
could manage a lighter as well as anybody;
but he could do no more; he had been brought
up to it from his infancy. His whole amuse-
ment was his pipe; and, as there is a certain
indefinable link between smoking and philo-
sophy, my father, by dint of smoking, had be-
come a perfect philosopher. It is no less
strange than true, that we can puff away our
cigars with tobacco, when, without it, they re-
main an oppressive burden to existence. There
is no composing draught like the draught
through the tube of a pipe. The savage war-
riors of North America enjoyed the blessing
before we did; and to the pipe is to be ascribed
the wisdom of their councils, and the lacer-
nic delivery of their sentiments. It would be
well introduced into our legislative assembly.
Ladies, indeed, would no longer peep down
through the ventilator; but we should have
more sense and fewer words. It is also to be
ascribed to the pipe in their mouths, submitted
with perfect indifference to the torture of their
enemies. From the well known virtues of
this weed arose that peculiar expression, when
you irritate another, that you 'put his pipe
out.'

My father's pipe, literally and metaphori-
cally, was never out. He had a few apothec-
aries, which brought every disaster to a happy
conclusion; and as he seldom or never indulged
in words, these sayings were deeply im-
pressed upon my infant memory.—One was,
'It's no use crying; what's done can't be helped.'
When once these words escaped his lips the
subject was never renewed. Nothing ap-
peared to move him; the adjurations of those
in the other lighters, barges, and boats, of ev-
ery description, who were contending with
us for the extra foot of water, as we drifted
up or down with the tide, affected him not.
Further than an extra column or two of smoke,
rising from the bowl of his pipe. To my moth-
er he used but one expression, take it coolly;
but it always had the contrary effect with
my mother, as it put her more in a passion.
It was like pouring oil upon flame; in other
words, the advice was good, but it never been
followed. Another favourite expression of my
father's, when any thing went wrong, and
which was of the same pattern as the rest of
his philosophy, was 'Better luck next time.'
These aphorisms were deeply impressed on
my memory. I continually recurred them to
mind, and thus I became a philosopher long
before my wise teeth were in embryo, or I
had even shed the first set with which nature
presents us, that in the petulant age we may
fearlessly indulge in lollipop.

My father's education had been neglected.
He could neither read nor write; but although
he did not exactly, like Caliban, invent letters,
he had accustomed himself to certain hieroglyphs,
generally speaking, sufficient for his purposes,
and which might be considered as an artificial
language. 'I can't write,' he would say, 'I wish
I could; but look, boy, I mean this mark for
three quarters of a bushel. Mind you recollect
it when I axes you, or I'll be blown if I don't
wallop you.' But it was a case of pecu-
liar difficulty which would require a long
hieroglyphic, or extract such a long speech
from my father. I was well acquainted with
his usual scratches and dots, and having a good
memory, could put him right when he was
puzzled with some misshapen x or z, repre-
senting some unknown quality, like the shape
letters in algebra.

I have said that I was heir apparent, but I
did not say that I was the only child born to
my father in his wedlock. My hungry moth-
er had two more children; but the first who
was a girl, had been provided for by a fit of
the measles; and the second, my elder brother,
by tumbling over the stern of the lighter
when he was three years old. At the time
of the accident, my mother had retired to her
bed, a little the worse for liquor; my father
was on deck forward, leaning against the
windlass, savorily smoking his evening pipe.
'What was that?' exclaimed my mother, taken
his pipe out of his mouth, and listening; 'I
shouldn't wonder if it wasn't Joe.' And my
father put in his pipe again, and smoked a
way as before.

My father was correct in his surmises. It
was Joe who had made the splash which roused
him from his meditations, for the next
morning Joe was to where to be found. He
was, however, found some days afterwards;
but, as the newspapers say, and as may well
be imagined, the vital spark was extinct; and,
moreover, the ribs and chubs had eaten off
his nose and a portion of his chubby face, so
that, as my father said, 'he was of no use to
nobody.' The morning after the accident my
father was up early and had missed poor lit-
tle Joe. He went into the cabin, smoked his
pipe, and said nothing. As my brother did
not appear as usual for his breakfast, my moth-
er called out for him in a harsh voice; but
Joe was out of hearing, and as usual as a fish.
Joe opened not his mouth in reply, neither
did my father. My mother then quitted the
cabin, and walked round the lighter, looked
into the dog-kennel to ascertain if he was a-
sleep with the great mastiff—but Joe was no
where to be found.

'Why, what can have become of Joe?' cried
my mother, with maternal alarm in her
countenance, appealing to my father, as she
hastened back to the cabin. My father spoke
not, but taking his pipe out of his mouth,
dropped the bowl of it in a perpendicular di-
rection till it landed softly on the deck, then
put it into his mouth again, and puffed mourn-
fully. 'Why, you don't mean to say that he
is overboard?' screamed my mother.

My father nodded his head, and puffed a-
way at an accumulating rate. A torrent of
tears, exclamations, and revivings, succeeded
to this characteristic announcement. My moth-
er allowed my mother to exhaust herself.
By the time that she was finished, as was his
pipe. He then knocked out the ashes, and quiet-
ly observed, 'It's no use crying; what's done

can't be helped,' and proceeded to refill the
bowl.

'Can't be helped?' cried my mother; 'but it
might have been helped.'

'Take it coolly,' replied my father.

'Take it coolly!' replied my mother, in a
rage—'take it coolly! Yes, you're for taking
every thing coolly; I presume, if I fell over-
board you would be taking it coolly.'

'You would be taking it coolly, at all events,'
replied my imperturbable father.

'O dear! O dear!' cried my poor mother;
'two poor poor children, and lost them both!'
'Better luck next time,' rejoined my father.
'So, Sal, say no more about it.'

My father continued for some time to smoke
his pipe, and my mother to pipe her eye, un-
til at last my father, who was really a kind
hearted man, rose from the chest upon which
he was seated, went to the cupboard, poured
out a teacupful of gin, and handed it to my
mother. It was kindly done of him, and my
mother was to be won by kindness. It was a
pure offering in the spirit, and taken in the
spirit in which it was offered. After a few
repetitions, which were rendered necessary
from its potency being diluted with her tears,
grief and recollection were drowned together,
and disappeared like two lovers who sink
down entwined in each other's arms. With
this beautiful metaphor I shall wind up the
episode of my unfortunate brother Joe.

It was about a year after the loss of my
brother that I was ushered into the world,
without any other assistants or spectators than
my father and Dame Nature, who I believe to
be a very clever midwife if not interfered
with. My father, who had some faint ideas
of Christianity, performed the baptismal
rites, by crossing me on the forehead with the
end of his pipe, and calling me Jacob; as for
my mother being churched, she had never been
to church in her life. In fact my father and
mother never quitted the lighter, unless when
the former was called out by the superintendent
or proprietor at the delivery or shipment
of a cargo, or was once or twice for a few mi-
nutes on shore to purchase necessaries. I
cannot recall any of my infancy; but I re-
collect that the lighter was often very brilli-
ant with the red and red paint, and that my
mother used to point it out to me as 'so pretty,'
to keep me quiet. I shall there pass it over,
and commence at the age of five years, at
which early period I was of some little use
to my father, in that I was almost as forward
as a cat on a hot tin roof. This may appear
strange, but the fact is, that my ideas, though bound-
ed, were unobscured. The lighter, its
equipments, and its destination, were the ni-
roquism of my infant imagination; and my vi-
sions and those being directed to so few ob-
jects, these objects were deeply impressed,
and their value fully understood. Up to the
time that I landed the lighter, at seven years
old, I was of the river were the bounda-
ries of my speculation. I scarcely compre-
hended the nature of trees and houses; but I
do not think that I was aware that the former
grew. From the time that I could recollect
them on the banks of the river, they appeared
to be exactly of the same size as they were
when first I saw them, and I asked no ques-
tions.

But by the time that I was ten years
old I knew the name of every reach of the
river, and every point—the depth of water,
and the shallows, the drift of the current, and
the ebb and flow of the tide itself. I was a-
ble to manage the lighter, as it floated down
with the tide; for what I lacked in strength I
made up with the dexterity arising from con-
stant practice.

It was at the age of 11 years that a catas-
trophe took place which changed my prospects
in life, and I must therefore say a little more
about my father and mother, bringing up their
history to that period. The propensity of my
mother to ardent spirits had, as always is the
case, greatly increased upon her, and her
corruptness had increased in the same ratio.
She was now a most unwieldy, bloated,
mountain of flesh, such a form as I have
never since beheld, although at the time she
did not appear to me to be disgusting, accus-
tomed to witness unimpeachable increase,
and not seeing in other females except of a
distance. For a last time she had sold
down under her bed—truly she did not
clay out of the cabin more of her miseries.
The week—oh! the week—oh! the week—
and her intoxication rendered her incapable.
My father went on shore for a quarter of an
hour once a month, to purchase gin, tobacco,
red herrings, and decayed ship biscuit—the
latter were my principal fare, except when I
could catch a fish over the sides as we lay at
anchor. I was therefore a great water-drinker,
not altogether from choice, but from the
salt nature of my food, and because my poor
mother had some enough left to discern that
'Gin wasn't good for little boys.' But a great
change had taken place in my father.—I was
now left almost altogether in charge of the
deck, my father seldom coming up except to
sist in shooting the bridges, or when it re-
quired more than my exertions to steer clear
of the crowds of vessels which we encountered
when between them. In fact, as I grew
more capable, my father grew more incapable,
and passed most of his time in the cabin,
assisting my mother in emptying the great
stone bottle. The woman had prevailed upon
the man, and now both were guilty of partak-
ing of the forbidden fruit of the jumper
tree. Such was the state of affairs in our
little kingdom when the catastrophe occurred
which I am now about to relate.

One fine summer evening, we were float-
ing up with the tide, deeply laden with coals,
to be delivered at the proprietor's wharf,
some distance from Potney-bridge; a strong
breeze sprung up, and checked our progress,
and we could not, as we expected, gain the
wharf that night. We were about a mile and
a half above the bridge when the tide turned
against us, and we dropped our anchor. My
father, who, expecting to arrive that evening,
had remained sober, waited until the lighter
had swung to the stream, and then saying to
me, 'Remember, Jacob, we must be at the

wharf early to-morrow morning, so keep a-
live,' he went into the cabin to indulge in his
potations, leaving me in possession of the
deck, and also of my supper, which I never
ate below, the little cabin below being so un-
pleasantly close. Indeed, I took all my
meals *al fresco*, and unless the nights were
intensely cold, slept on deck, in the large
dog-kennel abaft, which had once been ten-
anted by the large mastiff, but he had been
dead some years, had been thrown overboard,
and in all probability had been converted in-
to Epping sausages, at 1s. per lb. Some-
time after his decease, I had taken possession
of his apartment, and had performed his duty.
I had finished my supper, which I washed
down with a considerable portion of Thames
water, for I always drank more when above
the bridges, having an idea that it tasted
more pure and fresh. I had walked forward
and looked at the cable, to see if all was
right, and then having nothing more to do,
I lay down on the deck, and indulged in the
profound speculations of a boy of 11 years
old. I was watching the stars above me,
which twinkled faintly, and appeared to me
ever and anon to be extinguished and then
rekindled—I was wondering what they could
be made of, and how they came there, when
of a sudden I was interrupted in my reveries
by a loud shriek, and perceived a strong smell
of something burning. The shrieks were
renewed again and again, and I had hardly
time to get upon my legs when my father
burst up from the cabin, rushed over the side
of the lighter, and disappeared under the wa-
ter. I caught a glimpse of his features as he
passed me, and observed fright and intoxica-
tion blended together. I ran to the side
where he had disappeared, but could see no-
thing but a few eddying circles as the tide
rushed quickly past. For a few seconds, I
remained staggered and stupefied at his sud-
den disappearance and evident death, but I
was recalled to recollection by the smoke
which encompassed me, and the shrieks of
my mother, which were now fainter and fainter,
and I hastened to her assistance.

A strong empyreumatic thick smoke ascended
from the hatchway of the cabin, and as it
had now fallen calm, it mounted straight up
in the air in a dense column. I attempted to
go in, but as soon as I encountered the smoke,
I found that it was impossible—it would have
suffocated me in half a minute. I did what
most children would have done in such a sit-
uation of excitement and distress—I sat down
and cried bitterly. In about ten minutes I
removed my hands, with which I had covered
up my face, and looked at the cabin hatch.
The smoke had disappeared, and all was si-
lent. I went to the hatchway, and although
the smell was still overpowering, I found that
I could bear it. I descended the little ladder
of three steps, and called 'Mother,' but there
was no answer. The lamp fixed against the
after bulk-head, with a glass before it, was
still alight, and I could see plainly to every
corner of the cabin. Nothing was burning—
not even the curtains to my mother's bed ap-
peared to be singed. I was astonished—
breathless with fear, with a trembling voice,
I again called out 'Mother.' I remained
more than a minute panting for breath, and
then ventured to draw back the curtains of
the bed—my mother was not there; but there
appeared to be a black mass in the centre of
the bed. I put my hand fearfully upon it—
it was a sort of unctuous pithy cinder—I
screamed with horror, my little senses reeled
—I staggered from the cabin and fell down
on the deck in a state amounting to almost
insanity, it was followed by a sort of stupor,
which lasted for many hours.

As the reader may be in some doubt as to
the occasion of my mother's death, I must
inform him that she perished in that very pe-
culiar and dreadful manner, which does some-
times, although rarely occur, to those who
indulge in an immoderate use of spirituous
liquors. Cases of this kind do indeed pre-
sent themselves but once in a century, but
the occurrence of them is but too well authen-
ticated. She perished from what is termed
spontaneous combustion—an inflammation of
the gases generated from the spirits absorb-
ed into the system. It is to be presumed
that the flames issuing from my mother's bod-
ily completely frightened out of his senses
my father, who had been drinking freely; and
thus did I lose both my parents, one by fire
and the other by water, at one and at the
same time.

From the Fredericksburg Arena.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

We need hardly tell our readers, that we
have been uniform and very decided in our
opposition to Gen. Jackson; that we did what
we could to prevent his election and re-elec-
tion; that we have condemned many of the
measures of his administration; and that we
shall, probably, continue to say hard things
of him as occasion offers. We take not the
least pleasure, however, in giving publicity,
for the first time, to an anecdote, which re-
flects signal honour upon Gen. Jackson, and
indeed upon the American character. The
authenticity of the story is unquestionable—
We heard it from a gentleman, of distinguish-
ed literary eminence, whose writings have
placed him among the first of living authors,
and of whom any country might be, as his
own is, justly proud. It was related in a
company, of whom was another distinguish-
ed individual, now representing his country
abroad, but at the time to which the anec-
dote refers, holding a situation, near the per-
son of its hero, which enabled him to bear
testimony, from personal knowledge, to its
truth.

In the year 1824, our informant met, at the
table of General Sir George Airey, many dis-
tinguished Englishmen, then in Paris. The
conversation turned on the pending Presiden-
tial election, and fears were expressed that
should General Jackson be elected, the ami-
cable relations between the two countries
might be endangered, in consequence of his
implacable hostility to England, and his high

handed exercise of power, as evinced during
his command at New Orleans. The neces-
sity, on the part of our informant, of refer-
ring to these observations, was superseded by
the prompt and generous outbreak of one of
the guests—Col. Thompson, of the 85th—
an officer well known for his frank and gallant
character, and whose regiment suffered ve-
rely in the attack of the 8th of January.
He testified, in the handsomest terms, to the
conduct of Gen. Jackson, as an able and faith-
ful commander on that occasion, and declared
that, had he not used the power conferred
to him in the 'high handed' way alluded to
New Orleans would infallibly have been cap-
tured. As to the charge of implacable hos-
tility, Col. Thompson declared, that in all
the intercourse, by flag and otherwise, be-
tween the hostile commanders, Gen. Jackson
had been peculiarly courteous and humane,
and, to support this assertion, begged leave
to mention one circumstance. He then pro-
ceeded to state, that, on the day after the
attack, the British were permitted to bury
their dead, lying beyond a certain line a hun-
dred or two yards in advance of Gen. Jack-
son's entrenchments—all within that line be-
ing buried by the Americans themselves. As
soon as this melancholy duty was performed,
the British General was surprised at receiv-
ing a flag, with the sword, epaulettes and
watches of the officers who had fallen, and
note from Gen. Jackson, couched in the most
courteous language, saying that one of the
epaulettes was still missing, but that search
was making, and when found it would be
sent in. These articles—always considered
fair objects of plunder—were returned by
Gen. Jackson, and thus handed over, with
a request that they might be transmitted to
the relatives of the gallant officers, to whom
they had belonged.

This anecdote, and the frank and soldier-
like style in which it was given, turned the
whole current of feeling in favour of the Ge-
neral, and drew forth an expression of
plausibility from all parts of the table. 'Per-
sonal said our informant. 'I felt a flush on my
cheek, and a thrill of pride through my
soul, and in my heart I thanked the old Ge-
neral for proving, by this chivalrous act, the
defenders of our country were above the
sordid feelings of mercenary warfare.'

CONSTABLES' SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by
Nathan Shipley, Esq. a justice of the
peace for Anne Arundel county, and
directed, against the goods and chattels, and
tenements of James Fisher, I have this
in execution all the right, title, claim, and in-
terest, of said Fisher, in and to a

TRACT OF LAND.

containing about Fifty Acres, about five miles
from Lisbon. Taken to satisfy a debt due J.
W. Ringrose—and I hereby give notice, that
on FRIDAY the 22d day of November next,
I shall offer at public sale, on the premises,
the above mentioned land. Sale to take place
at 11 o'clock. Terms cash.

STEPHEN WRIGHT, Constable.

IN CHANCERY.

31 October, 1833.
ORDERED. That the sale as made and
reported by Benjamin Watkins, Trustee
the sale of the real estate of Nicholas Watkins
of Thos. deceased, be ratified and confirmed,
unless cause to the contrary be shown on or
before the first day of January next; provided
that a copy of this order be inserted in some
newspaper once in each of three successive
weeks before the last day of November next.
The report states the amount of sales to be
Eight Thousand Dollars.
True copy—Test.

RANSAY WATERB.

Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of the city of Bal-
timore, hath obtained from the Orphan
court of Anne Arundel county, letters testam-
entary on the estate of Henry Ellicott, late
said county, deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased, are hereby
notified to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, on or before the 8th day of April next,
or they may otherwise by law be excluded from
all benefit of the said estate. All persons
debted are requested to make immediate pay-
ment.—Given under my hand this 8th day of
October, 1833.

ELIAS ELICOTT, Esq.

American Baltimore, will publish.

Oct. 10.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from Alfred Sellman
living on Round River, in An-
del county, Negro Man named
TOM.
about 40 years of age, very black,
about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, had on
he left home a straw hat, dark blue and
cotton jacket, and a pair of white yarn
trousers. He left home on the 20th September.
Twenty Dollars will be given if taken in
county; Fifty Dollars in any other part of the
State, and One Hundred Dollars if taken
again.

ALFRED SELLMAN.

Oct. 10—17.

CASH IN MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to
purchase a number of Shares
of both sexes, for which he
will pay in Cash a higher price than
any other purchaser in the
market. Persons having them
dispose of will communicate with him at
James Hunter's Tavern.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Annapolis Oct. 24—16

VOL. LXV.

PRINTED AT
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The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1833.

NO. 47.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE JOURNAL
OF
BELLES LETTRES.

A NEW AND STRIKING CHARACTER ADDED TO
WALDIE'S
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE PROPRIETOR of this work, anxious to gratify his readers to as great an extent as his means will allow, respectfully announces to the public that the very liberal patronage he has secured has enabled him to add a new feature to this periodical, which he believes cannot fail to prove interesting and valuable.

The Journal of BELLES LETTRES, embracing three to four pages of additional new matter, will be given every week as an accompaniment to the Circulating Library, and will contain:

1. Early reprints of the reviews and notices of new books, from the weekly and monthly periodicals of London, &c. These reviews will be carefully selected with reference both to imparting correct information respecting new books as are reprinted in America, and to convey literary intelligence in regard to works which rarely find their way across the Atlantic. As great exertions will be used to make this department instructive and entertaining, the proprietor is confident that it will be considered an important addition, by means of which his numerous subscribers will frequently avoid the expense of purchasing such books as are printed on the calculation that their titles or the reputation of their authors will sell the edition. This part of the Journal will embrace a considerable amount of extracts from new books of travels, memoirs, biography, novels, and in fact present a bird's eye view of new publications, early diffused through the Union, by means of the facilities of mail transportation.

The London Literary Gazette will be culled for this purpose, while the "Critical Notices," of the London Metropolitan, Monthly, Quarterly, Edinburgh, Fraser's, and other Magazines, already regularly received by the editor, will be freely used.

2. Varieties, embracing literary anecdotes, literary discoveries in science and the arts, sketches of society and manners abroad, literary and dramatic transactions, short notices of new books, and every species of information interesting to lovers of reading, with occasional specimens of the humorous departments of the London press, which are within the bounds of taste, and are now published in no other journal in America.

3. A regular list of the new books published in progress in London and America.

4. Occasional original notices of new American publications, with extracts embracing their prominent features of excellence or defect.

No additional charge will be made for the great increase of reading matter. It will be contained on the pages of the cover of the Library, and therefore subject subscribers who receive their numbers by mail to no additional price of postage.

A. WALDIE.

Several applications having been made to ascertain the manner in which the original design of notices of new books will be conducted, we take the present early opportunity of stating that, at least they shall most undoubtedly be—UNBOUGHT! The presentation of a copy by the publisher shall not be an import to praise, when the merits of the work warrant it so that our readers may be assured of two things: First—books shall not be noticed the next day after they are received; secondly, they shall not be reviewed before they have been read. We have no royal road to puffing, and will be the less likely, therefore, to fall into the error of an unlucky poet, who, in his anxiety to be the first to blow the bellows of criticism, read the preface only of a duodecimo, and gravely entered his approbation of two chapters, which, unfortunately for his critical acumen, had been omitted, while the preface reference to them had been, by mistake, retained! This predicament was worse than that of the London editor, who noticed some passages of Cooke's acting, and when he rose next morning, and his paper was all over London, that the play had been postponed.

For the rest, time must develop our course and our capabilities in cases where the usual variety of the trade is not extended to this journal, unlike most of our contemporaries, we shall buy what books we want; and give to such as deserve it a careful perusal.

The prospectus, and some technical difficulties always attending the first issue of a new journal, make the present number but a partial specimen of its future promise.

WANTED,

A LAD, 16 or 17 years of age, who writes a fair hand, well versed in Arithmetic, of good morals and respectable connections, an apprentice to the Mercantile business in a country Store, where an extensive business has been done for a number of years. For further information application can be made to the Editor, or Thomas G. Waters, Esq., Annapolis, or letter in the hand writing of the applicant.

Oct. 17.

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SAMUEL C. ATKINSON
PROPOSES to issue from the office of the Saturday Evening Post, in the month of May, 1834, the 1st number of a monthly publication, entitled, The

BOOK OF NATURE,
Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN
FROM EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED
QUARTO COPPER PLATES,

In the various departments of Natural History, each plate to contain from four to ten distinct figures, making from 50 to 100 figures in each number. With a view to diversify the publication as much as possible, a selection of one plate from each of the following subjects will illustrate each number:

1. QUADRUPEDS,
2. BIRDS,
3. AMPHIBIA,
4. FISHES,
5. CRUSTACEA,
6. INSECTS,
7. SHELLS,

8. VERMES & ZOO
PHYTES,
9. BOTANY,
10. VEGETABLE A-
NATOMY,
11. GEOLOGY,
12. MINERALOGY.

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but satisfactory description of every subject or figure it may contain, so written as to convey a good idea of the subject, without being either tiresome length, or so technically written, but that all may be read with pleasure. Every department of the great field of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and its sublimities unfolded, and the thousand "charms which nature to her votary yields," by the power of the pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid before the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great works of a Divine Architect. No collection of engravings more valuable, we may confidently promise, can for many years be offered to the public at so cheap a rate. More than one hundred of these fine engravings will be given annually; to the man of taste, they will furnish subjects which he can admire from year to year, and present with pleasure to his friends; the artist, and the student in Natural History, may confidently refer to them on all occasions of doubt, while the juvenile portion of society will become acquainted with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the earth. Geography can be learned only from maps or from travel; "The Book of Nature," without taking us further than the book-shelf or the closet, will unfold to us the congregated curiosities of the whole earth. The increased taste for this study, which the public have of late years evinced, induces the publisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work, which necessarily involves great expenditure, and which will combine great interest, accuracy and beauty.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Natural History, in order to make it as complete as possible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged at a great expense to conduct the work; their united researches, it is believed, will render this periodical extremely valuable.

One great source of the patronage anticipated by the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the figures represented will be models of elegance and correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Student, and will be of inestimable advantage in the prosecution of their practice. In short, it will be adapted to the capacity and intellect for the use of every class in the community, from the erudite naturalist to the early beginner—for the one a book of reference, and for all a source of pleasing study, amusement and instruction.

This work is not got up with a view to temporary popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in which period it will certainly be completed; it will, on the contrary, be so compiled as to be valuable as long as the plates last. After the term of two years, the price will be greatly enhanced, thus making the advantage on the side of those who now come forward to patronize an extensive and well-entertaining work.

TERMS.
"The Book of Nature," will appear near the first of every month, with from eight to ten fine engraved plates in each number, making above 100 engravings in each volume, which will contain from five hundred to one thousand separate figures. The price will be five dollars per annum. Agents or clubs remitting \$20 will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber will be received without payment in advance, or satisfactory reference. Single numbers 50 cents, to those who wish to examine the work previous to subscribing. Address (always free of postage),

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia.
No subscription received for a shorter period than one year or volume.

May 21.

FOR RENT
The Tavern known as the Half way House between Baltimore and Annapolis. This place has all the necessary accommodations, such as good Stables, Garden, Ice House, and has also attached to it a small Farm of good Land. Possession if desired, can at once be obtained, as the present tenant is willing to give it up.

For terms apply to Dan'l. Murray Esq., near Elk Ridge Landing, or the subscriber living in Annapolis.

Sept. 19.

LUMBER FOR SALE.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced Lumber Yard on the N. E. side of the Dock, where he is now receiving a lot of superior Lumber, and intends keeping an assortment of

SCANTLING AND PLANK,
to suit the demand, which he will sell at Baltimore prices and terms. His country friends will find it to their advantage to call on him or Mr. David S. CALDWELL, his agent, at the yard, and examine the lumber and prices—being two good lumber yards now in the city, holds out an inducement to give our city a call, as there are boats running from this place to the different landings on the rivers, it may be always delivered at a moderate expense—Examine for yourselves.

JAS. IGLEHART.
Aug. 29—1833

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BASIL SHEPARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL GOODS, from the New York Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, consisting of

Black, Blue, Dutch Rifle Dahlia, Invisible Green, Brown, Strab, Olive, and Gray

CLOTHS.
CAMBLET, for Over Coats.
Diagonal, Zigzag, Polish Mixed and Printed, Mixed, Ribbed and Plain CASSIMERES, and Printed CASSINETTS.

Merino, Matelasse Silk, Satin, plain and twilled Silk, Florentine, Medley Silks, and Cassimere

VESTINGS.
White, Black and Every Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SHIRT SLIMS, STOCKS and COLLARS.

All of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine.

Oct. 17, 1833.

FOR RENT.
THAT part of Belmont containing 400 Acres of Land, belonging to the Representatives of the late Mr. Matilda Chase, RICHARD M. CHASE and Guardians

STATE OF MARYLAND, SO.
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court.

ON application by petition of James F. BRICE, Executor of the last will and testament of Ruth Davis, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give 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.

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 Ruth Davis, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of October 1833.

JAMES F. BRICE, Exr.
Rm. Wills, A. A. County.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.
The Steam Boat MARYLAND, commencing her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst, leaving the lower end of Dogan's Wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis, (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday, 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1 o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Centreville passengers.

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk. Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, \$2.50 Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50 Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, 2.00 Children under 12 years of age half price.

REWARD.
RAN AWAY on the 8th inst. from the subscriber, residing at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, state of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Man, twenty two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself

Horace Gibson.
I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said Negro so that he get him a gain. If he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or state of Maryland, I will pay One Hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I get him, and will pay all reasonable travelling expenses if brought home to me.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.
The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick Town, and Whig, in Easton, will insert the above advertisement at five times and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Owings, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted thereon are requested to make payment.

WILLIAM OWINGS, Exr.
HUMPHREY DORSEY, Exr.
Oct. 3

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ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
PROPOSALS
For Publishing by Subscription, at Bel-Air, Harford county, Maryland, A HUMOROUS PUBLICATION.

TO BE ENTITLED
THE MIRROR OF MIRTH.

"With that wrinkled care derides, and laughter holding both its sides."

THE subscriber, fully aware himself, that innocent mirth tends more to blunt the arrows of adversity, and promote health and happiness among mankind, than almost any other means which can be used, is induced to try the experiment of starting a publication which will bear the above title. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to state, that he will expect, before he commences the publication, the names of a sufficient number of persons to pay all the expenses which will be incurred, and when he assures his friends that his calculations on the score of expense are not very extravagant, he hopes the public may be the more inclined to favour the contemplated publication.

The pages of the MIRROR OF MIRTH will be perfectly free from all party spirit, whether in religion or politics. And while the most scrupulously devout will find nothing to condemn, those who make no profession of religion will find in every line something to please, to amuse, and delight.

The publication will contain witty Anecdotes, pithy Epigrams, Bon Mots, Enigmas, Conundrums, Epitaphs, Choice Sentiments from the best writers of the age, and a collection of the best Maxims, on various subjects, which are to be found in the most approved writers. The Editor of the MIRROR OF MIRTH will strive to make it worthy of the support of the community in all parts of this State, and indeed of the country.

TERMS.
The MIRROR OF MIRTH will be printed on a royal sheet of beautiful paper, and good type, and will contain 8 octavo pages weekly, at the very low price of \$1 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first No; \$1.25 if paid at the end of six months; and \$1.50 if payment be deferred until the end of the year. Fifty two numbers will comprise a year, or one volume of 416 pages.

*Should a sufficient degree of encouragement be given, the MIRROR will be embellished, occasionally, with humorous engravings.

*Gentlemen procuring five responsible subscribers will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis. Those who procure ten or more subscribers, and forward the money, will receive an extra copy and ten per cent. on all money which they collect.

*If a sufficient number of names shall be obtained to justify the expense, the publication will be commenced as soon after the first of January as practicable; of which due notice will be given.

*Persons holding subscription papers will please return the same previous to the first day of January, 1834.

*As there is no work of the kind printed in Maryland, and as the price will suit the convenience of almost every one, the subscriber confidently calculates on a large number of patrons.

LYNDE ELLIOTT.
Oct. 24.

*Our Editorial brethren who copy the above, will confer a favour on the publisher, and thereby entitle themselves to the publication without sending their papers. Please mark the advertisement when you insert.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 18, 1833.

IN pursuance of a Resolution of the General Assembly, passed at December session, 1830, notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals, with accompanying samples, will be received at this office, until the last Monday in December next, for furnishing the stationary &c. mentioned in the annexed list, for the use of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government of this State, for the year 1834.

THO. CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

LIST OF ARTICLES WANTED.
80 Reams Quarto Post—different qualities,
3 Reams Foolscap—different qualities,
2 Reams Demy—different qualities,
5 do Cartridge do do do
3000 Quills do do do
10 Gallons Ink, in bottle,
10 lbs. Red Sealing Wax,
10 lbs. Red Wafers,
2 Groce Red Tape,
1 Groce Hobbin, half round and half flat,
1 Groce Sail Needles—large size,
1 do. Paper Folders,
1 do. Letter Seals,
20 lbs. Black Sand.

Oct. 24,—3w.

To be published once a week for three successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; the Patriot, Chronicle and Gazette, Baltimore; and in the Examiner and Herald, Frederick.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.

Oct. 3

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GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
HAS just returned from New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, where he has purchased himself direct from the importer, with a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS

In his assortment there is to be found all the latest and quality. He invites his friends, and the public, to whom he feels himself under many obligations, to call and examine for themselves, as to price and quality.

ALSO:
An assortment of GLOVES, STOCKS, SUSPENDERS and SILK HOSE, &c. &c. Oct. 17.

RICHARD THOMPSON,
PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public that he has removed from his former residence near the Ball Room to the House in the vicinity of the Bath, to the South-west of the Court house, where he may be found at all times, and he will be happy to receive any orders in his line of business.

Oct. 31.

CONSTABLES' SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by Robert Boone Esq., a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, I have seized and taken in execution, the following property of John Chase, to-wit:

One Horse, one Cow and Calf, Fodder House, Household and Kitchen Furniture, as also all his right, title and interest, in a Tract or parcel of Land, lying on Dividing Creek, containing on or about 100 Acres,

seized and taken as the property of said Chase, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due George W. Linstead, Adm'r of William Linstead. And I hereby give notice that on Friday the 22d day of November next, I shall first at public sale, to the highest bidder, the above described property, to satisfy the debt for said Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Terms Cash.

ORLANDO HANCOCK, Constable.
Oct. 31.

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LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES,
FLUSHING, NEAR NEW YORK.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, announce to the public, that from the immense extent of their Establishment, they are enabled to furnish such Trees of the various kinds, as cannot fail to give satisfaction by their size, vigour, &c. and their Nurseries at present contain more than a million of Trees and Plants in the most thrifty state. Among these are about 50,000 Pear trees of 3 and 4 years growth, from the graft, comprising the most choice new Flemish and other varieties of modern origin. The new Catalogues, with the reduced prices, will be forwarded to every applicant, and are as follows:

No. 1. Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, p. p. 93.

2. Bulbous and Tuberous rooted Plants and Dahlias, &c. p. p. 24.

3. Greenhouse Trees, Shrubs and Plants, p. p. 50.

4. Catalogue of Vegetable, Field and Flower seeds.

To the Proprietors of Nurseries, and to those who may wish to establish new Nurseries, they will furnish all articles desired at a liberal discount and a convenient credit; and in all other cases where large quantities are wanted, a reasonable abatement will be made. They will also supply all vendors of Seed, and those who wish to engage in that business, with every variety of Vegetable, Field and Flower Seeds, at very low rates. These seeds possess the advantage of being raised under their own observation, or when imported, of being tested to their satisfaction, and their accuracy and vitality are expressly guaranteed. Many new and choice varieties will be found in the Catalogue which have never before been offered to the public. The collection of Bulbous Flower roots and Dahlias is particularly rich and extensive, and of the latter in y have a specimen bed covering an acre of ground, and comprising 600 varieties now in full splendour. Bulbous roots and Dahlias can be easily transported, and may be vended in a dry state in seed stores &c. and an establishment for the Sale of these articles ought to exist in every town in the Union.—It will be readily perceived that the great number of Trees, &c. always in the Nurseries, enables the Proprietors to make superior selections, and secures to all applicants this particular advantage.

It is desired that all orders be sent direct per mail to the Proprietors, and the utmost attention will be given to forwarding them by the speediest route, &c.

Catalogues may be seen at this office.

Oct. 10.

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"Mudicus G." was received at too late a period for insertion in the Gazette to-day.

The Managers of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, contemplate holding a FAIR, sometime in the month of January next ensuing, for the benefit of their Institution. They calculate on receiving, as heretofore, the patronage of a generous community. Any persons who are willing to aid the society by working up materials prepared for that purpose, can be supplied by application to either of the Managers. The Ladies of this city are particularly requested to continue their exertions in favour of this interesting charity, by contributing, in any way they may think proper, to render the Fair agreeable and profitable.

COURT OF APPEALS. Adjourned June Term, 1883.

Thursday, Nov. 14th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the case of Jay vs. Thompson, and Thompson vs. Jay, Nos. 60 and 61, (cross appeals from Chancery) was concluded by Brice for Jay, and Glenn and Johnson for Thompson.

Friday, Nov. 15th.—Present as yesterday, and the Hon. John Stephen Judge.

No. 62, Even T. Elliott and Andrew Elliott vs. Thomas Elliott. This case was argued by Alexander for the Appellants, and Jenkins and Johnson for the Appellees.

Saturday, Nov. 16th.—Present as yesterday.

No. 63, Dennis Dorsey vs. Nathan Dorsey et al. This case was argued by T. P. Scott for the Appellant, and submitted on notes by Marriott for the Appellees.

No. 64, Lyde Griffith vs. The Frederick County Bank, et al. The argument of this case was commenced by Alexander for the Appellants.

Monday, Nov. 18th.—Present as on Saturday.

No. 55, Robert Armstrong vs. Robert and Thomas Robinson. The argument of this case was commenced by Campbell and Gill for the Appellant, and McMahon and Johnson for the Appellees.

Tuesday, Nov. 19th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above case was concluded by Gill for the Appellant.

The argument of No. 58, Griffith vs. The Frederick County Bank, et al., was concluded by Alexander for the Appellant, and Johnson for the Appellees.

Wednesday, Nov. 20th.—Present as yesterday.

No. 69, Jacob H. Slemaker vs. Bushrod W. Marriott. This case was argued by Brewer for the Appellant, and Alexander for the Appellee.

No. 74, George Trumbo, Ex'r. of Henry N. B. vs. Bizzard and Jacobs. No. 77, Charles D. W. Johnson vs. Charles W. and Way. Those cases were argued by Gill for the Appellants. No counsel argued for the Appellees.

No. 18, Eleanor Dougherty et al. heirs and representatives of Michael Dougherty, vs. Isaac Monett's Lessee. This case was opened by Gill for the Appellants.

No. 16, Graham and Parsons, Ex'rs. of Graham, vs. Harris, Parsons, and Co. use of Harris. The argument of this case was commenced by Brewer for the Appellants.

From the N. O. Bee.

It is with a feeling of pain that we give the melancholy details of the late dreadful catastrophe on board of the steamboat St. Martin, as furnished us by a young man a passenger on board. He says that while reading in his berth on the 31st ult. at about 11 o'clock in the morning, information was brought him that the boat had taken fire, and he immediately resolved to throw himself into the river, and used every means to induce Mrs. W. (the lady of Doctor Willis) to commit herself to his care; but that she absolutely refused, not having the courage, and that she fell a victim, together with her husband, to the devouring element.

Our informant cites a remarkable trait of heroic courage in Madame Meramond. That lady not being able to induce her husband to follow her into the river, which afforded the only safe alternative from a shocking death, seized hold and threw herself overboard with him. Both would inevitably have perished had not fortune thrown in their way a chicken-coop that was floating down with the current; by its assistance after great and desperate exertion, they succeeded in reaching the land, drenched with water and more dead than alive. Madame Meramond arrived in this city yesterday perfectly re-established.

Mr. F. J. Miller, who himself escaped most miraculously, offered two thousand dollars to any one who would save a young slave whom he had with him; but seeing the impossibility of any such attempt, the flames having progressed to an alarming extent, no one could be found who would accept the offer. The slave perished in the river, having thrown himself overboard, after extending his hands towards heaven as if in supplication.

It is estimated that there were sixty passengers on board—of whom it is supposed more than one-half perished.

The fire, he states, was communicated to some bales of cotton placed near the furnace. It would appear that the progress of the flames were very rapid, as the pilot had not time to run the boat ashore, although he made every possible exertion.

The boat seemed once about to have rounded to the shore, which caused the destruction of many persons who in their eagerness to

escape thought they could reach land, which appeared not so far as it actually was.

Among the victims, as far as ascertained, is Capt. Bengelack, N. Morse, Esq. recorder of our city, and servants Mr. Whiting, of Franklin, (Lay) Mr. Easton, of Epelousa, and servants Mr. Allen, Dr. Willis and family, of Bayou Sarali; a lady whose name is unknown and three servants; P. Stine, of New Iberia; L. Renoir, do. Mr. Miller, our fellow-townsmen was only slightly burned.

Several passengers affirm that \$50,000, in bills of the different city banks, were lost.

Should there come to our knowledge further particulars of the deplorable accident we shall lay them before our readers.

MAIL ROBBERY.

A daring Mail Robbery, was committed at Union Town, Pa. on the morning of the 12th inst. The circumstances are thus stated in the *Genius of Liberty*, published at that place. Just before day the Mail drove up to the post office, the driver blowing his horn. The Post Master stepped to the window and gave it a rap to let him know that he was heard. The driver then threw down the bag which contained the way mail between Cumberland and Union Town and drove off. In a minute or so after Mr. Campbell stepped out to get the bag, and lo! it was gone. Search was made in vain. And it was no where to be found until day light revealed it about 100 yards from the Post office, by the side of the main street. A hole nearly a foot long was cut in one side and pillaged of its entire contents. It is supposed that the mail contained very little besides newspapers.

VAGRANT IMPOSTERS.

The public have lately been cautioned against vagrant imposters, who are going about the country imploring charity, and all that sort of thing. A contemporary says:

"They have printed petitions pasted on muslin; which state they have been wrecked and lost their all, on a voyage from Europe to this country; others that they have been wrecked among the Turks, and their families at this time held in slavery, and they wish to raise funds to purchase their liberty. They generally have the name of the Captain with whom they were wrecked signed to the petition, and sometimes certified by a notary public to be true. They usually pretend to be ignorant of our language; although they will to some speak it well."

Why there is nothing new in all this. We have been in the habit of meeting the cunning vagabonds in every section of the country, for the last five years. In 1829 we witnessed an amusing scene with one of them in Charleston, S. C. Its relation may afford others a lesson how to manage matters.

While at the house of a friend—as plain and blunt as Humphrey Dibbins—a poor shipwrecked devil (so he pretended to be) presented himself and his printed petition, with all the piteous grimace of an Italian music grinder; when something like the following dialogue ensued:

"Well what's all this about?" inquired our friend, hastily running over the petition, which set forth that a large family had been shipwrecked on a voyage from New Orleans—that they were in the greatest distress—that three or four of them were then suffering with the fever, &c. It was authenticated by the captain, and by an M. D. too; every thing was as snug as a toad in the middle of an oak stump. But alas! the world's incredulous! The ears of the "forlorn stranger" were startled with the exclamation, "I don't believe one word of it!"

"Jam petite de kong ke ong."

"O, Jam the devil! why don't you speak English?"

"A la, you see—"

"Yes I do see—a great lazy booby, that deserves cow-skipping!"

"Aqua my lor, retourenes—I no speak English!"

"Poh! don't tell me! you can speak as good English as I can; and you shall too. Why don't you go to work, if you've got a family?"

"Eh—bien—I no understanda you."

"You don't, eh? Well, I'll get an interpreter."

"(Exit, and returns immediately with a cowhide.) 'Now, then you blackguard, why don't you go to work?'"

"Alons!—I—I—I—"

"None of your stammering; answer me at once. Why don't you go to work?"

"I—I—I can't afford it!"

"You what? you can't afford it? So, then, you can make more by your rascality than an honest man by his industry! How much have you collected to day?"

"Only four dollars and better."

"Only four dollars! Only four dollars! Curse your impudence! If you're not out of that door in less than five seconds, I'll break every bone in your worthless body."

"But aint you going to give me back—"

"Yes, you foolscrowd, I'll give you back!"

And whack—whack sans ceremony, went the cowhide over the shoulders of the fellow, who was glad even with the loss of his petition, to escape from the presence of his enraged assailant.

A few such examples would produce more salutary effects than all the cautions to the public that ever was written. Spy.

ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENON.

The late atmospheric phenomenon was observed at Lynchburg, Va. by a scientific gentleman, who describes it as follows:

To the Editors of the *Lynchburg Virginian*, Gentlemen:—On this morning (Nov. 13) between 2 o'clock and daybreak, we were presented with a most beautiful display of electrical excitement in the upper regions of the atmosphere, probably not excelled in interest by the similar meteoric phenomenon of Nov. 1802.

At 10 o'clock last night, I was struck with the uncommon transparency of the atmosphere and brilliancy of the stars. Soon after

my attention thus called to the peculiar state of the air, I felt a slight repulsion of the tremulous motion of the earth, which has repeatedly been observed in this vicinity of late.

The Shooting Stars, of which we had so impressive an exhibition this morning, made their first appearance in our hemisphere between 2 and 3 o'clock, but I did not notice them until about 5 o'clock. From the vast number and brightness of the meteors, the sight was, at that time, indescribably beautiful. Their general course was from the southeast to the northwest, the most of them appearing to the southwest of our zenith. They first came into view 20 or 30 degrees to the east of our celestial meridian, and extended their flight 40 or 60 degrees to the west of it. Their general motion was probably horizontal, although, from the position of the observer, they seemed to fall. Their path was marked by a train of light which was most brilliant near the point of their disappearance, continuing from 3 to 7 or 8 seconds, and sprinkling the heavens with long bright dashes of light, resembling in their form the marks made on the window, by the first drops of a shower driven against the glass. The colour of the light was generally a pure white, but sometimes tinged with a reddish hue; and so great was the number and frequency of the meteors, as to illuminate the night sensibly, tho' slightly. The average flight of each ball was over an arc of about 50 degrees. The phenomenon was most brilliant to the south and west of Lynchburg, at an elevation of from 30 to 60 degrees. The meteors vanished from sight without a visible or audible explosion, and for the most part without scintillations.

No appearance of the Aurora Borealis was observed, nor the slightest vapour of any kind. The air continued, as on the evening before, entirely placid. At half past 6 o'clock the thermometer stood at 51 degrees, Fahrenheit; the barometer at 29 inches and 4 tenths, and the hygrometer at about 82 degrees. No change was noticeable in the magnetic dip, variation or intensity. Gold heat electrometers were excited by a touch; Biot's, placed on the prime conductor, with the cushion insulated, rose on a slight motion of the machine. The pendulum of D. Lac's dry pile was accelerated. Your most ob't. serv't.

F. G. SMITH.

Lynchburg, Nov. 13.

The atmospheric phenomenon was likewise seen in Boston.

The following is Professor Olmsted's account of it, published in the *New Haven Herald*:

THE METEORS.

About day-break this morning, our sky presented a remarkable exhibition of Fire Balls, commonly called Shooting Stars. The attention of the writer was first called to the phenomenon about half past five o'clock, from which time until sunrise, the appearance of these meteors was striking and splendid, beyond any thing of the kind he ever witnessed or heard of.

To form some idea of the phenomenon, the reader may imagine a constant succession of fire balls, resembling sky rockets, radiating in all directions from a point in the heavens near the zenith, and following the arch of the sky towards the horizon. They proceeded to various distances from the radiating point, leaving after them a vivid streak of light, and usually exploding before they disappeared. The balls were of various sizes, and degrees of splendour; some were mere points, but others were larger and brighter than Jupiter or Venus; and one, seen by a credible witness, before the writer was called, was judged to be nearly as large as the moon. The flashes of light, though less intense than lightning, were so bright as to awaken people in their beds. One ball that shot in a northwest direction, and exploded near the star Capella, left, just behind the place of explosion, a phosphorescent train, of peculiar beauty. This line was at first nearly straight, but it shortly began to contract in length, and dilate in breadth, and assume the figure of a serpent folding itself up, until it appeared like a small luminous cloud of vapour. This cloud was borne eastward by the wind, opposite to the direction in which the meteor had proceeded, remaining in sight several minutes. The light was usually white, but was occasionally prismatic, with a predominance of blue.

A little before six o'clock, it appeared to the company that the point of radiation was moving eastward from the zenith, when it occurred to the writer to mark its place, accurately, among the fixed stars.

The point was then seen to be in the constellation Leo, within the bend of the sickle, a little to the westward of Gamma Leonis, and not far from Regulus. During the hour following, the radiant point remained stationary in the same part of Leo, although the constellation, in the mean time, by the diurnal revolution, moved westward to the meridian 15 degrees. By referring to a Celestial Globe, it will be seen, that this point has a right ascension of 160 degrees, and a declination of about 20 degrees. Consequently it was 20 degrees 18 minutes south of our zenith.

The weather had sustained a recent change. On the evening of the 11th, a very copious southerly rain fell, and on the 12th, a high westerly wind prevailed, by gusts. Last evening the sky was very serene; a few falling stars were observed, but not so numerous as to excite particular attention.

The writings of Humboldt contain a description of a singular phenomenon observed by Hoopland, at Cumana. It is worthy of remark that this phenomenon was seen nearly at the same hour of the morning, and on the 12th of November.

As the cause of 'Falling Stars' is not well understood by meteorologists, it is desirable to collect all the facts attending this phenomenon, stated with as much precision as possible, by subscribers, therefore, requests to

be informed of any particulars which were observed by others, respecting the time when it was first discovered, the position of the radiant point above mentioned, whether progressive or stationary, and of any other facts relating to the meteors.

DANIEL OLMESTED.

Yale College, Nov. 12, 1833.

From the *Delaware Gazette and Watchman*.

Sir:—On the morning of the 13th inst. I am informed, we had a singular appearance, or phenomenon, in our region of latitude. It is said to have represented what is vulgarly called stars shooting, and that the combustible materials which, no doubt are held in solution in the atmosphere, contracted and expanded—or to use a more proper expression condensed, and developed themselves again, and resembled the precipitation of snow.

If it will be remembered, on that day, we had a severe wind from S. S. W. which generally causes considerable vapour to rise, and in consequence of the day being warm, no doubt much electric fluid was also excited, and sustained by our atmosphere. Those two particles of matter, coming in contact in a region of air of higher temperature, would cause the electric fluid to come in contact with the hydrogen, (which is a good conductor for electricity) and cause an explosion, as also a reciprocal condensation, consequently precipitated for some distance, when they met a much colder region of air, and cause the appearance of snow falling. I have not time at present, nor do I wish to occupy too much room to adduce all the arguments in support of the above, but leave the phenomenon open for discussion.

I did witness a similar phenomenon in 1818, in the North Sea, nearly the same season of the year, in a heavy gale of wind, and would give a much more minute description of it, if I had the notes at hand, I made at that time, than I can do from memory. It was the Captain's watch on deck, about 1 o'clock A. M. when all the passengers, four in number, were all called up to witness the grand and magnificent production of nature. I can compare it to nothing that my imagination will allow, only that, all the surrounding atmosphere was enveloped in one expansive sea of fire and the appearance of another Moscow being in flames. When the gale of wind subsided, and fire disappeared, the Captain of the ship directed our attention to a bill of fire on the top of the main mast, about the size of a thirteen inch bomb shell, which gradually diminished until it totally disappeared.

PLATEN.

*This explosion may have taken place at such distance as not to be heard by those persons who witnessed the light.

*Witness the beautiful experiment of electricity upon a plain surface, upon which a rancid dust has been spread; it gives it every appearance of crystallization it aqueous vapour, in consequence of heat.

To the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser*. The Meteoric Shower of the 13th instant was a rare phenomenon.

At half past 4 o'clock, A. M. I first observed it, and continued to notice it until its termination at 6 o'clock, A. M.

From a point in the heavens, about fifteen degrees south easterly from our Zenith, the meteors darted to the horizon in every point of the compass. Their paths were described in curved lines, similar to those of the parallels of longitude on an artificial globe.

They were generally short in their course, resembling much an interrupted line, thus

They ceased to appear when within about ten degrees of the horizon.

I did not see a single meteor pass the meridian pole, which I have described—nor one pass in a horizontal direction.

Several of them afforded as much light as faint lightning. One in the north east was heard to explode with a sound like that of the rush of a distant sky rocket. The time from explosion to the hearing was about twenty seconds—which gives a distance of about five miles. It left a serpentine cloud of a bright glowing colour, which remained visible for about fifteen or twenty minutes.

Millions of these Meteors must have been darted in this shower.

I was not able to remark a single one whose proximity to me was greater or less than any other—by being intercepted between my vision and any distant object—such as trees, houses, or the high shore of New Jersey west of me.

The singularity of this Meteoric Shower consisted in the countless numbers of the celestial rockets, and more especially in their constantly uniform divergence from the point fifteen degrees south easterly from our zenith.

These meteors are supposed to be gaseous, and when inflamed by some cause not explained, appear darting through the heavens, generally in various directions. It is certain that they are generated at a moderate distance from the earth—probably from two to five miles.

The exhibition I have partly described, was the most splendid pyrotechny I have ever seen, and I do not recollect to have met with any thing comparable to it in description.

I am, respectfully, yours, H. M.

THE ATMOSPHERICAL PHENOMENON.

Of the morning of the 13th of this month, was singular for this climate. The history of the country furnishes no parallel to it. We must look to Roman history for a semblance. The Eternal City has, since its foundations were laid, been several times visited by such appearances, probably arising from the vast extent of the Pontine Marshes in the neighbourhood. Our atmospheric phenomena have been nearly the same as those of Europe. The first appearance of the Aurora borealis in England was on the evening of the 6th of

March, 1715. It lasted from 8 o'clock in the evening until the morning. The great mass of the people were thrown into consternation, thinking the appearance portentous. The first appearance of it in this country, that we have any record of, was on the 17th of December, 1719. It began early in the evening, and continued seven or eight hours. The good people imagined that the day of judgment had come for they believed that it would come in the night—but the next day was bright and clear, and their apprehensions subsided. Cotton Mather, the most superstitious of all the puritans, was too much of a philosopher to join the general panic. He put the phenomenon on philosophical principles, which did much to satisfy the religious folks of that age.

It is astonishing that the Aurora borealis had not been noticed by historians before the period mentioned, as the same philosophical causes must have existed in all ages. There was a remarkable appearance of the Aurora borealis in Scotland, in 1743, at the time of the rebellion, and this natural and this political event were mystified in the minds of the all-believing nation. The finest optical illusion ever seen, appeared about seven years ago, not far from this season of the year, when the vessels coming into this harbor were pictured most splendidly on the clouds, and observed by thousands of people, which at once explained the miracle of the appearance of the lost ships, as stated among the memorabilia of Cotton Mather. The laws of Nature are always the same—it is our ignorance that makes things perplexing and miraculous, and whether the northern light flash over the heavens, or the stars shoot madly from their sphere, all are in the hands of Omnipotence and infinite wisdom, and those who have good consciences, may view these wonders as he would a dramatic spectacle that he has a right to enjoy.

N. Y. Star.

An intelligent friend has furnished us the following description of the singular meteoric appearances which were seen in the heavens on Wednesday morning last.

A shower of fire shaken from the lion's mane. Yesterday morning I observed the most brilliant phenomenon of nature I ever witnessed. The heavens appeared filled with what struck me at first as sparks of fire flying with great rapidity towards every point of the horizon. This was about half past A. M. After looking attentively for a short time, I perceived that these fiery globes all diverged from the same point, and generally, if not always, vanished in a luminous trail of a peculiar and beautiful blue and white light. One of these in the direction of N. E. near the star Cor Caroli, assumed the form of a serpent with the head very distinct, and a protuberance in the middle of the body. It wreathed with the tortuous motion peculiar to that reptile, and continued visible, as I estimated the time, from 3 to 5 minutes, and at last terminated in a broad luminous nebula. The point of the heavens that seemed to form the focus of these rays, if we did form such, was the neck of the lion in the constellation Leo. This focus was several degrees in diameter, if we judge from that that when these bodies of light appeared in that space, they were not projected by the others in any one direction towards the horizon, but either were elongated, forming two opposite points, or disappeared in the position in which they first showed themselves. I could distinguish no report even from the largest of these bodies, though their light was sufficient to cast a faint shadow. The whole phenomenon terminated only by being enveloped in the broad light of day. Travellers in others, I am told, report that it commenced about two o'clock. There was a slight repetition of it this morning, and from the same point of the heavens. If this radiating point shall have been accurately observed in distant parts of the United States, it may form data for calculating the height of these luminous bodies, which is a question highly desirable to be solved. My crude conjecture is that their elevation from the earth was very great and consequently that their velocity was conceivably rapid.

PHILO PHYSICZ.

Frederick, November 14, 1833.

From the *National Intelligencer*. VISIT TO COCHIN CHINA. Extract of a letter dated

U. S. SHIP PRACOCK.

BATAVIA, JULY 12, 1833.

"You expect from me, of course, some account of our proceedings since my last letter from Lintin, dated about the last of December. We sailed on the 29th December for Cochin China, and arrived at Vunglam, a port on that coast, in about a week. We fastened ourselves in an extensive and secure harbor, where, I believe, the American flag has never before, and very rarely that of any other civilized nation. The surrounding scenery was most beautiful, the country verdant, and seemingly highly cultivated—indeed, we should not be astonished, as it belongs to the Province of Phuyen, or of the fluent Repose. Having said so much of the appearance of the country, you will certainly expect a favourable account of its inhabitants. It was unanimously agreed that we had never seen any people more disagreeing and filthy.

Four, the Capital of Cochin China, is about four days journey from Vunglam. It was immediately after our arrival, a letter was dispatched by Mr. Roberts to the Governor, and in due time a deputation of three mandarins from the capital honoured the ship by a visit. After a month's fruitless negotiation, the terms on which an audience of the Most Magnificent Emperor of Cochin China could be granted, were found altogether too degrading for plain Republicans. In the mean time, we amused ourselves with field sports, and made ourselves quite at home in the paltry grounds.

Roberts, the acting Consul, and other American gentlemen.

We expect to sail in a few days in continuation of our cruise, and will visit the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

ANCHOR, IN THE STRAITS OF SUNDAY, 7 July 34th.

I have nothing to add under this date, except that we left Batavia two days ago, and are now at anchor here, with the Boxer. We expect to sail in a few days for Muscat, in the Persian Gulf.

FOREIGN.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Suruchanna*, Captain C. Dixey, arrived at this port from Liverpool, whence she sailed Oct. 8th. this morning. A copy of the London Courier of Oct. 7th. has been furnished Mr. Sanderson, of the Merchants' Coffee House by this arrival, from which we make the following extracts. It will be seen that the report of the death of the King of Spain is fully confirmed.

From the London Courier, Oct. 7.

The news of the King of Spain's death, which we published on Saturday is fully confirmed, and all the information on the subject, which we have been able to collect will be found in another column. That event will probably expose Spain to all the horrors of a disputed succession. It would be hazardous, if such an occurrence were to take place even in our own country, to offer a conjecture as to its immediate or ultimate results. How much more hazardous then, must such conjecture be, in relation to a country, of the political parties of which had the chief actors in them we know little? It will be seen by our extracts, that the Queen, assisted by a Council of five persons, has quietly assumed the Regency on behalf of her daughter. Of this lady, the head of Government, we only know that she is a daughter of the House of Naples, and an affable woman. From the acknowledged influence which she obtained over Ferdinand, she appears to be ambitious, and we suspect is not destitute of those masculine talents which give her a chance of success. Much, it is obvious, will depend on her, and, being yet a young and untried woman, she may possess energies which will ensure her a decided advantage. Her near relative, the Duchess de Berri, is an example of powerful aid, lent to a bad cause, by a woman. The competitor of the Queen and of her daughter, Don Carlos, has been tried and found wanting. He is the mere tool, we believe, of that party, the priests, by whose means he seeks to gratify his ambition.

The late prime Minister, M. Zea Bermudez, is a Member of the Council of the Regency, and will be, if he remain in it, we presume, the Leader of the Council. The talents which raised him to his high station under Ferdinand, must either secure him commanding influence in the Queen's Cabinet, or his disappointed ambition will lead him to break down that throne, which his late master confided to his protection. He is suspected, however, of being favorable to Don Carlos, and his appointment is looked on as a most suspicious circumstance to the cause of the Queen. From the little that we know of M. Zea Bermudez, however, we should be inclined to suppose that he is one of those wary politicians—one of the Metternich and Talleyrand school—who, to use a homely adage, watch which way the cat jumps, and who will throw his weight into that scale which is likely to preponderate, and then keep the adverse scale permanently kicking the beam.

To the friends of the constitutional cause in Spain, the appointment of Mr. M. Zea Bermudez has given great offence. With the greatest respect for their principles, we think the appointment, if he be any thing but a out-and-out partisan of Don Carlos, a wise step. Of much of his influence no removal from the Council could deprive him. By retaining him, there is a chance of enlisting that influence, as well as his talents for business, in the service of the Queen. By retaining him a guarantee is also given to a party, that the present system of Government will not be abruptly departed from—guarantee which, in such times, we hold to be of great importance, as the apprehension of sudden change would excite more alarm throughout the country, and make the Queen more enemies, than any changes which may be actually and gradually effected. We think such an appointment, if the services of M. Zea Bermudez can be secured for the cause of the Queen, a wise one, as tending to allay general alarm.

The influence of the Constitutionalists must tell for what it is worth. They have acquired wisdom, we believe, and moderation; we hope, in the school of adversity; and nothing can prevent a contest for the throne in Spain, between two branches of the reigning family.—Providing as that will, betwixt them many of the adherents of the Absolute faction—from being advantageous to the Constitutional cause, and the cause of the people; but an over eagerness in the friends of liberty in Spain to seize upon power before they have overcome the prejudices of their countrymen.

The French Government has sent an agent to Madrid with instructions to its Ambassador, and its means probably to recognise the infant Queen immediately. Were any other country but Spain in question, we should say that the immediate recognition of Ferdinand's daughter might have a considerable influence in her favour, but the jealousy which she prevails of foreign interference might make such a recognition a handle for her enemies to overthrow her throne. The conflict between the parties, which seems to be inevitable, will be one more of principles than of persons, which each man and each shade of opinion will come in for its share of influence. Such a conflict is an appeal to the nation.—Old barriers will be thrown down and the people again invited to assume that political position

NOTICE
To the Stockholders of the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse.
THE Stockholders of the said Tobacco Inspection Warehouse are hereby notified to pay to Mr. Adam Miller, secretary of said company, one dollar and sixty four cents on each share they may hold, agreeable to the decision of the president and directors of said company, this amount being necessary to discharge a judgment of Adam and John Miller, amounting to \$319 36, and other claims amounting in the whole, including said judgment, to \$459 24.
H. MAYNADIER, President.
R. I. JONES, } Directors.
J. MILLER, }
 Nov. 21.

STATE OF MARYLAND SC.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphan Court.
 November 19th 1833.
ON application by petition of Robert Welch of Ben. and Stephen L. Lee, Executors of the last will and testament of Stephen Lee, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Annapolis.
SAM'L BROWN, Junr.
 Reg. Wills A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
 THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Lee, 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 19th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 19th day of November 1833.
R. WELCH, of Ben. } Executors.
STEPHEN L. LEE, }
 Nov. 21. 6w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Anastasia Thompson, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of November 1833.
W. J. HERBERT, Adm'r. D. B. N.
 Nov. 21. 4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Jesse Thompson, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 9th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of November 1833.
WILLIAM SCOTT, Adm'r. D. B. N.
 Nov. 21. 4w

Sold another Prize. Nos. 51, 63, 74, in the Grand Consolidated Lottery Class No. 45, is entitled to 100 DOLLARS; the holder will please call and receive the Cash, or renew in the following Splendid Scheme:
SPLENDID PRIZES.
 20,000—100 Prizes of 1,000.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.
 CLASS NO. 23, for 1833.
 Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.
 To be drawn at Baltimore.
 On SATURDAY, the 23d of November, 1833.
 Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballots.

BOHEMÉ.

1 prize of	\$20,000
1 prize of	15,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	3,000
100 prizes of	1,000
16 prizes of	500
56 prizes of	100
56 prizes of	80
112 prizes of	60
112 prizes of	40
224 prizes of	30
1960 prizes of	20
15400 prizes of	10

18,040 prizes, amounting to \$366,000
 Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50
 Tickets and shares for sale at
DUBOIS'
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE
 (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
 Nov. 21
EDWARD HAMMOND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS taken an Office in the city of Annapolis and respectfully tenders his Professional services to the public.
 Nov. 14—3w*

WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed upon him; and begs leave to inform them, that he has been compelled, from the heavy calamity which befell him on the 29th October, to remove his shop to the brick building owned by Washington G. Cook, Esq., one door below the Store of Messrs. Hart & Franklin, and nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Dennis Claudié, where he intends carrying on his business in his usual manner; and where he will be happy to accommodate his friends in the line of his profession. He was, by the aid of his fellow-citizens, enabled, on the morning of the above calamity, to save a portion of his Stock in hand, and hopes, in a short time, to be enabled to reanimate his whole stock. He therefore confidently solicits the former patronage of his friends, together with that of the public at large.

Nov. 7. 3

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis on Tuesday the 17th day of December next, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court, and receiving the returns of the assessors.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

No. 7—1m

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

HAS removed his Office, to West street, between the Offices of Alex'r. Randall and J. H. Nicholson, Esquires, opposite the Farmers Bank Maryland.

Nov. 14. 2

TO LET,

A FARM on Magoddy, containing two hundred and sixty acres of land, and belonging to the estate of the late Miss Ruth Davis. This property is partly situate on the Bay Shore, where Oysters and Wild Fowl abound. The soil is good. For further particulars apply to

JAMES F. BRICE,
Trustee of Miss M. A. Davis.

Possession can be had immediately.

Nov. 14.

NOTION TO CREDITORS.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, has obtained letters of administration De Bonis Non on the personal estate of William Gayther, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said dec'd, are hereby notified to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, or they will otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

JAS. HEBB, A. D. B. N.

Nov. 7. 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained Letters of Administration De Bonis Non on the personal estate of Raphael Morgan, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereunto, to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 1st day of November 1833.

JAMES A. MORGAN, } Ex'rs.
GEORGE W. MORGAN, }

Nov. 7. 4w

BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. Ann Hotchkiss, beg leave, respectfully, to notify her former friends and the public, that she has been at an establishment, in expense in repairing and making more comfortable her establishment, for the reception and accommodation of Steam Boats of the General Agents, and offers those business calls to Accommodate, and Assure those who may prefer comfort and convenience, that she has repaired and paid for the new furniture, and that she has taken every precaution to make her establishment as pleasant as possible, and to state, that her house is in the most healthy vicinity of the State House, and the Public Offices, which renders it the more convenient to those having business with either.

She respectfully notifies a share of public patronage—and has taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of this notice to her Old Friends.

October 17.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at public (or Private) Sale, on Monday the 25th day of November, 1833, a part of the Personal Estate of Samuel Owings, of Thos. deceased, of Anne Arundel county, consisting of

Negroes, 17 head of Horses, among which are three fine Saddle Horses, first rate Brood Mares, and Colts, a large stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, two Yoke well broke Oxen, Wheat, Rye and Oats, Corn, and Corn Edder, Rye in the ground, Tobacco in the House, Potatoes, Set Blacksmith Tools, Carpenter's Tools, Farming Utensils Household and Kitchen Furniture &c.

On a credit of six months for all sums of Two Dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond, with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale, all sums less than Twenty Dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A. M.

WILLIAM OWINGS, } Ex'rs.
HUMPHREY DORSET, }

Oct. 3.

This image is a vertical, high-contrast black and white scan. It features a prominent, dark, textured vertical band on the right side, which appears to be the binding or edge of a book. The rest of the image is a lighter, grainy, and somewhat mottled grey, suggesting a page or a background surface. There are some small, dark specks and artifacts scattered throughout, particularly along the dark band. On the far left edge, there is some faint, partially visible text from another page, including characters like 'G', 's', 's', 's', 'it', 'er', 'he', 's', 'G', 'en', 'n-', 'ng', 'ar-', 'oe', and 'ale'.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1833.

NO. 48.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE JOURNAL
OF
BELLES LETTRES.
NEW AND STRIKING CHARACTERS ADDED TO
WALDIE'S

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
THE Proprietor of this work, anxious to gratify his readers to as great an extent as his means will allow, respectfully announces to the public that the very liberal patronage he has received has enabled him to add a new feature to his periodical, which he believes cannot fail to prove interesting and valuable.

The Journal of Belles Lettres, embracing three to four pages of additional new matter, will be given every week as an accompaniment to the Circulating Library, and will contain:

1. Early reprints of the reviews and notices of new books, from the weekly and monthly periodicals of London, &c. These reviews will be carefully selected with reference both to the correctness of information respecting the new books as reprinted in America, and to convey literary intelligence in regard to the works which rarely find their way across the Atlantic. As great exertions will be used to make this department instructive and entertaining, the proprietor is confident that it will be considered an important addition, by means of which his numerous subscribers will frequently avoid the expense of purchasing such works as are printed on the calculation that the titles or the reputation of their authors will sell the edition. This part of the Journal will embrace a considerable amount of extracts from new books of travels, memoirs, biography, &c., and in fact present a bird's eye view of new publications, early diffused through the nation, by means of the facilities of mail transportation.

2. The London Literary Gazette will be culled for this purpose, while the "Critical Notices," of the London Metropolitan, the Monthly Review, the Edinburgh Review, the Blackwood's, &c., &c., already regularly received by the editor, will be freely used.

3. Varieties, embracing literary anecdotes, discoveries in science and the arts, sketches of society and manners abroad, literary and anecdotal transactions, short notices of new books, &c., &c., of every species of information interesting to lovers of reading, with occasional specimens of the humorous departments of the London press, which are within the bounds of good taste, and are now published in no other journal in America.

4. A regular list of the new books published in progress in London and America.

5. Occasional original notices of new American publications, with extracts embracing their prominent features of excellence or defects.

6. No additional charge will be made for a great increase of reading matter. It will be contained on the pages of the cover of the paper, and therefore subject subscribers who receive their numbers by mail to no additional expense of postage.

A. WALDIE.

General applications having been made to ascertain the manner in which the original department of notices of new books will be conducted, we take the present early opportunity of stating that, at least they shall most unequivocally be—UNBOUGHT. The presentation of a copy by the publisher shall not be a warrant to praise, when the merits of the work are not warranted by our readers may be misled by two things: First—books shall not be noticed the next day after they are received; and, secondly, they shall not be reviewed by us, until they have been read. We have no royal road to puffing, and will be the less likely, therefore, to fall into the error of an unlucky critic, who, in his anxiety to be the first to blow the bellows of criticism, read the preface only of a doctored, and gravely entered his approbation of two chapters which, unfortunately, his critical acumen, had been omitted, while the prefatory reference to them had been, by mistake, retained! This predicament was worse than that of the London editor, who criticised some passages of Cooke's acting, and when he rose next morning, and his paper was all over London, that the play had been postponed.

For the rest, time must develop our course and our capabilities; in cases where the usual variety of the trade is not extended to this journal, unlike most of our contemporaries, we shall buy what books we want, and give to such as deserve it a careful perusal.

The prospectus, and some technical difficulties always attending the first issue of a new journal, make the present number but a partial specimen of its future promise.

July 4.

WANTED.

A LAD, 16 or 17 years of age, who writes a fair hand, well versed in Arithmetic, of good morals and respectable connections, as an apprentice to the Mercantile business in a country Store, where an extensive business has been done for a number of years. For further information application can be made to the Editor, or Thomas G. Waters, Esq. Annapolis, or letter in the hand writing of the applicant.

Oct. 17.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Anastasia Thompson, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of November 1833.

W. J. HERBERT, Adm'r. D. B. N.

Nov. 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Jesse Thompson, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 9th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of November 1833.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Adm'r. D. B. N.

BASIL SHEPARD,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL GOODS, from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, consisting of

Black, Blue, Dutch Ride Dahlia, Invisible Green, Brown, Drab, Olive, and Gray

CLOTHS.

CAMBLET, for Over Coats.

Diagonal, Zigzag, Polka Mixed and Printed, Mixed, Ribbed and Plain CASSIMERES, and Printed CASSINETS.

Merinos, Matelasse Silk, Satin, plain and twilled Silk, Florentine, Medley Silks, and Cassimere

VESTINGS.

White, Black and Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SHIRT STAMPS, STOCKS and COLLARS.

All of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine.

Oct. 17, 1833. 6t.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Anastasia Thompson, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of November 1833.

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WILLIAM SCOTT, Adm'r. D. B. N.

Nov. 21.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,

October 15th, 1833.

ON application by petition of James F. Brice, Executor of the last will and testament of Ruth Davis, 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.

SAM'L BROWN, Junr.

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 Ruth Davis, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of October 1833.

JAMES F. BRICE, Ex'r.

Oct. 17. 3

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, commenced her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's

Wharf, at 7 o'clock. A. M. for Annapolis, (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday, 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1 o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Centreville passengers.

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk. Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, \$2.50 Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50 Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, 2.00 Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription, at Bel-Air, Harford county, Maryland, A HUMOROUS PUBLICATION,

TO BE ENTITLED

THE MIRROR OF MIRTH.

"Mirth that wrinkles care derides, And laughter holding both its sides."

THE subscriber, fully aware himself, that innocent mirth tends more to blunt the arrows of adversity, and promote health and happiness among mankind, than almost any other means which can be used, is induced to try the experiment of starting a publication which will bear the above title. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to state, that he will expect, before he commences the publication, the names of a sufficient number of persons to pay all the expenses which will be incurred, and when he assures his friends that his calculations on the score of expense are not very extravagant, he hopes the public may be the more inclined to favour the contemplated publication.

The pages of the MIRROR OF MIRTH will be perfectly free from all party spirit, whether in religion or politics. And while the most scrupulously devout will find nothing to condemn, those who make no profession of religion will find in every line something to please, to a muse, and delight.

The publication will contain witty Anecdotes, pithy Epigrams, Bon Mots, Enigmas, Conundrums, Epitaphs, Choice Sentiments from the best writers of the age; and a collection of the best Maxims, on various subjects, which are to be found in the most approved writers. The Editor of the MIRROR OF MIRTH will strive to make it worthy of the support of the community in all parts of this State, and indeed of the country.

TERMS.

The MIRROR OF MIRTH, will be printed on a royal sheet of beautiful paper, and good type, and will contain 8 octavo pages weekly, at the very low price of \$1 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first No. \$1 25 if paid at the end of six months; and \$1 50 if payment be deferred until the end of the year. Fifty two numbers will comprise a year, or one volume of 416 pages.

* Should a sufficient degree of encouragement be given, the MIRROR will be embellished, occasionally, with humorous engravings.

* Gentlemen procuring five responsible subscribers will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis. Those who procure ten or more subscribers, and forward the money, will receive an extra copy and ten per cent. on all money which they collect.

* If a sufficient number of names shall be obtained to justify the expense, the publication will be commenced as soon after the first of January as practicable; of which due notice will be given.

* Persons holding subscription papers will please return the same previous to the first day of January, 1834.

* As there is no work of the kind printed in Maryland, and as the price will suit the convenience of almost every one, the subscriber confidently calculates on a large number of patrons.

Oct. 24.

* Our Editorial brethren who copy the above, will confer a favour on the publisher, and thereby entitle themselves to the publication without sending their papers. Please mark the advertisement when you insert.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

November 19th 1833.

ON application by petition of Robert Welch of Ben. and Stephen L. Lee, Executors of the last will and testament of Stephen Lee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Junr.

Reg Wills A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Lee, 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 19th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 19th day of November 1833.

R. WELCH, of Ben. } Executors.
STEPHEN L. LEE, }

Nov. 21.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis on Tuesday the 17th day of December next, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court, and receiving the returns of the assessors.

By order,
A. J. COWMAN, Clk.

WILLIAM BRYAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed upon him, and begs leave to inform them, that he has been compelled, from the heavy calamity which befel him on the 29th October, to remove his shop to the brick building owned by Washington G. Tuck, Esq. one door below the Store of Messrs. Hart & Franklin, and nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Dennis Claude, where he intends carrying on his business in his usual manner; and where he will be happy to accommodate his friends in the line of his profession. He was, by the aid of his fellow-citizens, enabled, on the morning of the above calamity, to save a portion of his Stock in hand, and hopes, in a short time, to be enabled to reinstate his whole stock. He therefore confidently solicits the former patronage of his friends, together with that of the public at large.

Nov. 7.

GEORGE M'NEIR,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just returned from New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, where he has supplied himself direct from the importer, with a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS

In his assortment there is to be found all colours and quality. He invites his friends and the public, to whom he feels himself under many obligations, to call and examine for themselves, as to price and quality.

ALSO:
An assortment of GLOVES, STOCKS, SUSPENDERS and SILK HOSE, &c. &c.

Oct. 17.

RICHARD THOMPSON,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public that he has removed from his former residence near the Ball Room to the House in the vicinity of the Bath, to the South-west of the Court House, where he may be found at all times, and he will be happy to receive any orders in his line of business

Oct. 31.

LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES,

FLUSHING, NEAR NEW YORK.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, announce to the public, that, from the immense extent of their Establishment, they are enabled to furnish such Trees of the various kinds as cannot fail to give satisfaction by their superior size, vigour, &c. and their Nurseries at present contain more than a million of Trees and Plants in the most healthy state. Among these are above 50,000 Pear trees of 3 and 4 years growth, from the graft, comprising the most choice new Flemish and other varieties of modern origin. Their new Catalogues, with the reduced prices, will be forwarded to every applicant, and are as follows:

No. 1. Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, p p 93.

2. Bulbous and Tuberous rooted Plants and Dahlias, &c. p p 24.

3. Greenhouse Trees, Shrubs and Plants, p p 50.

4. Catalogue of Vegetable, Field and Flower seeds.

To the Proprietors of Nurseries, and to those who may wish to establish new Nurseries, they will furnish all articles desired at a liberal discount and a convenient credit; and in all other cases where large quantities are wanted, a reasonable abatement will be made. They will also supply all readers of Seeds, and those who wish to engage in this business, with every variety of Vegetable, Field and Flower Seeds, at very low rates. These seeds possess the advantage of being raised under their own observation, or when imported, of being tested to their satisfaction, and their accuracy and vitality are expressly guaranteed. Many new and choice varieties will be found in the Catalogue which have never before been offered to the public. The collection of Bulbous Flower roots and Dahlias is particularly rich and extensive, and of the latter, they have a specimen bed covering an acre of ground, and comprising 600 varieties now in full splendour. Bulbous roots and Dahlias can be easily transported, and may be vended in a dry state in sealed stores, &c. and an establishment for the sale of these articles ought to exist in every town in the Union. It will be readily perceived that the great number of Trees, &c. always in the Nurseries, enables the Proprietors to make superior selections, and secure to all applicants this particular advantage.

It is desired that all orders be sent direct per mail to the Proprietors, and the utmost attention will be given to forwarding them by the speediest route, &c.

Catalogues may be seen at this office.

Oct. 10.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on MONDAY the 9th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court House door, in the city of Annapolis, all that parcel of land lying and being in Anne Arundel county, being a part of a

TRACT OF LAND,

called "Two Brothers," which was conveyed by Joseph Stewart and wife, to Richard Stewart, art. by deed, bearing date the 24th day of September 1831, containing 98 ACRES OF LAND, more or less. This land lies near the road from the city of Annapolis to Queen Anne, and adjoins the farms of Gen. Richard Harwood, Col. Robert W. Kent, and Mr. John Knight. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to visit and examine the premises.

TERMS OF SALE are, one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor; one third in six, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with security, to be approved by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

The subscriber is authorised to convey the property to the purchaser, in fee simple, on the ratification of the sale and payment of the whole purchase money.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Trustee.

Nov. 21—1s.

IN CHANCERY,

31 October, 1833.

ORDERED. That the sale as made and reported by Benjamin Watkins, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the first day of January next; provided that a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of November next. The report states the amount of sales to be Eight Thousand Dollars.

True copy—Test.

RAMSAY WATER, Reg. Cur. Can.

FOR RENT

For the ensuing Year.

The Tavern known as the Half-way House between Baltimore and Annapolis. This place has all the necessary accommodations, such as good Stables, Garden, Ice House, and has also attached to it a small Farm of good Land. Possession if desired, can at once be obtained, as the present tenant is willing to give it up.

For terms apply to Dan'l. Murray Esq. near Elk Ridge Landing, or the subscriber living in Annapolis.

J. MURRAY.

Sept. 19.

TO LET,

A FARM on Magoth, containing two hundred and sixty acres of land, and belonging to the estate of the late Miss Ruth Davis. This property is partly situated on the Bay Shore, where Oysters and Wild Fowl abound. The soil is good. For further particulars apply to

JAMES F. BRICE.

Trustee of Miss M. A. Davis.

Possession can be had immediately.

Nov. 14.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, has obtained letters of administration De Bonis Non on the personal estate of William Guyther, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

JAS. HEBB, A. D. B. N.

Nov. 7.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Raphael Morgan, 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 10th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 1st day of November 1833.

JAMES A. MORGAN, } Ex'rs.
GEORGE W. MORGAN, }

Nov. 7.

NOTICE

To the Stockholders of the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse.

THE Stockholders of the said Tobacco Inspection Warehouse are hereby notified to pay to Mr. Adam Miller, secretary of said company, one dollar and sixty cents on each share they may hold, agreeable to the decision of the president and directors of said company, this amount being necessary to discharge a judgment of Adam and John Miller, amounting to \$319 36, and other claims amounting to \$439 24.

H. MAYNARD, President.

R. J. JONES, } Directors
J. MILLER, }

Nov. 21.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, November 28, 1888.

The Managers of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, contemplate holding a FAIR, sometime in the month of January next ensuing, for the benefit of their Institution. They calculate on receiving, as heretofore, the patronage of a generous community. Any persons who are willing to aid the society by working up materials prepared for that purpose, can be supplied by application to either of the Managers. The Ladies of this city are particularly requested to continue their exertions in favour of this interesting charity, by contributing, in any way they may think proper, to render the Fair agreeable and profitable.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The beautiful and singular phenomenon which appeared on the night of the 12th inst. having excited a variety of superstitious apprehensions, and elicited many speculations calculated to increase the wonder without elucidating the cause, and as the subject is within the legitimate sphere of philosophical investigation, I have embodied my reminiscences for the amusement of the readers of the Gazette.

The state of the weather on the morning preceding that of the luminous aspect of the atmosphere, was unusually warm, and during the progress of a violent storm, an excess of phosphuretted hydrogen gas, with its concomitants, caloric and the electric fluid. These distinct entities or modifications of matter, when separated and combined, are permanently elastic fluids, occupying the more elevated regions of space, by virtue of their great volatility and extreme tenuity; but from the great and sudden reduction of the temperature of the atmosphere, tempest wrought by

Chill November's early blast.

thereby losing their passivity by increasing their ponderosity, and being subservient to the impulse of active affinity, formed a compound substance the phospho-electro-caloric phenomenon, which in obedience to the laws of gravitation descended towards the centre of attraction.

Anterior to the dawn of day the nebulous light seemed to approach the earth in every direction, but when the blush of morn faintly tinged the eastern horizon, the feeble rays of the sun became slightly refracted by the peculiar density of the atmosphere, and hence the apparent westward proclivity of the lucid scintillations.

If (in chemical technology) there had been a different series of affinities and combinations, and the disengaged hydrogen had united with a portion of redundant oxygen, we then, most probably, should have experienced a gust of thunder and lightning with rain, or a few meteoric coruscations with a fall of snow.

MEDICUS G.

COURT OF APPEALS. Adjourned June Term, 1888.

Thursday Nov. 24. On application, William H. Wood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, was admitted as an attorney at this court.

The argument of No. 26, Graham and Parran Ex'rs of Graham's Estate vs. Parran & Co. use of Horris, was concluded by Brewster for the Appellants, and Gill for the Appellees.

Friday Nov. 25. No. 35, Ducatel et al. Ex'rs of Mosson, vs. Robert Oliver, survivor of John. The argument of this case was commenced by Mayer for the Appellants, and G. H. Stenart for the Appellees.

Saturday Nov. 26. The argument of the above case was concluded by Wirt for the Appellants, and Johnson for the Appellees.

Dorsey J. delivered the opinion of the court in Nos. 57, 58, Cumberland Dugan vs. the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and the Mayor, &c. of Baltimore vs. Cumberland Dugan, (cases appeals from chancery) reversing the decree of the Chancellor, on the appeal of the City, with costs in both cases.

The court having passed through the trial dockets of June Term 1888, adjourned until the first Monday in December next.

The Legislature of North Carolina assembled at Raleigh on the 18th inst. for its annual session. William D. Mosley was elected speaker of the senate, and Samuel T. Patterson clerk. In the house of commons, W. J. Alexander was elected speaker, and Chas. Manly, clerk.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Washington Globe, gives the following exposition in reply to sundry unfavourable rumors in circulation respecting the pecuniary condition of the General Post office.

We observed an article in Saturday's Intelligence in which notice is taken of a rumour of deficiency in the funds of the Post Office Department.

The administration of the affairs of that Department, by its present chief, has been distinguished by a rapid extension of mail routes to every quarter of the Union; and by such improvements upon the great arteries of communication as have secured to the principal cities opportunities of more frequent and rapid correspondence with each other.

By the last Congress an act establishing an unusually large number of post roads was passed. This threw upon the Department a load which with the unexpected increase in the price of the contracts for the Eastern Section of the Union was shown in the last annual report of the Postmaster General, to amount to a heavy sum, the most of which was exclusively for the new routes, which are always unproductive at the beginning.

The heavy and unavoidable expenditures, with the cost of the great improvements before made, the productiveness of some of which has not answered the expectations of the Postmaster General, were found during the present year to have carried the expenses of the Department beyond its receipts, though it is believed not much beyond its actual credits, if the sums due to it could be promptly collected. Yet, as this cannot be done, the Postmaster General has applied himself with energy to the business of curtailing his expenses in a way, which, together with the great saving effected in the contracts just let in the South, will soon bring them within the current revenues of the Department.

In the mean time the credit of the Department is unshaken; and the annual report which the Postmaster General is shortly to submit to the President, will fully exhibit its condition, and we believe, will fully satisfy the public of the faithful and correct administration of its concerns.

Disastrous Fire—Three Lives Lost.—On Wednesday night last at 10 o'clock P. M. the house of Mr. Wm. Irvine, at Degroff's Landing in the town of Eropus, Ulster county, was entirely destroyed by fire, and shocking to relate, three children perished in the flames. Their ages are from eight to twelve years. One boy escaped by jumping from an upper window. The family were all in bed at the time, and the progress of the flames were so rapid that the children, who were in an upper room could not be saved. The survivors only escaped in their night dresses. One of the daughters, a young woman, who was ill at the time, was rescued with difficulty, and in consequence of her being exposed to the cold night air for nearly an hour, with no covering but a blanket, her recovery is considered doubtful. The family have lost their all, as none of the furniture was saved, and their situation is represented as distressing in the extreme. —*Poughkeepsie Herald.*

From the Cincinnati Advertiser, Nov. 18. ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER, AND LOSS OF LIVES.

We learn from gentlemen who arrived here yesterday, who were on board at the time the occurrence happened, that the steamboat *Illinois*, on her way from St. Louis to Louisville, on Friday, 8th inst., in the Mississippi river, about five miles above the mouth of the Ohio, collapsed, one of her boilers, and that from 35 to 40 persons were either lost or injured. The 2d engineer and stoker were among those dead; the others were passengers. Nine were buried at the mouth of the Ohio, and four a few miles above about 10 were left at the Smithland hospital. We understand one of the gentlemen to say, that nine persons were seen to sink. The boat has arrived at Louisville.

Louisville, Nov. 13.

Another Steam Boat Accident.—We learn from Capt. Boggs, of the Free Trader, from Florence, that the steamboat *Illinois*, Capt. Bell, on her way from St. Louis to this place, has met with one of those fatal accidents so common to our steamboats. A few days since, the day not precisely known—one of her boilers collapsed, and an explosion took place, by which 28 persons were scalded, of which number 13 were scalded to death and lost overboard. Captain Boggs has furnished us with the following list of the killed and wounded. The accident took place in the Mississippi, about five miles above the mouth of the Ohio.

James Tutt, cabin passenger, dead.
Mr. Jones, deck do, badly scalded.
St. Sumerville deck do, slightly do.
L. D. Garrison, deck do do do.
S. M. Gray, deck do badly do.
P. Hendrickson, deck do do do.
J. McNight, cabin do do do.
D. A. Fullerton, deck do do do.
Wm. Harrington, do do slightly do.
Mr. Harrington and child, deck, badly do.
Mrs. Hendrickson and three children, dead.
H. Patterson, badly scalded.
James Emerson, dead.
Mrs. Wolford, scalded.
Thos. Archer, do do do.
D. Decker, a girl, lost overboard.
J. Gibson, badly scalded.
Thos. Alexander, do do do.
Ambrose Garrett, dead.
Mr. McGraw's three children, dead.
Two other men lost overboard.
It is reported that the steamboat Bonnets O'Blue, on her way from New Orleans to Nashville, has been snagged and sunk.

Herald.

From the Philadelphia Intelligencer. HORRIBLE.

It is not, we believe, generally known, that rats particularly when rendered ravenous by protracted hunger, will attack the sleeping, and feed upon human flesh. Yet such is the fact. There are many instances on record of prisoners, when chained to the floor of their dungeons, and of the sick in hospitals, who have had their feet and hands gnawed off by these ferocious animals. Children are particularly liable to be attacked when asleep, and there are frequent instances of being maimed for life, or even killed by rats. The following occurred a few nights since.

A poor woman who lives in Water street, above Callowhill, in a kitchen cellar, much infested by rats, (such is the lot of the poor) heard her infant in the course of the night, wailing with a faint and interrupted cry. Worn with the toil of the day, and supposing it merely the fretfulness of infancy, she addressed herself again to sleep. Again she was awakened, and hearing the rats at their infernal revel, she light a candle and hastened to the cradle. The sight that met her eyes was most frightful. A number of large rats were feeding upon her infant. The child was already bathed in its blood, and its face and limbs horribly mangled by the animals.

With some difficulty she drove off the rats, and rescued her infant. An examination of its wounds, which were numerous and severe, left little hopes of recovery. The physician, however, is of opinion, that though the amputation of the arm may be necessary, the life of the little sufferer may be saved.

From the Ballston Spa Gazette.

AWFUL MURDER.

It becomes our painful duty to record a murder, of a most horrid kind, which took place almost under our own eye, in this place, on Thursday morning last. A black fellow calling himself John Wadkins, came to our village about two months since—and after a few weeks, opened a Barber's shop. On the morning of the day above mentioned, he deliberately stabbed and killed one of our citizens, named Aaron Case.

The facts attending this horrid affair, are as follows: Early on that morning this black fellow called at the tavern of Mr. Laidlow, to 'take his morning dram' as was his custom—and after he had drunk two glasses—he being somewhat sleepy, without permission went into the baggage room to lay down, the boy who tended the bar, (Mr. L. being absent from home) requested Mr. Case and some other person to take him out of the room, as he did not want a drunken negro there; accordingly they took the fellow by the arm carefully led him to the door,—in doing which, the black fellow struck Mr. Case in the face with his fist.

Mr. C. then left the house, and the black fellow in close pursuit, took a knife from his pocket, opened it, and as Mr. Case was stepping from the stoop to the ground, stabbed him in the breast, the knife entering the main artery. Mr. C. went a few feet further, and placing both hands to his breast, exclaimed: 'Oh God! he has stabbed me, and I shall die.' He was then led into the tavern, placed on a chair, and in a few moments his soul was in eternity. The murderer fled, uttering oaths and imprecations against his victim—but was soon overtaken, seized and bound fast, and conveyed to prison—where we trust he will securely remain until the sitting of the court, which takes place on Tuesday next.

A jury of inquest was called to sit on the body of the deceased—who after a patient investigation—the facts of guilt being almost as clear as the sun at noon day,—rendered a verdict of WILFUL MURDER by a person calling himself John Wadkins.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Nov. 10.

The Sunambulist in this town, of whose extraordinary character mention has lately been made, continues to attract the attention of our citizens by acts unexampled in the history of such persons. The girl lives in one of the most respectable families in town, and is credible as some of her acts appear, they can be attested by many of our respectable citizens who have witnessed them. The most astonishing of her acts when asleep, and which is contrary to the philosophy of nature, is that of reading with her eyes shut and bandaged! To prove this, a gentleman on Wednesday evening, took with him a new book, wrote her name with a pencil on the first blank leaf, and then gave her the book in a room so dark that he could not read. She opened it at the first leaf, and immediately asked why her name was written in that book, as it was not hers. Another gentleman presented a card, with his hand directly before it, which she read at once. It is too much perhaps, to believe that she reads by supernatural powers, or with the organs of vision entirely obstructed—it is more rational to believe that the same cause (a determination of blood to the head,) which physicians say produces her disease and sharpens the other organs of her brain, memory, wit, &c. may also render her sight much more acute and penetrating than we can conceive of. A few nights since, she threaded a needle twice, and made a bag, with her eyes apparently shut, and where there was not sufficient light to see to thread a needle. It is a very common thing for her when asleep to talk, sing, and to do her household work, as regular and correct and follow directions as well as when awake. The paroxysm increases upon her, both in frequency and duration.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

The dreadful conflagration at the Custom House Stores in Ireland, has led to a thorough examination of this curious and dangerous phenomenon, partly by means of judicial investigation, and partly by means of newspaper discussion. The subject has been taken up by Mr. Edward Stephens, in a correspondence with the Editor of Saunders' News-Letter, and treated with considerable ability; and with an array of evidence that puts the reality of such combustion beyond controversy, although he has failed to put an end to all scepticism, as to its being the cause of the fire in question. The evidence produced, as well by Mr. Stephens, as in the course of the judicial inquiry, is sufficient to satisfy us, that many a conflagration which is ascribed to some secret incendiary, is in fact due to the mysterious agency of nature. It may perhaps prove both useful and interesting to place before our readers, in a condensed shape, some of the information that we have gleaned on the subject, from the sources above referred to.

The fixed oils play a principal part in spontaneous combustion. Philosophers ascribe the phenomenon to an absorption of oxygen, which increases the temperature, and ultimately produces combustion. Linseed oil mixed with lamp-black, or with any light kind of charcoal, and with wool, cotton, flax, hemp, or other vegetable substances, after some time, heats spontaneously, and at length bursts into flame. Waste cotton used to wipe oil from machinery, has been observed to take fire, after having been thrown aside for a few hours, and many calamitous fires in cotton mills, may doubtless be traced to such an origin.

Rags, impregnated with oil, or even laid by in a damp state, are a prolific source of spontaneous combustion, and occasion a danger to be vigilantly guarded against, both in private houses and paper mills. Moisture, without oil, is also an agent of such combustion in vegetable substances, and hay-stacks, as well as rags, are said to have taken fire from this source.

The Russian Government, in consequence of the destruction by fire of a frigate in the harbour of Cronstadt, in the year 1781, and of a large Hemp Magazine, in the same year, and of a slight fire in another Frigate, the following year, instituted a very strict examination of the subject. On the occasion of the last accident, it was ascertained that several parcels of matting, tied with pack thread, in which the soot of burnt fir-wood had been mixed with oil, for painting the ship, had been lying for a considerable time on the floor of the cabin whence the fire issued. An experiment was immediately made to test the sufficiency of such a cause of the conflagration. Forty pounds of fir-wood soot were well soaked in about thirty-five pounds of hemp oil varnish, and the whole wrapped in a mat, and put in a close cabin. In about 16 hours it gave out smoke, and when the air was admitted, the whole burst into a flame. The experiment was repeated with linen, and smaller quantities of soot and varnish, with like success. In both instances, the soot or the oil was from wood and not coal.

The presence of lamp black or any other combustible matter is not necessary, although it promotes the inflammation. Hemp or cotton, soaked in any varnish, oil, or rape or linseed oil will take fire, in a hot weather or when closely shut up. In Lancashire, in July, 1794, a bale of yarn of 129 pounds, accidentally soaked in rape oil, remaining in a warehouse, spontaneously burst out into a violent flame.—Wool, or woollen yarn, dressed with oil, (which is generally rape oil) is subject to like combustion. This species of combustion is generally preceded by the emission of smoke and of a nauseous smell.

Farinaceous matter of other kind has been known to produce combustion. Rye flour, parched till of the colour of coffee, wrapped up in a linen cloth, has been found to heat violently and destroy the cloth. Wheat flour, when heated in large quantities, and highly dried, has been known to take fire, causing accidents in graneries and bakers' shops. An accident of this kind once happened at a flour warehouse in Turin, containing about 500 sacks of flour. It began by a violent explosion on a lamp being brought into the room, and the whole was soon in flames. Charcoal alone, finely powdered, packed close in large quantities, and kept for some time, has also been known to take fire in powder mills. Roasted coffee, chocolate nuts, French beans, lentils, &c. also have the property of inflaming spontaneously.

Moisture without oil, will ignite wool, and inflame cotton. Several tons of wool, collected for export to England in St. John's (Newfoundland), on which snow had fallen, and into the body of which it had penetrated on melting, gave out smoke, and upon removing the surface to the depth of about two feet, a mass of red fire was discovered. Like instances in cotton rags are numerous.—Mr. Stephens concluded one of his letters thus: 'Keeping in view the well known tendency of old damp and unaired high or cotton rags to heat, scorch, and finally ignite, perhaps the public may arrive without much difficulty at the true cause of fire in the Custom House stores. High Sheriff Wynar, who was actually in the free store during the conflagration, declares his belief, and in this he is supported by the police, sub-constables, and the mate of the Thames, who first saw the fire) that it broke out in the first loft, on the spot where it has been ascertained, that a number of bales of linen rags from Ilambro' were stored. They had been lying from other parts of the bonded store since 1829, during the last four years, their wrappers had decayed, and the store porters and others wiped their hands unceremoniously on the protruding rags, till at last the manager, very properly, had them removed for safety, into the place called the 'Sacrum sanctorum,' where the fire found them. If one of them by exposure at a broken window, or otherwise, happened to absorb as much moisture as would at length suffice to promote the destructive heating of the contents, the consequences can easily be calculated without having recourse to the supposition of the hand of an incendiary, wilfully applying the torch.'

It is somewhat remarkable, that Sir Edmund Davy, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Dublin Society, who was examined in reply to Mr. Oldham, of the Bank of Ireland, (who testified to several instances of spontaneous inflammation, within his personal knowledge, of cotton rags employed in wiping the plates from which the Bank notes were printed,) carried his scepticism so far, as to cast doubt on the whole theory of spontaneous combustion.

Public opinion seems not to have been satisfied on the natural origin of the fire, as Mr. Stephens alludes to a large reward just offered for the discovery of the incendiary. —*Charleston Courier.*

THE LOST FOUND.

It will be recollected that we mentioned in our paper of the 29th ult. that a Mrs. Green and child had been lost a number of days in the woods near Fort Covington, and that a search was about to be made for them. This search resulted in their discovery, but in the most heart-rending and distressed condition imaginable. The poor woman wandered about from place to place, distracted by the piteous cries of her infant, and the distressing demands of hunger, for six days without food, without shelter, without clothes sufficient to protect her from the autumnal frosts, until exhausted nature sunk beneath the complicated miseries she was called to suffer.

When discovered her child was dead, and the wretched woman was found almost in a state of nudity, having torn off her clothes to wrap up her tender offspring. Her feet and legs were so benumbed that she had ceased to circulate in them, and for several days it was feared that amputation would be necessary; but we are happy to learn that this great calamity will be spared her, and that she will probably recover with the loss of her toes only. Those who have experienced similar calamities will be able to comprehend the height of misery and distress which it has been the lot of this poor woman to endure, and such if any there be, will deeply commiserate her condition and misfortunes.—*Ogdensburg Republican.*

From the N. Y. American.

The land is full of portents which we take not upon us to read or interpret. In addition to the accounts of hurricanes and falling stars heretofore published, we have in the annual extract of a letter from the vicinity of Hudson in this State, the notice of another very unusual occurrence.

'Woodburn, near Hudson, Nov. 13. 'A singular occurrence took place on a farm some days ago, which has excited a good deal of speculation among all who have visited the spot. A beautiful and well grown little wood which you remember on the left of the road as you approach the house, consisting about an acre and a half, suddenly fell down about 30 feet, most part of it perpendicular; so that where not long since the roots of the trees were to all appearance firmly imbedded, the topmost branches now lay out. The wood is bounded by the creek, which the sides and bottoms are blue clay.

The land near the bank, from some unexplained cause, seems to have given way all at once, and slid into the creek; which, by the mass thrown into it, is so filled up, that from its previous width of fifty feet with an occasional depth of twenty, it is reduced to a hill, which one might easily jump across. A strip of land adjoining the road of about thirty feet wide and of considerable length has sunk straight down, so that where the surface was before level, there is now a perpendicular bank of thirty feet. The spectacle altogether is most curious, but, as you may imagine, presents no great improvement to the appearance of my farm.'

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

A slight fall of snow, early yesterday morning made the tracks of the rail-road, in this street so slippery, that the brake was entirely useless, in holding back the first car, which came over the road, down the hill towards the car house. The door being shut, one of the horses attached to the leading car, was severely crushed, and subsequently died.—Some sand sprinkled on the ice, which covered the rails, obviated the difficulty. —*Albany Daily.*

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.

On the night of Wednesday last, the falling of Mr. Wm. Irvine, near Degroff's Landing at Eropus, Ulster county, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire, and with it, most distressing, 5 of his children, between the ages of 8 and 12 years perished in the flames.

A number of suits are about being commenced, says the Norwich Gazette, by the friends of the sufferers by the explosion of the New England, against the owners of the boat.

Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis Wythe, the captain of the company of emigrants, who 18 months ago left Cambridge Mass., for the Pacific Ocean, over land, we learn by the Boston press, has returned, bringing with him the Indian Boys of the Flat Head Tribe, represented as decently dressed and well behaved youths.

LUSUS NATURÆ.

A singular freak of nature can be witnessed by examining a calf skin at Mr. I. Rowland in this village purchased of Mr. P. Van Gorder, of this town. The body and limbs of the animal were perfect, while the neck terminated abruptly, without the necessary appendage of a head, at the extremity of which were a pair of ears.—*Catskill Messenger.*

A CARD.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. Nov. 20th, 1888. Mr. Editor.—Having while on a recent visit to the Columbia River, received much attention and kindness from the English traders there, I deem it a duty to express my gratitude for the same, more especially as I am frequently asked the question, if I am never molested by them. By all their outward show, I am fully convinced that persons who from any cause, may come in contact with them, will receive honourable and gentlemanly treatment. Among the many to whom I am under obligation, I will name Chief Factor John McLaughlin, (acting Governor for Hon. Hudson Bay Co. west of Rocky Mountains,) Mr. Finlison, Factor, Mr. Francis Heron, Chief Trader, Mr. Ermainger and Mr. Pamburn. Among the American Traders I have received much attention from Mr. McKensie, Mr. Laidlaw, the American Fur Co. and Mr. Wm. South. To all the above gentlemen, I tender my thanks.

I am, your obdt. serv't.

W. L. WYETH.

THE LATE METEORIC PHENOMENON.

Though we have already given numerous accounts of this extraordinary appearance of the *Shower of Stars*, we are induced to give the following historical account of similar appearances in by-gone times, from that well edited Southern Journal, the *Newbern Spectator*.—*Nat. Intel.*

As early as the year 473, in the month

ember too, a phenomenon of this kind place near Constantinople, when, as appears and others relate, the sky appeared to be on fire. A black dust was seen to be on fire. A fall, exactly as took place in 1810, 'inflamed substances' fell in and another at Montreal, in November, 1810, 'inflamed substances' fell in and around lake Van, in America, which shed the water of a blood colour, and cleft earth in various places. On the 5th of November, 1819, a like phenomenon was in Monrovia; and history furnishes many more. In all these cases a deposit was in most instances so plentiful as to admit of chemical analysis. Since the fall of 1819, a phenomenon which was seen in the West India Islands. The following, on various accounts, we are inclined to think that of Wednesday, though some accounts which we have heard do not authorize this classification.

On the 12th of November, 1799, there was a very remarkable exhibition of shooting stars, in South America, and over the West India Islands. The following account of it is from the pen of a gentleman who witnessed it. He says, 'I was called about three o'clock in the morning, to the shooting stars, as it is called. The phenomenon was grand and awful. The whole sky appeared as if illuminated with sky lights, which disappeared only by the light of the sun after day-break. These meteors were as numerous as the stars, flying in possible directions except from the earth, and which they all inclined more or less, some of them descended perpendicularly to the vessel we were in, so that I was in great expectation of their falling on us.' A correspondent of the same paper thus minutely moralizes on the subject: 'After having enjoyed for some considerable time this magnificent scene, I fell into a train of thought. I saw in the Heavens a happy illustration of the world of man. Some of these shooting stars were very perceptible, and consequently their way could with difficulty be marked by the eye; others started with great brilliancy, and gradually sunk away into obscurity; and again started in comparative obscurity, exhibited a magnificent trail, and disappeared in a twinkling. Thus, I thought, as with men. Some pass through life with shining around them one ray of intellect, or moral, or religious light; their whole way is one of obscurity, and in darkness they disappear; others start with brilliancy, in their progress they become more obscure, until at last their course is no longer traced, and unknown they expire; others pass on gathering strength and scatter light around them as they advance, and are the world amidst

"An unclouded blaze of living light."

The contemplation of this morning's scene attracted another truth. There are powers of intellect and sources of feeling reposing in man, of which he is perfectly unconscious; these will continue to sleep in the unexcited recesses of his nature, until some powerful object shall call them forth. Many a man has wandered at the sudden springing life of the new feelings of his bosom, contemplating the sublime in nature or beautiful in art. The phenomenon of this morning called into activity admiration that shed the sublimity of the scene, and produced emotions that filled the bosom with the best enjoyment.

There is a force of thought and a power of being connected with the spirit of man which world of spirits alone will be found able to exhaust; and when man shall have entered the world beyond the grave, he will find that he is in possession of powers adequate to the admiration of the grandeur of God, and of feelings capable of receiving the payments of Heaven.

The following are the appointments at the session of the Indiana Conference held in Madison.

Madison District.—Allen Wiley, P. E. Madison Station—Lorenzo D. Smith. Perry Circuit—R. S. Robinson, J. W. Holcomb.

Lawrenceburg.—Wm. M. Daily, J. Daniel. White Water—C. Bonner, J. Robbins. Wayne—J. C. Smith, I. Kimball. New Castle—Robert Burges.

Connersville—J. W. McReynolds, J. S. Harrison.

Greensburg—Joseph Tarkenton. Vernon—J. W. Law, Robert Johnson.

Charleston District.—Wm. Shanks, P. E. Charleston—J. Miller, G. M. Beswick. New Albany—J. to be supplied. Jeffersonville—E. R. Ames. Corydon—J. Kerns, E. Whitton. Salem—Zachariah Gamble. Bedford—Hiram Gregg. Brownstown—John T. Johnson. Paoli—H. S. Talbot, Jesse Harbin. Lexington—Joseph Oglesby.

Indianapolis District.—J. Havens, P. E. Indianapolis Station—C. W. Ruter. Do do Circuit—J. W. Sullivan. Fall Creek—Aneli Beach, L. Reeyes. Danville—Joseph White. Mooresville—Philip May. Nashville—L. N. Elsbury, J. Stiver. Franklin—Amos Sparks. Bloomington—W. H. Smith.

Indianapolis District.—J. L. Thompson, P. E. Carlisle—John Ritchie, J. T. Robe. Princeton—James Juden. Princeton—E. G. Wood, C. Swank. Bonville—Thomas Ray. Washington—Miles Haffacre. Terre Haute—R. Hargrave, Wm. Watson. Rockville—S. O. Cooper, H. Deputy. Brownsville—Thomas J. Brown.

Crawfordsville—John A. Brown, D. Watkins. Lafayette—Nehemiah B. Griffith, H. Vredenburg.

North Western District.—James Armstrong, P. E. St. Joseph—J. Newell, E. Smith. South Bend—Boyd Phelps. Pine Creek—Wm. Clark. Carroll—Enoch Wood. Frankfort—Stephen R. Ball, Wm. Campbell. Tippecanoe and El River Mission—A. Johnson. Mississineway Mission—F. Farnsworth. Maumee Mission—to be supplied. Kalamazoo Mission—R. C. Meek.

The next annual Conference to be held at Centreville, Wayne county, to commence on the 22d of October, 1834.

Mr. BUTLER returned to Albany on Thursday from Washington. He has accepted the appointment of Attorney General, and will, we understand, enter upon the duties of the office as early as the 15th of the next month.

—Argus.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The Ogdenburg Northern Light states that the steamboat Paul Pry, which has been undergoing repairs at that place, while in the act of trying her engine on Thursday last, burst her boiler, and scalded a fireman named George Smith so badly that he is not expected to recover.

The three masted steam packet Virginia, Capt. James Hart, left this port this morning on her first trip for Charleston. She had on board a number of passengers for the southern part of our country, and some on their way for New Orleans, via the Charleston and Augusta Railroad. The enterprise is a good one, and we have no doubt will be crowned with success.—Patriot.

COLUMBIA, (Mo.) Nov. 9.

RETURN OF THE SANTA FE TRADERS.

About one hundred of our fellow-citizens have, within a few days past returned to their homes in this and the adjacent counties, from Santa Fe, in New Mexico. They have brought with them, we understand, from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars in specie, besides a large quantity of furs, mules, &c. the value of which we have not heard stated, but will, undoubtedly, produce a large sum. We are pleased to learn that the traders met with no molestation from the Indians on the route, and that they have generally made profitable adventures.

This trade which is principally carried on by the citizens of the Western part of Missouri, has now become of considerable importance. Specie, furs, mules, &c. are annually brought from that country to a very large amount.

HYDROPHOBIA.

The Williamsport (Pa.) Gazette, mentions a case of this terrible disease, which occurred in the vicinity of that town, and which terminated fatally on the 12th inst. It was that of a man named Evan Paulhemus, aged 35. A few weeks since, Mr. P. had been bitten, by his own dog, in the arm immediately above the wrist. Instead of using prompt and energetic remedies, or rather preventives, at home—the unfortunate man was induced to put faith in the report that there was a medical practitioner in York Co. who had an infallible cure for the disease; and he repaired thither for the purpose of availing himself of it. He procured the infallible remedy and returned home with a mind at ease. But notwithstanding this appliance, after the lapse of five or six weeks, he became sick, and on calling in a physician, the well known symptoms of that awful disease were too soon recognized. In defiance of any means of prevention or cure at that stage of the disease, it continued its dreadful march for several days, and until it ended in the death of the unfortunate sufferer. The specific, which should cure hydrophobia, is not yet discovered: And until it shall be, it may well be said, in reference to this disease, that an ounce of 'prevention' is worth more than a pound of 'cure.'

FOREIGN.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at Boston of the ship Grafton, Captain Crowell, from Liverpool, we have advices from London of the evening of the 8th of October, and Liverpool of the 9th, being one day later than previous advices.

The following summary is copied from the Boston papers:

Considerable excitement was created in Leeds, by the death of a boy by the name of Samuel Tomlinson, who worked in a factory, occasioned by ill usage of an overseer by name of Joseph Radcliffe. The boy had been severely beaten repeatedly, and on one occasion had been hung up by the neck for several minutes by a rope. He was taken down alive, but was so injured, as in the opinion of an attending surgeon, to cause his death, within about four weeks afterwards. It also appeared that he had been ill used and at times was nearly famished.—The hanging was considered as the remote cause of his death. His neck bone was injured so as to induce disease in that region. A jury which sat on the case, had returned a verdict of manslaughter against Radcliffe, who was to be tried for the offence at the next Assizes.

The London papers of the 8th, and Paris papers of the 7th, are occupied with speculations on the affairs of Spain, but add nothing of importance to the information previously in our possession. The Marquis of Casa Yrujo had passed through Bordeaux on a special mission from the Queen to the French Court. It is stated, that Don Carlos had repaired to Toledo, where he was about to cause himself to be proclaimed King, under the title of Charles V. All Catalonia, and the Clergy generally, are said to be favourable to his cause. It is thought that France will take a decided part in favour of the Queen.—Some of the French papers assert, that M. Zea Bermudez is excluded from the council of regency, but a decree of the Queen, issued on the King's death, confirms him in his post as minister.

The German papers continue to declare, that the Emperor of Austria is to assume the title of Emperor of Germany, and is to have an interview with the German Princess at Lintz or Vienna, and that a Congress of Ministers is to be held in the Austrian capital, as was stated in our former advices. A conflict in which some blood was shed, took place between the military and the inhabitants of Durkeim in Bavaria, on the 28th of September.

On the arrival of the Emperor of Russia at Modlin, a deputation from Warsaw waited upon him, but he refused to receive them; declaring that he came merely to see his army, but would not return to Warsaw, until the inhabitants had re-established themselves in his good opinion.

There is nothing of interest from France. The King and Queen of Belgium were to visit Paris on the 16th of October, and were to remain a month in that capital.

Madrid, Sunday, Sept. 29.

Bulletin of the 29th, in the afternoon, transmitted to the Secretary of State.

'My Lord, I enclose to your excellency the official part of the bulletin which was forwarded to me by the physicians of the King's Household, announcing to me the decease of the King our Sovereign; and as that fatal and painful event must be announced to the public, I beg your Excellency to have it inserted in the Gazette. May God preserve you many years.'

'At the palace, Sept. 29.

'To his excellency the Duke of Hilar.'

The official part of said despatch is to the following effect:—

My Lord at the moment we announced, yesterday, to your excellency, the situation of the king our master, no material alteration was observed, but his state of debility continued. This morning we found his majesty's right hand paralyzed; and although that symptom appeared to be confined to the arm, we nevertheless, remarked a fatal obstruction in the lungs. We then applied blisters to his breast, and two others to his lower extremities, in addition to those which had been several days previously applied to those parts, and to the back of his neck. We remained for some time by his majesty's bedside, and saw him eat as on the preceding days. We left him in the company of her majesty, the Queen in order to allow him to take a little rest, according to his habit; but within a quarter to three o'clock his majesty experienced an attack of apoplexy which, in less than five minutes terminated so precious an existence. God may keep you, &c.

'Pedro Castello, Manuel Damian Perez, Sebastian a la Travielo.

'Sept. 29.'

ROYAL DECREES.

'Within a quarter to three, on this day, it hath pleased God to call him the soul of our dear and beloved husband, King Ferdinand who now enjoys celestial bliss; and as Queen Regent (Gonerandora) during the minority of my august daughter, Donna Isabella II., I advise the Council of it, with the grief I naturally feel for so sad an event, in order that the necessary measures, under existing circumstances, may be taken.

(Signed with my Royal hand.)

'At the palace, Sept. 29.

'To the Duke President of the Royal Council.'

OTHER DECREE.

'As Queen Regent of these Reims during the minority of my beloved daughter, Queen Donna Isabella II., and in order that the affairs of the state may not suffer from the death of my dear and beloved husband, my Lord King Ferdinand, who now enjoys celestial bliss, I hereby confirm the secretary of state, Don Francisco, de Zea Bermudez, Don Joseph de la Cruz, Count d'Ofalia, Don Juan Gualberto Gonzalez, and Don Antonio Martinez, in their administrative functions; and my wish is that it shall be so, and that you communicate it to those whom it may concern.

'Signed with my royal hand, at the palace, Sept. 29th, 1833.

'To Don Francisco de Zea Bermudez.'

OTHER DECREE.

'Being pleased with the good and loyal conduct of the authorities of the kingdom, and desirous that the affairs of the state should not suffer from the death of my dear and beloved husband, my Lord King Ferdinand, who now enjoys celestial bliss, I do, as Queen Regent, and in the name of my dear daughter Queen Donna Isabella II., confirm all and every one of them in their respective functions, and order them to continue therein, giving peace and ministering justice to my people, over whom they exercise power. My will is that it should be so, and that you communicate it to those whom it may concern.

'Signed with my royal hand, at the palace, Sept. 29, 1833.

'To the Duke, President of the royal council.'

HYMENEAL.

Married on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr. JOHN CONAWAY of Baltimore city, to Miss RUTH CHANEY of Anne-Arundel county.

OBITUARY.

Died on Saturday last, suddenly, Mr. JOSEPH JEWELL, of this city, leaving a widow and two children.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have entered into a Co-partnership, which will be conducted under the firm of HART & FRANKLIN, who will carry on the general business of Merchandizing, at their stores, the one in Church st. formerly occupied by Shaw & Claude, the other on West st. just above Hunter's Tavern, heretofore kept by Daniel Hart; where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

and other Articles of Merchandize, which will be sold low.

DANIEL HART, G. E. FRANKLIN.

NEW YORK HATS.

Received yesterday, 5 Cases NEW YORK HATS of the latest fashions, suitable for persons of all ages.

HART & FRANKLIN.

Nov. 28.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE subscriber has received from the President and Directors of this Company the appointment of AGENT for the city of Annapolis.

Its capital is Fifty thousand Dollars, and the company intends to execute the following business:

1st. Insurance on Lives.

2d. Purchase and Sale of Annuities.

3d. Receiving Endowments.

4th. Receiving Money in Trust.

5th. The Management of Trust Estates.

Applications made to the subscriber at his Office in West street, opposite the Farmers-Bank of Maryland, will be promptly attended to.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

November 28.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose at public sale, on MONDAY the 13th day of December, at the late residence of Mathew Hardisty, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, a variety of personal property, consisting of

Stock of various kinds, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

TERMS OF SALE. for all sums of twenty dollars and under the Cash to be paid, for all sums above twenty dollars six months credit will be given, notes or bonds, with approved security, will be required. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Nov. 28. JAMES S. OWENS, Ex'r.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on THURSDAY the 19th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the Farm formerly occupied by Benja. Brown, Senr. near the Indian Land ing.

Several Young Horses, Cattle, (among which is a pair of well broke Oxen,) Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn, Fodder, &c.

THE TERMS OF SALE will be, for all sums of Ten Dollars and under, the Cash to be paid; for all over that amount a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note, with security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

WM. BROWN of Ben.

Nov. 28.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY the 19th day of December, at 12 o'clock, M. at Cissell's Tavern, in Anne Arundel county, all the real estate of Zephaniah Cissell, deceased, consisting of

1. Part of a tract or parcel of land in said county, called Trusty Friend, containing 863 1/2 ACRES OF LAND, more or less. About one hundred and sixty acres, part of this tract, is cleared and well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Rye, and Tobacco. The residue is in wood, consisting chiefly of Pine of large growth and excellent quality. The improvements consist of a common LOG DWELLING HOUSE, a good new Kitchen, Corn House, Stable, Barn and Tobacco Houses. The land is well supplied with water. It lies within one mile from Donaldson's mill, and within two miles from Cissell's Tavern, and on the public road leading from the central part of Prince-George's county by Donaldson's mill to the city of Baltimore.

2. Parts of four tracts of Land in Prince-George's county, called Batchelor's Choice, the Resurvey on Batchelor's Choice, Hughes' Discovery, and Little of Nothing, containing together TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND, more or less.

3. A parcel of Land, consisting also of parts of the said Tract of Land, or some of them, and containing

40 ACRES OF LAND, more or less. Lots Nos. 2 and 3, lie contiguous to the Powder Mills on the Great Point Branch, formerly owned by Daniel Bussard, deceased. A part of Lot No. 3 is handsomely wooded.

Those Lands will be sold on credits of six, twelve and eighteen months, the whole to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the trustee.

THOS. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

Nov. 28.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's County, letters of Administration de Bonis Non on the personal estate of John Leigh, of Lewis, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of November, 1833.

CLEMENT BROWN, Adm'r. D. B. N. 4w

Nov. 28.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS, No. 24, for 1833.

Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.

To be drawn at Philadelphia, On SATURDAY, the 30th of November, 1833.

Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballows.

SCHEDULE.

1 prize of	\$20,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	3,000
100 prizes of	1,000
16 prizes of	500
56 prizes of	100
56 prizes of	80
112 prizes of	50
112 prizes of	40
224 prizes of	30
1960 prizes of	20
15400 prizes of	10

18,040 prizes, amounting to \$366,080

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.

Tickets and shares for sale at

DUBOIS'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

Nov. 28.

BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. Ann Heston, beg leave, respectfully, to notify her former friends and the public, that she has removed to the corner of the Second and Third streets, in the city of Baltimore, where she has opened a Boarding House, for the reception of gentlemen and ladies, who may desire to reside in a comfortable and healthy situation. She has a variety of rooms, and will be pleased to receive the most particular attention, and will be happy to accommodate them with the most comfortable and healthy situation. She has a variety of rooms, and will be pleased to receive the most particular attention, and will be happy to accommodate them with the most comfortable and healthy situation. She has a variety of rooms, and will be pleased to receive the most particular attention, and will be happy to accommodate them with the most comfortable and healthy situation.

Nov. 28.

WANTED,

THREE OR FOUR LIKELY NEGROES. For further information apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

Nov. 5.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber, will offer at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of December next, (if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,) at the late residence of Samuel Waters, on West River, the

PERSONAL ESTATE

of said Waters, consisting of Horses (among them a Mare said to be full bred, with a Colt by Ratler. (Cattle, among them five work Steers.) Sheep, a large Lot of Hogs, about 250 barrels of Corn, Corn Fodder, Cider Hay, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums of Twenty Dollars or upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, with interest from date, under Twenty Dollars, Cash.

Sale to take place at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue until the goods are disposed of.

BUSBY W. MARRIOTT, Administrator.

Nov. 7.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday 7th day of December next, on the premises, all that HOUSE and LOT of GROUND fronting on Duke of Gloucester street, and opposite the Assembly Room in the city of Annapolis, of which John Tydings died seized.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third, cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor; one third in six months, and the balance in twelve months, the whole to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the trustee.

THOS. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

Nov. 14.

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THOS. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

Nov. 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.
LINES BY THE LAKE SIDE.

BY BISHOP DOANE.
This placid lake, my gentle girl,
Be emblem of thy life—
As full of peace and purity,
As free from storm and strife;
No ripple on its tranquil breast
That dies not with the day;
No pebble in its darkest depths,
But quivers in its ray.
And see, how every glorious form
And pageant of the skies,
Reflected from its glossy face,
A mirror'd image lies,
So be thy spirit ever pure,
To God, to virtue given!
And thought, and word and action, bear
The imagery of heaven!

From the New England Magazine.
THE SHELTON WIDOW.

In consequence of the gale which, in the autumn of 1832, wrecked so many unfortunate Shelton fishermen, their widows were obliged to supply their places in the boats to save their families from famine.
"Aye, lend me hand, my son, to push
The sailing from the shore;
For I must take thy father's place
To ply the feathered oar.
And I out upon the faithful sea
Must thou my little steersman be.
And thou wilt trim the sail, and steer
Head land and low reef bay
And mark where sunken rocks beneath
The deeper water lie.
Small skill, I know, my son is thine—
But yet, alas! still less a mine.
My weak heart trembles, thus to see
Our cot no longer near;
And view the bounding wading shore,
Like a boat upon a sea.
My babe! shall I let thee go more,
Or tread again that flying shore?
"Weaver, thou seest, the blue waves break
An' sparkle in the sun!
And we out laden back shall moor
Ere yet the day is done.
"So smiled the sea that very day,
That last, thy father went away.
"But indeed, see, the sea-men's veer—
I fear a flurry 'n' night!
Glad I could sleep beneath the waves,
But could not see thee die.
How near these wailing storm birds keep,
And o'er the rough-bellows billows sweep!
"Nay, courage, and be not before
Wast thou more of the day;
For often this, from stern to stern,
The stormy sea is play.
And rest thee on this air—the gale
With gentle breathing fills the sail.
"And o'er the crested ocean waves
O' a skiff shall sail;
As o'er the breakers and the surf
We see you sea-tow glide.
And he who guides the sea bird thus
Will, surely, mother think on us.
"God bless thee, boy, thou art my stay,
While I should comfort thee!
The widow and the orphan's God,
Is he who rules the sea.
And I will trust his power to guide
Our shallow homeward o'er the tide."

THE POST MORTEM COGITATIONS OF
THE LATE POPULAR MR. SMITH.

I died on the 1st of April 1833, and if the reader will go to the parish church of Smith-ton, ask the sexton for the key, and, having gained admission, if he will walk up the left-hand side aisle, he will perceive my family pew, beneath which is my family vault, where my mortal remains are now reposing; and against the wall, over the very spot where I used to sit every Sunday, he will see a very handsome white marble monument, a female figure is represented in an attitude of despair, weeping over an urn, and on that urn is the following inscription:

Rest here the memory
Of
ANTHONY SMITH, Esq.,
of Smith-ton Hall,
who departed this life
on the 1st of April, 1833.
The integrity of his conduct and the amiability of his temper endeared him to a wide circle of friends; he has left an inconsolable Widow, and by her
this Monument is erected."

The gentle reader may now pretty well understand my position when, alive, popularity had always been my aim, and my wealth and situation in society enabled me to obtain what I so ardently desired. At county meetings, at the head of my own table—among the poor of the parish—I was decidedly popular, and the name of Smith was always breathed with a blessing or commendation. My wife adored me; no wonder therefore, that at my demise she erected a monument to my memory, and designated herself, in all the lasting durability of marble, to be the "soluble widow." I had a presentiment that I should not be long lived, but this rather increased my thirst for popularity; and feeling the improbability of my living very long in the sight of Mrs. Smith, and my many dear friends, I was the more anxious to live in their hearts. Nothing could exceed my amiability; my life was one smile, my sayings were conciliatory, my doings benevolent, my questions endearing, my answers affirmative. I was determined that my will, unlike most wills, should be satisfactory to every body. I silently studied the wants and wishes of those around me, and endeavoured to arrange my leave-taking so that each legatee should hereafter breathe my name with a blessing, and talk of that dear good-blow Smith, always, at the same time, having recourse to a pocket handkerchief. I perpetually sat for my picture, and I gave my resemblance, to all the dear friends who were hereafter to receive the benefit of my dying will, and to all the dear friends who were hereafter to receive the benefit of my dying will, and to all the dear friends who were hereafter to receive the benefit of my dying will.

which should survive my brief existence, I painted to witness that popularity, unseen to see the tears that would be shed—unheard to mingle with the mute mourners who would lament my death. Where is the advantage of being lamented if one cannot hear the lamentations? But how was this privilege to be attained? Alas! attained it was; but the means shall never be divulged to my readers. Never shall another Mr. Smith, self-satisfied and exulting in his popularity, be taught by me to see what I have seen, to feel what I have felt.

I had perused St. Leon; I therefore knew that perpetually-renovated youth had been sought and had been bought. I had read Frankenstein, and I had seen that wonders, equally astonishing and supernatural, had been attained by mortals. I wanted to watch my own weepers, not at my own plumes, count my own mourning coaches, and read with my own eyes the laudatory paragraph that announced my own demise in the county newspaper. I gained my point—I did all this, and more than this; but I would not advise any universally-admired gentleman and fondly idolized husband to follow my example. What! I exclaim, I used, what spells, what conjurations, never will I reveal; suffice it to say that I attained the object of my desires. Two peeps was I to have at those I left behind me,—one exactly a month after my demise, the second on that day ten years!

And now for the result of peep the first. In some degree my thirst for posthumous popularity was certainly gratified; and I will begin with the pleasantest part of my own post mortem examination.

My own house (or rather the house that had been mine) looked doleful enough; no mirth, no guests, no music; the servants in deep mourning, and a hatchment over the door. My own wife (or rather my relict) was a perfect picture of misery and mourning, in the extreme of the fashion. She heaved the deepest sighs, she was trimmed with the deepest crape, and wore the deepest hems that ever were seen. The depth of her despondency was truly gratifying. Her cap was most conscientiously hideous, and beneath its folds a very hair upon her head lay hid. She was a moving mass of crape and bombast. In her right hand was a pocket handkerchief, in her left a smelling bottle, and in her eye a tear. She was clothed with a gentleman, but it was no rival—nothing to arouse one jealous pang in the bosom of a departed husband. It was, in fact, a marble mansion meeting. She was giving directions about my monument, and putting herself into the attitude of lamentation in which she wished to be represented (and is represented) bending over my urn: she burst in a torrent of tears, and in scarce articulate accents called for her "sainted Anthony." When she came a little to herself, she grumbled somewhat at the extravagance of the estimate, knocking off her cap and there some little ornamental monumental decoration, bargaining about my inscription, and cheapening my urn!

She was interrupted by the entrance of a milliner, who was ordered to prepare a black velvet cloak lined with ermine; and no expense was to be spared. Alas! though I, the widow's "inky cloak" may well be warm; my black marble covering will be cold comfort to her. "Just to amuse you, ma'am," said the *marchande des modes*, "to look at some things that are going home for Miss Jones's wedding."

The widow said nothing; and I thought it was with a vacant eye that she gazed apathetically at satin, blonde, and feathers white as the driven snow. At length she cried abruptly, "I cannot wear them!" and covering her face with her handkerchief, she wept more loudly than before. Happy late husband that I was—surely for me she wept! A housemaid was blubbering on the stairs, a footman sighing in the hall; this is as it should be, thought I; and when I heard that a temporary reduction in the establishment was determined on, and that the weeping and sighing individuals had been just discharged, I felt the soothing conviction, that leaving their living mistress tore open the wounds inflicted by the loss of their late master, and made them bleed afresh. My dog howled as I passed him, my horse ran wild in the paddock, and the clock in my own sitting room maintained a sad and stubborn silence, wanting my hand to wind it up.

Things evidently did not go on in the old outline with me, and this was soothing to my spirit. My own portrait was turned with its face to the wall; my widow having no longer the original to look at, could not endure gazing at the mute resemblance! What, after all, thought I, is the use of a portrait? When the original lives, we have something better to look at, and when the original is gone, we cannot bear to look at it. Be that as it may, I did not the less appreciate my widow's sensibility.

On the village green the idle boys played cricket; they mourn me, not—but what of that a boy will skip in the rear of his grandmother's funeral. The village butcher stood disconsolately at the door of his shop, and said to the village baker, who was despondingly passing by "Dull times these, neighbour Bone-bread! dull times. Ah! we miss the good squire, and the feasting at the hall."

On a dead wall I read "Smith for ever!" "For ever," thought I, is a long time to talk about. "Close to it I saw, 'Mitts for ever,'" written in letters equally large, and much more fresh. He was my parliamentary successor, and his politics were the same as my own. This was cheering; my constituents had not deserted my principles—more that I could not expect. The "Smith," who they said, was to be their representative "for ever," was now just as dead as the wall upon which his name was chalked!

Again I retired to my resting-place under the family pew in the church of Smith-ton, quite satisfied that, at the expiration of ten years, I should take my second peep at equally gratifying, though rather softened evidences of my popularity.

What a brief period to look back upon! What an age in perspective! How little do we dread that which is certain not to befall us for ten years! Yet how swiftly to all of us will ten years seem to fly! You schoolboy of ten, with his toys and his noise, will be the lover of twenty. The man now in the prime of life will, in ten years, see Time's snow mingling with his dark and glossy curls! And they who now are old—the kind, the cheerful, looking, as we say, so much younger than they really are—what will ten years bring to them?

The ten years of my sepulchral slumber passed away, and the day arrived for my second and last peep at my disconsolate widow and wide circle of affectionate friends.

The monument already mentioned opened its ponderous and marble jaws for the last time, and invisibly I glided to the gates of my old domain. The old Doric lodge had been pulled down, and a Gothic one, all thatch and rough poles, little windows and creepers, (a sort of cottage gone mad,) had been erected in its stead. I entered, and could not find my way to my own house; the road had been turned, old trees had been felled, and new plantations made; ponds had been filled up, and lakes had been dug; my own little Temple to Friendship, was not to be found, but a temple dedicated to the blind god had been erected in a conspicuous situation. "Ah!" thought I, "Ther love is a buried love, but not the less dear. To me, to her dear departed—to her 'sainted Anthony,'—this temple has been dedicated!"

So entirely was the park changed that I did not arrive at the mansion until the hour of dinner. There was a bustle at the hall door, servants were assembled in gay liveries, carriages were driving up and setting down, and lights gleamed from the interior. A dinner party!—no harm in that, on the contrary I deemed it fortunate. Doubtless my widow, still in the sober grey of ameliorated mourning, had summoned round her the best and the dearest of my friends, and though their griefs were naturally somewhat mellowed by time, they remembered me in their calm yet cheerful circle, and I truly breathed my name! Unseen I passed into the dining room—all that I beheld was new to me—the house had been new built on a grander scale—and the furniture was magnificent!—I cast my eyes round the table, where the guests were now assembled. Oh! what bliss was mine! At the head sat my widowed wife, all smiles, all loveliness, all pink silk and flowers—not so young as when I last beheld her, but very handsome, and considerably fatter. At the foot (oh! what a touching compliment to me!) sat one of my oldest, dearest, best of friends, Mr. Mitts, the son of a baronet who resided in my neighbourhood; his father too was there, with his antiquated lady, and the whole circle was formed by persons whom, living, I had known and loved. My friend at the bottom of the table did the honours well, (though he omitted to do what I think he ought to have done—drink to my memory,) and the only thing that occurred to startle me before the removal of dinner was my widow's calling him "my dear." But there was something gratifying even in that, for it must have been of me she was thinking; it was a slip of the tongue, that plainly showed the fond yearning of the widowed heart.

When the desert had been arranged on the table, she called to one of the servants, saying, "John, tell Muggins to bring the children." What could she mean? who was Muggins? and what children did she wish to be brought? I never had any children! Presently the door flew open, and in ran eight noisy, healthy, beautiful brats. The younger ones congregated round the hostess; but the two eldest, both fine boys, ran to Mr. Mitts, at the bottom of the table, and each took possession of a knee. They both strongly resembled Mitts) and what was my astonishment when he exclaimed, addressing my widow, "Mary, my love, may I give them some orange?"

What could he mean by "Mary, my love?" a singular mode of addressing a deceased friend's relict! But the mystery was soon explained. Sir Marmaduke Mitts filled his glass, and after insisting that all the company should follow his example, he said to his son, "This is your birthday, Jack; here's your health, my boy, and may you and Mary long live happy together! Come, my friends, the health of Mr. and Mrs. Mitts."

So then, after all, I had come out on an exceedingly cold day to see my widow doing the honours as Mrs. Mitts!

"When is your birth-day?" said Sir Marmaduke to his daughter-in-law.

"In June," she replied; but I have not been in the habit of keeping birthdays till lately; poor Mr. Smith could not bear them to be kept."

"What's that about poor Smith?" said the successor to my house, my wife, and my other appurtenances. "Do you say Smith could not bear birth-days? Very silly of him, then; but poor Smith had his oddities."

"Oh!" said my widow, and Mr. Mitts's wife, "We cannot always command perfection; poor dear Mr. Smith meant well, but every man cannot be a Mitts." She smiled and nodded down the table; Mr. Mitts looked, as well he might, particularly pleased; and then the ladies left the room.

"Talking of Smith," said Sir Marmaduke, "what wretched taste he had, poor man!—This place was quite thrown away upon him, he had no idea of its capabilities."

at the same time taking snuff from a gold box which had been my gift, he did every thing for the best; but between ourselves, Smith was a bore."

"It is well," said Mr. Mitts, "that talking of him has not the effect which is attributed to talking of another invisible personage!—Let him rest in peace; for, if it were possible that he could be reanimated, his re-appearance here to claim his goods and chattels, and above all, his wife, would be attended with rather awkward consequences."

So much for my posthumous curiosity.—Vain mortal that I was, to suppose that after a dreamless sleep of ten long years, I could return to the land of the living, and find the place and the hearts that I once filled, still unoccupied! In the very handsome frame of my own picture, was now placed a portrait of John Mitts, Esq; mine was thrown aside in an old lumber-room, where the sportive children of my widow had recently discovered it, and with their mimic swords had innocently poked out the eyes of what they were pleased to denominate "the dirty picture of the ugly man." My presumption has been properly rewarded; let no one who is called to his last account, wish, like me, to be permitted to revisit the earth. If such a visit were granted, and like me, he returned invisibly, all that he would see and hear would wound his spirit; but were he permitted to re-appear visibly, in propria persona, mortifying indeed would be his welcome!

It is not my intention to bequeath to my reader a lecture, or a sermon, ere I return to my family vault: yet the Post-mortem Cogitations of the late popular Mr. Smith are not without a moral.

From the Frederick Times.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

This great public work is at length completed and in full operation from the District of Columbia to the head of the falls at Harpers-ferry. Large quantities of merchandise and produce are afloat upon it, passing daily east and west. The Point of Rocks is now the point of attraction and really presents as we are told an animating scene. Rail-road cars and Canal boats, constantly arriving, interchanging passengers and cargoes and then departing—the bustle and confusion of a little village suddenly arisen, as it were out of the earth and actually doing the business of a commercial emporium—its inhabitants hardly yet acquainted with each other, and very often outnumbered by the transient strangers who throng thither in pursuit of business and pleasure—the very novelty itself, of two great public enterprises so long at war with each other, just going into harmonious operation upon the spot which may be called the battle ground; and that spot too so lately unknown save to the wild flocks of the mountains—in a word, the noblest exhibition of art and nature contending for mastery, are the rich reward of those who may find it convenient to make an excursion upon the Canal, via the Point of Rocks.

LIFE OF BLACK HAWK.

A letter from Rock Island to the editor of the Boston Morning Post, gives the following outline of this work which is about to be published at Cincinnati:

Among the more numerous incidents of his life, the work will embrace the relation of the various wars in which he has been engaged against the Indian tribes—the causes by which he was actuated to join the standard of the British Government in their last war with our country—his reasons for the more recent hostilities of his band against the United States—and finally, his account of his captivity, and of his tour through the Eastern States.

From this hasty enumeration it should appear that the book throughout, will contain events peculiarly interesting to our citizens generally, and the conclusion more especially, to those of the East, where his appearance during the last summer created an excitement so universal. The book is embodied from notes dictated by Black Hawk himself, immediately upon his return home and at subsequent visits to this place, and translated for the author by the United States interpreter for this agency, who possesses a thorough knowledge both of the English and Indian tongues; it must therefore exhibit the feelings and sentiments of the fallen Hero almost, if not entirely, as they exist in his own breast.

Black Hawk has made us frequent visits since his return to his tribe, and you may tell the fair portion of your readers, to whose generosity and affection he is so much indebted for the presents and carresses bestowed upon him while among them, that their kindness has gained so much his attachment to the "white man's life," that the transition to that of his native forests is working a change, we think to his disadvantage, as his health is evidently declining—at least, he says his Indian food and mode of life is the cause, but it is rather from his proud spirit being crushed with the weight of his misfortune, a situation which an Indian seldom long survives, so that having the inclination, he yet lacks the power to obtain by new acts of aggression, a repetition of the triumphal journey with its consequent bounties and attentions which he has so lately experienced.

His white hat, his gold-headed cane and black coat still mark him out among the feathered tiras, glittering spears and raiment blankets of his brother warriors.

THE TWO WAITERS.

Never was there a truer saying than that, "Misery loves company." This was very pleasantly illustrated the other day, in the case of Jacob and Jenny, two of the waiters of a certain hotel. Jacob, who feels the importance of his station as head waiter—or, as a hostler would say of his four legged animal—feels his keeping—went to a barber's shop to get shaved and have his hair cut. After the operation was finished, Jacob began to rummage in his pockets, as if to find the wherewithal to discharge the barber's fee. "How

much do I owe you, Mr. Barber?" asked Jacob, and viewing himself in the glass, "there's enough too. A man is forty per cent. better trimmed. One apd sixpence, I think you will say." "Well, I declare, Mr. Barber, I put on my 'tother pantaloon this morning, and faith I've left my pocket book at home. But you needn't be at all concerned about getting your pay, for I'm head waiter to the hotel, and I will—'How the—do I know what you're waiter to?" interrupted the barber impatiently, "I don't know you from Tom, Dick, and the—'But I'll pay you your honour!" "Your honour! Don't tell me about honour—but get out of my shop, and never show your rogue's face here again!" Thus saying, the wrathful Knight of the Strop fell upon the waiter, and deaf to his protestations and promises, kicked him into the street. Jacob went home, and feeling rather sore, contrived to get one of his fellow waiters into a scrape. For this purpose he pitched upon Jenny, an honest unsuspecting Irishman. "Jim," said he, "you want shaving and trimming?" "Faith, and that's true enough too," said Jenny. "I was just thinking of it till the barber's afore ye spoke." "I've been myself," said Jacob, "and I've overheard the barber—naming him—one and sixpence because you see, he couldn't make change. Now that I just pay for shaving you and getting your hair." "Sure enough, and so it is," said Jenny—and I'll pay you another time. "Never mind that," said Jacob, "you just mention to the barber, after you have got shaved up, that its on my account, and he'll say it's all right."

Away went Jenny and got smoothed up to the amount of one and sixpence. As was the job was completed—"I suppose, Mr. Barber," said he, "it's all right isn't it?" "All right!" exclaimed the man of soaps, who had scarcely got over the irritation from the barber case, "what's all right?" "Why the shaving of my beard and the shaving of my hair, if you're satisfied with it." "Thank ye Mr. Barber, I'm perfectly satisfied, and I bid ye a good mornin'." With that Jenny was leaving the shop, when the barber seized him by the collar, and demanded his one and sixpence. "Aint that a pretty story?" exclaimed the Irishman with utter astonishment, "to be after axin one and sixpence me, seeing as how the head waiter in the Lion hotel paid that same for me not an wago." At hearing the head waiter named Jenny, the barber felt all his former passion reviving, together with a good deal of additional fury, and letting out the whole upon poor Jenny, he gave him such a beating as scarcely left a sound bit of flesh in his whole body. Jenny went home, and complained bitterly of the ill usage. "What! said the head waiter, 'did the barber use you ill?' "Faith, and that's what he did," said Jenny; "he beat me almost until a jelly."—"Confound the man," said Jacob, "he treated me in the same way, and I'm satisfied." "Satisfied of what?" asked the Irishman. "Of nothing, only I got as bad a dressing as I—that's all."

TEMPERANCE LAMP.

The right use of Alcohol seems to have been discovered at last. Hitherto its consumption has, with some led to deeds of darkness; hereafter it is to be a means of universal light. The new lamp, in which the flame is fed by a mixture of Alcohol and Spirit Turpentine, gives a most brilliant blaze. The combustible compound is sold at 80 cents a gallon, and we understand, that, in retail consumption, it is as cheap or cheaper than oil. We learn these new lamps are in considerable use in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and several hundred of them are now nightly lit in Boston. The proprietors of the patent right can hardly prepare the fast enough to meet the demand.

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

NOTICE.—For the sake of combining the old and new series, and making the volume correspond both in date and matter, the subscriber has concluded to print additional numbers to the second volume, the first or old series. These numbers will be furnished gratuitously to those who commenced with No. 1 and No. 6, and who have paid before the 25th No. of Volume 2, or in the publication of that No. will be struck off the list, and charged six dollars, as last announced.

To those who have really patronized the "Library," by prompt payment of their subscription, very sincere acknowledgments are tendered, and a continuance of their patronage respectfully requested.

ADAM WALDIE.

Sept. 5
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
HAS removed his Office, to West street, between the Offices of Alex. Randall and J. H. Nicholson, Esquires, opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Nov. 14.
EDWARD HAMMOND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS taken an Office in the city of Annapolis, and respectfully tenders his Professional services to the public.

Nov. 14—8w
A TEACHER WANTED.
PRIMARY School District No. 11, without a Teacher. Application, accompanied by satisfactory testimonials of ability, and exemplary character, to be made to the subscribers.
LEONARD GOLDBART,
ISAAC H. HOPKINS,
SAMUEL E. DUVAL.
Nov. 7—3w

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