VOL. EXXXVII.

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

PRICE-THREE DOLLARS PER ABNUM

THE SPRING, THE MORNING OF LIVE—THE DEW, THE FLOW-ER OF YOUTH.

Byect is the time of spring.
When nature's charms appear.
The birds with conscient pleasure sing. And bail the opening year. But sweeter fas the spring.
Of wisdom and of grace;
When children bless and pealse their King, Who loves the youthful race. Sweet is the dawn of day,
When light just sink a the sky;
When shades and darkness pass away,
And morning's beams are nigh; But sweeter far the dawn Of piety and youth; When doubt and darkness are withdrawn, Before the light of truth. Sweet is the early dew.

Which gilds the mountain tops,
And decks each plant and flower we view,
With pearly glittering drops;

But sweeter far the scene, .. On Zion's holy hill; When there the dew of youth is seen Its freshness to distil. Sweet is the opening flower Which just begins to bloom, Which every day and every hour Fresh beauties will assume:

But aweeter, that young heart, Where faith, and love, and peace, Blossom and bloom in every part, With sweet and varied grace. O may life's early spring And morning ere they flee, Youth's dew, and its fair blossoming,

Be given, my God to thee.

SPECIMEN OF MALTHUSIAN.

From the Comic Annual. My dear, do pull the bell,

And pull it well,
And send those noisy children all up stairs,
Now playing here like bears. You George and William go into the grounds, Charles, James and Bob are there—and take your

string.
Drive horses, or fly kites, or any thing.
You're quite enough to play at hare and hounds—
You little Mary, Caroline and Poll,
Take each your doll.
And go, my dears, into the two back stair,

Your sister Margaret's there—
Harriet and Grace thank God, are both at school,
As far off as Penty pool—
I want to read, but really cant get on;
Lei the four twins, Mark, Mathew, Luke and John, Go - to their nursers -go - I never can, Enjoy my Malthus among such a clan.

From the New York Mirror. SKETCHES BY A BRIEFLESS LAW.

Trial of a Murderer.

The first cause of any degree of importance in which I was ever concerned, was the defence of a murderer. It is now upwards of twenty years since. Like the most of my brethren who have no adventitious introduc tion to business, I was compelled to loiter from day to day about the criminal courts, waiting the rare windfall of a retainer; or, what is of almost as much importance in drawing one into notice-the honour of being asigned by the court as counsel for some of the unfortunate wretches who are daily bro't before those tribunals- hose defence might afford me an opportunity of displaying to advantage whatever talent I may have supposed myself with the favourable notice of the premyself with the favourable notice of the pre-siding judge; and in the plenitude of his will, he had promised me the post of junior coun-sel in the first case which came before him, calculated to excite public interest, and thus afford me the long wished for opportunity of challenging a rank among my older and bet-ter established brethren of the bar.

This opportunity at length occurred. A murder had been committed in the populous town of ____ which was characterized by sircumstances of the greatest atrocity, and, at the same time, of the most impenetrable mystery. The victim had been a stranger in the place, without friends or connections, and almost without home. He had ledged at the hat of an obscure labourer, whose poverty was extreme, but whose integrity had never heart a west the heart of the province. incurred even the breath of suspicion. At the time of the murder, no motive could be conceived to exist on the part of the host, for the commission of the crime. The deceased the commission of the crime. The deceased had been apparently a man without renources, and from the inoffensiveness of his habits, was most unlikely to have subjected himself. In the highway, about a mile from the town, dreadfully mangled, and to every appearance but recently murdered. The intelligence was communicated through the town with the rapidity of lightning, and in a moment, as it were, every one was eathe town with the rapidity of lightning, and is a moment, as it were, every one was easy in pursuit of some clew by which to solve the mystery that on all sides was admitted to hang ever the dark transaction. Thousands of sampleions and surmises were affect apon the subject, the most natural of which, as well as the most readily believed, seemed to that the crime had been perpetrated by one of those midnight wretches who, at that time, inserted the term, and who, it was at once supposed, had pursued his victim to the spot

where he had been found, and there committed the bloody deed. An inquest was held upon the body. No information, however, was elicited calculated to dispel the doubt in which the whole affair was enveloped. The laudlord testified that the deceased had gone out early on the evening of the day preceding that on which he was discovered, but profess ed himself ignorant of any thing further. A verdict was rendered that he came to his death by bruises inflicted by an unknown person, and there the matter rested. Suspicious continued to be as vague as they had picions continued to be as vague as they had before been, and although the sensation naturally produced, by the perpetration of so hei-nous an offence, could not be said to have en-tirely subsided, it began to settle down in the conviction that all efforts to discover the criminals would prove ineffectual.

The excitement of the moment, produced by an occurrence of absorbing interest, invariably blunts the perception, and takes from it that keenness of vision which examines and scrutinizes closely the motives of human conduct. The atormier passions, in cases of this description, generally take the lead, and it is not until they have ceased, and given way to the calculating coldness of reason, that the mind is enabled to connect together a chain of circumstances leading to a clear and palpable conclusion. It was so in relation to the crime to which I have referred. But as its novelty and atsocity began to wear away various minutise, which had before passed entirely unnoticed, stood out in bold relief, and fixed suspicion upon the humble labourer, who had acted in the relation of host to the unfortunate man. He was indicted, and arrested for the crime. He was, as I have already remarked, miserably poor. Wretched-ness was deeply imprinted on every line of his countenance; and, from his utter inability, both from want of means and friends, to provide professional aid, it became the duty f the court to assign him counsel. This task was allotted to me, in conjunction with a barrister of greater experience and more extensive practice than myself; and I never shall forget the feelings with which I heard the announcement from the bench that I was appointed to take charge of the prisoner's

How much do they mistake the character

of the legal profession who represent it as a mercenary band, acressible only through the medium of paltry gold, and deadened to the kindlier sensibilities of our nature! And how much more ignorant are they of the noble im pulses of the soul, who regard the advocate, zealous and in the defence even of guilt, as the dissembler of his own judgment, and as the cool and calculating hypocrite, forcing convictions upon others by which he himself, as an individual, would be ashamed to be governed! I will not deny that before I became identified with the feelings and motives of a lawyer, I was inclined to attach much importance to the popular error on this subject, and to wonder wherein consisted the magic charm in the relation of counsel and client, by which the former became identified with, and yield ed his convictions to the entire control and influence of the latter, I confess, I say, that when I heard counsel, not merely of the greatest talent, but of the most unquestionable integrity, urging conclusions the most fal-lacious, from premises which, to the uninitiated, must have seemed the most absurd-and that too with a force, a zeal, and a conclusiveness which forbade a doubt of their sincerity-I was at no trifling lass to divine the cause which could produce effects so strange and so unaccountable; but when even the li a court have given place to the eager watch-mited practice of a professional life induced fulness, and the death, like hum of the specme to apply the test to my own feelings, the doubt vanished, and the difficulties which before seemed insurmountable, disappeared at once. We are creatures of sympathy-it is the bond which connects us together in every relation of life, from the least to the most extended, and may be truly said to constitute the charm of our very existence. But when its ties are strengthened by the consciousness that we are relied on for protection—without closely scanning the motives of the being who has thrown himself upon us-we yield it at once, readily and cheerfully-from the same noble motive which promoted the Neapolitan fisherman to protect even his mortal enemy, for no other reason than that he had, although undeservedly, thrown himself upon his hospitality. I have heard the expression from one of the first lawyers who ever graced our bar-whose memory and whose virtues it is our delight to honour, and whose eloquence atill rings in the ears even of the youngest of the profession—that on looking back upon a long and laborious professional life, he could not upbraid himself with advancing one argument which he did not conscientiously believe to be well-founded, or with having assumed the management of a single case in which he did not think he should have suc-

placed, excited these feelings most powerfully and the doubts and suspicions which, in common with the rest of the community. I had entertained, now yielded to considerations of a more solemn and sacred characters. I viewed every circumstance with an exgerness and anxiety which none but these who have been similarly situated can appreciate. I scratinized every minute fact with a closeness of which I can convey no idea—and al-

though I was perhaps the only person concerned in the case (unless my associate) who entertained such an opinion, I soom satisfied myself that my client was innocent. His trial at length was appointed. The court was crowded with intent and eager spectators, and the prisoner was placed at the bar. Never shall I forget the ominous foreboding which passed through my mind as he entered the dock. I saw a human being whose situation could not but have attracted the pity of all—but which was immeasurably heightened to me by a deep sense of the heavy responsito me by a deep sense of the heavy responsibility I had assumed-standing upon a spot which he was soon to exchange for the proud air of freedom, or for the awful solitude of the grave! How intensely did I watch every form, however unimportant, and with how many appalling associations incident of this solemn scene connected. The holding up of the right hand—the reading of the indictment—the tremulous answer of "not guilty" to the question of the clerk—the slow, solemr, and deliberate proclamation that the jurors who were to be called were to pass between the prisoner and his country upon his life or death—the oath to each juror, while be and the prisoner were, according to the form-charged to look upon each other—these were matters of form indeed, but they were the forms by which a human tribunal were slowly proceeding to the awful sacrifice of a hu-

I need not dwell upon the details of the trial, It was a long and painful one. The evidence, as is usual in such cases, was principally circumstantial, and after it was concluded, it became my duty to address the jury. If there is any situation more trying than another, it is that of a counsel who is placed, as it were, as a shield between the life and death of an individual—at the moment he rises to urge his case upon the consideration of a jury. For my own part, at least, I felt it peculiarly so. Every eye was upon me, every ear was intent; and I felt that a thousand hopes were concentrated upon my exertions, which the novelty and interest of my situation told me I would in vain attempt to realize. I could not shut my eyes to the fact, that I was contending against the conviction of my audience; and yet, so easy is it to awaken the better feelings of our na ture, it was equally evident that their sympathics were strongly enlisted in favour of the prisoner. Indeed, throughout the whole of my experience and observation, I have uniformly remarked, let the evidence be ever so strong, that the acquittal of a prisoner draws after it from the audience the most unequi-vocal marks of approbation. The case was strongly pressed on the part of the prosecu-tion; and, after the charge of the judge, who rather inclined against the accused, the jury

retired to deliberate upon their verdict "Perhaps." says a popular writer, "in the whole course of a criminal trial, there is no period more awful than that occupied by the deliberation of the jury." And if this remark be true, as it respects the promiscuous assemblage whom curiosity has drawn together, how forcibly does it come home to those who feel themselves identified with the miserable wretch, whose destiny that deliberation is soon to determine. For my own part, this interval was the first in which I felt capable of realizing the scene around me. In the ardour of the conflict, remote consequences are entirely overlooked, and every other consi deration becomes merged in the desperate struggle for victory; but, when that conflict is over, and the regular and solemn forms of tators, a feeling comes up which pervades us in the chamber of death. We begin to reason and reflect and as we turn our eyes towards the fated being who stands before us, an object of mingled sympathy and abhorrence, awaiting his doom, we seem almost to have overstepped the brink which separates us "from the unknown dark."
After an absence of an hour, the bustle in

the lobby, and the impetuous rush of the outside into the court-room, gave token of the return of the jury. They immediately entered, preceded by the officer in whose custody they had been, with brief but awful an-nouncement, "jury's agreed;" and, after be-ing ushered to the bar, resumed their seats. The solemnity of the stone at this moment baffles description; every eye was fixed upon the criminal; and so silent was the crowd, that respiration itself seemed to have been suspended .- The clerk at length rose, and after calling the names of the jurors, directed them and the prisoner to rise. "Gentlemen of the jury," said he, "look upon the prisoner; prisoner look upon the jury. The dull and sunken eye of the criminal seemed to fall unconsciously upon his judges, and the clerk proceeded to inquire in the usual form whewhere fate was now in some measure in my hands, the new relation in which I was thus placed, excited these feelings most powerful-

seemed unmoved. His pale and death-like, hee, and the vacant and wah expression of his eye, indicated an utter unconsciousness of his altuation, which a careless observer might, have construed into an indifference to his fate, but which was in reality the leatherpy of a mind harrowed and goaded by the extremest, seffering, and deathered by the mest, torturing anxiety.

The judge proceeded to pronounce the my-

him, but could not—and my heart sickened. No sooner said than done—he acrapes my as his lustreless eye caught the expression of belly on the upper part with the point of his mine, while the officers of justice gathered knife—up I start with a screech you might around to remove him to his solitary and have heard at Transnt—away flies the knife, cheerless cell.

I never saw him but once afterwards. It was the day before his execution. The scene circumstances around me were too solemn to admit of any thing like the gratification of mere curiosity, and I was too much overcome to attempt the language of consolation. Af-He followed me towards the door, as far as the chain by which he was bound to the floor would allow, and his voice faltered as he pressed me warmly by the hand and implored me to receive the last blessing of a dying

ADVENTURE IN A DISSECTING ROOM.
To the Editor of the Caledonean Mercury.

Sti — I am now a person well up in years, and as I never was a great hand at composi-tion, I believe it is now too late to begin. I hope, however, to make myself intelligible in the narrative I am going to give you, which the wickedness of these bad times renders appropriate at present, and leads me to hope may turn out to be a useful warning to yourself and readers.

About the year 1794 or 1795, when I was half a man and half a boy, (a man in will, but in deeds a good deal of the boy,) I remember I had just done with my apprenticewages. Well, in January of that year, one night about eleven, I came away a little fresh, as we say, from a sort of club that used to meet in the Pleasance, where we aut drinking ale, and smoking and singing, and in short, getting no good. Well, sir, I set off on my road to Cantonmills, where I board ed with my brother, but the night being fine, and the moon well up and near the full, took a little walk, as I did not feel inclined to go asleep. So I got to some fields near the place where Charlotte square now stands. and sat down on a stone that was by the side of the footpath, striking a light and lighting my cutty pipe. After smoking away awhile, in the moon-shine, three rough-looking fellows with cordaroy jackets and small clothes, in the style of Gilmerton carters, came up to me, and asked me civilly enough to tell them them the way to the Ferry Road. I directed them as well as I could, but they did not seem to take me up, and so we stood jab-bering away longer, I think, than was any occasion. At last, on pretence of treating me to a gill at the toll-bar on the Ferry Road, me to a gill at the foll-bar on the Ferry Road,
I was silly enough (as it turned out) to agree
to go with them for a bit of the way. We
had not got very far, when one of my gentlemen (without giving himself the pains of
picking a quarrel) hit me a crack on the side
of the head with his fist, and another gave me a punch with all his might in the pit of hold my tongue about the matter at sil. I the atomach. These blows took away my have even stated the case of my escape from breath, and stunned me a good deal, and I the fangs of harpies, hoping that it may prove as not to feel distinctly that they laid hold of me at once, and rolled a thing like a wet sheet round my head and face. I think I felt myself kicking, gasping and struggling hard for breath; but the fellows held down: my hands, and I could not screech because of the wet blanket if it were so; but I found myself turning weaker and weaker, and my breath went from me altogether: I do not remember any thing more.

Sir, when I came to myself again, I think the first thing I felt was being very celd, and finding a nasty smell like putrified butcher meat. I came to a little, and I could just see a glimmering light, and made out that I was lying on a hard and wet place like a kitchen dresser. I ventured to look about a little, when I saw an old wizened-like man, with glasses on his nose, poking away among the bowels of a dead man, who lay on the table upon his back, and by him were two younger chaps, looking on, one holding the candle, and the other a long knife. They were talking away in some queer lingo, which I could not make out, and yet it was no fereign language. So, O ho, quoth I, this is what my sins have brought me to at last. This due (meaning the body with the glasses) is the old devil, and the others are his imps, and there they are termenting a poor sinner, just the way the midiater told me the day I went to way the midister told me the day I went to be an apprentice. So," thought I, 'my turn will be coming next, and pething I can do of myself will get no free from his terment. — Well, Sir, I was not far wrongs for all of a sudden, the three creatures, leaving their prey in the corner, came with all their herrible implements to use me after the same fashien. As I thought it would be ill manners in a person in my circumstances to take the first word of those beings of great power, I kept my eyes shut, and said never one word.

'So,' save the gentlemen with the glesses this is a flie muscular fellow indeed what a chest he has! "I wonder what he died of," mays one of the

familiar spirits.

He will be a great catch, says the other, for to marrow's demonstration of the abdo-

minal viscera. So, gemmen, saya Glasses again, do you reach the scalpel—and do you hold the candle.—Now for a clean section of the integumenta and superficial muscles.

out goes the candle-and the bloody doctors (for such they were) tumble neck over heels was the day before his execution. The scene upon the floor. However, there was a gleam was so novel and affecting as entirely to over- of light from the fire, and I got up, came power me. I knew not what to say.—The down from my table, and threw myself (as naked as Adam, and as much ashamed) upon

my knees before them, crying out for mercy. Well, sir, the three bloody doctors were rather more frightened and astomshed than I was myself; and they told me to keep quiet, and lighted the candle, and dectored all my scratches and bruises with adhesive plaster, and set me to warm myself by a fire, where I saw the head and little bit hands of a poor, innocent dead baby stewing in a pot. They all assured me that they had taken me for a dead man, whom one of their blackguards had promised to bring them from Corstopkine churchyard; and said they were very vexed that there should have been any feel play, and an actual attempt at murder. So they presented me that I had better persuaded me that I had better say no more about the matter, and offered me two guineas, (which I took,) and they covered my nakednes with some of their own clothes, one supplying a great coat, another a pair of boots, and so forth. I was so much taken with their kindness, that I gave them a full promise to say nothing of what had happened, and told them that I did not want to know where the surgery shop was, and that they might blind-fold me with a napkin, and leave me in any part of the town they pleased, from which could find my way home.

The place where we were was a eight not to be spoke of, and I believe I should only turn your stomach, if I were to attempt to describe it. There were all sorts of bits of dead men, and some whole ones-and anatomies hanging by strings from the roof-and people's insides, and unchristened babies in bottles-and all sorts of rotten and unclean things, and lots of knives and saws, and are ticles which I cannot give a name to-to say

nothing of the awful smell.

Well, they kept their word and left me in a stair leading from the South bridge to the Cowgate, and I soon found my way home. It

was now four on a Sabbath morning, and I found my brother, who was wondering what could have come over me, and not a little surprised to see me with a superfine new great coat, and a broken head stuck over with a diacolum plaster. And so I had to please him with a story made up for the occasion, and I never heard more of it. However, the affair was not lost upon me, (and I hope it will not on you and your readers)-and so, soon after, I married Mrs. G. and took myself up, and have since thriven very well in the world.

My Doctor friend (for I made out his name. though I said nothing about it,) is dead, and has been for some years

So, Sir, there is now no occasion for me to ple on their guard against wandering abo untimeless hours, lest they also meet with a similar or worse adventure, as they will tsee is but too common now-a days. Your obedient servant.

A HURRICANE AT SEA.

One morning, not far from the Isle of Malagascar, opened on us one of the most leve-y days ever seen. The sun rose unclouded; the wind was just atrong enough to fill our sails, and being fair, not a yard of canvass but what was spread to catch the breeze.—
the air too, had all the balmy settness of
spring. To give animation to the scene, the
waters were alive with the myrisds of fluny inhabitants. Under our bows were to be seen porpoises, tumbling in rude sports and at the same moment we could perceive an almost numberless shoat of flying sets, in full action.
The surface of the waters gitteened as the sun's rays blazed on their dripping wings, as they anxiously skimmed the waves, in the hope to escape the thousand dolphing that pursued them. and them. The war was unequal, for as they cought the sir to avoid the enemy baneath them, bird after bird were hovering above ready to seize them as their prey.

As the day advanced, the heavens became

As the day advanced, the heavens became obscured by a light mist. At this period, with others, I was amployed below. One of the men with me, then suffering from searcy. I heard say, 'I know its going to blow, from the pain I feel in my limbs.' A hearty laugh followed his observation. Shurtly after this we were summaned on deck, and the light sails were taken in. The captin tooking wintfully around, then dismissed us, saying, in truth it looks atrange, yet. I high there, is nothing to fear, so boys to work again."

(See fourth Page.)



be hereafterin th We can atalented & WILLIAMS.

diken up, a mill a aground on a bar Bastern Hay, of Set plundered, and the withnut maste its much that hat a bare or owners is request, or owners is request, to the property of the property

DAIG . ted at this The brig Monte Video, at this port sailed from Buenos Ayres on the 22d Feb. Capt. Farren has brought despatches for government. We learn that the breaking up of Vernet's establishment at the Falkland Is lands, by the U. S. ship Lexington, had caused a neiderable excitement of Buenos Ayres. sed considerable excitement at Buenos Ayres, and that the government had suspended the functions of our Consul. The government schooner Barandi was to be despatched to Washington on this subject. The Lexington had proceeded for Rio Janeiro, with four of

the prisoners taken at the Falkland Islands. Capt. Parren has favoured us with Buenos Ayres papers to the 22d. It is stated in one of them that a note had been addressed to Mr. Slocum, our Consul, informing him that his exequator was annulled, and requesting him to name a successor whom the government would recognize. Mr. Slocum, it is added, had refused to comply with this request. N. Y. Mercantile.

From the Buenos Ayres British Packet, of February 19. FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These islands seem still destined to oc cupy a prominent place in the affairs of nations, and the dispute relative to them in the year 1770, between Great Britain and Spain, is now in a manner revived, between the descendants of these two nations.

Considerable excitement was caused in Buenos Ayres on Tuesday last, upon the arrival of the ser. Flor del Rio from Monteviden, bringing an account of the proceedings of the U. S. sloop of war Lexington, Capt. Duncan, against the colony at the Falkland Islands. Several individuals from thence came in the schooner, and gave the following

That the Lexington arrived on the 28th December, below the Islands in Berkley Sound, where she anchored under the French flag, with a signal at the fore for a pilot, and having in tow a small shallop, built among the islands, and which was going to Port Louis to obtain Buenos Ayres papers, in or der to seal on account of the colony. Capt. Duncan had told the master of the Shallop, that the fishery on the coast was open to all the world, and he would give him a sea letter to sail under the American flag, upon which, those in the shallop separated themselves from the colony. A gale of wind detained the Lexington 3 days at her anthorage-she then made sail and anchored abreast men landed in a boat from the shallop. Capta Brisbane and Mr. Metcalf, (the latter had been left in charge of the colony,) were walking the beach unsuspicious of danger. The Lieut. invited them, in the name of the commander, to go on board the Lexington, which they did-other boats had come on shore with marines, who took took off forcibly all the men they could find-most of the natives of B. Ayres escaped to the interior, the cannon was spiked, fire arms broken to pieces and thrown into the water; powder set fire to, &c.

All the persons who had thus been forcibly taken away, were put on shore, except Capt. Brisbane and six Buenos Ayreans-the latter were placed in irons. The seal skins and some trilling articles which had been embargued, awaiting the decision of the prize Court of Buenos Ayres, were taken from Mr. Vernet's storehouse, and delivered to Capt. Davison of the Harriet, who had gone from Buenes Ayres, in the sloop-of-war as pilotthis property was then shipped on board the American schooner Dash, Capt. Keating, which at the time was lying there.

Capt. Duncan had told Davidson to go in to the store-house and take away any thing he thought was his property; he accordingly took a few boat oars, a boat keel, some loose pieces of boat, three bags of shot, some pewter, a little sheet lead, a whale boat and cars, and muskets; neither the boat or muskets belonged to him. Davidson posted on the door of Mr. Vernett's dwelling house, a proclamation in writing, signed by Capt. Duncan, declaring the capture of the vessel to be piracy, &c. amounting at the same time freedom of fishery. During the stay of the Lexington, the B. Av. reans, who had fled into the interior, returned, and captain Duncan gave their head man a document, stating that he was a peaceable person, &c. Capt. Duncan and Davidson, it is stated, spread a variety of reports, in order to alarm the settlers, such as, that they would never be safe from the resentment of the American whalers-that Mr. Vernet would not again return to the islands, that the Goverument of Buenos Ayres disapproved of the capture of the vessel, &c , and captain Duncan offered a free passage to those who wished to leave the colony—the consequence was that all the female residents, as well as Mr. Vernet's slaves and various individuals went on board the Lexington.

The families killed all the milk cows which Mr. Verner had lent them, and most of the beef and hides were sold to the Lexington; which ship finally quitted the Palklands on the 22d January, and arrived at Montevideo. with Capt Brisbane and the six Buenos Ayrean prisoners. It is added that notwithstanding the anxiety expressed relative to the seven Americans who were left on Staten Is-land by the schooner Superior for the purpose of sealing, and who were reported to be destitute of provisions, it was nearly a fortnight after the arrival of the Lexington, be-

Mr. Vernet has given notice through the public press of Buenos Ayres, that he shall publish statement of all the circumstances connected with the case, to prove how scrupulously he has acted, and that nothing has been done but what was perfectly justifiable.

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE. We have been favoured with the following latter from Constantinople.

chools in this quar-ad my expectation. One of them is at bone is in my pos-Galatas and as the irely to the femals department, for which re are now making arrangements. The school in this village (Bayuk-Dere)

was recently visited by the Russian, Spanish, and American Ministers, who all appeared to take a deep interest in it, contributed something for it, and now support five boys each in it. The Spanish Minister selected for himself. The Commodore, who has done much to promote this object, had been previously furnished with his quota of the boys for his Httle regiment; and they were, for the first time, publicly produced, marshalled, inspected, and rewarded on this occasion. The Russian Ambassador requested us to select,

or find the requisite number for him. We determined on the latter, and found them .-The are picked up literally from the high-ways and hedges,' all orphans but one, and as poor almost as poverty incarnate. To-day they were brought in here, and then, with a lace, where they were received with all due honours; and, after the roll was called, and they had answered to their names, they were presented each with a piece of money to buy them bread, for the poor fellows often have to go not to bed, for that perhaps, they have not, but to sleep, supperless; and their wretched appearance altogether, produced such an impression on the heart of the Ambassador, that after making suitable inquiries, he re-quested us to get a new suit of clothes from top to toe, for each of them at his expense. charge of overseering this upon himself, and intends, I believe, to have them all dressed in livery. All this you may well suppose, has, by its novelty, excited a great deal of wonder in this village, and given the school a prodigious start. And who can tell how many of these miserable looking objects will become the honourable and excellent of the earth!

The school at Yeni Keni, supported principally, as you know, by Iplitchy Constantine, contains now near two hundred boys, and is under very good regulations. I visit it as often as ohce or twice a month, and Commodore Porter has several times accompanied me, and expressed himself much gratified with the appearance of it. Indeed, every Lancasterian school, that has been established, prospers, and gains on the affections of of the colony; a lieutenant and a number of the people; and the number of such schools is from time to time increasing.

Most of the boys are poor, and some of them very poor; and as they are required by the laws of the schools to bring a pocket handkerchief with them, you would smile to see what a mere bit of a rag many of them all the good seeds attempted to be sown by Ross, overwhelmed with this unexpected burst see what a mere bit of a rag many of them all the good seeds attempted to be a seed at the seed attempted to be a seed at the se to some of my benevolent friends in New York, that a few dozen of cheap pocket handkerchiefs would be a very acceptable present for the schools." And if you should see how much we want a few cases of Mathematical lastruments, you would be sure and not forget to mention them also with the handkerchiefs.

I have been thinking that, if every man who publishes any thing new on education in the Western world, should send a copy of his work to be used somewhere in the Eastern, the Orientals and Occidentals would soon think and feel much more alike, and appear much more as belonging to one great brotherhood, than they do at present.'

N. Y. Com. Adv.

FROM CALCUTTA.

We are indebted, says the Salem Gazette, to Mr. C. H. Allen, 2d officer of the George, for copious files of Calcutta papers, to the be-

ginning the present year.

The autumn of 1831, was memorable for the number and severity of the tempests in the Eastern seas, especially near the first of November, about which time the dreadful hurricane was experienced at Mantlla. The India Gazette gives the following description Expedition, which there is too much reason prepared to settle mine with my cred of that disastrous event:

'The fury of the hurricane began at eleven o'clock at night on the 22d October, blowing W. N. W. and shifted gradually round to N. N. E., N. E., and E., where it ceased about four o'clock in the morning, Many houses were thrown down by the violence of the storm, entire ranges of strong wooden balconies were blown away, and thousands of stone tiles were struck from the roofs. The numerous and unfortunate natives, to save their lives were obliged to abandon their dwellings and assembled screaming and howling in the streets. It was accompanied not only with thunder and lightning, the thunder bolts falling and setting fire to the native huts in every direction, but also with frediscovered next morning was frightful. Every house, Church and Convent has suffered ore or less; and as far as the eye could distinguish, from one of the steeples, the native town, including trees and houses, has entire-ly disappeared, only a vast plain being pre-sented to the view. The destruction of property is immense, the sugar and rice crops

ave been entirely lost. CALGUTTA, Dec. 11.

in the calm and tranquil course they were clue that may seem likely to lead to their wont to pursue; and we regret to state that place of refuge.

It has been remoured that Government have life at this moment in contemplation to send a vessel in search of them, but as we have not as yet seen any preparations for that measure provinces—a remarkable falling off in the transactions of a part of them engaged in growing belief that affairs are not proceeding in the calm and tranquil course they were

and the general apprehension of some violent disorganization in the old and settled state of

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16. According to the reports that reach us, which we have reason to believe are derived from very authentic sources, cholera is even now very general in the suburbs of Calcutta, and we suspect that if it were possible to ascertain the depopulation that yearly takes place in the native villages all around Calcutta by fever, dysentery and cholers, the world would be shocked and terrified by the details.

A correspondent just arrived from the spot, has informed us that the cholera has within the last week, made its awful appearance at Fullah and other adjoining villages.

He attributes the cause of the malady, in great measure to the effect of diet; the new line of introduction from the Commodore, rice, being obtained at a very cheap rate, is were marched off, in order to the Russian pa- caten with unreasonable avidity, and produces obstructions in the viscera, from its turgid propensities.

A correspondent whose letter is not adapted for publication, mentions that 'many thousand lives' have been recently lost by dysen-MADRAS. tery and cholera, in the suburbs of Calcutta.

H. M. ship Comet, Capt. A. Sandilands, lately arrived from New South Wales, has had a most interesting cruize.

In consequence of an application from the inhabitants of Pitcairn Island in the Pa-(who, our readers will remember, the descendants of the mutineers cific. were of the Bounty) to be removed to O taheite, from the great scarcity of, and difficulty in procuring water on their own Island, the home government ordered the authorities at New South Wales to comply with their wishes, and for this purpose, H. M. ship Comet was sent, accompanied by the Transport Lucy Ann.

They accordingly left Sydney on the 13th

October, and after touching at New Zealand proceeded to Pitcairn Island. The inhabi-tants, however, on their arrival, seemed to have changed their mind, and naturally showed great reluctance to leave the spot, where They have been described to us as being a very superior race of people indeed, and much attention had accordingly been paid to their marals, and religious education—the be but my selvant, and I shall run away with more striking, as the Comet, on touching at the merit of your discoveries; so you shall New Zealand had observed the reverse-for the greatest laxity of morals prevailed, and only take care you do not mention my name.

After a short sojourn, the whole of the popu lation of the Islands, amounting to 87 souls, were embarked, and safely landed at Otaheite, where the Queen had prepared for them grants of land. It will be remembered that the mutineers supplied themselves with wives from this Island before going to Pitcairn, and two of the women who accompanied the mutineers, returned in the transports to the place of their birth. The meeting between them and their relatives is described as almost ludicrous.

We regret to hear, that the state of things at Otaheite was fully as bad, if not worse, than at New Zealand. The inhabitants of many of the Friendly Islands were at war with one another, and the feelings of the peaceable inhabitants of Pitcairs Island cannot be easily described; in fact they were horror struck at every thing they saw; the greatest profligacy prevailed at Otaheite, and we realy wonder at our Government allowing the hange to have taken place.

Gov't, Gazetet, Dec. 8.

CAPTAIN ROSS'S EXPEDITION TO THE POLAR SEA.

The London Times of March 9th contains the following communication relative to this to fear, has proved not only unfortunate but N. Y. Jour. Com. disastrous.

Sir, -at this season of activity among the vessels preparing for Greenland fishery, I am anxious to call the attention of our adventurous scamen about to be engaged in that occupation, to the fate of their unfortunate countrymen, who, 19 in number, embarked three years ago, on board a steam vessel, and quitted this country on the no less hazardous enterprise than that of attempting the long sought north west passage. As they have not yet returned to any land with which we are acquainted, there is too much reason to apprehend that they have met with some serious accidents and that, if living, they are cut off from the means of communication with the civilized world, and are prolonging their mi-serable existence on some part of the coast of

It is well know that this enterprise was under the direction of Capt. Ross, R. N., who commanded the first expedition to the Arctic regions, and that its object was to endeavour to penetrate some of the sounds on the western coast or at the head of Baffin's bay. The direction in which the absentees are to be sought with the greatest likelihood of success. While the Moulaves in Lower Bengal are so active and dangerous, that horse, foot and artillery, are sent out against them, the din of disturbance is coming down to us from the farther quarters of the empire.

We are compelled to admit that there is a growing belief that affairs are not proceeding that affairs are not proceeding that sellement; and tranquit rowers than a sellement; and tranquit rowers than a sellement; and they will follow up any likely to lead to their

report, and that 19 brave British seaman, will be permitted to perish, unheard of, uncared for, by this nation, whilst our neighbouring country has, not long since, actually equip-ped a fleet, and has shown herself ready to expend hundreds of thousands of pounds to rescue but one of its meanest subjects from the persecution of the tyrant of Portugal. Such indifference on our part cannot surely exist.

Some circumstances connected with the a bove-mentioned expedition of Capt. Ross are of great interest, and being known to few in-dividuals, I trust I shall stand excused for trespassing further on the limits of your co-

Captain Ross, it may be remembered, re turned unsuccessful from the expedition with which he was entrusted in 1818. Up to that period his character was unblemished, and his fame stood high in the chronicles of our naval service. Naturally of an ardent and ambitious disposition, Ross could not brook the obloquy that attached to that fatal mistake at the entrance of Lancaster's Sound, and his whole mind was bent upon redeeming the

In this state of feeling he happened to be dining with a friend in London, when a gentleman who sat next to him whose name ought to be written in letters of gold, thus addressed him: - Pray, Capt. Ross, how should you like again to attempt the North-west passage?' Astonished at the question, and at the same time impressed with the hopelessness of such an event, Ross replied, 'Alas, Sir, I should be too happy, but there is no chance of that, I have no expectation of being so employed by the Government, even supposing it contemplated another expedition to the Polar regions,' Well but,' continued his friend, 'I suppose there is no monopoly of the road to Baffin's Bay. Fit out a ship of your own.' Indeed, Sir,' replied Ross, 'I have as little hope of succeeding in that, as my fortune is by no means adequate to the expense.' 'Oh, is that all!' hastily rejoined his generous patron, eager for an opportunity of extending his benevolence to a man whom misfortune ed great rejuctance to leave the spot, where seemed to have ground to the dust. 'It that almost all of them had been born and brought all? Well, you shan't fail for want of funds; go and hire a vessel or build one if you please, and send the bills to me; only you must have a share in it yourself, you know, or you would pay 10/ toward the outfit and be a proprietor. believe what he heard, but being assured of the sincerity of the offer, he gladly accepted it, and immediafely purchased a steam-boat, which being equipped under his own direc-tion, left this country in the spring of 1829, with a crew, consisting of Capt. Ross, Com mander, J. Ross, his nephew, an enterprising and scientific young officer, who had sailed two or three voyages with Capt. Parry; a sur-geon; and I believe 16 seamen. Since that time they have been heard of but once, when they were still in Baffin's Bay.

A SCRUPULOUS CONSCIENCE.

A gentleman in the town of Richmond, In-diana, has put forth the following advertise-ment. Dean Swift gives a curious account of the moral effect produced by the phenome-non of a Comet in his days. If it were the means of making people more punctual in the payment of their debts, it might not be amiss or us to have a demonstration this way. "THE COMET!!!

As the great Comet is approaching the earth, and the result of which warns all to settle their accounts, it is hoped that those indebted to the undersigned will settle im. thent" inquiries, the result of which was a mediately what they owe me, that I may be conviction that the "Free Trade System," as itors. There is no fun in this, mind I tell you ! ! ANDREW HINDMAN.

Cobbet denies the existence of cholera in Great Britain. He declares that it is nothing more than a political attempt "lo bom-boozle John Bull."

12TH OF MAY SCHEME.

THE Fourth Class of the Maryland State Lottery, for 1832, will be drawn in Baltimore on Saturday the 19th, of May. Clark would advise his friends to be as early as possible in either applying or sending for tickets and shares. He would also remind person living in the country that an order from them (by mail or private conveyance) will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as if

they had made application in person.

1 Prize of \$16,000 [1 Prize 2,000 1,000 10 10 150 12 46 50 92

9624 prizes, 886,216.
Tickets 85, halves \$2.50 quarters \$1,25.
For the pick of a splendid collection of num bere apply at

Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries (with one exception) have been sold P. S. Another Capital in the New York

wild at CLARK'S.

"Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyence, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as it on personal application. Address to JNO, CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore. sold at CLARK'S.

, on Tuesday evening last, by Blanchard, Mr. Richard C. H DESTY, to MISS MATILDA HOLLAND, both of

METHODIST CONVENTION The Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which convened at Wilmington last week, adjourned on Thursday, 19th instant, after a very harme-nious session of nine days. About one hundred and fifty Ministers were in attendance.
Bishops McKendree and Hedding presided.
The following is a statement of the appointments for the ensuing year, in this city

nd vicinity:
Union Church—Rev. Joseph Boldich.
St George's—Rov's G. G. Cookman, P.
Hodgson, Wm. Cooper, Jefferson Lewis.
St. John's—Rev. H. G. King.
Fifth street church, N. L.—Rev. Joseph

Rusling. Kessington-Rev. Barth. Weed. Asbury, West Philadelphia-Rev. Edwin

Wilmington-Rev. Joseph Lybrand. Chester—Rev's Wm. Ryder, B. Ayers. West Chester—Rev. Thomas Sovereign. Reading-Rev. Joseph Ashbrook. Lancaster-Rev. - Lednum.
Bristol-Rev's James Page, T. S. Boring. Germantown-Rev's John Finley, --- Niolson. Burlington-Rev's J. Thompson,

Bridgeton-Rev. W. A. Wiggins. Camden—Rev. J. Walker. Trenton City—Rev Sol. Higgins. Pottsville-Rev. P. Ogden.
Delegates to the General Conference-

Rev's E. Cooper, J. Potts, C. Pitman, J. Lybrand, M. Force, D. Daily, H. White, S. Higgins, J. Kennedy, L. McCoombs, L. Le-nard, S. Sharp, Tho. Ware, H. Boehm, L. Warfield, W. Terbert, J. Banghari, T.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY: A young woman engaged in one of the Cot-ton Mills at Lowell, Mass. was cheaked to death by drawing into her windpipe a piece of thread, while in the act of sucking it. through the eye of a shuttle.

PATENT RULER.

Among other simple and ingenious Yankee iscoveries, a new ruler has lately been invented by Mr. Carrington, which will probably find favour in the eyes of all who have occasion to use such articles. It unites the advantages of the round and of the flat rulers passing over the paper equally on two paralel cylinders. It is a simple device, but no one thought of it before. N. F. Com. Adv.

NEWSPAPER THIEF PINNED.

William P. Curtis was convicted yesterday at the Police Office as a common pillerer. He was brought before the bench on a charge of stealing newspapers. He was a barber at the South End, and contrived to entertain his customers with perfect files of all the daily papers, without any wasteful extravagance on his part; so adroitly did he manage his business, cut so close and share so smooth, that although he was never accused of subscribing to any newspaper, his shop was well supplied with copies of each that circulated in his neighbourhood, and his patrons have frequently been indebted to him for the loan of

This establishment flourished "like a green baize horse," and all went smooth as soap suds, until Mr. Constable Reed received a hint that induced him to make some "imperconducted by said Curtis, ought to be restricted in operation. His honour the Judge senting, Curtis was translated from his office of "News Collector" to that of Yarn Spinner and Oakum Picker in the House of Correction for the period of one month.

[Boston Trans.

From the New York Courier. POLICE OFFICE.

circumstance of an unusual and interesting character, was brought under the cog-nizance of the Police Magistrates on Tuesday, which is now undergoing judicial inves-tigation. In presenting our readers with so much of the detail as we have it in our power to lay before them, we are induced out of regard to the feelings of the highly accomal attention as if plished and respectable young lady, whose alarms have been excited by the transaction, to state the material facts, but without any 1,676 bames.

It appears that on Monday afternoon, a we dressed female, waited upon the young list in question, at the residence of her parent of in the lower part of the city, with a sele, which she stated had been given to her by a gentleman who was highly respectable, and who had accurate the selection of the city. gentleman who was highly respectable, and who had requested her to deliver it into the hands of the hands of the young lady to whom it was sel-dressed. On opening the note it was found to be anonymous, and read as follows: Dear *****

Do not be angry with me that I have taken this liberty. I have seen you and admire you much. May I ask of you to call at No. Most street this afternoon at half pant 4 o'cleck tion with you. The bearer of this letter will inform you who and what I am—there shall be nothing said or done that the first lady of the land would not be proud of hearing. Your friend, affectionately,

After reading the note, the female was par

the note, was one the inmates of white tody and severally in the course of ye males taken into cus the bearer of the B but denied all know wrote it, and insists or occupation were beyond what he h when he gave her th principal of the est she had seen the ger and was present written, but disclai were required to appearance at the & be committed. THE LOSS OF BRA The Nashville B

contains the follow Hamilton, of the a as also a certificate ten. Benjamin F. late clerk and pilo Both statements ar exhonerating the

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STATE OF TEN To all whom this i test m Know ye, that or the year of our Lor dred and thirty-two

fore me Nate Ande ly commissioned an county of Shelby steamer Brandywir four hundred and e tered this his prote ing on the late trip wise, and particula boat by fire on the and said captain W That he left the Sd of April, (inst.) and intermediate my kind happened until the evening of said boat running w alongside of the be Memphis, at 70'cle among som carria carriages which we the usual manner for

for shipment at sa Said carriage whee vere lying on the l cer's rooms and en roof. Said fire way posed and believed, force of the wind t from the furnace u the chimneys pass and carried aft am tirely the effect of manner owing to ter or crew. Said by the Pilot at th gave the alarm, ha the shore of the bar aquarter of a mile nine feet water. milton, was on de-one of the wheel-finding that the w-time continued to the straw and fire flames, he desiste bucket of water of ately driven away boat being lost by life. So violent boat struck the b

quarter or less t or she struck in decks and cabin than three minut fret discovered, board of the bo nearly one hundr sengers and crew ocat were fruitle that number only some persons per drowned.

Sworn to an lith day of Apr NATi DRH The Western furnishes the fol accident on boar loss of lives is From the Nay

It is on pain the most awful of stain boat of Seedral letters from Memphis, or Brandywine boot 25 miles of struction there

day morning. It was soon escertained by them that the house in most street referred to in the note, was one of considerable notoriety, the inmates of which werd all taken into custody and severally underwint as examination in the course of yesterday. Among the females taken into custody, was the one who was the bearer of the note, who admitted the fart, but denied all knowledge of the person who wrote it, and insisted that his name, residence or occupation were entirely unknown to her, beyond what he had himself stated to her when he gave her the note to deliver. The when he gave her the note to deliver. The principal of the establishment confessed, that she had seen the gentlemun before at her house and was present at the time the note was written, but disclaimed all further knowledge

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THE LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT BRANDYWINE.

The Nashville Banner of the 18th instant, contains the following statement, by captain Hamilton, of the above distressing accident, as also a certificate of Mesers. John P. Aersen. Benjamin F. Head and Davis Shields, late clerk and pilots of the Brandywine .-Both statements are sworn to, and agree in exhonerating the master and crew of said

vessel from censure.

As an act of justice to captain flamilton, we have copied his statement. STATE OF TENNESSEE,

SHELDY COUNTY. Set. ST. To all whom this instrument of Public Pro-

Know ye, that on the 11th day of April in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, personally appeared before me Nat Anderson, a Notary Public, du ly commissioned and qualified in and for the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, captain William Hamilton, Master of the stranger Brandywine, of Nashville, burthen for hundred and eighty three tone, and en terel this his protest against all losses and damages to accrue from any accident happen-

ing on the late trip of said steamer Brandyrise, and particularly against the loss of said boat by fire on the evening of the minth inst. r sworn saith. That he left the city of New Orleans on the 3d of April, (inst.) at 5 o'clock P. M. bnv-ing on board a full cargo, bound to Louisville ing on board a full cargo, bound to Louisville and intermediate ports, and no accident of any kind happened or occurred to said boat until the evening of the ninth of said month, said boat running with a full head of steam alongside of the breat head of the Twelve Outlets, about thirty miles above the town of Memphis, at o'clock, P. M. a fire broke out among some carriage wheels and pieces of carriages which were wrapped with straw in the used manner for putting up such articles for skipment at said city of New Orleans.

Said carriage wheels and pieces of carriages were lying on the boiler deck near the officer's rooms and entirely under the hurricane roof. Said fire was communicated, as is sup posed and believed, from fire blown by the force of the wind then blowing almost a gale, from the furnace up through the place where the chimneys pass through the boiler deck and carried aft among said carriage wheels and pieces of carriages, and said fire was en-tirely the effect of accident and in nowise or manner owing to the negligence of said mas-ter or crew. Said fire was first discovered by the Pilot at the wheel, who immediately gave the alarm, had turned the boat's head to the shore of the bar, from which she was about agaarter of a mile distant, where she struck in nine feet water. The master, the said Ha-milton, was on deck and immediately raised one of the wheels to throw overboard, but inding that the wind, which during the whole time continued to blow hard, only scattered I man and wife, names unknown, the straw and fire and served to increase the I very old man from Tenn. none of the crew threw bucket of water on the fire, but was immedi- 4 deck hands, 2 free and 2 slaves,

ur the Judge conat of Yarn Spinner bucket of water on the fire, but was immediately driven away. All hope of saving the post being lost by considerations for his own life. So violent was the fire, that when the boat struck the bar, though she had only a quarter or less than a quarter of a mile to run for she struck in nine feet water, that all her decks and cabin were in flames, and in less than three minutes from the time the fire was first discovered, it was impossible to live on board of the boat. Baid boat had on board nearly one hundred and fifty persons, pussengers and crew, (no exact number known, House of Correcnonth. Boston Trans. rk Courier. FICE. nusual and laterght under the cogistrates on Tuesing judicial invesave it in our pow-are induced out of engers and crew. (no exact number known, a all attempts to save even the books of the best were fruitless and of no avait) and of that number only seventy-six persons escaped some persons perished in the flames and some the highly accom-

> WM. HAMILTON. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of April, 1832. NATH'L. ANDERSON, N. P.

DREADPUL DISASTER.

The Weatern Mail received this morning, furnishes the following account of a terrible accident on board a steamboat, in which the loss of lives is supposed to be more extensive than any yet known in our country.

From the Nativille Republican—Saturday

well Calamity. It is on painful duty to announce one of the most awful occurrences that the history of stellin boat disasters has ever afforded.—
Bereral letters have been received in town from Memphis, stating the loss of the steam-term demphis, stating the loss of the steam-term demphis and the demphis and the loss of the steam-term demphis and the demphis and

of him. Under these circumstances they it is said that Captain Hamilton and his wree required to furnish security for their appearance at the Sessions, or in default, to be committed.

THE LOSS OF THE STRAMBOAT

conversation with several of the passengers guilty. of the Brandywine, who had arrived in that city, and they stated that at the time the boat took fire she was racing with the steam boat Hudson; that the Brandywine had stopped for an hour and a half to make some repans; that on getting under headway a large quantity of rosin was thrown into the fires, which caused the sparks to fly very thick, and to commonwealth. Thursday afternoon and the set fire to some straw which lay near the chimnies;—that the wind blew hard down the river;—that the number of passengers and the evidence has clearly established the

The passengers were landed, on an island ing, in the morning, upon the island, was

The following is as correct a list as we have been able to obtain of the names of persons lost. The gentleman who furnished it to us states that it contains the names of about one third of those known to be lost among the leck passengers, and the names of all the cabin passengers who lost their lives. CABIN PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Robert Walker and child, Nashville, Tenn. A Sparks, Vicksburg, Miss. Mr. Robert Stothart, Nashville Tenn. J. H. Milliard, Williamson Co. Tenn.

H. H. Davenport, Shawneetown, Ill. D. Parley, River's Woodyard, Miss. ri-

DECK PASSENGERS. Leonard Hamilton, } Washington Co. Ky. James Ford, Abraham Osborne, Ohio, John Moch, Harrison Co. Ind. Benajah Williams, Meigs Co. Ohio. Brice Jackson, Montgomery Co. Tenn.
Downs, Cincinnati, Ohio. Edwin B. Bee, Athens Co. Ohio. John Mortimer, B. Mortimer, Martin Cazine, Mayaville, Ky.

- Wright - Moore, W. L. Tracy, Hamilton county O. Benjamin Murrell, Nashville. Rolls, Maysville, Ky.
John Adams, Roberston county, Tenn. E. Wright, Jas. Saunders, Hart county, Ky, Will. Atterbury, Leonard.

H. McMillian, ers, names unknown. 1 cook,-1 boy attached to engine, I fireman, frec,

women belonging to boat, 2 do. passengers, 1 mulatto woman and child, Louisville,

John Davis, a lad attached to S. B. Kentuck ian.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT. The steam boat POLANDER, a short time af

ter she left Cincinnati, on her upward pas-sage, came in contact with the Hornet, which was coming into port, by which considerable injury was done. We regret, to say, the Captain of the Hornet, was killed, and another person very seriously injured. Particulars not ascertained.

CASE OF MINA.

Extract to the Editor, dated Doylestown, Monday Evening March 23. The trial of Mina, for the murder of Mr. hapman, was postponed until to-morrow, with a view of permitting the court to try two or three cases of less magnitude, which lay over for the last term. One of these cases was that against Leach, for bigamy; he was found guilty, principally for the confes-sions, or rather admissions, which he made to the magistrate before whom he was first brought, after his arrest.

Devication Research R

Mr. Reed opened the case for the prosecution, and if he is able to prove all against The light was very perceptible upon the country. Mina which he has advanced in his opening. The Editor of the Cincinnatti Gazette had a

The testimony commences to-morrow.

CASE OF MINA.

DOYLESTOWN, April 27.
The court was occupied all play on Wednesday, and a considerable portion of Thurs-

hands on board was about two hundred—and fact of an adulterous intercourse between that out of the whole, there was about seventy-five saved.

Chapman—that Mina purchased two ounces of accepte in Philadelphia on 16th June; that Mr. Chapman became unmany of whom died of the burning before well the next day, but had nearly recovered morning. In attempting to get the yawl out on the 21st; when Mrs. Chapman carried up the steam boat ran upon and sunk her. The to him some soup, prepared under her inspec-accounts given by the passengers of the numtion, and first brought into a parlour where ber on board, vary—some saying 200, others Mina was, then carried to the sick man who 230; but all agree, that the number found living, in the morning, upon the island, was his illness increased to his death; which took seventy-five. Nine women were lost, six of place about 5 o'clock on the morning of the whom were black servants. 23d. He was buried on the 24th June, and on the 5th July, Mina and Mrs. Chapman were married in New-York.

It was shown that the remains of the soup, of which Mr. Chapman partook, was thrown into the yard, and several ducks and chickens, which drank near the stream on that day, were observed to drop dead in the road immediately after they had left the yard. Immediately after death the body possessed an unusual rigidity; when it was opened three months afterwards, it firmly resisted the knife; the stomach and gullet were violently inflamed, while the intestines were free from inflammation, and the chemical tests, altho' unsatisfactory, gave good reason to believe that arsenic had been in that part of the sto-mach to which they were applied. The symp-toms before death were coldness of the extremities, burning pain in the stomach, en deavours to vomit, and weakness of the pulse; the large vein which supplies the liver was empty when the body was opened.

In reply it was shewn, on the part of the defence by the cross-examination of the witness for the prosecution, that the pain in the stomach, the weakness of the pulse, the coldness of the extremities, and the desire to vomit, were all symptoms of cholera morbus. as is also the inflammation of the stomach .-The chemical tests ought not, the counsel said, to be relied on; and rigidity of the bo dy is sometimes observed after case of natu ral death. The dryness of the body it was endeavoured to account for by the depth of the grave and the nature of the soil

On behalf of the prosecution, the authori ties were quoted to show that although inflammation does exist in the stomach in cholera morbus, yet that must extend to the intestines and in all the cases of that disease known here, the large vein is found filled with blood.

Another branch of the evidence relied on by the counsel on behalf of the commonwealth, was the fact that Mina and Mrs. Chapman had lived in adulterous intercourse while Mr. Chapman lived; and that he had confessed to High Constable Blaney the fact that Mrs Chapman had put the poison in the

soup with his knowledge.

The Counsel for the defendant objected to the admission of this testimony and the court allowed the question to rest with the jury, to decide whether this confession was obtained under circumstances which ought to exclude it." [Phil. Inquirer.

CONVICTION OF MINA.

We-learn from a gentleman arrived from Doylestown, that the jury, in the case of MINA, have returned a verdict of Guilty. The offender will be sentenced on Tuesday next, and without the interference of Executive clemency must be hung. The only mar vel is that Mrs. Chapman should escape.

A STRATAGEM During a late fire at Buffalo, a keeper of a hotel provided very liberally for the firemen at his bar. Several individuals fond of the at his bar. Several individuals fond of the April 26. the bar, apparently exhausted, and called for the grog, prepared for those who were expos-ed to the heat and fatigue of the conflagra-tion, and then, after supplying themselves to their heart's content, put on their coats and

making transfers, and transacting unmaking unmak

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold at Public Sale, on THURSDAY the 24th of May, if fair, if not the first fair day there after, at the subscriber's on Maguthy, part of the personal estate of Sarah Welch, deceased,

Four Young Negroes, two Boys

the date. Sale to commence at 10 o'

April 26 210RN M. WELCH, Adm'r.

E. DUBOIS'

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

MORE LUCK!!

Sold, Combs Nos. 3, 13, 45, Prize of \$500 which was presented at this Office, and Cash paid. Also sold, in Class No. 1, Combs. Nos. 13, 48, 50, Prize of \$250, besides several small Prizes in both classes.

Sold another Prize in the 2d of the Anne Arabe county, decaying the required by law for creditors to exhibit their class sold in the sold once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Sold, Combs Nos. 3, 13, 45, Prize

Sold another Paize in the 8d Class! Comb. Nos. 11, 21, 48, a Prize of \$100.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 4, FOR 1832. To be drawn at Baltimore,

On Saturday the 12th May, 1832.

Fifty-four Number Lottery-Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEM	Et .
1 prize of	816,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	2,000
1 prize of	1,676
5 prizes of	1,000
5 prizes of	500
10 prizes of	300
10 prizes of	200
10 prizes of	150
12 prizes of	100
46 prizes of	50
46 prizes of	40
46 prizes of	30
92 prizes of	20
,05% prizes of	10
,280 Prizes of	5

9.624 Prizes, 24,804 Tickets.

Tickets 85-Halves 2 50-Quarters 1 25. Tickets and Shares for Sale At

E. DUBOIS'

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

May 3.

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

April 18th, 1832. ON application by petition of Elizabeth Collinson, Administratrix of William Collinson, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the news papers published in the city of Annapolis.
THOM 48 T. SIMMONS.

Reg. Wills, A. A. County

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Collinson, late of Anne Arun del County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned wexhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of October next, they may otherwise by law he excluded from all benefit of the and cutate. Given under my hand this 18th day of April

The bar, apparently exhausted, and called for he grog, prepared for those who were exposed to the heat and fatigue of the conflagration, and then, after supplying themselves to heir heart's content, put on their coats and valked off.

Dign on Sunday evening, 29th inst. William Ginaov, late Clerk of Baltimore County Court, in the 79th years, the age.

Dign of Sunday evening, 29th inst. William Ginaov, late Clerk of Baltimore County Court, in the 79th years, the age.

Arundel and the adjoint taken the office in Chur-copied by Charles T. E April 26.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. BY virtue of a degree of the Chancer, Court, the subscriber will offer at Public Saic, at Mr. William Urquhart's Tavern, in the village of Friendship, in Anne-Arundel county, on Monday the 14th May next, at 40 o'clock A. M. a small Farm, of which Henry Trott, inte of Anne Arundel county deceased, died seized, containing about

and two Girls, the oldest about

10 years, and the youngest about
6 years of age, slaves for life.

TERMS OF SALE,

For all sums above ten dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchase giving band, with approved security, with interest from the date. Sale to commence at 10 o'.

The TERMS OF SALE ARE,—One third of the purchase money to be paid in each on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancelior, one third in aix months months from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond or notes, with approved security for payment of the several instalments, with interest from the day of sale.

The subscriber is authorized to convey the pro-60 ACRES. The subscriber is authorised to convey the property to the purchaser, and his heirs, on payment of the purchase money.

SUMEDVILLE PINKNEY, Trustee.

April 26

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court.
April 18 h 1832.

O Napplication by petition of Aaron Hawkins and Mary Hawkins. Executors of Justice Hawkins, late of Anne Arundel county, de-

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphana Court of Anne Arundel county, in Muryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Joshua Hawkins, late of Anne Arundel county decea-ed. 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 18th day of October next, they may otherwise by taw be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 18th day of April 1832.

AARON HAWKINS April 267 MARY HAWKINS, 6w*

DOGICE IS HERBED & GIARZ. THAT the abscribers have obtained from the Orphana Court of St. Mary's county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Lydia Bouling, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are herely warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of Junuary next, they may otherwise by taw Dexcluded from all benefit of the said vistate. Given under our hands this 8th day of March, 1832

hands this 8th day of March, 1832 ROBER I TIPPETT. WILLIAM ALESTON,

LAND FOR RENT OR SALE.

I WILL sell a Farm containing about two hundred and seventy acres on accommodating terms, or I will rent it for the balance of the present year. Persons disposing to rent or purchase, will call upon the subscriber or Mr. George Wells at Annapolis.

JOHN S. SELLMAN.

March 22.

South River Bridge Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for Nine Directors, to manage the affairs of said Company for the to manage the ensuing year, will be held at the hotel of Wil-liamson & Swann in Annapolis on MONDAY the 7th day of Mayment at 3 o'clock P M.

April 12 THE FRANKLIN Treasurer. NOTICE,

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to his friends and the public, that he will write and execute DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE,

MANUMISSION INDENTURES, and make out INSOLVENT PAPERS. &c.

at the shortest notice, and on the most ressonsbie terms GIDEON WHITE.

P. S .- He will collect debts with all postible speed. March 29,

FOR ANNAPOLIS. CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON. The Steam Boat MA-



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

Passage to Castle Haven or Easton \$2 50;

to Annapolis 81. N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner

LEML, G. TAYLOR, Capt.

moments convenier of this letter will t I am—there shall that the first lady of oud of hearing. Your

, the female was pit-

in by a minia The heavens appeared close p was enclosed as if it were stoon. by a shadowy festion. We had not been below many minutes before we heard the mate
in a husky voice calling 'All hands—all
hands!' Fear has an elective influence on
man. The words were hardly out of his mouth
before all were on deck. When I had ascended I perceived no difference in the aspect of the heavens; but as I directed my eyes aft, I saw with terror the mate with a countenance pale as death, on which fear was written in language too legible to be mistaken, in the act of letting fly the topsail halyards, and as my eye caught the captain he was fearfully crossing himself, he being a Catholic .-All was appalling. To me, as yet, the dan-ger was unknown. Turning my eyes mecha-nically and rapidly round, the scene aforethe ship, in all its horror, presented itself to my view. A whirtwind was passing. As if by magic a deep black cloud, in mountain masses, passed the horizon, against whose broad disk, as on some high shore, broke the angry wave. Surge rolled on surge and the swelling billows dashed their high foam to There was a thrilling interest in the scene-life and death hullg by a thread.

The terror that had for a few moments appalled us, reacting, gave someting like a su-per-natural vigour to our excitions. The halyards flew, the tacks and sheets were loosed, the tackles, clewlines and buntlines, all were plied with an almost maniac fury; for existence was the prize of exertion; and in a few moments the ship, under bare poles, comparatively safe, lay listlessly and still on the waters. The whirlwind hardly passed before there commenced one of the most tremendous thunder storms that I had ever wit- of February, 1832. nessed. The lightning poured down, stream after stream—the thunder, too, came not clap after clap, for the bounding ocean bellowed forth in one continued war. Its dread clang was as if the whole artillery of the skies had at once burst on the world, for from one quarter of the heavens to another, peal answered peal in quick continued succession, while at the same time the rain fell in almost sheeted torrents. This lasted nearly an hour.

Such scenes solemnize and soften the hard hearts of men. At noon, when the elements were hushed into repose, and the sun shone forth in all his meridian glory, the contrast struck strongly on the soul; and so forcibly were we impressed with it, that before we partook of our mid-day meal, our hearts were humbled in grateful adoration to the great Author and Preserver of our being. Never shall I forget my teelings as we joined our commander in prayer; for gratitude and re-cent mercies gives a warmth and life to our devotion that we do not feel in the hour of unthinking prosperity. He who has felt the terrors of the deep, and has felt that the hand of mercy has protected him may with strong feeling exclaim, The Lord has made us, not we ourselves.

BPAIN. The romance of the chivalry of this coun try, is all in the past—the present has little or none of it. The face of the land seems to have lost the verdure, and the brightness with which the olden tourists invested it in their pictures and descriptions, and the graphic Irving declares it to be a lonesome and melancholy country. This it is, to be shorn of free institutions, and manacled under the domination of fickle and incompetent rulers .-Should the armies of Spain join with those of Portugal in the defence of the latter kingdom against Don Pedro, they would do battle with no solime or spirit-stirring impulse: they would toil for a tyrant, and in support of crumbling and despotic institutions. That this is true, a glance at Spain as she is can well attest. The wealth as her fields swell the granaries of priests—education is neglect--liberal hearts proscribed and exiled .-How different from the proud days of old, when her cities abounded in luxurious plenty; and from the courts and gardens of the Alhambra, to the utmost boundary of the was magnificence and grandeur. Now, the day of chivalry,'-of tilting knights jostling in the tournay, and fair woman rewarding their valour—are over—the peasant no longer moves to the sound of his castinet—but broods in silence over his own and his country's fortunes. This is not a distorted picture; and on reverting to the ancient and flowery days of Spain, we may well ask in the language of Jorge Manrique, one of her best poets,

Where are her high born dames-and where Their gay attire and jewelled hair,
And odours sweet!
Where are the gentle knights that came
To kneel and breathe love's ardent flame

Low at their feet! Where is the song of Troubadour, Where are the lute and gay tambour,

They laved of yore? Where the merry dance of old, The flowing robes inwrought with gold,
The dancers wore. [Lundon Paper.

BLOODY EDICT.

A severe edict against insurrection has been issued at Bologna. The following are some of the articles:

4. The conspiracy begun or only manifest, project with or without an oath, between two or a greater number of persons, to rebel against the sovereign or the state, or to oblige

to seditious writings, shall be punish P. Any person who shall devote himself to the distribution of a single print, paper, or writing, which, though it was in fact directed towards the said end of sedition of conspira-cy, had produced no effect, to be punished by 5 to 10 year's gallies, and a fine of from

100 to 500 Roman crowns.

10. Any one who shall possess any writing or printed paper, capable of provoking sedition of other attempts against the Sovereign of the Government, to be punished by from 1 to 5 years imprisonment, and a fine of from 0 to 100 crowns.

12. Injuries contempt or provocation a-gainst the public force, to be punished by im-prisonment of from S to 5 years, and a fine of 50 to 100 crowns.

14. In case of resistance or opposition with arms, the penalty to be from 5 to 10 years' gallies.

15. If the result be a wound not danger ous, the penalty to be the gallies for life. 16. If there is any danger, or a great dan-

ger, the penalty to be death.
18. All secret societies, whatever may be their denomination, are proclaimed associathe Sovereign and the State even if their name is not determined; consequently any person belonging to the aforesaid societies shall be punished according to the preceding articles for all the doings and acts stipulated in the laws.

20. Any person who, by any means, shall be aware of a re-union or other operations of a secret society and shall not declare it to the authority, shall be punished by from 5 to 10 years' gallies.

From our residence at Bologna, the 20th

JOSEPH Cardinal ALBANI. From the New York Farmer.

ON THE CULTURE AND VALUE OF LOCUST.

Among the great variety of subjects dis d with agricultural pursuits. I have not seen ny notice of that most valuable of all the lifferent kinds of wood known to our country, the common yellow locust. The most aluable, because of all the varied producions of our forests, no one species of wood s in so many ways preferable to all others.

In ship-building, and in house-building; for fences and for fuel, the locust is in almost all respects as good as any other, and in many particulars so decidedly superior, as scarce

y to admit of comparison.

The value of this wood not being general ly known, as it is rarely found among our primitive forests, and the cultivation of it but ittle attended to in the new and recently settled parts of our State, is probably the cause why it has attracted so little of general interest. The soil in which the locust appears to thrive best, is that kind which is generally found upon the necks and promontories on the north shore of Long Island-a light and some what sandy loam. It thrives best in the deepest and richest soils of this description, but grows very well in those that are so gravelly and uneven as to be of little or no val-

ue for the plough.

It may be grown from the seed, first sub ject to the action of boiling water, and plant-ed in nurseries, to remain for two or more years previous to transplanting; or when fallen, after having attained some size, numer ous sprouts may be obtained by wounding or separating the roots with a plough, which extend for a considerable distance from the body, and run near the surface. In this way an acre may be covered with more than will arrive at maturity, from a dozen well grown trees scattered over that surface.

In the older parts of the State, where the quantity of woodland is reduced to the deired limits, this wood may be advantageous ly substituted for other kinds, by introducing it among the sprouts, on woodland recently cut off, in which way, five and twenty trees, on an acre, and in a soil adapted to their growth, would at the expiration of as many rears, when the wood was again subjected to the axe, take the place of the other timber, f care were taken to destroy or retard the growth of the sprouts.

Por fence posts, the locust is invaluable, it being durable beyond any other kind of wood. How long it will last, used in this way, is perhaps somewhat uncertain; but it does not admit of a doubt, that an originally sound post, of five inches in diameter, will be good

at the expiration of fifty years.

For sills, posts, and those parts of the frame of a building that are subjected to dampness, or exposure to the weather, it is perhaps as or exposure to the weather, it is permaned durable as iron similarly exposed; and if it should ever become so plentiful, as to admit clined to purchase, will of course view the should ever become so plentiful, as to admit clined to purchase, will be made AC. buildings, as well as for frames, stone itself would have but few advantages over it

In ship-building, its value is well known, for certain parts of the frame, and for trunnels, it being incomparably of more value than any other kind of wood used.

For fuel, it is of equal value in all respects, with walnut or the best white oak.

In a kindly soil, there are but few kinds of wood that grow more rapidly than the locust. The walnut, oak, alm, and other made egainst the sovereign or the state, or to oblige either to concession, or to suspend or disarm the public force, shall be punished by death.

5. Any person who shall excite or join a rebellion against the Sovereign or the Government by enlisting men, collecting arms or ammunition, shall equally suffer death.

6. The authors and printers of writings exciting to rebellion shall be punished by the gallies for life.

7. Any person or persons, who shall suffer themselves to be seduced, or entired into a conspiracy or rebellion, or who shall distriof hard wood, are decidedly inferior to A in

it is no unusual circumstance for the standing wood on an acre of fair growth, to sell for two hundred and fifty and three hundred dol

The leaf of the locust posses nently enriching quality, as is evinced by the improved state of the pasture on worn out soils, where this tree is planted. When planted out at regular distances, like a fruit orchard, the grass under and around them on the most indifferent soils, is improved rapidly, and converted into a beautiful green turf, favourite walk with cattle.

Among the various subjects which address themselves to the attention of our enterprising countrymen, but few are more deserving the interest of farmers and capitalists, than the cultivation of the locust. What better method of investing money, than placing fifty dollars where in fifty years, it would be worth five hundred dollars? What better inheritance could a farmer provide for his children, than a property of this description? Stick a tree in the ground now and then, was the advice of an old Scotch Laird in one of the Waverly novels, for, said he, "it will grow while ye are asleep." R. W. M.

> From the New England Farmer. DWARFING TREES.

The art of dwarfing trees, consists in graft ing or budding the desired fruit upon dwarf varieties, of the same genera. Thus the apple is dwarfed by putting it on the paradisstock, and partially by working it on the wild crab; the pear is dwarfed by working it on the quince, or hawthorn, or wild thorn; the cherry, by grafting on a dwarf variety the beach or sand cherry. Fruit trees are also rendered comparatively dwarf and early bearers, by permitting the first side shoots to renam at proper distances, to become bearing wood. By annually cutting off the lower branches to produce standards of high tops, ve proportionally delay the season of fruiting. Van Mons, in his successful experiments it producing new varieties of the pear, left the irst branches to grow, and thus often obtained fruit in from four to six years from the seed. In this way dwarf plumbs, peaches, nectarines, are produced on the stock of the muscle plumb. Whatever retards the growth of wood, in a tree of bearing age, induces the production of fruit; and a tree seldom makes much new wood while sustaining a heavy crop of fruit. The precocity of dwarfs is owing to the diminished circulation of sap vessels of the stock being more limited or contracted than those of the graft; or by the maturity of the branches which are suffered to remain near the ground.

It is proper to remark, that all pears will not take or do well upon the quince. The words pear, pear and quince, in the table you published; although not understook, and sent to you by mistake, indicate the stock upon which the kinds may be worked with advan tage. Those with quince, in the column of ripening, produce better on the quince than on the pear. The breaking pears are generally best on the pear stock. I have become so sensible of the advantage of dwarfs for early bearing, that we have sent an order to France for three or four hundred of the best varieties of the pear upon the quince, to supply customers to our sursery It should also be borne in mind, that in dwarfs, the scion overgrows the stock; and that hence it is necessary to graft near the surface of the ground, or under it. I have several pears now growing upon the hawthorn, which were grafted in 1827; but they have not produced, nor do they promise much. Dwarfs upon the quince should be planted in a quince soil, that is, one that is moist; and rather stiff than sandy. J. B. Albany Nursery, Feb. 21, 1832.

LAND FOR SALE. HE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT

OF LAND called GREEN'S PURCHASE.

containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN-TY EIGHT AND A HALF ACRES, situated in Anne Arundel county, pear to, and ad joining the lands of, the late Joseph M Ceney, Esq. This land is exceedingly fertile, and now in a high state of improvements plaister acts with great effect, and the land is in every way adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco, and is also peculiarly adapted to the growth of Clover.

The improvements are a large new BARN,

and THREE QUARTERS for servants, in good repair; there is also an excellent TIMO THY MEADOW in fine order. Any one in COMMODATING. Captain Joseph Owens who lives near the premises, will show the pro-perty to any person inclined to purchase. Ap-plication can be made to me in the city of Baltimore, as also to Capt. Owens, who will give

Feb 23 BENJAMIN M.CENEY.

Souten is meneral gland. THAT the subscriber has obtained from the THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas Woodward, late of Washington county, District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the name, with the coucher, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of December. next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of April 1832.

THOMAS W. MCRGAN, Adm'r,

of Thomas Woodward,

THE object of the bill filed in this case

THE object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a decree for the execution of the trusts of a deed from Joseph N. Burch to William L. Hedgson, in trust, to secure certain debts due from Joseph N. Burch to James Iriwin, or for the sale of the property mentioned in said deed, the proceeds of sale to be applied to the payment of the defendant Iriwin's claims, and the balance, if any, to the satisfaction of the complainants judgments, according to their respective priorities.

The bill states, that the complainants, Aldridge, Higdon and Alricks, at April Term, 1851, of Prince George's County Court, recovered two several judgments against the said Joseph N. Burch, one for the sum of three thousand dollars, current money damages, to

thousand dollars, current money damages, to be released on payment of one thousand dol lars, and twenty-three dollars, and ninety-six cents, with interest on two hundred and four dollars, and thirteen cents, from the fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and twentynine, on five hundred and sixty three dollars and forty three cents from the ninth day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and on two hundred and fifty six dollars and forty cents from the thirtieth day of November eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and twelve dollars and forty eight and a third cents costs, and the other for five hundred dollars current money damages, to be released on payment of two hundred and fifty nine dollars and fifteen eents, with interest from the thirtieth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty, and seven dollars and thirteen and a third cents costs. no part of which judgment has been paid to the said complainants—That at the aforesaid term of said court, the complainant Harrison, also recovered a judgment against the said Joseph N. Burch, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars current money damages, to be released on payment of seven hundred and ninety-three dol lars and sixty cents, with interest from the seventh day of July eighteen hundred and thirty. and seven dollars and thirteen and a third cents costs, no part of which has been paid to him.

The bill further states, that the said Joseph N. Burch, being indebted to the said James lriwin in the sum of eight hundred and fortythree dollars, by bond bearing date the fourth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty, and being liable to the said James Iriwin on account of certain promissory notes endorsed by and loaned by the said James Iriwin, and discounted at the Bank of Alexandria for the use and benefit of the said Joseph N. Burch, and being farther liable to the said James Iriwin vol account of his endorsements and acceptances of certain notes, bills and drafts, drawn by a cer tain James A. Waters on him, which endorse ments and acceptances were made and execut d at the request and upon the guarantee of the said Joseph N. Burch, the said liabilities amounting to the sum of nine thousand one hundred and minety-two dollars, or thereabouts, did by his indenture of three ports, bearing date the fifth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty, between the said Joseph N. Burch of the first part, William L. Hodgson, of the town of Alexandria, of the second part, and James Iriving of the said town, of the other part, for the purpose of securing the said debt. and to provide a fund for the payment of the aforesaid bill, notes and drafts, conveying cer tain lands lying in Prince-George's county, and a large number of negroes, particularly described in said deed, to the said William L. Hodgson, to have said to hold the said lands and negroes to the said William L. Hodgbon, and his heirs and assigns forever, upon the following trusts, to wit: To permit the said Joseph N. Barch to retain possession of the said lands and slaves, and to receive until the sale become necessary under the terms of said deed, but if the said Joseph N Burch should at any time after the date of said deed, when required, make default in payment of said bond, with the interest due thereon or any part thereof, or should at any time, when required, make default in the payment of the said notes, or any thereof, or any notes, obligation or obligations, substituted there-for, or any thereof, or any discount, interest, costs or charges which may accrue thereon, or any interest which may be required on the same, orany thereof, at any time when required by the said James Iriwin, or his representatives, fail to pay to him or them, the full a-mount of any land or advance of money by him or them for or on account of the payment of the said notes, bills, drafts or bbligations, or any thereof, then the said William L. Hodg. son, or his heirs, shall, on the request of the said James Irwin or his executors, administrators or assigns, proceed to sell the said slaves and the said land at public suction, on the premises, for cash, or on credit, as parties con-cerned may direct, and after defraying all costs and charges attending the sale, shall, out of the money thence to arise, pay to the said James friwin, or his representatives, the full amount of any and all advances of money amount of any and all advances of money which he or they may have made on account of or toward paying any of the bills, drafts, notes or obligations, therein specified, ur if any renewals thereof with interest thereon, and shall then proceed to take up, pay and satisfy, the said bond, and all interest due thereon, and all and every of said notes, bills, strafts or obligations, which may be then due, and the residue as they may become due, and the residue as they may become due, and the balance, if any remain, pay to the said Joseph N. Burch, his heirs or assigns, which said deed contains a provise that the same shall be void if the said Joseph N. Burch shall, before a sale actually made, refund to the said before a sale actually made, refund to the said before a sale actually made, refund to the said James. Iriwin all advances made by him, and pay and satisfy the said bond, bills, notes, drafts and obligations, which may be then due, together with all discount, interests, costs and charges, which may have, accrued therein, and also all toots and charges which may have accrued under said deed.

scerned under said deed,

which he is responsible for the said Joseph R Burch, has been paid, and that a very said part thereof, if any, is now due—that the la lance due on account of said dred, if any, and receive the perpose suffered to remain assatisfied for the perpose affered to remain assatisfied for the perpose. protecting the property from the executions of said Burch's creditors, and particularly against the complainant's executions.

The bill also states, that the said William L. Hodgson, and James Iriwin, reside is the

L. Hoogson, and rames frivin, rende in he town of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, without the jerisdiction of this court.

Alt is thereupon, this tenth day of April 1832, adjudged and ordered, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, once in each of three successive weeks, before the teath day of May next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed, on the 20th August next.

True topy. Test. RAMSAY RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. FRESH PALL & WINTER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR.

MERCHANT TAILOR HAS just received a large and handsome as-sortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of the latest importations, among

Patent Finished Cloths of various qualities and colours, with

CASSIMIERES AND VISITIOS. f the latest style, suitable for the present

and approaching seasons.

He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make to at the shortest notice, and in the most TASE-IONABLE STYLE, for CARR, or to punctual men

only. Sept. 29, 1831.

which are

TO RENT. THE BUCK HOUSE and LOT, fronting to Green Street, former-ly owned by Mr. Brice B. Brewer. To a good Tenant the rent will be low. Also, the OFFICE in West Street Tween the offices of Alexander Randall and Jol. Nicholson Bequires. The rent of the latter fixed at \$50 per annum-

PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK. MAJOR JONES' Stoop leaves Annapolitor Broad Creek, on Mondays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M., thence passenger will be taken in the mail stage to Queo's town Wye Mills, and Eastins; to arrive at Easter same evening by 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, will leave Easter at 7 o'clock, A. M. at Sondays and Wednesdays, arrive at Broad Creek in time for dinners at Annapolis, by

Sclock, P. M. same evenings.

Fare from Annapolis to Broad Creek 81
rom Briad Creek to Queen's town from Brigd Creek to Baston

For passage apply at the Ban of Williamon and Swann's Hotel. All baggage at the risk of the own

PERRY ROBINSON.

Cash wor Mebrors WE WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES



purchaser who is now or may be hereafter the market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all fines to found at Williamson's Hotel, Amapolis. LEGG & WILLIAMS.

December 15, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken up a small SCHOONER that was aground on a against kent post in the Eastern Bay of kent Island; the schooler was plundered, and hull was a perfect wreck, without master sails, the stern broke out so much that pame of the veaselis loss. There was a small or two also. The owner or sweets is required to come forward, prove property, charges, and take the vessel. The vessel got up the 30th of March 1882.

SAMUEL CHACE.

Kent Island, Queen Anne's county

PRIMTING Mently executed at the

PRINTED . JON. Church-

PRICE-THRE

A NUT I Jim Black who li Was courting B A maid who had a To make the pil So Jemmy thus on And took her b Dear Betty, most Here this ? I make And put, I pray for A , to my woe. If my destruction My warmth of Yes even a + now

A welcome guer For fate's determi Rather than bear y Embark upon a Not perish by o But to the last you In spite of all o And thro' the work And soar above There's not a 6 of Could show your I'd better try to co Than all your we Betty who had a fe Not quite so tous Bade Jemmy for th To oun them b

MY LAST PUP DOMINIE .-Author of th It was before I be adependent porti the west of Scotla bat an obscure Do

minister of the ki my my bit of bre iments of that the making of the experience was ob vicked world. At that time, th respectable pupil en the half year, always a pleasant me; and I not only pare the minds of mighty world, wit destined to grappi follow them, after my hands, with ey

wherever I could various prosperitie is the lot of man t time. If I were could narrate of m tossed them to and and how some of the of them declined all the Godly pre thereby. But as t on, but only nt, I will withi ly the history of fate, indeed, it is Well-one long was quite moldere school, I was so co rige, which, with cetillion, actually all my scholars ru of utmost authorit of and an elderly a smart lad hopper

he my own tryste The preliminat the parents and me had been all co ment. But, with ficelars, my busin and I began to loo and of these who not so ignorant of to know that to know that there qualifications that people to my conn was justified by fu is conething pain greitles. The latro and twenty.

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he said William in, reside in the strict of Colum-

day of April

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Oth August next.

WATERS.

NEIR.

Reg. Cur. Can.

THE GOODS.

TAILOR

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D. VISTINGS.

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and the public to call

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or to punctual men

HOUSE and LOT,

Green Street, former-

rect between the off-and J. W. Nicholson,

he latter property is

ROAD CREEK.

Mondays and Fre

.. thence passenger stage to Quen's town

to arrive at Baston

7 o'clock, A. M. a

ave, arrive at Broad at Annapolis, by 5 nings.

Broad Creek 81 50.

he Ban of William.

RRY ROBINSON.

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NEGROES

PURCHASE

ren's-town

R. I. JONES.

ENT.

clours, with

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUE

A NUT FOR THE PRINTERS.

Jim Black the lived to cut a

Was courting Betty Brown,

A maid who had a jam of cash,

To make the pill go down. So Jemmy thus one morning said, And took her by the (3) Dear Betty, most accomplished The fairest in the land lished maid. Here this ? I make,
Some pity now bestow;
And put, I pray for mercy's sake, A . to my woe. If my destruction be your sim, A † you may use,
I'd rather die by sword than flame,
My warmth of words excuse. Yes even a † now

A welcome guest would be,
For face's determined to allow A alone for me.

Rather than bear your frowns, will I Embark upon upon the seas, for in a ' would I die, Not periah by eco.

But to the last your praise I'll sing,
In spite of all our jars,
And thre' the world your name shall ring,
And sar shove the There's nota 5 of our land Could show your 1 I'd better try to count the sand. Than all your worth to tell.' Belly who had a feeling heart,
Not quite so tough as leather,
Bide Jemmy for the priest to start,
To them both together. BREVIER.

MY LAST PUPIL -A TALE OF THE DOMINIE .- BY ANDREW PICKER, Author of the 'Dominie's Legacy.'

It was before I became a real gentleman, and independent portioner of Balgownic Brae, in the west of Scotland, and when I was nothing but an obscure Dominie, (although a licensed minister of the kirk of Scotland,) and earning my bit of bread by communicating the rediments of that learning, which never was the making of theirs, that the first part of my experience was obtained in the ways of this vicked world.

At that time, the obtaining of a good and respectable pupit who could pay the school wages punctually at the quarter's end, or eren the half year, was, as may be supposed, dways a pleasant and comforting event to me; and I not only laboured diligently to pre-pare the minds of my young friends for the mighty world, with which they were one day destined to grapple, but it was my way to full w them, after I had dispensed them from my hands, with eyes of interest and affection, wherever I could trace them throughout the various prosperities and adversities which it is the lot of man to encounter on this side of time. If I were tell all the stories that I could narrate of my pupils, and how the world toused them to and fro during my own life, and how some of them became good, and some of them declined into evil. notwithstanding all the Godly precepts that I delivered to them—the world would be much instructed thereby. But as the world cares little for instruction, but only for pleasure and amuse-ment, I will withhold them all, excepting only the history of my LAST PUPIL, in whose fate, indeed, it is quite likely that no one ake half as much interest as myself.

Well-one long afternoon, when my head was quite moldered with the weary din of the school, I was so confused and stupified that I never so much as heard the moise of a car-

school, I was so confused and stupified that I never so much as heard the noise of a carriage, which, with prancing horses and a real possilion, actually stopped at my poor door. Down sent the steps, with a clatter that made all my scholars run to the windows in spite of atmost authority, and out came a fine lady and an edderly gentleman; and after them a smart lad hopped from the coach, whom native sagacity at once led me to apprehend to be my own trysted pupil.

The preliminaties were settled between the parents and myself inclive minutes after we had been all convened in my best apartment. But, with the mere pounds and particulars, my business was not quite ended; and I began to look in the face of the pupil, and of these who accompanied him. I was not to know that there must have been some other reason besides the fame of my character and qualifications that should bring such grand people to my country domicile. My surruise was justified by further appearances. There is tonething painful to the aye in all incontracts. The lady was not yet more than the me twenty, and I scarce ever had seen a prettier woman. The gentleman bordered of any, but his look indicated a mixture of sensuality, Scottish greed, good nature, and habeillity. Yet though the lady was pretty, even to Secination, I could not say that she commanded herself wholly to my approval. I have not then whether it were natural lettly or a nort of broken hearted reckleasness that influenced her, as if from the habitual consciousness of having thrown away, by one at all lines happaness, and most of its virtes; but the manner in which she handed over her child to my care, though affectionate

to axtravagance, was not such as I should expect from a staid and sensible parent. With
all this there was, even about the carriage
and the lady's habiliment, something that beapoke the motives which had chiefly brought
them to my obsture seminary, and that without indicating what ought to have accompanied them. As for the box. Henry, I out indicating what ought to have accom-panied them. As for the boy, Henry, I was not wrong in judging him to be the best of the group. He was as pretty as his mother, and more manly than his father. What need I dwell on particulars?—he be-came my pride, and the pride of my school. How I matructed my dear and interesting numit. Henry Fairly, for the several years pupil, Henry Fairly, for the several years that he sojourned in my humble dwelling, and how I taught him all manner of heathen learn ing, as is the fashion, and delivered to him many counsels regarding the affairs of the world into which he was about to enter, as is not the fashion—and how I talked with him in the field, and by the way of all that men should aim at in the perplexities of this world, and all that they should eschew in the midst of its temptations—and how the thoughtful youth hung upon my words and reciprocated my inferences—it is not for me with any boasting to detail But before he had quite his time with me, behold, a letter came hastily to my hands, ordering him home with all speed; for that all things there were in great disorder, and his mother in a dying state. I saw that the time was now come when he was to go forth to the world, being the real prop and hope of his family, and that all my counsels were to be put to the proof. Why need I tell how we parted, or with what blessings I blessed him at the little green end before my door? My pupils have always been to me the promised seed of my pains taking and my purposes, and even, I may say, of the wishes of my heart-albeit that I never had a child of my own.

It did not fall in my way to learn aught authentically of Henry Fairly, for some con-siderable time. At length I journeyed to the city where he had gone to live, but the house to which I had been directed was all shut up and altered. I could hear nothing regarding him such as I wanted to know, and just as was stepping into the coach to leave town, a broken down looking man, in deep mourning, passed me, leading two pale girls in the same sombre dress, the former of whom I scarcely recognized as the gentleman who, with beautiful young wife by his side, had visited me in his own carriage not five years before. What had happened to cut off so young and so light hearted a creature, I knew not; but she was now above a year dead: every thing had gone wrong—yet in the mean time Henry Fairly, from the abilities he had shown ad been sent out a midshipman in a king' ship, to bring home a fortune for his father

Time still passed on, and nought was heard of Henry or his ship, nor did the world take any notice of the sorrows of his eldest sister Blizs, who silently bore the weight of her father's afflictions and her own, as she mourned the absence of the hope and prop of the family at their desolate fireside.—But the truth soon came out, for, it being then war time, while men were slaughtering each other abroad and rejoicing for it at home, Henry Fairly's ship had been taken on the high seas, and he was then lying in a French prison.

I new heard something more of the history of this unfortunate family. Henry's mother was the daughter of a man of good family, and when she first came to this part of the country, was counted one of the prettiest women that had ever stepped on Scottish ground. t danohters to obtain a rich husband is to obtain every thing, she consented to become the wife of Mr. Fairly; and be, with corresponding folly, imagining that the sweet notes of love may, at any time, be sung by a golden bird, and that congenial happiness may be bargained for and bought by the mammon of unrighte ousness, threw his long saved gains into the lap of beauty, and dissipated his fortune with out a day's satisfaction. Domestic dispeace, evil report, and jealousy, complete the tale-family ruin, broken down feelings, and pre mature death complete the tragedy.

But the family were to be raised up and renovated by the energy and abilities of young Henry. At least, so said many; and I said it, too, in the simplicity of my heart, until I began to bethink me of what materials the world is made; although I could not deny but that blocks may be cut with razors, by that long perseverance which blunts away the instrument, until its original character is lost and gone. And so I heard with joy that Hen-ry had come home, and was already with his orphan sisters in the old fashioned borough of Netherton. With haste and pleasure I arose, and went forth to see him after all his adventures-for the message I had received was

When I arrived at the door of the solitary house in which his father now dwelt, my ad-mission within was not less invested with a mission within was not less invested with a silent and ominone mystery. At length I was permitted entrance into a dark back aparted, now entrance, where sat Henry's father, having a small stoup of liquor before him, and apparently tippling by himself, with the maudin enjoyment of that imbselfie sort of misery which, too far gone for common energy, seeks with infantile eageness this wretched relief from its own thoughts. The smile of pleanot the was sure, as if insensible to his own degradation, fortunate.

with which this ruln of a man recognized me, was to me more shocking than the most intense expression of despair; as I contrasted it with the wan look of frigid melancholy which sat upon the countenance of the tallest of the growing girls, who covered by themselves in a corner near the window.

"Where is flenry?" I inquired, in anxious disappointment.

disappointment.

No answer was given me for a moment; and the father looked at the daughter, as if each wished the other to answer the question, while now heard distinctly a foot go tramp tramp on the floor over our heads.

"Take a glass with me," said Mr. Fairlypushing, with a silly expression, a glass to-wards me; "and we will talk of Henry after-wards."

"Is he not here? where is he?"-said I, refusing the liquer.

"My father does not like to speak of poor Henry," said the eldest girl; and silence a-gain allowed the same tramp, tramp, to sound with painful monotony over our heads.

"No-there are many things that your father does not like to speak of, my poor child,' said the old man, his look of joyous excitement subsiding into pathetic sadness, as he looked upon his daughter, and was reminded

"For God's sake, inform me," said I, "who that is that keeps walking about above us in

The eldest girl now arose, and with a look of heart broken melancholy led the way up stairs. Heavens! what I felt, when the door was opened, and Henry Fairly, my clever and handsome former pupil, stood before me. He fixed his hollow death like eyes upon me for a moment, and without uttering a word, threw

himself into my arms.
"What is this?" said I. Why that changed, that ominous look? Why remain by yourself in this solitary apartment? Why this appearance of affecting desolation?"

"Desolation, indeed, my dear, my more than father," said the youth. "Little did I think, when I went a hopeful boy to sea, that my career was so soon to ferminate. But yet I am resigned-I am almost happy-if I could only hope that when I was gone, God would prove a protector for my poor, my orphan sis-

I soon learned the whole truth-that, in the cold damps of the French prison, where my spirited Henry had lain a whole winter, he had caught a terrible inward disease, that had been slowly eating his frame; that the only relief he had from his pain was by constantly keeping on his feet, as long as his strength sustained him; and that, in short, in a desolate home, and with all his early hopes blasted, the poor youth was fast walking to his death. I do not remember ever meeting with severer trial to my feelings, than what was presented to me at this painful moment. The very sense and manliness with which the youth spoke of the unfortunate end of all his hopes for the renovating of his family, of the strain which he should be forced to leave his below ed sisters, and of his sad, sad feelings, on his return home, on finding his father, not only reduced to poverty, but his mind so perfecty broken up as to be unable to protect his own children-while I looked upon it with pride, as evidencing that the good seed I had sown in his mind was not sown to the winds, affected me the more deeply for his melancholy situation.

"And why do you not go below, Henry," I said, "instead of wearying out your solitary hours in this naked apartment?"

"My father cannot bear to see me, sir," mother that's gone; and I would not vex my unhappy parent for the few days I have to live and so I just walk here in this lonely room. and sometimes I almost think that my own sisters neglect me. But grief, you know sire is indolent, and I will bear up as I can. for the girls will have enough to suffer when I am gead."

There was something awful in the manliness of this resignation, as well as in the terrible expression of mortality contending with warm blooded youth, that appeared in the sunken face of my dying pupil; and as he ever and anon pressed my hand, and thanked me for my former instruction, which, as he said, placed earth and heaven in its true light before him. But when I came to say something of his deceased mother, he grasped my arm almost to pain and said, "My friend! my more than father! if ever you would do that good in your generation which I shall never live to do, raise your voice wherever you can, con cerning the miseries that are caused by une qual marriages for filthy lucre's sake. My mother was litted to adorn the world—my father was a wise and a worthy man with his class.—You know what has happened—yet you know but in part, for the world will never know, as it ought, what miseries the folly of parents entail upon their children 127

. Why need I tell what followed between Why need I tell what followed between myself and Henry—or with what distress we parted, never to meet in life—or how I prayed over his still beautiful remains, when, on coming next to Netherton, I found him a stretched corpse—or how his father washardly able to attend him to the grave? What shall I add more? The old man is dead—and the orphans, beautiful as their mother, are little minded by any except myself, for it is not the way of the world to care for the unfortunate.

From the New York Courier.
TRIAL OF MINA FOR THE MURDER
OF CHAPMAN.

This case having excited great interest throughout the United States, and the extraordinary circumstances connected with it entitling it to more than ordinary attention-we despatched our reporter to Doylestown, Penn-for the purpose of reporting the testimony; and are enabled in consequence, to lay before our readers to day, the proceedings on Tues-day and Wednesday.

DovLESTOWN, April 24.

The Jury having been empannelled, Mr. Reed opened the case. He said he was about to lay before the Jury a bill of inwas about to lay before the Jury a bill of in-dictment against the prisoner, charging him with having murdered William Chapman, a citizen of this county, who was inoffensive towards his neighbours, and who did his du-ty towards all men. Of the prisoner we know nothing, save that he was a foreigner, until on one occasion he presented himself at the door of Mr. Chapman, to ask that charity which was afforded to him. Of the enormity of the crime of murder it is necessary for me here to speak, you can all imagine the magnitude of that crime which removes a father from the bosom and from the guardianship of his children by unnatural means.— The evidence he would rely upon was this: that the death of Mr. Chapman was caused by a most deadly poison—that the day before he was taken ill, the individual at the bar purchased in Philadelphia a large portion of that same drug by which the deceased was cut off from this life. Immediately after the decease, the prisoner assumed the mastership of all the household, and within twelve days after the decease, the prisoner became the hus-Chapman had left a widow!
In relation to the female who has been ac-

quitted, the commonwealth feels a delicacy in alluding to any thing which applies to her alone; but as far as relates to the prisoner, the officers of the commonwealth must lay aside that feeling, and act as if that woman had never been acquitted, and was now up-

on her trial. ' I will lay before you, gentlemen, said Mr. Reed, a brief narrative of what we intend to prove:- Early in the month of May, 1831, on a certain evening whilst the family of Mr. Chapman were seated around the tea table, the prisoner presented himself at the door to solicit a night's lodging. He was received with the hospitality which characterized Mr. Chapman, and in a short time he bacame entirely domesticated in the house-acting, in all things, as if he was one of the family. An intimacy commenced between the prisoner and the wife of his victim, the nature of which I will leave you to judge from the evidence, suffice it here to say, that the parties visited Philadelphia together, and sometimes staid away two or shree days together. At last the husband became jealous, and made no secret of this to his household; and at the period of his illness this jealousy had attained its height. On the 16th June the prisoner caused a letter to be written calling him to Philadelphia, where he bought the poison—on the 17th Mr. Chapman was taken ill—on the 18th he was better-and on the 20th, the event-ful day, some soup, prepared under the inspection of the prisoner and Mrs. C., was given to him, and on the 23d he died in all the excruciating agonies arising from posson of the kind administered; and on the 4th or 5th of July, the prisoner and Mrs. Chapman were married; and soon after, in the absence of Mrs. C., he stripped her house of its furd in Philadelph however, forgave this, and gave him letters of introduction to her friends at the east, where he was arrested. The gentleman went on to say, that he would lay before the jury the correspondence which took place between Mina and the woman who is acquitted, and would produce evidence to shew that in all probability a criminal course of conduct had been pursued between them before the death of Mr. Chapman; and he would finish by gi-

ing you confessions made by himself.
After a few more remarks, Mr. Reed cloed; and the court adjourned to 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Dorlestown, Pa. Wednesday evening. The Court opened at 9 o'clock precisely, n pursuance to their adjournment. On entering the court, Mina appeared more rest-less than he was on Tuesday, his lips had as sumed a more livid hue, and his hair display ed less care.

The counsel for the prosecution immediate

v commenced the examination of their witness ses. The first examined was Mary Palethorp an interesting looking little girl about 15 or 16 years old, who was at Mrs. Chapman's school. She gave her evidence with much embarrassment. She teatified that on the 9th May 1831, the prisquer called at the residence of Mr. Chapman in Andalusis, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon. He knocked at the door which was epened by Mr. Forman. Mina asked a night's lodging, and Mr. Chapman who had come out to the Pinzza, said there was a tayern a short distance further on to which he had better go, witness did not hear the reply, but Mina went in, and when tea was teady he sat down with the family; witness recollects that when Mr. Chapman said Mina could go to the tayern, Mrs. C. said she thought he might stay that night.—
He had on him a light suit of clothes and embarrasment. She testified that on the 9th

with but one pair of pantaloons, besides those he were before he was long at Mrs. Chapman's he got two new suits; at tea he gave them a history of his misfortunes. [This history will be found more fully related in the evidence of Col. Questa which is given below.] The next day after his arrival at Andalusis or the day following that he, accompanied by Mrs. Chapman and Mr. Ash, went to see Joseph Buonaparto to get some money or other assistance as witness believes. Yery soon after Mina's arrival he and Mrs. Chapman appeared to he on very good turns, they would be frequently shut up tagether in a room. Mrs. C. generally rode out with Mina; Mina used to have fits, while he laboured under them he would seem as if he were choking; on these occasions Mrs. C. were choking; on these occasions Mrs. Coused to take care of him, and sometimes, when he was recovering she would send the servants out of the room. On one occasion that Mina returned from Philadelphia, he said that the Mexican consul with his mother and sister were coming to dine at Andalosia. On one occasion that Mina returned from Philadelphia, he said that the Mexican consul with his mother and sister were coming to dine at Andalosia. On one occasion that Mina was about to go to one occasion that Mina was about to go to Philadelphia, Mr. C. remarked that the horse had been working and could not go. Mrs. C. replied that the horse could go; he went and returned the same day. Witness left school the day Mr. Chapman was buried, she thinks it was the night after Mina returned from Philadelphia, or the next night, that Mr. C. was taken ill. No cross-examina-Ellen Shaw, an elderly female who lived

in the house as a domestic, corroborated all that Miss Palethorp testified, and said in ad-dition that she had seen much misconduct between Mrs. C. and Mina, on one occasion she saw them hugging and kissing each other in the hall. She saw Mrs. C. while merely attired in night dress sit on the side of Mina's bed while he lay there. One afternoon that the witness drove with them to a tavern about seven miles distant, they walked away in the woods, and were absent about two or three hours. They intended to stay at the tavern that night, but witness would not allow them. Both going to and returning from the tavern, Mina lay in Mrs. C's lap, and both sung love songs—she teaching him. At one time Mina and Mrs. C. went to Philadelphia, and were absent three days, during which time Mr. C. was almost crazy at the absence of Mrs. C., telling all the servants that he would send Mina out of the house as soon as he returned. On the evening of the third day they returned, and Mr. C. asked Mrs. C. how she could account for such conduct. She replied that Mina had learned in Philadelphia that his sister had died, and they were delayed in consequence. Mrs. C. and Mr. C. then retired into a room atone. The fits which Mina pretended to have did not seem to injure him much. The witness has seen Mrs. C. come out of Mina's room as early as day-light, in her night dress. Heard no angry words between Mr. C. and Mina when the latter returned from the three days absence, but the former expressed pity for the melancholy cause. Heard Mr. C. say to Mrs. C. at one time, that she did not use him as she used to do; and expressed his wonder what was the reason. Has seen Mrs. C. tap Mina on the cheek, and call him her thear little man.' After Mina's arrival the affec-tions of Mrs. C. appeared to be weaned from Mr. C., and from her children.

Alfred Guillou testified that he was an assistant to Me. Durand, a druggist in Philadelphia. On a certain day in June last, Mi-na entered the store in Philadelphia, and in broken English asked to be directed to some particular ceiving the difficulty Mina had in speaking English, replied to him in Spanish. They conversed together some time, and Mina went away. Some few days after this Mina again called, and had a slight conversation a the weather, or some such topic; he then sta-ted that he was the son of the Governor of California. In about three days more, bringing the date up to the 16th June, Mina again called, and asked if there was any arsenic soap in the store; he said-he wanted to pre-serve birds; witness replied in the negative, but added that he could soon prepare it.— Mina replied that the powder would do as well. He then asked how it was sold by the pound? Witness told the price and Mina purchased one shilling's worth of it weighing about two ounces. He called again and ask-ed the witness whether he would write a letter for him in English if he dictated it in Spa-nish? The witness assented, and he made a rough draft of one. Before the letter was store, and as he is better acquainted with the Spanish language than the witness it was agreed that he should write the letter.

agreed that he should write the letter.

Constant Guillou testined that he did write the letter spoken of for Mina; it was directed to William Chapman, Esq. Andalosis, and signed Esta Questa, a name which appears Mina had om this occasion assumed. The letter contained a most lively expression of thanks to Mr. Chapman for the kindness shown towards Don Lino Manual V. Espas Mina, the dear friend of the writer.

Elias Durand, the druggist, with whom Mr.
Alfred Guillou resided as an assistant, corroborated the evidence of that gentleman, relative to the purchase of the arvenic by Mina.
The testimony of Israel Beacon, the keeper of the Philadelphia Prison. was read. From (See Jouris Page.)

to 25

y de hing tabell, will de vel are determined to pin SLAVES, than an SLAYES, than my be hereafter the leation in writing will be. We can at all these could be successful. o. We can at all fine be Hutel, Annapolis. iG & WILLIAMS.

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ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, May 10, 1882.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

At a meeting of the delegates from the se cond election district of Anne-Arundel, and Prince-George's counties, convened at Vanswille on the 1st of May, for the purpose of selecting a delegate to represent the second Congressional district in the proposed con-vention, to be held in May, Capt, Joseph J. Jones was called to the chair, and John S. Sellman was appointed secretary, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this convention highly ap prove of the administration of General Jack on, and that it has undiminished confidence in him; and the members of this convention. pledge themselves to use all honourable means

to promote his re-election.

Resolved, That John C. Herbert to appoint ed the delegate from the second Congression al district, to represent it in the convention about to be held in Baltimore, to nominate candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the U nited States, who shall be a man known to be opposed to the present tariff, and who is in favour, not only of reducing the taxes on articles of luxury, but of necessaries also; so that the revenue arising therefrom, shall not be more than is required for an economical administration of the government.

Kemplved, That the proceedings of this con vention be signed by the chairman and secre tary, and published in the Globe, at Washington, Maryland Gezette, Annapolis, and Baltimore Republican.

JOSEPH J. JONES. JOHN S. SELLMAN, Secretary.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the convention of dele gates from Queen Anne's, Caroline and Talbot counties, held to appoint a delegate to the convention to be held in Baltimore on Mon day, the 21st of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Vice-Pre sidency, Edward Loyd, Jr. was called to the chair, and Edward Mullikin appointed Secretary. Moved and resolved that in choosing the delegate to the convention, the vutes be taken by counties.

After the necessary consultation. William Carmichael, Esq. of Queen Anne's, was du ly chosen the representative from the 8th congressional district, in the Baltimere con

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the E. S. Whig, and Baltimore Republican.

EDWARD LLOYD, Chairman. EDWARD MULLIKIN, Secretary.

A NEW FRONTIER WAR THREAT-ENED.

FROM THE ILLINOIS ADVOCATE-EXTRA. To the Militia of the North-Hestern section of Illinois.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: - Your country requires your services. The Indians have assumed . hostile attitude, and have invaded the State. in violation of the Treaty of last summer. The British band of Sacs and other hostile Indians, headed by the Black Hawk, are in possession of the Rock River country, to the great terror of the frontier inhabitants. I consider the settlers on the frontier in imminent danger.

I am in possession of the above information, from gentlemen of respectable standing, and from Gen. Atkinson, whose character stands so high in all classes.

Extract of a Letter, dated. FORT ARMSTRONO, April 13, 1832. DEAR SIR: The band of Sacs under Black Rawk, joined by about one hundred Kicka poos, and a few Pottawatamics amounting in ton. The loss of property, independent of all to about five hundred men, have resumed the building, will be very great. But this a hostile attitude. They crossed the Missis- loss weighs as the dust only in the balance, sippi at the Yellow Banks, on the 5th inst. in comparison with the loss of life which is are now moving up on the East side of Rock River, towards the Prophet's Village.

The regular force under my command is too small to justify me in pursuing the hostile party. To make an unsuccessful attempt to coerce them would only irritate them to acts of hostility on the frontier, sooner than they contemplate.

Your own knowledge of the characters of these Indians, with the information herewith submitted, will enable you to judge of the course proper to be pursued. I think the frontier is in great danger, and I will use all the means at my disporal to co-operate with you in its protection and defence.

With great respect, Your most obedient servant. H. ATKINSON. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army. Belleville, Illinois.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Hughes, Sub Indian Agent, to Gen. Atkinson, dated Rock Island, 13th April, 1832.

"My opinion is, that the squaws and old men have gone to the Prophet's Town, on Rock River-and the warriors are now only a few miles below the mouth of Rock River, within the limits of the State of Illinois, That those Indians are hostile to the whites, there is no doubt; that they have invaded the there is no doubt; that they have invaded the State of Illinois, to the great injury of our citizens, is equally true; hence it is that the public good requires that strong as well as speedy measures should be taken against Black Hawk and his followers.

Respectfully, I have the konour to be, Tour obediest servant, AND, S. HUGHES.

AND, S. HUGHES.

To Brig. Gen. Atkinson, U. S. Army."

broken arm, and a few bruises. His horse was killed; as was also one belonging to the correction, which was standing in the street.

It is impossible even yet to give an accurate account of this meisucholy occurrence, in all its particulars. One or the other of our firm was at the scene of the calamity most of the night, and we have apent several hours there this meaning, but such is still the confusion, and so great the unremoved piles.

Dear Sir: In re with the Indians, that the ritish hand of Sac Indians is determined to make war upon the frontier settlements."

dervous at old Fort Madison, and induced a vered with blood, and one of his should great many of the joung men to join them at dislocated, besides other wounds, some their arrival at the Yellow Banks. crossed about 500 horses into the State of Illinois, and sent about seventy horses through the country towards Rock River; the remainder, some on horseback, the others in canoes, in fighting order, advanced up the Mississippi, and were encamped yesterday, five or ax miles below Rock River, and will no doubt endeavour to reach their strong hold in the Rock River swamps, if they are not interrupted. From every information that I have received, I am of opinion that the intentions of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontiers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. DAVENPORT.

To Brig. Gen. Atkinson. In possession of the foregoing facts and in-

formation, I hesitated not as to the course I should pursue. No citizen ought to remain quiet when his country is invaded, and the selpless part of the community is in danger. I have called out a strong detachment of the militia, to rendezvous at Bairdstown on

the 22d inst. Provisions for the men, and corn for the horses, will be furnished in a-

I hope my countrymen will realize my expectations, and offer their services as heretofore, with promptitude and cheerfulness, in

defence of their country.

JOHN REYNOLD , Commander in Chief.

April 17, 1832.

From the New York Commercial Advertier of Saturday afternoon, we copy the following distressing particulars of a melancholy event which occurred in that city on Fri day evening last.

NEW YORK, May 5. MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AND DE-

Rarely does it fall to our lot to record nore affictive and unexpected calamity than on the present occasion. At a quarter beforesix o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the large new structure, belonging to Phelps & Peck, on the corner of Cliff and Fulton streets, and or cupied as counting rooms and a warehouse for the very extensive business of that firm, suddenly fell in with a startling and tremen lous crash, causing the foundations of the buildings in the whole neighbourhood to tremble. The edifice was of brick, six stories high, resting upon a granite basement of upright blocks or pilasters, of the description ordinarily in use. The building occupied a bout 100 feet on Cliff street, and 75 up on Fulton. Two thirds of the pile, compris ing the whole front upon Cliff, and say fifty feet upon Fulton street, were severed perpendicularly from top to bottom, and fell at once into a heap of broken ruins. So sudden was the giving away, and the fall, that a gentle-man, who was at the instant passing on the opposite side, in Cliff street, saw the granite blocks, as it were, start from the wall supposed it to be an optical illusion occasion ed by the glancing of the eye; but in the same instant, looking upward, the whole edifice was simultaneously tumbling down, and his agility alone enabled him to escape.

whole building to the topmost loft, was filled with goods of great weight and in-trinsic value. The lower stories were stored with iron and tin, and the three upper lofts crammed to their utmost capacity, with cotat this moment wringing so many bosoms wit anguish, and the unspeakable agonies of the mangled though not lifeless boilies, that have been taken from the ruins. The number of lives lost by this distressing event, is not yet known. At the time of its occurrence, we were on the way to meet a committee, of which Mr. Phelps was one. He had left his counting room only a short time before, and was, at the moment of the catastrophe, in attendance at the monthly meeting of the Board of Public Schools. The other partn r Mr. Peck, is in the country.

Mr. Thomas H. Goddard, the book-keeper, and Mr Josiah Stokes, the confidential Clerk, were in the counting room on the second floor, engaged in writing at their desks, at the time of the falt; and Mr. Alfred K. Seymour, another clerk, was in the counting room on the first floor. All three were whelmed in the ruins, and crushed to death. Mr. Pitkin, also a clerk, was standing at the front door, on Cliff street, and saved himself by jumping on one side at the moment he heard the cracking, and running across the street. Mr. O'-Neal, of Utica, a customer, was ascending the first flight of stairs at the moment, and, as it were by a miracle, escaped with only a few slight bruises, having worked his way, out of the ruins about fifteen minutes after the walls fell in. A cartman, named Barney Jackson, who was on the side walk, was par-tially buried in the ruins, but was fortunately rescued in about two hours with only a broken arm, and a few bruises. His horse was

and Gold streets, and were kindly o. One of them was found to be ve They which appeared to be internal. His case is believed to be extremely critical. The other horses was not so badly hurt, his wounds being principally confined to a hand and arm, which thers in were a good deal cut and bruised. The shoulder of the former was restored to its proper place by Dr. S. and such other relief afforded as could be rendered at the moment, after which they were sent to the hospital. understand they are brothers-in-law, and reside in Delancy street.

Barney Jackson, mentioned above, was car ried into a neighbouring house, where his wounds were examined by Dr. Carroll. He had supposed his arm was broken in two places, but it was found on examination that such was not the fact. His head and face were apparently much bruised, but it is believed, that with proper attention he will soon recorer. He was carried home to his friends in Delancy street. He must have remained under the ruins more than two hours, and remarked that during this time he considered himself in effect a dead man.

About half past 12 o'clock, the hand of Mr. Stokes was seen projecting from beneath the ruins, and grasping the pen with which he had been writing: it will be many hours before he can be removed: the body from the weight on it must have been entirely crush-

A coloured man was taken out about one clock, and carried to the house of Alderman Harner, opposite, and about six o'clock his morning was sent to the hospital dreadfully mangled. As near as we could ascertain, he is named Thomas Hawkes. We saw the dead body of another coloured man taken from the ruins at 9 o'clock this morning.

The gentlemen who have thus been so suddealy cut off, were highly esteemed and be loved. Mr. Goddard is well known as the author of his system of book-keeping. Mr. Stokes, was a young gentleman of great worth son of our excellent fellow citizen, Mr. Thos. Stokes, and the confidential clerk of Mr. Phelps. Mr. Seymour has been in the employ of Phelps and Peck for five years, and was deservedly esteemed; he was from the neigh bourhood of Utica.

At two o'clock this morning, the bodies o two labourers were extricated from the ruins one of them was found in a sitting position, near the front, lifeless-he is said to be foreigner, named Pearsall; from the appearance of the corpse it was supposed that he ived some time after the building fell.

In Cliff street, the second door from Phelps and Peck's, a gentleman was confined to his sick bed, very low, who had not for some time been able to assist himself in moving, yet the fright was so great that he jumped from his bed and stood erect on the chamber floor.

In the great anxiety to get to those who were underneath the ruins, several persons were injured by the falling of bales of cotton, and other goods. About 9 o'clock, John Hunter, a watchman, received the force of a large bale on his breast, which deprived him of the ability of speaking for some time. He, however, finally was able to speak, and when we saw him last, a physician was with him, who thought him not dangerously injured.

The moment news of the catastrophe was received at the City Hall, Mr. Justice Wynan sent a strong corps of police, to preserve order; and prevent the destruction of proper-ty. Alderman Sharpe of the Second Ward, and Alderman Stevens of the Third, were likewise promptly on the ground, and were indefatigable in their labours until a very late

hour. In order to call the assistance of the Hook and Ladder Companies; the bells rang an alarm of fire. The several companies hasten ed to the spot, and worked with great dila gence, not unaccompanied with danger for many hours. They were directed by Mr. Guick, the Chief Engineer, assisted by Mr. Weuman, the late Engineer. These gentlemen are both entitled to great praise for their exertions. During the night, the inhabitants in the neighbourhood illuminated their windows, which, with the torches of the engines, afforded sufficient light to the gentlemen who were removing the goods, &c. Wearied out by the labours they had wrought, further ef rts were discontinued shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, but were resumed again at an early hour-the Mayor in person directing the Police.

The crowds of people collecting to view this scene of destruction, which we confess our inability adequately to describe, have been very great. There were probably ten thou-sand people crowded into the several streets leading to the spot, before seven o'clock last evening; and there could not have been less than that number at 8 o'clock this morning.

It is mentioned as a remarkable providence Mr. Phelps having left his counting room but a short time before the accident, that this is a short time before the accident, that this is the second instance within a year, that the same merciful interposition has preserved his valuable life. He had been prevented last year from getting on board the steam-boat Gen. Jackson, at Peckskill, on his return to the city, a few hours before her unfortunate explosion, only by the argent and unusual solicitations of the Captain of a sloop, who at length prevailed on him to take a passage on board his vessel.

It is said also to be worthy of remark, that a meeting of a number of our most valuable offizens, which was to have been held at Mr. Phelps counting room, commencing about an

is neither hair nor lime enough in the mortar now generally used. In this vast structure walls, as in so great a building there about have been, not anchors, as the irone for connecting the materials, and adding strength to the building, are called. Worst of all, the beams of the mass that has falled, were not morticed into the timbers of the section that remains; and there appears to have been a complete breaking off, exactly as if the foundation of a part of the building had given way, and there was no connecting fixtures between the two portions of the edifice, by which the whole strength should have been united. The consequence was, that the building has yielded to the pres-sure of the enormous weight of iron, tin, wire, cotton and other goods stored within it—the balance not being evenly preserved. The store had been occupied but the laws of gra-weeks, and it is evident that the laws of gravitation have only preserved it so long. onsiderable disarrangement of the equilibrium would have produced the same result at an

earlier day. One of the deceased. was a most estimable and worthy man. He was industrious, but poor .- He has left a numerous and excellent family, in narrow circumstances

POSTSCRIPT .- Half past 12 o'clock .-We have just returned from the scene of death. The body of poor Goddard has been taken out -his head doubled over upon the breast. The body of young Seymour is seen, but not yet removed.

The dead bodies of three black men have One o'crock.—The body of Mr. Stokes in

seen; but it will be some hours before the rub bish can be removed from it

The roof of the superb three story dwelling adjoining, is destroyed.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Standard of yesterday

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. By the arrival of the Canada, capt. Wilon, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the lst of April, we have our London files to the 31st of March, and Liverpool to the day of sailing. We have received also our Maga-zines, &c. from which we shall give selections to-morrow.

The news of a political character is not important. The cholera is spreading steadily n London, there being eighty or ninety cases per day, but it appears to excite little a-larm. It has made its appearance decidedly in Dublin.

We give reports below of cholera in Paris. There is no other French news.

The Dutch and Belgian affairs are still unsettled, and seem far enough from such a consummation. The Austrian and Prussian governments appeared to have ratified the arrangements of the Conference of London, but Russia seems to hold back. The King of Holland adheres to his conditions, though the Conference rejected them THE CHOLERA.

London, March 29 .- Remaining at last report, 212; new cases 21; dead, 45; recover-1, 32; remaining, 226. Total cases, 1665; deaths, 881.

CHOLERA IN DUBLIN.

The Dublin Evening Post of Tuesday last, announces that the cholera has broken out in Dublin. Rive cases have occurred in the vicinity of Summer-hill, four of which have terminated fatally, and are exhibiting the most marked and virulent features of the malady. The Morning Register of Wednesday confirms the intelligence, and states that government had caused the Richmond Penitentiary to be fitted up for the reception of patients, provided neces aries and medical advice, and de other preparations for the poor who might be afflicted with the disease.

BELVAST -No additional cases have occurred in Belfast, which is at present perfectly free from the disease. There have been in al only five cases, and three deaths.

EDINBURGH. - There have been 9 cases and deaths since Saturday, making the total cases, 50, and deaths, 29. The towns eastward of Edinburgh, have ceased to issue reports, and are now reckened clear of cholera. At the Water of Leith 4 cases and 1 death have occurred since our last; and 7 cases; and 4 deaths at Cannonmills. . In this city and its envirous together, there have been in the last four days, 21 cases, and 12 deaths, a greater number than in any previous terms of the ame length. - Scotsman

GLASOOW, &c. - During last week cases of this disease have occurred very generally in all parts of Glasgow. The mean daily num-ber of persons attacked since the 12th Feb. when it first appeared amounts to about eleven, and the ratio of mortality to from 50 to ven, and the ratio of mortality to from 50 to 55 per cent — Glasgow, March 27, new cases, 30; deaths, 15; rec. 15; rem. 58. Total cases, 554; deaths, 276; cares, 220.— Paisley, March 27, new cases, 4; died, 2; remaining, 11. Total cases, 288; deaths, 165; recovered, 113.—Greenock, cases remaining, 6. Total cases, 50; deaths, 24; cures 20.—The disease has appeared at Rothsay, Anderston, &c.

combinations of the party in the House of Lords are concerned.— I mes 28.

Public attention in the city continues to be much occupied with the Belgian treaty, the ratification of which by the three powers which have not yet signed, it is fixed for tomorrow, being on their part the 2d postpone-ment of the question. The statements cur-rent on the subject are as much at variance with each other as yesterday, but the belief access to have gained strength that the ratifcation by Russia, at all events, will be further postponed. At the same time it is affirmed, that Austria and Prussia are not to be influenced by this determination of their ally, and that the ratification of the treaty, therefore, by those powers, will take place tomorrow.-16. SO.

morrow.—16. So.

The mania for emigration rages just now in this country to an unheard of extent. We believe more people have quitted, or intend quitting Elginslice for America this spring. than during the last ten years. From the small village of Rothes alone, no fewer than 16 intend sailing very soon, in the same ver-sel, for the western bemisphere.

Elgin Courier.

FRANCE. PARIS, March 28th, 10 P. M .- There have been many reports circulated this day respecting the Cholera, but it is beyond doubt certain that it is in Paris. According to a statement in the Gazette de France of this evening, the number of persons infected al-ready amounts to 38. Ten Persons have al ready been admitted into the hospital of the Hotel Dien, of whom three have died.

An official publication of the numbers, &c.

s expected to-morrow. HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

Pants, March 28.

A courier arrived this day from Vienta. who brings to Count Appony, the Austrian Ambassador at this Court the ratification of the Emperor of Austria of the treaty of the 15th of Nov. with orders to have it exchanged in London as soon as the Plenipotentiary of Prussia shall have received from his Court the same authorization.

The Prussian ratification was believed to be in London. Count Orloff had arrived there. Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated the 26th:- "Since the departure of Count Orloff, the issue of his mission has beenmore particularly on account of the long deliberations in the Cabinet Council, which took place before he set out-the subject of much conversation, both public and private. What appears certain on the subject is, that the conditions proposed on our part have not been accepted by the Conference. The reply of our Cabinet to the note addressed to the Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands in London, was not finally drawn up until Saturday. It seems that this delay was the cause of Count Orloff continuing so long here. Indeed, the royal steam boat, at Rotterdam, was held in readiness for him, at a moment's notice, for three days before he embarked. We are confident that the Count, in his personal negociations in London, will exert every effort to bring about an arrangement consistent with

the continuance of general peace."

It is supposed that the King of Holland is sustained in his course by the hope of relief from a change of ministry in England, which will bring the Duke of Wellington and his friends into power. Upon this the Times remarks thus:-

This delay of a final settlement, and this consequent danger of a new collision in the Netherlands, is one among the many evils, foreign and domestic, which we now saffer, and have suffered from the 13 months agitation of a question which ought long ago to have been placed beyond the reach of doubt dustry is depressed at home, and more than half of our influence is paralysed abroad, by the gloomy electric cloud, pregnant with storms, which is observed by foreigners, as well as natives, to hover above the legislative discussions of the upper house. The same motive which (we know) has prevented builders, for instance, from commencing their spring operations with the employment of hundreds of bricklayers, now cut of work, as hitherto induced King William of Holland to refrain from signing the treaty of London. We beserch Lord Grey to observe this fact, and not only to show energy, by some immediate demonstration of the power to pass the bill, but to convince the anti-reformers that they must submit to all its consequences. Why is Sir Charles Bagol, to connected as he is with the Duke of Wellington, and with the asti-reformers, allowed to remain at the Hagud. If Lord Grey will set make Poers, surely Lord Palmerston may make Ambassadors. make Ambassadors

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer of yes-

Paisley, March 27, new cases, 288; deaths, 276; cares, 220.—
Paisley, March 27, new cases, 288; deaths, 265; recovered, 118.—Greenook, cases remaining, 6. Total cases, 50; deaths, 24; cures 20.—The disease has appeared at Rothsay, Anderston, &c.

Total cases in the united kingdom since the commencement, 8770; total deaths, 3160.

REFORM.

It is needless for us to repeat a truth already impressed upon the minds of the great bulk of our readers,—namely, that until the means of carrying throws the house of Lords all those provisions of the Bill which are regarded by the zountry as essential to any system of solid improvement in the representation,—until such means shall be in visible extends.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer of jet for day, in the field your news shall be in visible extends to the surface of the SI and the was boarded last night by our news schot on packet ship Columbia, Captain Delands on Packet ship Columbia, Captain Delands was boarded last night by our news schot new Eclipse. The London dates brought by the Canada were to the morning of the statement of the first and we have besides, by the Columbia the Hampshire Telegraph of the 2d April the

bassador, it bei this way to ring to smother the heap of trifling planation given ly of secondary

From the N.

LATES The ship Fam Havre, having l Captain Winds pers of that pla There appears lied Powers are settlement of th gium. The fun

gland continue criterion that th soon be disturbe An important Chamber of De ject of the Corn hibiting the imp was abolished. average which w of April, would Corn into Marse Mediterranean. The Chamber the 30th, on the Corn Laws. It

were, after the I CHOI PARIS, March ing. - In the last been carried to whom are since deaths have one city, viz: 1 in ! lean arcade. 1 i regard, 1 in Har The number not yet ascertai

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Printer, to Mis

Turn up th We'er m Who to enj In GRAT We moorn Who join Their form Their pro Their regia As could Well, may No outs or On publi And may

Be equa And may to Rept sta なのれれのほ THAT the in Md. letters Harrison, late persons havin ed, are hereby before the 10 otherwise by of the said est lst day of M

BE May 10. CLARK I ting such Prizes in the form those will No. 3., to be 1832, presenties for put wealth, continue Capital 1 prize of 1

PROFIT.

13,395 Whole Tich Be sure !

postponethe belief the ratifi-

he treaty, ust now in tent. We or intend fewer than same ves-

ot to be

their al-

Courier. There have as day res-eyond doubt ording to ance of this infected alons have al ospital of the numbers, &c.

GIUM. March 28. rom Vienta. the Austrian ratification of treaty of the e it exchanglenipotentiary from his Court as believed to

arrived there.

Hague, dated ture of Count on has beenf the long delicil, which took abject of much private. What rt have not been The reply of sed to the Pleds in London, Saturday. It cause of Count e. Indeed, the nt's notice, for d. We are conpersonal negocievery effort to

consistent with eace. g of Holland is hope of relief England, which lington and his is the Times rement, and this collision in the we now saffer, 3 months agitaght long ago to reach of doubt ur trade and inand more than ysed abroad, by pregnant with y foreigners, as ve the legislative uşa. The same prevented buildommencing their employment of ow cut of work, William of Holng the treaty of

Duke of Wellingord Grey will not Palmerston may Enquirer of Jes-M ENGLAND. rought by the Lor Captain Delands your news school dates brought sof the Sist—these morning of the by the Columbia of the Ed Aprilipation one day list March, it said in London, saiding day. In the 16 deaths-Captain Delana

show energy, by

ion of the power ince the anti-re-

nit to all its con-

harles Bago

at the epoch of the departure of the Expedition.

At Rome, however, the most trivial circumstances are converted by anger, intoground for note after note to the French Ambassador, it being evidently the design in
this way to ring the changes to Europe, and
to amother the principal question under a
heap of trifling dentails, which since the explanation given by the French Government,
either merit no attention, or at best are mereity of secondary importance.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser of

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship Fama, arrived last evening from Havre, having left that port on the 2d ult.—
Captain Windsor, has favoured us with papers of that place to S1st, and Paris to the

30th March inclusive.

There appears to be no doubt that the Allied Powers are determined on an amicable settlement of the affairs of Holland and Belgium. The funds both in France and En-gland continue to advance, which is a sure criterion that the peace of Europe will not soon be disturbed.

An important discussion took place in the ect of the Corn Laws, in which the law prohibiting the importation of Corn and Flour, was abolished. It was ascertained that the average which would be published on the 1st of April, would admit the importation of Corn into Marseilles, and all the ports of the

The Chamber of Deputies was engaged on the 30th, on the bill for a modification of the Corn Laws. It appears that the Chambers were, after the last dates, soon to adjourn. CHOLERA IN PARIS.

Paris, March 30, eight o'clock in the morning.—In the last three days 58 patients have been carried to the Cholera Hospital, 15 of whom are since dead. Besides these, eight deaths have occurred in different parts of the city, viz: 1 in St. Antoine street, 1 in St. Jean arcade, 1 in Calandre street, 2 in Beauregard, 1 in Haut Matin, in Mazarine, and I e des Jardins.

The number of cases in private houses is not yet ascertained. Nearly all who have been attacked belong to the lower ranks of society, and live in confined and crowded, and consequently unhealthy places.

P. S. Half past 4. P. M.—Eighteen new

cases have been announced to-day. Pants, March 30 .- This-morning the di-

ligences are filled with timid people, who are leaving the capital to seek for safety in the provinces which the cholera has not visited. HAVRE, March 30. - The Court of Assi-

zes at Rouen, after hearing of the case, acquitted, day before yesterday, five American sailors, accused of resisting the armed force on the evening of the 21st of October.

MARRIED .- In Troy, New-York, Mr. Monnison BLECHER, Printer, to Miss PINA BRUNNER:- and Mr. EDWARD U. GRAVES, Printer, to Miss C. GRAWBAGER. Turn up the column rules my boys,

We'er mourning for a maid, Who to enjoy a better life, In Gazz's cold bed is laid. In Garr's cold bed is laid.

We more, too, for a brother-craft,
Who joined the mystic ties,
And may be no squabling have,
It is notter half to PL.

Their forms are ready for the Press,
Their proof-sheets are corrected,
Their register is quite as good,
As could have been expected. Well, may their ribs prove true,
And may their friends make no biles,
No outs or doublets may they have
On publication nighter And may all brothers of the croft, Be equally as warm;
And may their beds no longer be
Rept standing for a form, {Troy Budget.

DOTTOR US DEBENDY GUYES.

THAT the subscriber bath obtsined from Court of St. Mary in Md. letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Benjamin Harrison, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this list day of Mar. 1832.

BENJAMIN TIPPETT. Adm'r. W. A. BENJAMIN HARRISON, dec'd.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, dec'd. May 10.

28th OF May Scheme.
CLARK takes great pleasure in congratulating auch of his country friends as drew Prizes in the last Stafe Lottery, and would infer the country from the last Stafe Lottery. form those who were unsuccessful, that Scheme No. 5, to be drawn on Saturday, May 28th, 1832, presents more then ordinary opportunities for putting them in the possession of wealth, containing, as it does, no less than three Capitals of \$10,000 each.

prize of \$10.000	English Control of the Control of th
1 10,000	51 50 51 40
4.270	51 30
500	108 20
900 900	1,580 10 11,475 5

3,395 prizes, amounting to \$136,880. Whole Ticketh 85 Halves 82 50; Qra. 81 25; Be sure to direct your orders to either of

Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. B. Sorner of Baltimore and Gay,

completely satisfactory. Gen. Cu. DIED, in this county, at the residence of

city.

"Like a dev-drop, kin'd off by the Sun's moraing beams.

A buck, but a besuteous attached was given;
Thy soul seemed; it come down to earth in a

dream, And only to wake when seconded to heaven,"

ART OF DANCING.

MR. DUROCHER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he will open his DANC-ING SCHOOL, at the Assembly Room, on the

20th June next.
Parents, and others desirous of placing pupils under his charge, will find a subscription paper at the Hotel of Messrs. Williamson &

May 10. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath phiatined from the Orphane' Court of Sainty Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Sarah F. Johnson, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 3d days of March and the said deceased. day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this lat day of May,

ENOCH HAMMET, Adm'r. May 10. IN CHANCERY,

Thomas H. Luckett

Benjamin Shrive Junior, and Mary Elizabeth his wife, Stephen White, and Ann his wife, heirs at law of Daniel Frandle and others.

THE object of the bill of revive, in this case is o revive the proceedings in a suit in this court which have abated by the death of Daniel Trundle.

The bill states, that on the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and twenty five, the complainants original bill against Outo H. W. Luckett, Valentine P. Luckett, Samuel Clapham and Daniel Trundle, claiming two legacies of one hundred pounds current money, of

ham and Daniel Frundle, claiming two legacies of one hundred pounds current money, of the commonwealth of Virginia, each charged on certain land devised by the will of his fa ther to the defendants, oftho H. W. Luckett and Valentine P. Luckett, who sold the said lands to Samuel Clapham, who sold the same to Daniel Trundle—that said Clapham and Trundle had fell notice of the complainants lien on said ands, and praying a sale of said lands to satisfy said legacies, unless the defendants or some of them, should pay the same with interest, as should be decreed by this court.

The bill further states, that the said Samuel having died, the complainant filed his amend-

having died, the complainant filed his amend-ed bill, supplemental bill, and bill of revivor, in the 26th day of February 1829, against the said Otho H. W. Luckett, Valentine P. Lucksaid Otho H. W. Luckett. Valektine P. Luckett. Daniel Trundle, Elizabeth Clapham, James B. Murray, Eliza Ratcliffs, setting forth the substance of the original bill and the proceedings thereon, stating that the said Daniel Frundle had-purchased one parcel of the aforesaid land called Resurvey on Discord, instead of all the lands devised by the said will as stated in the original bill—that the defendants Eliza Thompson, Peter Augustus Jay, and Eliza Thompson, Peter Augustus Jay, and Eliza Rateliffs, had purchased the residue of said lands from the defendent; James B. Murray, to whom the land had been conveyed by the said James C. Clapham—that the said Murray, Thompson, Jay and Rateliffs, had no tice of the complainants ligh at the times of their respective purchases and conveyances— that Elizabeth Clapham was the widow and heir at law of said Samuel Clapham, and praving that the said suit might be revived against ing that the said suit might be revived against the said Elizabeth Clapham as the heir of said Samuel, and that if it should appear that the interest of the said Samuel Clapham had been transferred by the aforesaid deed, and was vested in the said Eliza Thompson. Peter Augustus Jay, and Eliza Ratcliffs, that the said land should be sold to satisfy the complainant, heir thereon, unless the said defendant, or some of them, should pay the same, with in terest, as decreed by this court. The bill of revivor also states, that the defendants, Otho H. W. Luckett, Valentine P. Luckett, Eli-H. W. Luckett, Valentine P. Luckett, Elizabeth Clapham, James B. Murray, Eliza Thompson, Peter Augustus Jay, and Eliza Rateliffs, failing to appear according to the order of publication, an order was passed on the 9th day of October 1829, to take the original content of ginal bill pro confesso against the said Luckett, and to take the other bill pro confesso against the defendants Luckett, Elizabeth Clapham, Eliza Thompson, Peter Augustus Jay, Eliza Batcliffs, and James B. Murray—That a general confessor and James B. neral replication had been filed to the answer of Daniel Trundle, and commissions to take testimony issued to Zadock Magruder of Montgomery county, and William A. Powell of Leesburg Virginia—That before any other proceedings were had, the said Daniel Trundle died, Jeaving Mary Elizabeth the wife of Ben jamie Shrive, Junior, of Loudon county Virginia, and Ann the wife Stephen White, of Montgomery county, Maryland, his heirs at

It is thereupon, this 8th day of May, 1852, ordered! That the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once in each of three successive weeks, before the In each of three successive weeks, before the 8th day of June next, give notice to the absent defendants, of the substance and object of this bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 8th day of Uctober next, to show cause, if any they have a decree should not pass as prayed.

RAMBAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. BASIL SHEPHARD;

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a well affected and choles associated of articles in his line of business consisting of

Ground's event Silk and Marseilles Vestings, SUMMER CLOTHS & CASSI-

MERES. MERINOS, CHECK AND PLAIN; CHECK DRILLINGS,

SATTEANS. GLOVES, STOCKS, SUSPEZDERS, for gentlemen's wear. He will be glad to serve

May 10. PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chan-cery, the subscriber, as trastee, will offer at public sale, at James Hunter's Tavern. in Annapolis, on Saturday the 26th day of May, inst., at 12 o'clock, M. all that

PAROUE OF BAND.

in Anne Arundel county, which was hereto-fure sold by Roderick Dorsey, to Henry Van-bill, lately deceased, consisting of part of the addition to Stony Thicket, part of Caleba' Choice and Stony Thicket, and containing

176 1-8 ACRES

of Land, more or less. This parcel of Land constituted the dwelling plantation of Henry Vanbill at the time of his death. It lies near the public road from Annapolis to Merrill's Tavern, and about four miles from the latter place. Persons disposed to purchase are requested to view the premises. The sale will be made for roady money to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the

THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee. May 10.

BY-LAW

PIXING the line of Church at. between the corner of Market space and Church street, and the lane between the property of J. Hughes and F. C. Hyde, on Church street, Be it ordfined by the Mayor, Recorder, Al dermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis and the authority of the same, That the line of the public street between Joseph Sands' brick house at the corner of Market space and Church street, and the lane running between J. Hughes' and F. C. Hytle's property, shall bereafter be, and forever remain a traight line between the south east corner of the brick house about to be erected by Freder ick C. Hyde, at the corner of the lane aforesaid and the south east corner of the house built by Joseph Sands, at the intersection of Market space and Church street, and that the said line be hereafter observed accordingly.
D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold at Public Sale, on THURSDAY the 24th of May, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the subscriber's on Magothy, part of the personal estate of Sarah Welch, deceased,

Four Young Negroes, two Boys and two Girls, the oldest about 10 years, and the youngest about 6 years of age, slaves for life.

TERMS OF SALE. For all sums above ten dollars a credit of six

months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with interest from the date. Sale to commence at 10 o'-

JOHN M. WELCH, Adm'r.

died seized, containing about

GO ACRES.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, on ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one third in six months and the balance in twelve ments from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond or notes, with approved security for payment of the several instalments, with interest from the day of sale. The subscriber is authorised to convey the property to the purchaser, and his heirs, on payment of the purchase money. ment of the purchase money.
SOMERVILLE INKNEY, Trustee.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel County, will meet at the Court House, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 28th instant, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

April 26

May 5. 2 R. J. COWMAN, Clk. Commr's. A. A. C.

CHARLES D. HODGES. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS located himself, permanently, in the city of Annapolis. He will attend to business in the High Court of Chancery, the Court of Appeals, and the Courts of Anna Arundel and the adjoining counties. He has taken the office in Church street, formerly occupied by Charles T. Flusser, Esq.

April 26.

precincts thereof.

And be it further established and ordained, by the authorities aforesaid, that the said assessors shall, in all cases, proceed and be governed by the provisions of the by-law passed April 15, 1819, entitled, "A by-law imposing a tax on the real and personal property within the city of Annapalia and the precincts thereof, and to assess and value the same."

And be it further established and ordained, by the aforesaid authorities, that if any person

by the aforesaid authorities, that if any person or persons shall offend against the provisions of the by-law as eforesaid, such person or persons shall be subject to the fines and penalties therein directed.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor. May 10.

12TH OF MAY SCHEME.

THE Fourth Class of the Maryland State Lottery, for 1852, will be drawn in Balti more on Saturday the 12th of May. Clark would advise his friends to be as early as pos-sible in either applying or sending for tickets and shares. He would also remind persons living in the country that an order from them (by mail or private conveyance) will meet with the same prompt and punctual attention as if

iev han i	nade application	n in person.	
	of 816,000	I i Prize	of 5,000
1	2,000	1	1,676
5	1,000	5	500
10	300	10	200
10	150	1 12	100
46	50	46	40
46	50	92	20
058	10	8,280	
	9624 prizes.	886,216.	
	the second second second		

Tickets S5. halves 82,50 quarters 81,25. For the pick of a splendid collection of num bers apply at

CLARK'S,

Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries (with one exception) have been sold and paid.

P. S. Another Capital in the New York sold at CLARK'S. ". Orders either by mail (post paid) or pri-

vate conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as it on personal application. Address to JNO. CLARK, Lottery Vender, May, 3. Baltimore.

E. DUBOIS'

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

MORE LUCK!!

Sold, Combs. Nos. 3, 13, 45, Prize of 8500 which was presented at this Office, and CASH paid. Also sold, in Class No. 1, Combs. Nos. 13, 48, 50, Prize of \$250, besides several small Prizes in both classes.

Sold another Prize in the 8d Class! Comb. Nos. 11, 21, 48, a Prize of \$100.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 4, FOR 1832.

To be drawn at Baltimore, On Saturday the 12th May, 1832.

4 prize of

Fifty-four Number Lottery-Eight Drawn Balslots.

SCHEME: 816,000

r bring or	20,000	
1 prize of	5,000	
1 prize of	2,000	
1 prize of	1,676	
5 prizes of	1,000	
5 prizes of	500	
10 prizes of	300	
10 prizes of	200	
10 prizes of	150	
12 prizes of	100	
46 prizes of	50	
46 prizes of	40	
46 prizes of	. 30	
92 prizes of	20	
1,058 prizes of	10	
8,280 Prizes of	5	

9.624 Prizes, 24,804 Tickets.

Tickets 85-Halves 2 50-Quarters 1 25. Tickets and Shares for Sale At

E. DUBOIS' LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

May 3.

G. GRAMMER, JR.

RESPECT FULLY notifies his triends and the public that he has just opened, at the residence of his righer, nearly opposite the large brick building formerly occupied as a Boarding House by Mr. Robinson,

A choice and well selected assortment of GROCERRIANS;

which he will be happy to disposed on reasonable terms, for Cash,

Dec. 15.

TO provide for a new assessment of the real and personal property in the City of Annapolis and the precipits thereof.

The is established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authorities of the same, that James Iglehert, James Allison and George McNeir, be, and they are here by appointed assessors, to assess and value the real and personal property in this city and the preclinets thereof.

And be it further established and ordained, by the authorities aforeward, that the said assessors shall, in all cases, proceed and be go-

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT the subscriber of Anna-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Urphana? Court of Anna-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Collinson, late of Anna-Arundal County of Anna-Arundal County of the County del 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 18th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of April

E. ZABETH COLLINSON, Adm'r.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,
April 18th 1832.

On application by petition of Aaron Hawkins and Mary Hawkins, Executors of Joshua Hawkins, it is ordered that they, give the notice ceases, it is ordered that they, give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Qrphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Joshua Hawkins, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the saine with the vouchers thereof, in the subscribers, at or before the 18th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 18th day of April 1832.

MARY HAWKINS, Ex'rs. pril 26

LAND FOR RENT OR SALE.

WILL sell a Farm containing about two bundred and seventy acres on accommodating terms, or I will rent it for the balance of the present year. Persons disposing to rent Mr. George Wells at Annapolis.

March 22

LAND FOR SALE. Hasubscriber offers for sale a TRACT

GREEN'S PURCHASE,

containing THE HUNDRED AND SEVEN-TY EIGHT AND A HALF ACRES, situat-

TY EIGHTAND A HALF ACRES, situated in Apne Arundel county, near to, and adjoining the lands of, the late Joseph M Ceney, Esq. This land is exceedingly fertile, and now in a high state of improvement; plaister acts with great effect, and the land is in every way adapted to be growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco, and halso poculiarly adapted to the growth of Clove.

The improvements are a large new BARN, and THREE QUARTERS for servants, in good repair; there is also an excellent TIMOTHY MEADOW in fine order. Any one inclined to purchase, will of course view the premises. The TERMS will be made ACCOMMODATING. Captar Joseph Owens, who lives near the premises, will show the property to any person inclined to burchase. Application can be made to me in the city of Baltimore, as also to Capt. Owens, who will give imore, as also to Capt. Owens, who will give

information auto terms, &c.
BENJAMIN M.CENEY. NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to his friends and the public, that he will write DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE,

MANUMISSION INDENTURES, and make out INSOLVENT PAPERS, &c.

at the shortest notice, and on the most ressonable terms. GIDEON WHITE.

P. S .- He will collect debts with all possible speed March 29.





RYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge

Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugap's wharf, and con-tinue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season. Passage to Castle Haven or Easton S2 50; to Anneadis El

to Annapolis St.
N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner

or owners. LEML G. TAYLOR, Capt

March 24.

(Continued from first Page.)
this it appeared that Mina was coavicted of larceny in Philadelphia, and was sent to prison there on the 17th March, 1850, where he remained until the 9th May 1851 [the very day which he presented himself at the house of Mr. Chapman.] During all that period. Mina never had a fit. He was discharged from the prison between 9 and 10 o'clock on the morning of the 9th May. the morning of the 9th May.

Dr. Phillips, the Physician who usually attended Mr. Chapman's family, underwent a long examination. He attended Mr. C. in the illness which resulted in his death; he was called on the 19th and believing it a very slight attack of the cholera morbus merely prescribed a very simple medicine. Witness called again on the 22d and found Mr. C. much worse, and on the morning of the 23d he expired. The witness at that time attrihe expired. buted the death to the cholera morbus, although he found it impossible to reconcile all the symptoms of that disease with those exhibited by Mr. C. but not knowing any other disease which they indicated, he set it down as a case of cholera; it was one of those cases in fact which physicians meet with in which they may be puzzled. He never pected foul play until he heard the rumo. On finding himself puzzled by the symptoms at the time Mr. C. died, he inquired from Mrs. C. what disease Mr. C. had been most liable to, she replied that he had been troubled with vertigo and occasional symptoms of apoplexy; among the symptoms were a coldness of the extremities and an irritation of the stomach Mr. Chapman usually kept a family medicine chest from which he sometimes supplied him self as he had in earlier life read medicine for two years.

Dr Kieght who lived near Mr. Chapman's house gave testimony nearly similar to that of Dr. Philips; he added that he had been called to attend Mina when he was seized with one of his fits, witness saw nothing to warrant be

lief that Mina was really subject to fits.

Benjamin Boutcher who lived adjacent to Mr. C.'s house testified that the night preceding the death of Mr. C. Mrs. C. called at his house and requested him to go over and stay with Mr. C. Witness said he would and soon followed: when he arrived at the house he found Mrs. Chapman and Mina sitting in the parlour preparing for supper, and talking cheerfully together. When witness entered the room he spoke to Mr. Chapman who merely pressed his hand in reply. He apalmost insensible, but occasionally peared tossed himself about from one side of the bed to another. During the night Mipmen tered the room three or four times: cond time he took out a watch and laid it on Mr. C's. wrist and said in broken English "it is 55 seconds;" a third time he entered and again applying the watch, said "it is 45 seconds, he will not live long;" witness as sented and said he did not believe he would live till morning. Mina replied that he would be dead before morning, and added "he be one very good man-he go up" (pointing up-wards) "he then" said the witness "put on a crooked face and protein to cry, but 4 looked in his face and he did shed a test. The witness washed and laid to the body of Mr. C., and although he has laid out seral others, the body of Mr. C. was was mre stiff and rigid than any other he had ever buched. On the 22d June, witness was stadding on the road and observed 10 or 12 ducks come from Mr. C's. yard; before they had walked across the road three of them dropped dead, and on the next day all had died except four—on the 21st too, three chickens died in a similar manner after they had come out of the yard; witness believed at the time they were poisoned. Mina shaved Mr. C. the night he vas laid out.

Anne Banton deposed that on Mondays she was in the habit of going to Mr. C's. house to help them to wash—on Monday the 21st she went up to see Mr. C. and found him rather better than he had Bees: in the course of the day she boiled some micken soup for him and brought it up as far as the parlour where Mrs. C. and Mina were alone—Mrs. C. brought it it into the parlour and witness was down stairs; after some time / Mrs C. brought the soup up days after the receipt of this letter Mina atand in the course of the day the witness threw what remained of it, and also the chicken into the yard-this was on the 21st-Mrs. C. did not give her any directions about throw

ing away the soup.

Mrs. Deach testified that she had been in Mrs. Cls. house to assist in cutting out some dresses. On one of these days blina had one of his fits, and Mrs. C. went to take care of witness happened to be at work in the adjoining room, and she heard Mina and Mrs C. talking and laughing Augether; Mrs. C. staid with him two or three hours, and when

she returned witness asked her how Mina was, she replied that he was very ill, and it

was feared he would not live.

Edwin B. Fanning was at Mr. C's. house on the 21st June—in the morning he was much better and in the evening much worse than he had been before. He was also at Mr C's house when Mrs. C. and Mina were absent at Philadelphia three days. Mr. C. told him that he then suspected an improper intimacy between them and swore by Gif he should discover it to his satisfaction he would take Mina's life.

Frederick Fritz, one of the Philadelphia police officers, who brought Mina from Boson, testified that be acknowledged to him

Court informed him that they would have him bound over to answer for concealing it. The relactance areas from presize of secrecy made by him to Mine in consequence of receiving at the same time other information of value to the police of the country.]

Colonel Questa, the Mexican Consul resident in Philadelphia, testified that about the 17th or 18th May, 1831, Mina in company with Mrs. C. called at his office. Mina and dressed him in Spanish, and said he was an unfortunate Mexican. He then announced unfortunate Mexican. He then announced his name and asked the witness to hear a recital of his misfortunes—the Consul bade him sit down, and Mina then stated that his father was Governor of California, that his grandfather was immensly rich there and had sent him out for his improvement to Europe under the care of an English physician who was returning to Europe. His grandfather furnished him with funds and promised to lodge further supplies for him in Boston. They proceeded on their travels until they arived at the city of Mexico where his mother esided, she gave him letter to the U. S. Consul at Vera Cruz, who received them very kindly and placed them on board a vessel bound for France, where they arrived in safe-ty. But here their misfortunes commencedhe physician died suddenly in a church, and as he (Mina) could not speak French he asked aloud in Spanish if any person was there who could speak to him, one Spaniard appeared and assisted him to carry home the dead body. Very soon after the English Consul seized all the money, valuables, and other effects found in the physicians room, amongst these were all his property and papers. He sought redress but could obtain none, and a gentleman who was informed of the fact presented him with a \$100 to carry him to Boston where be expected to find the additional funds left by his grandfather-but this gentleman had gone to Mexico a few days before. He then went to New York where he was advised to go to Joseph Bonaparte, who knew some of his triends; in pursuance of this advice he had got on to Philadelphia, and going on towards the residence of this gentleman he felt hungry and weak, and went into a tavern where they refused to relieve him as he had no money; he then went to the house of the kind lady who was then with him (Mrs. C.) and she and her good family relieved him. Such said the Consul, was the tale which the fellow told me, and I saw at once its glaring absurdities. I asked him for his passport from Mexico; he said he had lost it in France; is certificate of baptism too, which every Mexican carries, he said was lost. I asked him how he did not receive a better education than his miserable bad Spanish, bad spelling and bad writing evinced-he said that was the fault of his grandfather who neglected the accomplishments he ought to have bestowed on him in early life, which he had after wards sent him to Europe to acquire. ness then asked what part of the city of Mexico his mother lived in, and the answer satis fied him that he never was in Mexico. The witness at the same time told him that there was no Governor in California.

Mrs C. mentioned to the witness that sh had some business in the city, and she would call again for Mua. She went away and left Muna there. Mina asked witness to write a letter for him to his mother in Mexico, giving as a reason for the request, that he was ashamed of his writing. Witness replied that he need not be ashamed in writing to his Witness replied mother. Mina then proceeded to write. Before Mrs. Chapman's return a servant announced to witness that his dinner was ready. According to the Mexican custom wit ness asked Mina to accompany him. witness felt rather ashamed to take Mina to the table with his mother and sister-he could not then well avoid it and he apologized to them privately. Before dinner was over Mrs. C. called for Mina; witness invited her to the dinner table, but she declined the invitation and took Mina away in her carriage. Some pressed a general hope that he would give him teninted to speak to witness in th witness repulsed him. Subsequent to this, one of the Philadelphia police officers called on witness to ascertain if he knew where Mina was; witness was unable to give the infor mation. The officer then produced a certificate signed by M. Montolio, the Mexican Minister, in which Mina was described as the son of General Mina, the commander in chief of the army of Mexico; this certificate and the signature to it were forgeries. The examination of Col. Questa contains some fur ther details of little interest. The deposioccupied the Court to so late an hour that I cannot in time for the mail prepare more of the testimony of this day.

A strong effort will be made to produce a pelief that the death of Mr. Chapman was produced by cholera morbus.

It is said that, since his conviction, Mina has made a confession, in which himself and Mrs. Chapman are fully implicated.

Frow the New York Mirror. FIRST IMPRESSION OF EUROPE. (BY N. P. WILLIA.)

that he and Mrs. C. had frequently had cirtain the and Mrs. C. had frequently had cirtain intercourse while her husband was living—and that she used to come into his bed man, of high standing, a polite of introduction to one of the exclusive ambling clubs one or two of the women, who seemed to the said James I had been paid for the spectators draw gradually about in the sunders and forty-none. Willis H. Blayney, high constable of Phi-ladelphia, who had disns in his custody from Boston, testified that he had made a similar acknowledgment to him with that made to Mr. Fritz. He further confessed that Mrs. C. had taken the poison from a bottle which has been paid to him, and of him, and of him, and the said James I had met at a differ party, despatched a note from the special profile of the said James I had not at a differ party, despatched a note from the special profile of the said James I had not at a differ party, despatched a note from the special profile of the said James I had not at a differ party, despatched a note from the special profile of the said James I had not a special profile of the said James I had not at a differ party, despatched a note from the special profile of the said James I had not at a differ party, despatched that he poison from a bottle which has been paid to him. The special profile of the said James I had for the special profile of the said James I had for the said James I had not at a differ party, despatched to the said James I had not at a differ party, despatched to the said James I had not at a differ party, despatched to the said James I had not at a differ party, despatched to the said James I had not at a differ party, despatched to the said James I had not at a differ party, despatched to the said James I had not at a differ party, despatched to the said James I had not at a differ party, despatched to the said James I had not at a differ party, despatched to the said James I had not at a differ party, despatched to the said James I had not at a differ party, despatched to

Count I was put immed by his dignified and kind pot ter a little conversation in E spoke fluently, the entrance tely at my car me other

Every thing about me had the impress of the studied taste of high life. The lavish and yet soft disposition of light, the harmony of colour in the rich hangings and furniture, the quiet manners and subdued tones of conversation, the respectful deference of the ser vants, and the simplicity of the slight enter-tainment, would have convinced me, without my Asmodeus, that I was in no every day at-mosphere. Conversation proceeded for an mosphere. Conversation prochour, while the members came hour, while the members came tropping in from their evening engagements, and a little after twelve a glass door was thrown open, and we passed from the reception rooms the spacious suite of apartments intended for One or two of the gentlemen entered the side rooms for billiards and cards, but the majority closed about the table of hazard in the central hall. I had never conceived so beautiful an apartment. It can be described in two words, columns and mirrors. There was nothing else between the exquisitely painted ceiling and the floor. The form was cir-cular, and the wall was laid with glass, interrupted with pairs of Corinthian pillars, with their rich capitals reflected and re-re flected innumerably. It seemed like a hall of colonnade of illimitable extent—the multiplication of the mirrors into each other was so endless and illusive.

I felt an unconquerable disposition to a bandon myself to a waking reverie of plea sure; and as soon as the attention of the company was perfectly engrossed by the silent occupation before them, I sank upon a sofa, and gave my senses up for a while to the fas-cination of the scene. My eye was intoxica-ed. As far as my sight could penetrate stretched apparently interminable halls car peted with crimson, and studded with grace-ful columns and groups of courtly figures, forming altogether with its extent and beaulight, a picture that, if real would be one of unsurpassing splendour. I quite forgot my curiosity to see the game. I had merely observed, when my companion reminded me of the arrival of my own appointed hour for departure, that, whatever was lost or won, the rustling bills were passed from one to another with a quiet and imperturbable politeness that betrayed no sign either of chagrin or triumph; though from the fact that the transfers were in paper only, the stakes must have been any thing but trifling. Refusing a polite invitation to partate of the supper. always in wait ing, we took leave about two hours after mid

As we drove from the court, my companio suggested to me, that since we were out at so late an hour, we might as well look in for a moment at the more accessible "hells," and, pulling the cordon, he ordered to 'Frascati's.' This, you know of course, is the fashion, able place of ruin, and here the heroes of all novels, and the rakes of all comedies, mar or make their fortunes. An evening dress, and the look of a gentleman, are the only required passport. A servant in attendance took our hats and canes, and we walked in without ceremony. It was a different scene from the former. - Four large rooms, plainly but handsomely furnished, opened into each other, three of which were devoted to play, and crowded with players. Elegantly dressed women, some of them with high pretensions to French beauty, sat and stood at the table, watching their own stakes in the rapid games with fixed attention. The majority of the gentlemen were English. The table was vey large, marked as usual with nes and figures of the game, and each pe had a small rake in his hand, with which he drew towards him his proportion if the wind-

I was disappointed at the first glance in the faces. There was very little of the high bred courtesy I had seen at the club house, but there was no very striking exhibition of feeling, and, I should think, in any but an excents, with interest on two hundred and four dollars, and the whispering silence and generated the sum of three thousand dollars, current money damages, to be released on payment of one thousand dollars, current money damages, to be released on payment of one thousand dollars, current money damages, to be released on payment of one thousand dollars, current money damages, to be released on payment of one thousand dollars, current money damages, to be released on payment of one thousand dollars, and twenty-three dollars, and since the sum of three three three sum of three treme case, the whispering silence and general quietness of the room would repress it-After watching the variations of luck awhile, however, I selected one of two pretty desperate losers, and a young frenchman, who was a large winner, and confined my observation to them only. Among the former was a girl of about eighteen; a mild, quiet looking creaof about eighteen; a mid, quiet looking creature, with her hair cyrling long on her neck, and hands childishly small and white, who lost invariably. Two piles of five-franc-pie ces, and a small heap of gold, lay on the table beside her; and I watched her till she laid the last coin spon the losing colour. She bore it very well. By the eagerness with which as a safety turn of the last court turn of the last cou which, at every turn of the last card, she closed her and upon the rake when she held, it was evident that her hopes were high; but when her last piece was drawn into the bank. she threw up her little finger with a playful desperation, and commenced conversation even gaily with a gentleman who stood leaning over her chair. The young Frenchman continued almost as invariably to win. He was excessively handsome; but there was a cold.

His jest received a large and handsome as sortment of PALL and WINTER GOODS, all of the lates importations, among

Patent Finished Cloths Of various qualities and colours, with

CASSINGHAM AND VESTINGS. of the fatest style, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

and approaching seasons.
He requests his friends and the public to cal and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest potice, and in the most yasu-IONABLE STYLE, for Case, or to punctual mon

Sept. 29, 1831

Soften is marked Gives. THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans's court of Bt. Mary's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas Woodward, late of Washington county. District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the woucher, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the sain estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of April 1832.

THOMAS W. MORGAN, Adm'r, of Thomas Woodward.

April 19.

TO RENT. THE TRICK HOUSE and LOT fronting on Green Street, former by owned b Mr. Brice B. Brewer. To a good Tenant the rest will be low. Also, the OFFICE in West Street, between the offices of Alexander Randall and J. H. Nicholson, Esquires. The rent of the latter property is

fixed at \$50 per annum. R. I. SONES.

PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK.

MAJOR JONES' Sloop leaves Annapolis for Brout Creek, on Mondays and Fri-days, at 7 o'clock, A. M., thence passengers will be taken in the mail stage to Quen's-town. Wye Mills, and Elaton; to arrive at Easton same evening by 5 oclock, P. M. Returning, will leave Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, arrive at Broad Creek in time for dinner; a Annapolis, by 5

Fare from Annapolis to Broad Creek 21 50, rom Broad Creek to Queen's-tong 75 from Broad Creek to Baston

For passage apply at the BAR illiamon and Swann's Hotel. All baggage at the risk of the owners

PERRY ROBINSON

IN CHANCERY,

10th April, 1832. Andre Aldridge, Benjamin D. Higdon, Francis M. Alricks, and Benjamin

Harrison. vs. Burch, James Iriwin, and William L. Hodgson.

THE object of the bill filed in this case L to obtain decree for the execution of the trusts of a deed from Joseph N. Burch to William L. Hodgson, in trust, to secure cer tain debts due frem Joseph N. Burch to James rivin. or for the sale of the property mentioned in said deed, the proceeds of sale to be applied to the payment of the defendant frivin's claims, and the balloce, if any, to the satisfaction of the complainants judgments, according

to their respective priorities.

The bill states, that the complainants. Ald ridge, Higdon and Africks. at April Term, 1831. of Prince George's County Court, recovered two several judgments against the said Joseph N. Burch, one for the sum of three dollars, and thirteen cents from the fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, on five hundred and vixty three dollars and forty-three cents from the ninth day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and on two hundred and fifty six dollars and forty cents from the thirtieth day of November eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and twelve dollars and forty-eight and a third cents costs, and the other for five hundred dellars current of money damages, to be released on payment of two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifteen cents, with interest from the thirdeth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty and seven dollars and thirteen and a third cents costs. no part of which judgment has been paid to the said complainants—That at the aforesaid term of complainants—That at the atoresau term or said court, the complainant Harrison, also recovered a judgment against the said Joseph N. Burch, for the sum of fifteen hundred collars current money damages, to be released of payment of seven hundred and ninety-three tiollars and sixty cents, with interest from venth day of July eighteen hundred and thirty, and seven dollars and thirteen and a third cents

described in said deed, to the said William L. Hodgson, to have said to hold the said said william L. Hodgson, and nie heirs and assigns forever. Hodgeon and his heirs and assigns forever, upon the following trusts, to wit:—To permit the said Joseph N. Burch to retain possession of the said lands and slaves, and to receive the rents, assues, profits, and without accounts until the said become necessary under the terms of said deed, but if the said Joseph N. Burch should at any time after the date of said deed, when veguired, make default in payment of said bund, with the interest due thereon, or any part thereof, or should at any time, when required, make default in the payment when required, make default in the payment. when required, make default in the payment of the said notes, or any thereof, or any notes, obligation or obligations, substituted therefor, or any thereof, or any discount, interest, for, or any thekeof, or any discount, interest, costs or charges which may accrue thereon, or any interest which may be required on the same, or any thereof, at any time when required by the said James Irwim, or his representatives, fail to pay to him or them, the full amount of any land or advance of money by him or them for or on account of the payment of the said notes, builts, drafts or obligations, or any thereof, then the said William L. Hodgson, or his heirs, shall, on the request of the said James Irwin or his executors, administrators or assigns, project to sell the said slaves tors or assigns, proceed to sell the said, slaves and the said land at public auction, on the premises, for cash, or on credit, as parties con-cerned may direct, and after defraying all costs and charges attending the sale, shalls out of the money thence to arise, pay to the said James Iriwin, or his representatives, the fell which he or they may have made on account of or toward paying any of the bills, drafts, notes or obligations, therein specified, or if any renewals thereof with interest thereon, and shall then proceed to take up, pay and setisfy, the said bond, and all interes on, and all and every of said notes, bills, drafts or obligations, which may be then due, and the residue as they may become due, and the balance, if any demain, pay to the said Joseph N. Burch, his heirs or assigns, which said deed contains a proviso that the same shall be void if the sant Joseph N. Burch shall, before a sale actually made, refund to the said James Iriwin all advances made by him, and pay and satisfy the said bond, bills, notes, drafts and obligations, which may be then dae, together with all discount, interests, costs and charges, which may have accrued thereos, and also all coats and charges which may he

accrued under said deed,

The bill further states, that said deed sperates by way of mortgage, and that the same thereby due and secured, and payable on demand—that the complainants are entitled to a secure for a sale of the same theres. decree for a sale of the property therein mentioned, the proceeds to be applied to the satis-faction of the claims of the said James Iriwis. and the balance in discharge of the aforesaid judgment, according to their respective prior-ity—that the said property if peoperly ap-pired, will be amply sufficient to discharge the said James Iriwin's claims, and the complain-ants several judgments. The bil) further states, that the whole or a greater part of the money due to the said James Iriwin, or for which he is responsible for the said Joseph N. Burch, has been paid, and that a very small part thereof, if any, is now due—that the ba-lance due on account of said deed, if any, is suffered to remain unsatisfied for the purpose of protecting the properly from the executions of said Burch's creditors, and particularly sgainst the complainant's executions.

The bill also states, that the said William L. Hodgson, and James Triwin, reside in the n of Alexandria, in the Dist

bia, without the jurisdiction of this court. It is thereupon, this tenth day of April 1832, adjudged and ordered, that the com-plainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, once in each of three successive weeks, before the tenth day of May next, give notice to the abent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in the substance. this court in person, or by a solicitor, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed, on the 20th August next True copy. Test,

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cor. Can. OASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES,

of both sexesfrom 12 to 25
years of age,
field hands—
also, mechanics

scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do well
to give us a call, as we are determined to give
HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than say
purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the
market. Any communication in writing will
be promptly attended to. We can at all lines
be found at Williamson's Retel. Annapolis,
LEGO & WILLIAMS.

December 15, 1831. Or both sexes.

December 15. 1831 PRINTING Neatly executed at this

PRICE-THREE

STANZAS STANGAS

Life bath its until
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WATERS,

Reg. Cor. Can.

BOILDES.

BCHASE . ECROES,

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PRICE-THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

Upon the still and tonesy tomo.

Life hath its pany of deepest thrill.

The sting, releastless memory!

Which wakes the, pierces not, smill

The hour of log hath ceased to be;

Then, when the heart is in its pall,

And cold affections gather o'er.

Thy mournful anthem doth recall

Bliss which hatts died to bloom no more.

Bliss which hatts died to bloom no more.

Life hath its blessings; but the storm

Sleep: like the desert wind in a rath,

To sear and blight the leveliest form

Which sports on earth's deceiving path.

Oh! soon the wild heart-broken wall,

So changed from youth's delightful tone,

Floate mourofully upon the gale,

When all is desolate and lone.

Life hath its boose a fleation.

Life both its hope; a fleeting dream, A cankered flower, a setting sun, Which casts a transitory gleam Upon the even clouds of dup. the flux ers on earth forsaken lie! The surchas act, whose lustre shed A light upon the shaded sky.

From Howeitt's Book of the Seasons.

Lo, the winter is pass; the rain is over and gone "The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the enging birds is come, and the roles, of the turtle is lead in our land."—bong of Bolomon ii. 11. 12.

MAY. O Godt methinks it were a happy life,
To be no better than a homely awain.

SHAKESPEARE.

However the festivities with which our anrestors hailed the opening of this mouth may have sunk into neglect, Nature has not for-taken her festivities. She still scatters flowser, and revels in dews; she still loves her lefy garniture, and the bursts of unoppreasire squaline; for, though we moderns' may abandon the chatoms of our forefathers, and may even deny to May those joyous attributes with which they delighted to invest her. lough we complain of cold winds. dull days and frosty nights, cutting down flower and eaf, and have them too, yet is May a glad-tome month withal. Vegetation has made a broad progress; it has become deep, favish ad luxuriant; and nothing can be more deightful than the tender green of the young

PHINTED AND EURLISHED INS.

Church-Strees, Ammondis.

Church-Strees, A at noon the wood is their oratory. There the wood pecker's laugh still rings from a distance—the solemu coo of the wood-pigeon is still deep and rich as ever—the little chill-chill sounds his two notes blithely oh the top of the tallest trees; and the voice of the long-tailed titmouse, ever and anon, sounds like a sweet and clear-toned little hell. Nests are now woven to every bough and into every

hollow stump.

As the month advances, our walks begin to be haunted with the richness of beauty. There are splendid evenings, clear, seeme and balmy, tempting as to continue our stroll till after sunset. We are around us fields golden with crowfoot, and cattle basking in plenty. We hear the sonorous streams chiming into the milk-pail to the nooks of crofts, and on

the other side of hedges.

Towards the close of the month, the mind, Towards the close of the month, the mind, which has been continually led onward by the expansion of days, leaves, and flowers, seems to repose on the fulness of nature, Every thing is clothed. The spring actually seems past. We are surrounded by all that beauty, sunshine and melody which mingle in our ideas of summer. The hawthorn is in full flower; the leafy bedges appear half buried in the lofty grass. Butterflies take their wavering flight from flower to flower; and dragonflies on the banks of the rivers. Sheepwashing is begun in many places. The mow washing is begun in many places. The mowing grass presents a mosaic of the most gor geous and inimitable hues, or is white with waving umbels. A passing gale awakens a scene of lively animation. The massy foliage of trees swings heavily, the boughs of the hawthorn wave with all their loads of fragrant bloom, and snowy umbelliferous plants toss on the lea like foam on the stormy ocean. Now sweet poesy,

Let thy happy votary roam,
For the green earth is his home,
When the tree-tops are beanowed
With the blassoms' gorgerus load,
And the forest's verdant pall'
Shrouds the missel in her hall.
In the hawthorn's pleasant boughs,
Where a thousand blitbe hirds house, When the meadows are brimful Of all flowers that children full,-Of all flowers that children full,—
Saxifrages, cardsmines,
Kingcup which in deep gold strines;
Dendelion with globe of down,
The school-boy's clock in every town,
Which the transt putfis amain.
To conjure lost hours back again.
Then, "is then I love to meet.
Thy true son's way-fairing feet.
As I have, are now, described.

a light to his eyes, for a living inspiration of grace to his spirit, for a perpetual admiration. And accordingly, they seize on our affections the first moment that we behold them. With what eagerness do very infants grasp at flowers! As they become older they would live for ever amongst them. They bound about in the flowery meadows like young fawas; they gather all they come near; they collect heaps; they sit among them, and sort them, and sing over them, and caress them, till they perish in their grasp.

This sweet May morning
The children are pulling
On every ade.
In a thousand valleys far and wide
Fresh flowers.

We see them coming wearily into the towns and villages with their pinafores full, and with posies half as large as themselves. We erace them in shady lanes, in the grass of far-off fields by the treasures they have gathered and bave left behind, lured on by others still brighter. As they grow up to maturity, they

bave left behind, lured on by others still brighter. As they grow up to maturity, they assume, in their eyes, new characters and beauties. Then they are strewn around them, the puetry of the earth. They became invested by a multitude of associations with innunerable spells of power over the human heart; they are to us memorials of the joys, sorrows, hopes, and triumphs of our forefathers; they are to all nations, the emblems of youth in its loveliness and purity.

The ancient Greeks, whose souls pre-eminently sympathised with the spirit of grace and beauty in every thing were enthusiastic

and beauty in every thing were enthusiastic in their love, and lavish in their use of flowers.

They scattered them in the portions of their temples, they were offered on the altars of some of their deities; they were strewed in the conqueror's path; on all occasions of festivity tivity and rejoicing they were strewn about,

or worn in garlands.

It was the custom then to bring away
The bride from home at blushing shut of day,
Veiled in a charior, heralded along
By strewn flowers, torches, and a married song.

The guests at banquets were crowned with them

when the messel using high high house, a Wenn't are received as a process of the young read progress it has become deep, laying a submitted of the process of the young readed than the tender green of the young readed that the golden and spotted the process of the young readed that the golden which the tender green of the young readed that the golden was the tender of the young readed that the golden was the tender of the young readed that the golden was the tender of the young readed that young readed the young readed the young readed that young readed the young readed the young readed to the young readed the young readed to the you

why beauty, and flowers, and fruit should be scattered so exuberantly, where there are mone to enjoy them; but the thoughts of the Almighty are not as our thoughts. He aces them; he doubtlessly delights to behold the beauty of his handworks, and rejoices in that tide of glory which he has caused to flow wide through the universe. We know not, either, what spiritual eyes, besides, may behold them; for pleasant is the belief, that Myrisds of spiritual creatures walk the earth And how often does the gladness of uninhabited lands refresh the heart of the solitary traveller! When the distant and sea-tired voyager suddenly descries the blue mountaintops, and the lofty creet of the palm-tree, and makes some green and pleasant asland, where the verdant and blussoming forest-boughs wave in the spicy gale; where the living waters leap from the rocks, and milring waters leap from the rocks, and mil-lions of new and resplendent flowers. Bright-en the fresh sward, what then is the jey of his hear! To omnipotence creation costs not an effort, but to the desolate and the weary, how immense is the happiness thus pre-pared in the wilderness! Who does not repared in the wilderness! Who does not re-collect the exultation of Valliant over a flower in the torrid wastes of Africa? A magnificent lily, which growing on the banks of the river, filled the air far around with its deli-cions fragrance, and, as he observes, had been respected by sli the animals of the district, and seemed defended even by its beauty .-The affecting mention of the influence of a flower upon his mind in a time of suffering and despondency, in the heart of the same savage continent, by Mungo Park, is familiar to every one.

In the East, flowers are made to speak the language of sentiment. The custom of embellishing houses and garnishing tables with them, is unquestionably eastern. Perhaps the warmer countries of Europe are less in the use of them than they were formerly. Boccaccio talks of them being disposed even in Bertchambers: 'E nelle camere i letti fatte. in bedchambers: 'E nelle camere i letti fatti, tevano avere, piena, and at the table of the narrators of the Decameron stories, as 'Ogui cosa di fiori di ginestra coperta.' In England they are much less used than on the continent, and much less than they were by our ancestors. On May-day, at Whitsuntide, and on other holiday occasions, the houses were profusely decorated with them, and they were strewn before the door. Over the ex-tinction of many popular customs I cannot bring myself to grieve; but there is something so pure and beautiful in the plentiful use of flowers, that I cannot but lament the decay of these. Perhaps the most touching of our popular uses of flowers, is that of strewing the dead with them, designating the age, sex, or other particular circumstances, by differ-ent flowers. How expressive, in the hand of a fair young girl, cut off in her early spring, are a few pure and drooping snow-drops, an image exquisitely employed by Chantrey, in his celebrated piece of sculpture—The two children at Litchfield. Let the pensive lily of the valley forever speak of the gentle maid that has been stricken down in her May; and the fair white lily of the youth shorn in its unsullied strength; and let those who have passed through the vanities of time, have

Flowers of all bues, and with its thorn, the rose. But even this tender custom is on the decline, from a needless notion that they generate insects, and tend to destroy the body they adors. In reality, however, the love of flowers never was stronger in any age or nation than in ours. We have, perhaps, less love of showy feativity than our ancestors, but we have more poetry and sentiment a-mongst the people at large. We have conveyed from every region its most curious and splendid plants; and such is the poetical perception of natural beauty in the general mind, that wherever our wild flowers spring up, in the grass, on the overhanging banks of the wild brook, or in the mossy shade of the fo-

rest, there are admiring eyes to behold them. May is so called from the goddess Main, a name under which the earth was worshipped at this decial season of the year. The Saxons termed it Trimilki, because they began to milk their cows three times a day in this month.

The flowers of the chesnut-tree begin to unfold; the tulip-tree has its leaves quite out and the flowers of the Scotch-fir. the beach and the flowers of the Scotch-fir. the beach, the oak, and the honey-suckle, climbing round its neighbour for support, are now in full bloom. The mulberry-tree puts forth its leaves; the walnut-tree is in flower, so, too, are the lilach, the barberry and the maple. Towards the end of the month, that magnificent and beautiful tree, the horse-chest-nut, and the hawthorn flower, the mountain-ash, the laburnum, the guelder-rose, the alder, the elm, and the waylaring tree.

ter, the elm, and the wayfaring tree.

Weyfaring tree! what succent claim.
Hast thou to that right pleasant game!
Was it that some that pligrim came
Unhopedly to thes.
In the Brown deserts weary way,
"Mid toll and thirsts consuming way,
And there, as acard thy shade he ley,
Bleat the wayfaring tree!

Or is it that thou lovest to show.
The coronals of Tragrant snow.
Like libra spontaneous loys that flow

In bathely thousands best?

These that be, I lose it wells.

A name, mathely set that surely fell.

From post, in some evening dell.

Wandering with fancies sweet.

A name given in those olden days.

When 'mid the wild wood's vernal aprays.

The meric and maris poured their lays.

In the lone tistener's cor.

Like sones of an enchanted land,

Bung sweetly to some fairy bend,

List rang with doffed helms in each hand.

As some green hollow near.

Rye is in car at the end of the month.—

This, too, is the bending time of pigeons.—

This, too, is the bending time of pigeons.—
After the spring-corn has vegetated, until the
harvest, they are driven to immature useds,
and green panicles of the grasses for subsistance, and are seen, in large flocks, in pasfure fields, where they pick up, so hare a liying as to have occasioned an old couplet, oft-

ring as to have occasioned an old couplet, often quoted in the country,

The pigeon near knoweth wee,

The leading of the trees is commonly completed in this month. It begins with the aquatic kinds, such as willow, poplar and alder; and ands with the oak, beech

and ash. These are sometimes, very thin of foliage even at the close of May.

BEES.—Towards the end of May the bee-hives send forth their earliest swarms. One queen bee is necessary to form each colony; and wherever she flies, they follow. Nature directs them to march in a body, in quest of a new habitution, which, if left to their choice, would generally be in the trunk of some hollow tree. But may, who converts the lalow tree. But man, who converts the laown use, provides them with a more secure dwelling, and repays himself with their ho-ney. There is something very picturesque in the manner of reclaiming the swarms of bees. Their departure is announced for a day or more before it takes place by an unusual bustle and humming in the hive. Some person, commonly a boy, is set to watch, and the moment their flight is proclaimed, a ringing is commenced upon a gan or fire-shovel, which, as country people say, charms them down. They slight, or rather the queen-hee alights, upon the end of a bough, and the rest of the bees clustering, or, as it is termed benefiting. ed, knitting, about her, form a living, brown, dependant cone. Beneath this, some admit operator spreads a cloth (upon a table, if one can be had), and holding an empty hive inverted under the swarm, suddenly shakes them into it, and places it, with all the captive colony in it, upon the cloth. In this state they are conveyed to the place they are intended to occupy, and the following morning they are found to have taken kindly to their new dwelling. They will frequently fix themselves in the roofs of houses.

It is a superstition common both in France

and in this country, to announce to the bees the death of the master of the family; in some places, of any individual of the family, or, t is believed, the bees would die, or fly away. It is also reckoned unlucky to sell bees, in some places, and for this reason when a person parts with a hive, he will not receive its value in money, but stipulates for a certain part of its produce.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ON THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE TA-RIFF.

Treasury Department, April 27, 1832.

Sin:-In obedience to two resolutions of the House of Representatives, of the 19th January. 1852, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to collect information as to certain manufactures in the United States, and to communicate the same to the houses with such suggestions as he may think useful, with a view to the adjustment of the tariff, and with such a tariff of duties on imports, in his opinion, be best adapted to the advancement of the public interest; the undersigned bas the honour to report, that for the purpose of effectually complying with the presumed object of the house, as soon as proper ogents could be selected, he addressed circulars to gentlemen in the states north of the Pototo gentlemen in the states north of the Poto-mac, and in the State of Ohio, requesting their aid in collecting the information desi-red, and also sought personal conferences with eminent manufacturers and other gentle-men acquainted with the subject.

Same of those, however, who had been setected as agents, declined acting; and owing to that and other causes, with which it is not pecessary to trouble the house, more time has been employed in executing the intentions of the department, than was anticipated. The importance of despatch was fully appreciated, but until the returns could be received to making the medical to medical to making the medical to making the medical to making th received, to enable the undersigned to commusicate the facts called for by the house, he did not deem himself authorised to submit a ny suggestions, or recommend any particular modification of existing duties.

These returns have but recently begun to These returns have but recently begun to come in, and have yet been only partially received; but rather than incur greater delay, at this advanced period of the session, or longer disappoint the expectations of the house, the undersigned has the honour to communicate the returns as far as they have come to hand, and will continue to transmit others as they may be received to the department.

In complying with so much of the resolutions of the house as requires the decretary of the Treasury to communicate his own seg-

abell, will do well etermined to give AVES, than any be hereafter in the o in writing will Ve can at all fluct stat. Annapolit. WIELTAMS

DE d at the

Smaryland Mazette.

ANNAPOLISI Thursday, May 17, 1882.

Boundary Line between Virginia and Mary land

We understand CHARLES JAMES FAULE NER, Esq. of this place, has received from the Governor of this Commonwealth, the appointment of Commissioner, to collect and prepare the testimany in relation to the settlement and adjustment of the disputed boundary line between Virginia and Maryland .- Martins

EXAMINATION OF MIDSHIPMEN.

The Board for the Examination of Midship men, (which has been sitting for sometime past in Baltimore) adjourned on Wednesday last. The annexed is a list of the Midship! men who have been found qualified for promo tion, arranged according to the order in which they will take rank:

S. T. Gillet, of Indians; R. Semmes, Jr. Md.; Jas. P. McKinstry, Mich; W. A. Wurtz, Ky; John M. Gardner, Md.; Spencer. C. Gist, Tenn; Alex. C. Maury, do; Oliver Stephen C. Rowan, Objoy Jas. T. McDonough, Del; Guert Gansevoort, N. Y.; Wm. Lambert, Dist. Col; H. P. T. Wood, Penn; Wm. N Ward, N. Y; Robert Handy R. I.; James F. Duncan, Penn; H. Darcantel, Lou ssiana; Burrit Shephard, N. Y; Charles Green, Conn; Rwd. L. Handy, Md; Melanc'n Smith, N. Y; Wm. C Chaplin, Penn; Cicero Price, Ky; Alberto Griffith, Va.; J. R. Goldaborough, D. C. Charles S. Boggs, N. J.; A. H. Kilty, Adj T. A. Mull, do.; J. A. Russ, Ma. T. P. Green, Vermont.

COLONIZATION.

At a meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society, held in the Light street Church, on Monday evening, April 30th, to which the public generally had been invited, George Hoffman Esq, the president of the so ciety, in the chair, and James Howard, (of J.

E.) Esq. secretary.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Keppler-Mr. Latrobe, on behalf of the committee, appointed for the purpose, read the following Address of the Maryland State Colonization Society to the people of Maryland, as explanatory of the objects of the Society's present organiza-

ADDRESS.

Of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, to the people of Marvland.

The society, which now addresses itself to the public, after having been for upwards of a year in operation as a voluntary association of individuals, interested in promoting the colonization of the free people of colour of Maryland, with their own consent, on the S. W. Coast of Africa, was incorporated at the recent session of the Legislature, and invest ed with ample powers to effect the objects which it had in view.

The scheme of colonization has been now so much discussed, and the events of the last year in another State of the Union, have placed it so prominently before the public, that its design and operation are universally known, understood and appreciated. Its fea-sibility, consistently with the health, happi ness and prosperity of the Colonists in Africa, has long since been most satisfactorily de monstrated. The adequacy of the resources of this country to meet the necessary expenditure to effect it, and the expediency of their application to this purpose, have ceased to be matters of doubt. The end to be accomplished by Colonization, has become the desire of humanity, the prayer of the christian, and the hope of the patriot:- in a word, the scheme stands now wholly divested of the doubts and misgivings which once impeded its progress and threatened its extinction; and all that is required to ensure its complete | tutions of our country. t, in its behalf, that shall be commensurate with its importance.

The Legislation of Maryland, upon this subject, has marked a new epoch in her history; and teems with consequences of the deepest importance, not only to herself, but to the whole Southern section of this country. Although so far as Colonization is concerned, it purports to effect the free people of colour alone, yet in its practical results it operates upon the entire coloured population, slave and free; and if followed up, as the spirit of the age, and the experience of the State, warrant the belief that it will be, must, in the end, entitle Maryland to be ranked among the free States of the Union. When this shall be accomplished, the ability of a slave holding State to free itself from slavery by its own resources, in its own way, and without the ill-timed and injudicious interference of others in its internal concerns, will be demonstrated. Maryland has determined to make the experiments and to Maryland is the attention of the statesmen and philanthropists of the whole Union already anxiously directed.

In this state of things, it becomes the peo-ple of Maryland to lend that active and individual and which is essential to the object The appropriation of money by the Leg ture will be vain, if the people themselves do not take up the cause with interest, and presecute it with energy. Every individual through the State should be made sensible of the importance of the measure, and fully acquainted with all the facts and circumstan acquainted with all the facts and circumstances relating to it, in every stage of its progress. The history of the Colony of Liberia, its present condition, its daily growth, the laws by which it is gusterned, the situation, prospects and feelings of its inhabitants, their connection with all rounding nations—their commerces, internal and external—all should be made as familiar as household words by

which has been avoided hitherto, as one that it was impolitic to agitate, ought to be placed in the broadest light, which the most surrestrained canvasa of its advantages can throw upon it. In this way, the whole state will be roused to action, and the officers appointed by the state to superintend the disbursement of its munificent endowment of this great work, instead of laborators to affect their duties in instead of labouring to effect their duties in spite of opposition, or with popular support, will be seconded by a universal feeling that must increase ten-fold the efficiency of their

In is with the view of aiding in producing this co-operation throughout the state, not less than to increase the pecuniary means ap-plicable to the general cause, that Maryland State Colonization Society has been incorporated, and proposes to act. While the of-ficers of the State are employed in the duties that more particularly belong to them, under the act of assembly appointing them, the Society proposes to multiply itself by means of county auxiliaries, whose members Glison, Ind.; John A. Dahlgren, Penns It is hoped will constantly increase, until they shall include the whole whitepopulation. Intelligence, upon the subjects above mentioned, may thus be more readily disseminated than in any other manner, and that interest created and maintained in the public mind, which is vitally essential to the success of the scheme of Colonization. Not only will the members of such auxiliaries be kept advised of all that is going forward, but with their assistance, correct views may be given to coloured people themselves, and those errors and prejudices removed, which ignorance has en-gendered, and which, unless some means are aken to do them away, are alone sufficient, ery materially, to impede, (for they cannot wholly defeat) the accomplishment of the de sired end. At the annual meetings of the Society the whole state will be represented; and in the comparison of views that will then ake place, in the facts which will then be licited, new inducements will be discovered or renewed and continued exertions.

The funds of the society, arising from donations, bequests," and the annual contribu tions of membership (one dollar only) will be appropriated still further to advance the ob ct of the society's existence, either directly, by the transportation of emigrants, or by adding to their comforts before leaving Maryland, by contributing to their wants in Africa; furnishing them there with the means of education and religious instruction, with books, tools, implements, machinery-pre-paring for them instructors of their own colour, in this country; and, in fine, meeting ing those countless wants, which attend the removal of a whole people to another and a distant clime. The colonies of Great Britain, in America, have grown to be a free and mighty nation against all the adverse circumstances that attended their early history .- Compared with them the Colony of Liberia as experienced but the brightest sunshine of existence; and with the light of experience, and the zeal of philanthropy used in its behalf, not only may we anticipate that it will become a great and prosperous nation-but that it will be the ultimate home of the coloured population of America, and the holy spot from whence the rays of religion and science shall proceed, until they penetrate the darkest portions of the vast continent of Africa. In effecting this great result, the chief responsibility now rests upon Maryland; and the call which is now made upon her people, will, it is confidently hoped, receive an universal and favourable response.

On motion by Judge Brice, Resolved, That this society entertain inreased confidence in the success of African Colonization, and have amplelencouragement

to persevere in a cause so congenial to the enlightened spirit of the age, and the insti-

On motion by Mr. Latrobe, Resolved, That this society gratefully acknowledge their obligations to the Parent So-ciety at Washington, which, in spite of evey obstacle, has triumphantly demonstrated fully mangled. That of young Seymour was he practicability of the great plan of African Colonization.

Mr. Latrobe apologized to the society for the absence of Mr. Wirt, who had been expected to address the meeting, but who had been prevented by the pressure of profession-al engagements. Mr. L. then made some remarks, in connection with the resolution that he offered, and urged the adoption of it, as peculiarly fitting at the present time, when Maryland was about to embark in the prosecution of a great scheme of philanthropy, whose ultimate success would be mainly, if not entirely, owing to the untiring zeal, with which its practicability had been demonstra-ted by the American Colonization Society.

On motion of Mr. Harper, Resolved, That in the opinion of this a ciety, the liberal appropriation made by the State of Maryland for the purpose of Coloni-zation, deserves universal approbation and

zation, deserves universal approbation and support.

On motion by Robert S. Finley, Esq. the Agent of the Managers, under the act of as sembly relating to Colonization.

Resolved, That this society will use its utmost efforts to establish auxilitary societies throughout the state, as the best means of spreading that information, and exciting that interest, which are essential to give full effect to the liberal and enlightened legislation of Maryland, upon this important subject.

Mr. Finley accompanied the resolution that he offered, with a most able and elequent ad dress, in which he reviewed the subject of co-

Situr osciety is enthorised to receive begest property, real or personal) and and state 50 is its emporate same. "The Maryland State Color tion," will be valid.

soliciting them to preach respecting coloniza-tion, and to take up collections in behalf of the Maryland State Colonization Society, on the Sabbath immediately preceding, or fel-lowing the fourth of July next. OFFICERS OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLO-

NIZATION SOURCE. George Hoffman, President. A. Nesbit, Thos. E. Bond, V. Presidents. N. Williams, Luke Tiernan, Wm. M.Donald, Solomon Biting, Moses Sheppard, Thos. Ellicott, Peter Hoffman, John Gibson, John J. Harrod, Charles Howard, Managers. Peter Neff, Chas. C. Harper,

John Hoffman, Treasurer, James Howard, Recording Sec'y. John H. B. Latrobe, Cor. Sec'y.

Editors friendly to the cause, through out the state, are respectfully requested to insert the above.

Samuel Baker,

Wm. G. Read,

F. Anderson.

MELANCHOLY DETAILS.

New York, May 7.—Yesterday was a day of mourning. The deep sensation produced by the awful catastrophe of Friday evening, had not abated, and a cloud of gloom seemed to hang over the city. The event was appropriately commemorated in many of our church es, of most, if not all, denominations; and in some instances discourace expressly adapted to the sad occasion, were pronounced, either in the morning or evening services. The Rev. Dr. Spring delivered a very solemn and im-pressive sermon, in the brick church, in the norning, from the text-"Boast not thyself f to-merrow." In the evening, the Rev. Mr. Whitehouse, of the Methodist church, from Eugland, preached eloquently and affectively, to a crowded auditory in the John street church, from the words of Job, so full of beauty, pathos and sublimity:- "Man dieth and wasteth away; yea, man giveth up the ghost and where is he?" The occasion was such as to arrest the attention of even the most thoughtless. Admonitions from the pulpit could not be more effectively uttered than at such a time. The coldest heart must feel, under circumstances like these, and the most drowsy eloquence kindle, when thus summoned to exhortations upon the awful

themes of death-judgment-eternity! Waving reflections, however, for the present, we proceed to state such additional facts as have ome to our knowledge since Saturday's pubication.

On Saturday afternoon, the body of Mr. Brower, of the firm of W. & S. Brower, tinplate workers, of Heusen-town, near Wappenger's Creek, Dutches county, was taken rom the ruins. Mr Brower, arrived in this city, on Friday morning, in the barge Mer- o'clock. The remains of the two deceased chant, Capt. Swords, and was, by appointment, to have met Capt. S. at the store of Phelps and Peck, at half past five o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Norton. The train of weeping that evening. Capt. S. went at the appoint relatives and sympathizing friends was very ed hour to the office in Front street, from long-it being one of the largest funerals that which, but a few days since, Messrs. P. and P. had removed, and while on his way to the numerous carriages, upwards of five hundred new office, and in sight of the building, it fell, persons, principally young gentlemen, moved and buried in its ruins the individual of whom he was in pursuit. Mr. Brower was a young man, about 25 years of age, and with his wife and child arrived as above stated. Mrs. B. was on a visit to a relation in Brooklyn, when the fatal accident occurred. The body was removed to a packet on Saturday evening, and conveyed home, a coroner's inquest have been much greater, but for the want of the left, proceeded to occupy difference of the bayonet of his musket. His only other wespon was the Malay crease.

Soon after the commander in-chief camelo the ground the regiment was divided into two services were performed in this place in proposition of the services were performed in this place in proposition of the services were performed in this place in proposition of the services were performed in the ground the regiment was divided into two main parties and a body of reserves. The have been much greater, but for the want of other to the left, proceeded to occupy difference of the same of the sam removed to a packet on Saturday evening, room. That beautiful bymn, "Unveil thy bo and conveyed home, a coroner's inquest have som, faithful tomb," was read by the Rev. ing previously been held upon it, tegether with the bodies of Messrs. Stokes, Goddard and Seymour. The three former were dread-

but slightly disfigured by a few bruises on the face. He probably died from suffocation. The white man, taken from the rains dead, about one o'clock, on Saturday morning, was named James Patterson, and was the Porter f the store. The corpse of a coloured man, whose name is not ascertained, was carried the Alms House, on Friday evening.

The total number of the killed, so far as the facts have been ascertained, is eight, viz: -Thomas H. Goddard, Accountant, Josiah Stokes, Confidential Clerk of the firm; Alfred Seymour, Clerk, son of Mr --- Seymour, of Westmoreland, Oneida county; Mr. Brower, of Wappenger's Creek; James Patterson, Porter; Nicholas Russell, Labourer; Dennis Veraguil, David Foreman, and John Thuston, coloured labourers. Four coloured persons ea-caped, wounded, viz:—Thomas Weeks, and another dangerously; Wanton Barney, (not

another dangerously, Wanton Barney, (not Barney Jackson, as mentioned on Saturday,) and another alightly. Nicholas Jackson, a Carman, was also slightly injured. Total, killed and wounded, 13. [A gentleman has called to say that there have been but seven deaths—six were taken from the ruins dead, and one of the wounded has since died.]

In addition to the individuals who cacaped uninjured from the building, as before published, the Gazette records the name of Mr. George Bannister, a clerk in the establishment. This gentleman was, at the time of the accident, attending to some business in a small room situated on the second floor, in the western corner of the building. When the heard the crash and the tumbling is of the walls, he sprung to the door, which was spendand instantly discovered that all attempts to escape at that moment would be fruiteen; he

him, fearful that the remaining portion of the roof banging over the building would fall, and carry the root of the premises with it. He however returned to the rear, passed down the stairs, and out through the cellar door. Among the persons who escaped, was a younger brother of Mr. Stokes, also a clerk in the establishmens. There was likewise four other persons in that part of the edifice which is still standing, all of whom were la-bourers, and three of them coloured men, who escaped without injury. One got out of a escaped without injury. One got out of a window in the fourth story, and stid down by the gutter into the sreet, and the others descended by the stairway, and escaped through

the cellar, without injury.

The whole number of the persons supposed to have been within the premises at the time of the accident, is thus accounted for. The story that the Captain of a Charleston packet was believed to have been lost in the ruing, turns out to be incorrect. Equally incorrect, probably, is the story that a lady and shild passing the building at the moment, were crushed to death upon the side walk.

Before evening, on Saturday, the corpora-tion had closed all the avenues leading to the ruins, leaving a strong guard of police offiworkmen laboured until dark, and recom menced work on Sunday morning. The cot-ton was taken down from the upper lofts, and with a large quantity of wine in the lower stories, carted to other stores. The work-men continued to remove the rubbish during the day, and many reports were in circula tion that other bodies had been found, but such was not the fact. We understand that there were upwards of 3000 bales of cotton in the store, weighing about 1,200,000 pounds, besides a vast quantity of tin plates, iron wire, copper, &c.

THE INTERMENTS. Yesterday, at one o'clock, P. M., a large concourse of citizens assembled at No. 20 Gold street, the late residence of Thomas W. Goddard, to pay the last tribute of respect to his remains. When we entered, the Rev. Mr. Mason, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Cedar street, had just commenced an address. He was approunded by the agonized widow and children of the deceased and a large number of sympathising relatives and friends. It was a solemn subject for the discourse of the preacher, and was improved, we hope to the benefit of all present. Goddard was one of the oldest members of Mr. Mason's church, formerly under the pastoral care of Dr. Romeyn, under whose mi-nistry he attached himself to that community of Christian professors.

At half past one o'clock, the remains o Mr. Seymour were removed from his board-ing house in Frankfort street, to the house of Mr. Thomas Stokes, father of one of the deceased, in Sixth street. A great multitude of people assembled on the occasion, and brief funeral exercises were performed at 5 long-it being one of the largest funerals that

Dr. Spring, and sung by the choir. An address was then delivered by the Rev. Mr. Parker, to whose church Mr. Seymour belonged, (and in whose family he had been an inmate during the late winter) after which a prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Somers, of the South Baptist church in Nassan street. As the bodies were removed from the house, the choir commenced singing "Why do we mourn departing friends," which being unexpected to the congregation, produced much effect. We scarcely ever saw a more solemn assembly; every countenance was serious, and many were in tears. Of all three of the deceased, whose funerals we have described, it colour of the water when undisturbed was may truly be said, they adorned their profession by lives of "well ordered conversations" had the triple libe of Malays set themself.

Alfred may truly be asid, they adorned their profession by lives of "well ordered conversafinerson, bennia

Sudden calamities of so totally unexpected a character, produce sensations distinctly
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sate that moon day, soon makes its horrible
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sympathy. The earthquake and tornado
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was in all respects well built, were not yet dry. Without of Mr. Pheips, moreover, last week engrossed by other iters, far too heavy a weight of cles were stored in the second never intended for the reception chandize, much less for such an lin weight of it as is believed to have caused this catastrophe.

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saved many

THE ALLIGATOR HUNT.

BY A DAVAL OFFICER. I must give a short account of an alligator I must give a short account of an alligator hunt, at a place called Nellivelly, near frincomalee, got up for the admiral's express amusement, and performed by a corps of Malays in the British service, the 1st Ceylon Regiment. Very early in the morning of the 22d September, the party, which consisted of several ladies and a large proportion of red coats and blue coats; were summoned from their beds to set forth on this expedition. The admiral, as usual, was up, dressed, and on admiral, an usual, was, up, dressed, and on horseback, long before any of the rest of the company, whom he failed not to scold or to quiz, and they severally crept out of their holes, rubbing their eyes, and very much doubting whether the pleasures of the sport were likely to compensate for the horrible bore of early rising.
In other countries the hour of getting up

may be left to choices in India, when any thing active is to be done, it is a matter of necessity; for after the sun has gained even a few degrees of altitude, the heat and dis-comfort, as well as the danger of exposer, become so great that all pleasure is at an end. This circumstance limits the hour of travelling and of exercise in the east very inconve niently, and introduces modifications which help in no slight degree to give a distinctive character to Indian manners. As there was little risk of being too late on any party of which Sir Samuel Hood took the lead, the day had scarcely begun to dawn when we all cantered up to the scene of action. The ground lay as flat as a marsh for many leagues: here and there the plain was spotted with small stagnant lakes, connected by sluggish streams and canals, scarcely moving over beds of mud, between banks fringed with a rank crop of draggled weeds, and giving birth to clouds of musquitoes.

The chill atmosphere of the morning felt

so thick and clammy it was impossible for the most confident in his own strength and health not to think of agues, jungle fevers, and all the hopeful family of maiaria. The hardy native soldiers, who had occupied the ground during the night to describe the ground during the night to describe the mismute. during the night in despite of the missmits were drawn up to receive the admiral-and a very queer guard of honour they formed The whole regiment had stripped of their uniform, and every other stitch of clothing save a pair of short trousers and a kind a sandal. In place of a firelock, each mabore in his hand a slender pole, about six fet in length, to the extremity of which was attached the bayonet of his musket. His coly

ave aiready mentioned, connectif or pools scattered over the plain. These &one another, enclosed at intervals where, from some peculiar circumstances known only in the Malays, who are passionately fond of as sport, the alligators were sure to be found is great numbers. The troops formed then selves across the canal in three parallel list ten or twelve feet spart; but the men in calline stood side by side, merely leaving row enough to wield their pikes. The canal my have been about four or five feet deep in be middle of the stream, if stream it may ke called, which scarcely moved at all. To colour of the water when undisturbed was a shade between ink and coffees but no soos

ing and despe f the reserv deed, had no other exhaust ken in spirit. codiles might Malays were world but the dmitted to b It is needle Hood, was a gle eye glane ment took in paign. As the fairs of our his face flus first alligato at his feet, p ments of the slaught, the mation of bo ments closes moment gave valour, or la prostrate on nine-pins, F own people would have into the thi cocked hat, self close to Malay amon
on the force
This inte
proved rathe
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portant mat-netallic arti-ft, which was of such mer-an immense e caused this Com. Ade.

UNT. an alligator s express acorps of Mamorning of the ortion of red pedition. The essed, and on the rest of the to scald or to d very much s of the sport

of getting up

soldiers were often upset, and their pikes ei-

ther broken or twisted out of their hands, to

the infinite amusement of their companions,

who speedily closed up the broken ranks, as

who specify closed up the proken raises, as if their comrades had been shot down in battle. The killed were none, but the wounded many—yet no man flinched in the least.

The perfection of the sport appeared to consist in detaching a single alligator from the rest, surrounding and attacking him separately, and spearing him till he was almost dead. The Malaya then, by main attempth, forked

The Malays then, by main strength, forked him aloft over their heads, on the end of a do-

zen pikes, and by a sudden jerk pitched the

conquered monster far on the shore. As the alligators are amphibious, they kept to the water no longer than they found they had an advantage in that element; but as the period of the

final melee approached, on the two columns

of their enemy closing up, the monsters lost all discipline, floundered, and ploutered up the weedy banks, scuttling away to the right and left, helter skelter. "Sauve qui peut!"

seemed to be the fatal watch-word for total

rent. That prudent cry would no doubt have saved many of them, as it has saved many o-

ther vanquished forces, had not the Malays judiciously placed beforehand their reserve on

each side of the river to receive the distract-

ed fugitives, who, bathed in mud, and half

dead with terror, but still in a prodigious fu-

ry, dashed off at right angles from the canal, in hopes of gaining the shelter of a swampy pool, overgrown with reeds and bulrushes, but which, alas for most of the poor beasts,

The concluding battle between these retreat

ing and desperate alligators and the Malays,

ing and desperate alligators and the Malays, of the reserve, was formidable enough. Indeed, had not the one party been fresh, the other exhausted, one consident, the other broken in spirit, it is quite possible that the crocodiles might have wristed the pirates, as the Malays were called in every other part of the world but the East, where they are generally admitted to be a good a set of people as any of their neighbours.

It is needless to say, that while all this was going on, our gallant Admiral. Sir Samuel

cocked hat, and all! As it was, he kept him-self close to the banks, and rivalled the best

Malay amongst them in yelling and cheering on the forces to their duty.

This intensity of eagerness had well nigh proved rather awkward for his excellency's dignity, if not his safety: for, in spite of the repeated warnings of the English officers of the regiment, who knew from former, hunts what

they were never doomed to reach.

is a matter of as gained even heat and diser of exposur, ure is at an end. hour of travellt very inconvelifications which ve a distinctive . As there was on any party of awn when we all of action. The for many leagues: cted by sluggish ely moving over s, and giving birth

impossible for the trength and health te fevers, and all The hardy naapied the ground of the miasmats, the admiral-and nour they formed stripped of their stitch of clothing rs and a kind of relock, each man pole, about six feet of which was atnusket. His only y crease. er in-chief came to

as divided into two of reserves. The one to the right mo d to occupy differaluggish canals I connecting the lakes about a mile tervals where, from ces known only it sure to be found i three parallel lises but the men in each herely leaving ross ces. The canal my tve feet deep in f stream it may be noved at all. undisturbed was offees but no soon our of the fluid ke

reported ready, to kee before them in weapon, and at the two divisions approached each acreaming and yellow them, the stand of towards the unit

the alligators or ey are very nearly the to turn their is

ked at that more

ment to unweath with was the parfection of sport to us called a laley. A deather of sport to us called the beauty of sport to us called the to the other in the usual to the sport of the killed, but certainly there could not have been fewer than thirty or forty. The largest measured ten feet in length, and four feet in girth, the head being exactly two feet long.

PERILOUS SITUATION.

Mr. Joseph Witelham, one of the crew of schr Hero, Capt. Colby, of Marblehead, left that vessel as usual with fishermen, in a small dorry to fish on Wednesday afternoon last, lost sight of the schooner in a foll, and on Saturday drifted ashore at High Head, back of Truro, Cape Cod, where he was hospitably received, having had nothing to subsist upon for two days and three nights but some raw halibut. He came passenger to this city in sloop Louisa, Cook, from Provinceton. Twenty-four hours after he lost sight of the school.

the corner of St. Paul's and Payette streets, where one of them will be in attendance every day, from eleven till twelve o'clock. Buitors of country papers would aid the impor-tant object in view, by noticing this fact. Ball. American.

From Madeira.—The brig Constitution, at Philadelphia in 26 days from Madeira, reports that that Island was blokaded by a frigate, brig and schooner, of Don Pedro's squadron. Four brigs from New York, with corn, flour, &c. had arrived off immediately after the blockade was established; they were ontered off; and had sailed for Gibraltar and Geliz. Flour and Corn had risen, and would centinue dear until the Island changed mastersor tife blockade was raised.

John Howard Payne, of theatrical memo ry, who has been absent for nearly twenty years, is about to re-visit the United States.

Advices from Tampico to the 13th ult. mention that the state of Zacatecas had declared | the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 in favour of St. Anna.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Tuesday last, May 15th, by the Rev. President HUMPHREYS, THOMAS SWANN ESQ. to Miss ANN JANE CHARNLEY,

- Same day by the Rev. Mr. Mackenheimer, DENNIS BOYD, Esq. of this county, to Miss Amelia M. Whittaker of Prince George's.

On Thursday the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. LARKIN, JAMES TREACKLE to Miss HENRIETTA H. CHOMWELL, both of Anne-Arundel county.

BANK OF MARYLAND, ? BALTIMORE, Dec. 24th 1231.

By a resolution of the Board of Direction of the Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving desposits of money subject to interest, viz:-

for desposites payable in ninety days after demand, certifi-cates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum

5 per cent. For deposites payable thirty days be issued bearing interest at 4 per cent. the rate per annum of Da current accounts, or depos-

ites subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at

R. WILSON, Cashier.

It is needless to say, that while all this was going on, our gallant Admiral. Sir Samuel Hood, was a pretty busy spectator. His cagle eye glanced along the canal, and at a moment took in the whole purpose of the campaign. As the war advanced, and sundry affairs of our posts took place, we could see his face flushing with delight. But when the first alligator was cast headlong and gasping at his feet, pieced with at least twenty pike wounds, and buistled with half-a-dozen fragments of these weapons fractured in the onslaught, the whole plain rung with his exclamation of boyist delight. When the detachments closed in upon their prey, and every moment gave birth to some new producy of valour, or taid a whole line of Mahay soldiers prostrate op the muldy stream, like so many hine-pins, I very believe, that if none of his own people had been present, the admiral would have seized a pike himself, and jumped into the thickest of the fight, boots, sword, cocked hat, and all! As it was, he kept himself. CHANCERY SALE. BY viriue of a decree of the Cunt of Chan-cery, the subscriber will off at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the seventh day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court House door, in Annupolis, all the interest and estate of Richard R. Gaither, in House and Lot situated on School Street, in the city of Annapolis, now in possession of George Wells. Esquires The interest to be sold consists of the reversion in fee subject to an estate; for the life of Benjamin Guither, of Anne-Arundel county. The terms of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

> May 17. NOTICE. CAME to the subscriber's, on or about the 20th of April last, one small Red cow.

JOHN RIDGRLY, Trustee.

with a white face, one ditto Brindle, one young Steer Red, one ditto Brindle.—
The owner or owners of the above described property is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

RICHARD GARDINER,
South side of Severn River, 5 miles above Annapolis.

May 17.

STEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL 5 Clear part of the day, amart thaw, light breeze—
6 Cloudy, rain several times dusting the day, snow melting fast, moderate, light breeze,
7 Cloudy, rain, sleet at night, light

rain and snow at night, . 22 Clear, cool, fresh breeze, 23 Cloudy, cool, light breeze. 24 Rain, cold, fresh breeze,

25 Rain and snow, cold, fresh breeze, LHA-R-MI 26 Clear, extremely cold, light breeze-nw 27 Clear, very cold-equal to any this winter,

28 Cloudy, appearance of snow, cold, light breeze, 29 Cloudy, snow, hail and rain, moderate breeze,
30 Clear, pleasant, light breeze,
31 Cloudy, mild, appearance of rain
or snow, light breeze, W-NN

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Sub-Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday, the 7th day of June next, at the residence of Miss Mary Cross, in East-atreet, the

PERSONAL ESTATE Of Mrs. Margaret Miller, deceased, consist

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms of sale .- A credit of six months will be allowed on all sums of ten dollars and up-wards, the purchaser giving bond with security. with interest from the date; under ten dollars o'clock.

JOHN MILLER, Adm'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Saint-Mary's county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas Woodland, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby varned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law. be excluded from all benefit of the said estate-

Given under my hand this 9th day of May, JO: SPALDING, Adm'r. May 17.

E, DUBOIS'

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

MORE LUCK!! Nos. 43 49 52 a Prize of \$40.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 5, FOR 1832. To be drawn at Baltimore,

On Saturday the 26th May, 1832. Sixty Number Lottery-Nine Drawn Bal-

lofa.

SCHEME: - 810,000 1 prize of 1 prize of 10,000 1 prize of 10,000 4,270 1 prize of 5 prizes of 1,000 500 10 prizes of 10 prizes of 300 20 prizes of 200 100 35 prizes of 50 51 prizes of 51 prizes of 11 MAY 40 51 prizes of 30 51 prizes of 25 20 102 prizes of 1,030 prizes of 11,475 Prizes of

Tickets 85-Halves 2 50-Quarters 1 25. Tickets and Shares for Sale At E. DUBOIS'

13,395 Prizes.

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

RICHARD, MOALE CHASE.

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

BER

He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, tolerable bright mulasto, rather slender built, alow of speech, speaks low, and his a down look when spoken to, he has a small grey fore hair, about the size of a dolfar, which

s conspicuous.

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

veral have obtained them from an individual in this neighbourhood within the last year. His cloathing being various, cannot be cor-rectly described, but will be found in part to be, a drab roundabout, a mixed roundabout

and pantaloons to match, also possibly a Cassi-net coatee, with a half worn black fur hat. The above reward will be given if taken 40 miles or more from my residence, and 50 dollars elsewhere, so that I get him again.
BASIL MULLIKIN,

Mear Queen-Anne's, P. George's Co. Md. May 17.

ART OF DANCING. MR. DUROCHER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he will open his DANC ING SCHOOL, at the Assembly Room, on the 20th June next.

Parents, and others desirous of placing puwann.

May 10. BASIL SHEPHARD.

MERCHANT TAILOR. HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a well selected and choice assortment of articles in his line of business, consisting of

Granisca of Circar Silk and Marseilles Vestings, SUMMER CLOTHS & CASSI-MERES.

MERINOS, CHECK AND PLAIN CHECK DRILLINGS, SATTEANS.

groves, stocks, stoppeddens, for gentlemen's wear. He will be glad to serve his customers and obtain new ones.

May 10. 9

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans

B court of Anne Arundel county, will be sold at Public Sale; on THURSDAY the 24th of May, if fair, if not the first fair day there

April 26 OHN M. WELCH, Adm'r.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel County, will meet at the Court House, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 28th instant, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk. Commr's, A. A. C. May 5. 2

CARLES D. HODGES,
ATTARNEY AT LAW.

HAS located himself, permanently, in the city of Annapolis. He wive attend to business in the High Court of Chancery, the Court of Appeals, and the Courts of Anna-Arundel and the adjusting, counties. He has taken the office in Church tweet, formerly occupied by Charles T. Flasser, Eq.

April 26.

April 26.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber half obtained from the
Orphans' Court of Sainty Mary's county,
in Maryland, letters of administration on
the personal estate of Sarah P. Johnson, late
of said county, deceased. All persona having
claims against the said deceased, are hereby
warned to arhibit the same, with the vegelers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 3d
day of March next, they may otherwise by law
be excluded from all benefit of the said catate.
Given under my hand this 1st day of May,
1882.

ENOCH HAMMET, Adm'r.

Way 10

May 17.

THE following were the drawn a bers in the Maryland State Lott No. 4, for 1832.

47 27 49 43 42 44 45 28

Clark as usual sold a number of capi-

26th OF May Schome.
CLARK takes great pleasure in compartalating such of his country friends as draw
Prizes in the last State Lottery, and would inform those who were unsuccessful, that Scheme
No. 5, to be drawn on Saturday, May 26th,
1852, presents more than ordinary opportunities for putting them in the possession of
wealth, containing, as it does, no less than
three Capitals of \$10,000 each.

1 prize of \$10,000 | 35 prizes of \$100 10,000 4,270 1,000 all Medianical 102 500 300 1,580 200 11,475

13,395 prizes, amounting to \$136,880. Whole Tickets 85; Halves 82 50; Qrs. 81 25; Be sure to direct your orders to either of

J. CLARK'S

Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Clay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts. May 10.

. Source to moreon cross. THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, in Md. letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Benjamin Harrison, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceas-ed, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or pils under his charge, will find a subscription before the 10th day of April next, they may paper at the Hotel of Messra. Williamson & otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this

BENJAMIN TIPPETT, Adm'r. W. A.
BENJAMIN HARRISON, dec'd. May 10.

May 10.

Stoughth its imministration on the Orphans' Sourt of St. Mary's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas Woodward, late of Washington county, District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby wasned to exhibit the same, with the soucher, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said catate. Given ander my hand this 10th day, of April 1832.

THOMAS W. MORGAN Adm'r, of Thomas Woodward.

April 19.

April 19.

ON application to the Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court by petition, in writing, of Beale Gaither of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein postioned, a wheeling of his property, and a of May, if fair, if not the first fair day there after, at the subscriber's on Magothy, part of the personal catate of Sarab Welch, deceased, viz:

Four Young Negroes, two Boys and two Girls, the oldest about 40 years, and the youngest about 6 years of age, slaves for life.

TERMS OF SALE,

For all sums above ten dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with interest from the date. Sale to commence at 10 o'-clock. ed,—it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Beale Gaither be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said County Court, at the court house of said county, at ten a clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Beale Gaither should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements as prayed.

Test.-WILLIAM S. GREEN. TAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT

OF CAND called " GREEN'S PURCHASE,

containing UNE HUNDRED AND SEVEN-TY-EIGHT AND A HALF ACRES, situat-ed in Anne-Arindel county, near to, and ad-joining the land of, the late Joseph M'Ceney, Esq. This land is exceedingly fertile, and now in a high state of improvements plaister acts with great effect, and the land is in every way adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco, and is use peculiarly adapted to the growth of Clover.

he will be affected by

the regiment, who knew from former hunts what was sure to happen eventually, the admiral persisted in approaching the edge of the casal as the final act of the alligators' tragedy commenced. And as we, his poor officers, were, of course, obliged to follow our chief into any danger, a considerable party of us issued ourselves rather awkwardly placed between the reserves of Malays already spoken of and the canal, just as the grand race took place at the close of the battle. If the infuncted crocodiles had only knows what they were about, and had they brought their long sharp anouts, and still harder tails, into play, several of his majesty's officers might have chanced to have found themselves in a scrape. As it was, we were extremely near being As it was, we were extremely near being vedged is between the animals' noses and the pikes and crosses of the wild Majays. It was difficult, indeed, to say which of the two

disperses, importer, consenses would extend the personal destruction, he is well aware of the delicacy and responsibility of the task he has been instructed to perform he is profoundly agnitive, new-ever, of the importance of the crisis which has induced the demand; and his has entire confidence in the liberal patriotism with which every houses effort, for the adjustment of its acknowledged difficulties, will be received.

If the research from first page 1.

been, for many years, incidentally, dut so intection of American capital and labour, as to have raised up great national interests, indispensable to the prosperity of the country, and which cannot be lost sight of in any new adjustment of the system. How far other interests, in different portions of the Union, can be satisfied in the system now to be fram ed, without injury to those important interesta is the question which makes a compliof great delicacy, and of still greater diffi-

In the circumstances which at present require a general reduction of the revenue, it is not believed practicable to preserve, for any length of time, the degree of protection hitherto afforded to those interests which have grown up under the past legislation. state of public feeling throughout an important portion of the country, which, with greater or less intensity, calls for a revision of the existing tariff, is not to be disguised. Both patriotism and wisdom dictate that this sentiment should be respected, and, as far as may be compatible with the common west. that it be satisfied, not from any unworthy motive, but under that obligation of duty which requires that all be regarded with an equal eye; that all be borne upon with an e qual hand; and, under that no less solemn ob ligation, to preserve, by any reasonable concessions, our inestimable Union.

Fully impressed with these considerations, and in the belief that, by their resolutions, the house has required suggestions for a general reduction of duties on the articles com prehended in the existing tariff, the under signed has felt it to be his duty to deal with the subject in that spirit, and has now the honour to submit the result of his investigation and reflection in the form of a bill accompany nying this letter.

nying this letter.

He does not intend it so much for a perfect scheme, as to embody those suggestions which he has been called upon to make in a definite and intelligible shape; and, while looking to the patriotic object of the esolution, which has also guided his own judgment, he cheerfully assumes the responsibility of the schemenow presented; he will derive no less gratification if that object on he better attained by cation if that object an be better attained by

The basis of the bill now submitted, is a total repeal of the act of the 19th May, 1828, from and after the third of March, 1833, and a limitation of the revenue at twards to be raised by a new system of dear, to the ex-isting expenditures of the Government, and to such other necessary expenditures as the exigenty of the public service may require, and Congress, in its wisdom, may authorise

The estimate, which was presented in the late annual report from this department, of the amount to be received into the Treasury from customs, in the year 1832, war founded chiefly upon the importations of the year 1831; and, as the receipts from that source will not be greater than may be safely relied on for the payment of the public debt within the time proposed, the duties cannot be ma terially, if at all, reduced consistently with that object, earlier than the period indica-

If the duties be reduced, as proposed in the bill to take effect in March, 1833, the amount which, according to the principles adopted in forming the estimates for 1832, may be estimated as the receipts from the customs in 1853, will be about \$18,000,000, which sum; after providing for the payment of the debt bill, may accomplish the same object not less in that year, would leave, for all other objects, \$15,500,000.

Should the public expenditure amount to \$15,000,000, after the payment of the debt in 1333, there would be a surplus in that year of ouly \$3,500,000.

No allowance, however, is made in this es-timate for the effects of a diminished importailop, or an unusual re exportation of those articles which may be included in the reduced tariff, and might not be necessary for the consumption of the country before the reduced tariff should go into operation. Yet, however equally a prospective reduction may enable the importers to adjust the supply to the demand, it is believed that a considerable reduction should be made for these contingencies. It is doubtful whether the swould leave any surplus, but if any, a small one. And, in carrying into effect, a greet change like this, it would be imprudent to incar the risk of a scanty or defective revenue, merely to avoid the chance of a small surplus.

If a reduction of \$10,000,000 or upwards, should be made to go into operation immediately, it would affect not only the future revenue, but that which has already accrued, and which forms the shief basis of the receipts into the treasure, during the present year. Whatever abount, receivable from the customs in this year, may be now in bond. tation, or an unusual re exportation of those

believed to be a concession due to the south, and which forms the mich basis of the receipts into the treasure, during the present year. Whatever abount, receivable from the customs in this year, may be now in bond; it cannot be doubtes, that before these bonds became due, a re-exportation would take place of all such articles as should be included in the relaced tariff and be in a situation to entitle them to the competition with those imported uniter the reduced tariff, and would necessarily be re-exported.

In regard to the proper time for the reduced to the advantage which to go into operation, the advantage which the reduced tariff, and would necessarily be re-exported.

In regard to the proper time for the reduced to the reduced to the proper time for the proper tin the proper time for the proper time for the proper time for the

If the raising the proper amount of reverse were the only object, or could alone guide these suggestions, the task would be comparatively easy; but the crisis presents a different and far more complicate subject.—
The impost system of the United States has been suggested by the bill upon the class of articles which the crisis presents a different and far more complicate subject.—
The impost system of the United States has been suggested by the bill upon the class of articles which the course of the class of articles which the cl are taxed solely for the purposes of revenue, or may be distributed among the whole.

The remaining \$12,000,000 it is propose to raise exclusively from daties on imports, in the manner particularly provided for in the bill. It is estimated that, by this mode, the whole annual revenue from customs, calculated upon the importations of the year ending on-the 30th September, 1830, After deducting re-exportations, will be reduced more than \$10,000,000; and, upon that portion of them commonly called protected articles, more than \$3,000,000; and, also, that the rate of the whole duty from customs, calculated upon the cost of the imported mer chandize in the same year, exclusive of all charges, will be reduced from about fortyfive per cent to about twenty-seven per cent. The difference, however, between the rate of duties since 1830, and that under the bill, will not be quite so great, owing to the reductions already made in the duties on tea, coffee, molasses and salt.

A great number of articles of the first necessity, on partaking of the character of raw materials, have been relieved from duty altogether; and on many of the necessaries of life, and those principally consumed by the poorer classes, a duty almost nominal has een imposed.

An opinion has been heretofore expressed by the undersigned, in favour of a prospec tive and gradual reduction of the existing duty on articles embraced by the protective sys em; but it has been departed from in the bill, in deference to respectable opinions from o ther quarters, but principally to what is un derstood to be the wish of the manufacturers hemselves, who prefer a system permanent in its character to one liable o change.

It has not been supposed practicable to of er any reasonable scheme of compromise. and for the adjustment of existing differenin the act of 1828, from the extravagant day on the raw materials, and the well foundd objections to the system of minimums.

It is believed that the producer of the raw material, and especially the grower of wool, will receive an ample indemnity for the conession now required, in the constancy and steadiness of the market, which the sure permanent success of the manufacturing es tablishments will not fail to afford for his commodity, and in the cheapening of his geveral supplies. Independently of these coniderations, however, it will appear by the statement accompanying the bill that by the luty imposed by the bill on rawwool, a price not less than 40 cents a pound is secured to the domestic producer of that article. Other statements showing the operations of other parts of the bill, will be prepared and transmitted, as they may be found necessa-

The system of minimums is regarded as mposing an unnecessary and extravagant rate of duty, and as encouraging the commission f trauds difficult, if not impossible, to prevent. It is believed that the effect, already, has been to exclude the fair American import er, in a great degree, from the trade, and to leave it in the hands of others less scrupu ous as to the restraints imposed by the laws.

The most plausible ground on which this ystem can be defended, is the security it af fords to the manufacturer against the superi or capital of his foreign rival, and the occasional excessive influx of the foreign merchandise. But an ad valorem duty of sufficient amount upon the actual value of the goods fairly ascertained under the guards in the effectually. From information derived prin-cipally from the statements of eninent manu-facturers, a duty of 10 per cent. In the manufactured article, beyond that on the raw ma terial, world, of itself, equalize the cost of the domestic and foreign article, and afford a sufficient protection to the manufacturer against foreign competition in the ordinary course of trade. If, by the reduced rate of duty on the raw materials, and the low rate of duty on all other articles of general conas is believed, bring his merchandise into market upon terms of equality cost with the foreigner, it is not doubted that the adthe foreigner, it is not doubted that the ad-valorem duty proposed by the bill, with cash payments, and a duty on sales at auction, will be fully adequate to guard against the superiority of foreign capital, and the fluctua-tions of trade. It is a rate of profit in ordi-nary times not enjoyed by any other branch of indestry not necessarily exposed to great risk and vicinsitual.

The imposition of a revenue duly merely on coarse wool not raised in the United States, and on the coarser denomination of clothe, is believed to be a concession due to the south, and to the south western portions of the Uhjon, and which may be made without serious

tarb the harmony of the Ut I have the

Secretary of the Treasury

The Hon. Speaker. of the House of Representatives,

BRITISH NATIONL DEBT If a man was employed to count the Na-tional Debt, supposing he reckoned 100 pie des every minute, for twelve hours a day, it would take him thirty years to count it in sovereigns: 600 years to count it in silver; and 1,440 years to count it in half pence. In shillings placed in a line, it would reach ten times round the earth, or once to the moon (240,000 miles). Its weight in gold is 5,625 tons; in copper 21,400,000 tons. It would take 100 barges to carry it in silver, or 182, 000 barges to carry it'in coppers these would reach 500 miles placed close to one another. To carry it in copper, it would take upwards of 21,000,000 of carts, each one ton; to carry it in silver, nearly 90,000 carts; to carry it in gold, 5,625 carts.

Batertaining Press.

IN CHANCERY, 8th May, 1832. Thomas H. Lyckett

Benjamin Shrive Junior, and Mary Elizabeth his wife, Stephen White, and Ann his wife, heirs at law of Daniel Trundle and others.

THE object of the bill of revivor in this L case is to revive the proceedings in a suit

The bill states, that on the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and twenty five, the complainants original bill against Otho H. W. Luckett, Valentine P. Luckett, Samuel Clapham and Daniel Tryndle, claiming two legathe commonwealth of Virginia, each charged on certain land devised by the will of his father to the defendants, Otho H. W. Luckett and Velentine P. Luckett, who sold the said lands to Samuel Clapham, who sold the same to Daniel Trundle—that said Clapham and Trundle had full notice of the complainants lien on said lands, and praying a sale of said rands to satisfy said legacies, unless the de-fendents, or some of them, should pay the same with interest, as should be decreed by this court.

The bill further states, that the said Samuel having died, the complainant filed his amend ed bill, supplemental bill, and bill of revivor. on the 26th day of February 1829, gainst the said Othe H. W. Luckett: Valentine P. Luckett, Daniel Trundle, Elizabeth Clapham James B. Murray, Rijah Thompson, Peter Augustus Jay, and Bliza Ratcliffs, setting forth the substance of the original bill and the pro credings thereon, stating that the said Daniel Trundle had purchased one parcel of the afore said land called Resurvey on Discord, instead of all the lands devised by the said will as stat ed in the original bill-that the defendants Riza Thompson, Peter Augustus Jay, and Eliza Batcliffs, had purchased the residue of said lands from the defendant, James B Mur ray, to whom the land had been conveyed by the said James C. Clapham-that the said Murray, Thompson, Jay and Ratcliffs, had no tice of the complainants lien of the times of their respective purchases and conveyances— that Elizabeth Clapham was the widow and heir at law of said Samuel Clapham, and praying that the said suit might be revived against he said Etizabeth Clapham as the heir of said Samuel, and that if it should appear that the interest of the said Samuel Claphom had been transferred by the afore-aid deed, and was vested in the said Eliza Thompson, Peter Au-gustus Jay, and Eliza Ratcliffs, that the said and should be sold to satisfy the complainant. the line of the public street between Joseph heir thereon, unless the said defendant, or ome of them, should pay the same, with in terest, as decreed by this court. The bill of revivor also states, that the defendants, Oho H. W. Luckett, Valentine P. Luckett, Eli-zabeth Clapham, James B. Murray, Eliza Thempson, Peter Augustus Jay, and Eliza Ratcliffs, failing to appear according to the order of publication, an order was passed on the 9th day of October 1849, to take the original bill pro confesso against the said Luckett, and to take the other bill pro confesso against the defendants Luckett, Klizabeth Clapham, Eliza Thumpson, Peter Augustus Jay, Eliza Ratcliffs, and James B. Mureay—That a go neral replication had been filed to the answer of Daniel Trundle, and commissions to take testimony issued to Zadock Magruder of Mont gomery county, and William A. Powell of gomery, wounty, and William A. Power of Leesburg Virginia.—That before any other proceedings were had, the said Daniel Lrundle died, leaving Mary Elizabeth the wife of Benjamin Shrive, Junior, of Loudon county Virginia, and Ann the wife Stephen White, of Montgomery county, Maryland, his heirs at

It is thereupon, this 8th day of May, 1832,

Reg. Cur. Can.

ion to Stony Thicket, part a co and Stony Thicket, and contr

176 18 ACRES

of Land, mure or less. This percel of Land constituted the dwelling plantation of Hemry Vanhill at the time of his tleath. It lies near the public road from Annapolis to Merrill's Taveru, and about four miles from the latter place. Persons disposed to purchase are requested to view the premises. The safe will be made for ready money to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, by the court.

PROS. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee,

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphane Court,
April 18th 1892.

On application by petition of Asron Hawkins and Mary Hawkins, Executors of Justice Hawkins, 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 publi-hed once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Joshua Hawkins, late of Anne Arundel county de ceasest. All persons having claims against the the same with the youchers thereof, to the sub scribers, at er before the 18th day of Octobe next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given un der our hands this 18th day of April 1832.

AARON HAWKINS Ex're. MARY HAWKINS, 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC Anne Arundel County Orphans' Lourt , April 18th, 1832.

ON application by petition of Blizabet Collinson, Administratrix of William Collinson, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims a gainst the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the news papers published in the city of Annapolis. THOMAS T. SIMMONS,

Reg. Wills, A. A. County

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arunde County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland. letters of administration on the personal esdel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned o exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day o October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of April

LIZABETH COLLINSON, Adm'x.

BY-LAW

PIXING the line of Church at. between th corner of Market space and Church street and the lane between the property of J. Hughes and F. C. Hyde, on Church street

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis and the authority of the same. That Sanda' brick house at the corner of Market space and Church street, and the lane running between J. Hughes' and P. C. Hyde's proper ty, shall bereafter be, and forever remain. straight line between the south east corner o the brick house about to be erected by Freder said and the south east corner of the lane afore built by Joseph Sands, at the intersection Market space and Church street, and that the said line be hereafter observed accordingly, D. CLAUDE, Mayor. May 10.2

A BY-LAW TO provide for a new assessment of the real

or, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authorities of the same, that James Iglebart. Jomes Allison and George McNeir, be, and they are here: by appointed assessors, to assess and value the real and personal property in this city and the precincts thereof.

And be it further established and ordained, by the authorities sforesaid, that the said asby the authorities aforesaid, that the said assessors shall, in all cases, proceed and be governed by the provisions of the by-law passed April 15, 1819, entitled, "A by-law maposing a tax on the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis and the precincts thereof, and to assess and value the same."

And be it further established and ordeined, by the aloresaid authorities, that if any person or persons shall offend against the provincies of the by-law as storesaid, such person or persons shall be subject to the fires and penaltica therein directed.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor, if

CHOCKILES which he will be happy to dispose of on re-sonable terms, for Cash.

Dec 15.

NOTIO I HE andersigned hereby gives notice to his friends and the public, that he will write

and execute DEEDS, MORTG GES, BILLS OF SALE MANUMISTON INDENTURES, and make out INSOLVENT

PAPERS. &c. notice, and on the most reasonsat the shorte bie terms

GIDSON WHITE. He will collect debts with all possible speed. March 29,

FOR ANNAPOLIS. CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MA-BYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge

Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o' clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and contique to leave Baltimore on every Puesday and Friday Morning. at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season. Passage to Castle Haven or Easton 80 50;

to Appapolis 81. N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt. March 24.

PRESE PALL & WINTER GOOSE GEORGE M'NEIR. MERCHANT TAILOR

HAS just received a large and handsome as-sortment of FALL and WILTER GOODS, all of the latest importations, among which are

Patent Finished Cloths Of various qualities and colours, with

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

of the latest style, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

the requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the nost raste IONABLE STYLE, for OASH, or to punctual men

Sept. 29. 1831.

TORENT. THE BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting of Green Street, former-To a good Tenant the rent will be low. Also, the OFFICE in West Street between the offices of Alexander Randall and H. Nicholson, E-quires. The rent of the latter property is fixed at \$50 per annum. R. I. JONES.

Jan. 26.

Feb. 16,

PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK. MAJOR Jennes Sloop leaves Annapolis for Broat Creek, on Monday and Fri-7 o'rlock, A. M., th will be taken in the mail stage to Qeen's town.
Wye Mills, and Easton; to arrive at Easton
same evening by 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, will leave Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. oa

Sundays and Weddnesdays, arrive at Broad Creek in time for dinner; at Annapolis, by 5 o'clock, P. M. same evenings.

Pare from Annapolis to Boad Creek 81 50, rom Broad Creek to Queek's lown 75 toon Broad Creek to Easten 1 50

For passage apply at the Ban of Williamon anti Swann's Hotel All baggage at the risk of the owners, PERRY ROBINSON.

CASH FOR MEGROUS. WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES



parchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the market. Any communication in writing the promptly attended is. We should the promptly attended is. We should in the found of Williamont's Batel, Annapolished Williamont's Batel, Annapolished Williams.

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Or absence The me My love is From sum: Too fug A fadeless The bright Nor burns In tainte All wild an Without A gentler, Unchanger Is pure : Nor yet his A spell o'e And now w And siel Think'st t And lear O no! - ma Hope shed or leave th To bear its The ity ro Its twini Though fle It yet the As lonelier The warms

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whose rising starlike—bri vale, and at ame has lon let it sleep ur deaming our without spes sweet wild through the The sabbat kirk among t Then comes were but as which, at th How mystings, O grace name given I through the things are at the sale, whose of

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VOL. LXXXXII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN.

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE-THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUAL.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.
In tone, style and sentiment, the following lines are indeed of rare and surpassing beauty.
"Who can separate heave that have united, or divide waters that have material mingled into one?
"Love never diess where it does not exist, there it never has existed."

er has existed."
Think not, beloved, time can break
The spell around us cast;
Or absence from my bosom take
The memory of the past,
My love is not that salvery mist, Prom summer blooms by sunbcams kiss'd Too fugitive to last— A fadeless flower, it still retains The brightness of its early strains.

The brightness of its early strains.

Nor burns it like the taging fire,
in tainted breast which glows;
All wild and thorny as the brier

Without its opening rose;
A gentler, holier love is mine,
Unchangeable and firm, while thine
Is pure as mountain snows.

Nor yet has passion dared to breache
A spell o'er Love's immortal wreath.

And now when grief has dimm'd thine eye,
And sickness made thes pale,
Think'st thou I could the mourner fly, And leave thee to the gale?
O no! - may all those dreams depart,
Hope sheds upon a youthful heart,
If now my bosom fail,
Or leave thee, when the storm comes on, To bear its turbulence alone.

The iry round some lofty pile
Its twining tendrit flings:
Though fled from thence be pleasures smile,
It yet the fonder clings:
As lonelier still becomes the place,
The warmer is its fond embrace;

More firm its verdant rings; As if it lov'd its shade to rear O'er one deroted to despair. O'er one deroted to despair.

Thus shall my bosom cling to thine,
Unchang'd by gliding years;
Though Fortune's rise, or her decline,
In sunshine, or in tears;
And though between us occans roll,
And rocks divide us, still my soul
Can feet no jeslous fears,
Confiding in a heart like thine,
Love's uncontaminated shrine!

To me, though bathed in sorrow's dew,
The dearer far art thou;
I lov'd thee when thy woes were few,
And can f after now?
That face, in joy's bright hour, was fair—
More beautiful since grief is there,
Though somewhat pale thy brow.

THE HOLY CHILD. From Blackwood's Maguzine.

There is a charm in the sudden and total disappearance even of the grassy green. All the old "familiar faces" of nature are for a while out of sight, and out of mind. That white stience shed by heaven over earth car ries with it, far and wide, the pure peace of another region almost another life. No i-mage is there to tell of this restless and noisy The cheerfulness of reality kindler up our reverie ere it becomes a dream; and we are glad to feel our whole being complex-ioned by the passionless repose. If we think at all of human life, it is only of the young, the fair, and the innocent. "Pure as snow," of more comprehensive speech. Yet merry image of some beautiful and beloved being comes and goes before our eyes, brought from a far distance in this our living world, or from a far distance—far, far, farther still—in the world beyond the grave—the image of a virgin growing up sinless to womanhood among her parent's prayers, or of some spiritual creature who expired long ago, and carried creature ago ago, and carried creature who expired long ago, and carried creature ago ago, and carried creature ago ago ago, and carried creature ago ago, and carried creature ago ago, and carr creature who expired long ago, and carried with her native innocence unstained to hea-

Such Spiritual Creature-too spiritual long to sojourn below the skies—wert Thou—
whose rising and whose setting—both most
starlike—brightened at once all thy native
vale, and at once left it in darkness. Thy name has long slept in our heart—and there let it sleep unbreathed—even as when we were denning our way through some solitary place without speaking we bless the beauty of some sweet wild flower, pensively smiling to us through the spow!

The sabbath returns on which, in the little kirk among the hills, we saw thee haptised. Then comes a wavering glimmer of seven sweet years that to thee, in all their varieties, were but as one delightful season, one blessed life—and finally, that other Sabbath, on which, at thy own dying request—between services thou wert buried!

How mysterious are all thy ways and working, O gracious nature! Thou who art but a name given by our souls, seeing and hearing through the senses, to the Being in whom all things are and have life! Ere two years old, the, whose dream is now with us, all over the small sylvan world, that beheld the revelation, how evanescent! of her pure existence

other children—but unlike only because soon or than they—she seemed to have had given to her—even in the communion of the cradle—an intimation of the being and the providence of God. Sooner, surely, than through any other clay that ever enshrouded the immortal spirit, dawned the light of reason and religion on the face of the "Holy Child." Her lisping language was sprinkled with words alien from common childhood's uncertain speech, that murmurs only when indigent nature prompts; and her own parents wondered whence they came in her simplicity, when first they looked upon her kneeling in an unbidden prayer. As one mild week of vernal sunshine covers the braes with promises, so shone with fair and fragrant feelings. ses, so shone with fair and fragrant feelings, unfolded ere they knew, before her parents' eyes—the divine nature of her, who, for a season, was lent to them from the skies. She learned to read out of the bible—almost with the skies of the bible w out any teaching—they knew not how—just by looking gladly on the words, even as she looked on the pretty daisies on the green—till their meanings stole insensibly into her soul, and the sweet syllables, succeeding each other on the blessed page, were all united by the memories her heart had been treasuring every hour that her father or mother had read aloud in her hearing from the Book of Life. "Suffer little children to come anto me, and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of Heaven"—how wept her parents, as these the most affecting of our Saviour's words dropped silver sweet frem her lips, and continued in her unward area which were filled. tinued in her upward eyes which were filled with swimming tears!

Be not incredulous of this dawn of rea-

son, wonderful as it may seem to you, so soon becoming morn-almost perfect day-light-with the "Holy Child." Many such miraales are set before us-but we recognize them not, or pass them by with a smile of short surprise. How leaps the baby in its mother's arms, when the mysterious charm of music thrilis through its liftle brain! And how learns it to modulate its feeble voice, unable yet to articulate, to the melodies that bring forth all around its eyes a delightful smile! who knows what then may be the thoughts and feelings of the infant awakened to the sense of a new world, alive thro' all its being to sounds that haply glide past our ears un-meaning as the breath of the common air! Thus have mere infants sometimes been seen inspired by music, till, like small genii, they warbled spell strains of their own, powerful to sadden and subdue our hearts. So too, haveinfant eyes been so charmed by the rainbow irradiating the earth, that almost infant hands have been taught, as if by inspiration, the power to paint in finest colours, and to imitate, with a wondrous art, the skies, so beautiful to the quick awakened spirit of delight. What knowledge have not children acquired, and gone down scholars to their small untimely graves! Knowing that such things have been-are-and will be why art thou incredulous of the divine expansion of

the soul—so soon understanding the things that are divine—in the "Holy Child?"

Thus grew she is the eyes of God, day by day waxing wiser and wiser in the knowledge that tends towards the skies, and as if some that tends towards the skies, and as if some angel visitant were nightly with her in her dreams, awakening every morn with a new dream of thought that brought with it a gift of more comprehensive speech. Yet merry she was at times with her companions among the woods and braes, though while they all were laughing, she only smiled; and the passing traveller who might pause a moment to bless the sweet creatures in their play, could not but simple out one face among the many remembered, coming from sfar, like a mourn-ful thought upon the hour of joy! Sister or brother of her own had she none-

and often both her parents-who lived in a hut by itself up among the mossy stumps of the old decayed forest—had to leave her alone— sometimes even all day long, from morning till night. But she no more wearied in her solitariness than does the wren in the wood. All the flowers were her friends; all the birds. The linnet ceased not his song for her, though her footsteps wandered into the green glade among the yellow broom, almost within reach of the spray from which he poured his melody—the quiet eyes of his mate feared special money of the shows?

The subpair returns on which, in the little in the count of the spray from which be peared that one of the spray from which be peared that the spray from which be peared that the spray from which be spray from which is each of the spray from which be spray from which is made of the spray from which is made of the spray from which is the spray from the s

menth their touch, her parents wondering, on their return home to see the handiwork of one who was never idle in her happiness. Thus early, ere yet but the years old, did she earn ber mite for the sustenance of her own beautiful tife! the russet garb she wore, she herself had won—and thus poverty at the door of that hut became even like a guardian angel, with the lineaments of heaven on her brow, and the quietude of heaven beneath har feet.

But these were but her lonely pastime, or gentle task work self-imposed among her pastimes; and itself, the sweetest of them all, inspired by a sense of duty, that brings with it its own delight—and hallowed by religion, that even in the most adverse lot changes slavery into freedom—till the heart, Insensislavery into freedom—till the heart, Insensible to the bonds of necessity, sings aloud for joy. The life within the life of the "Holy Child," apart from even such innocent employments as these, and from such recreations as innocent among the shadows and the sunshine of those sylvan haunts, was passed, let us fear not to say the truth, wondrous as such worship was, in one so very young, was passed to the worship of God; and her parents, though sometimes even saddened to see such piety in a small creature like her, and afraid, in their exceeding love, that it betokened an early removal from this world to one too perfectly pure ever to be touched by its sins and sorrows, forbore in an awful pity, ever to re-more the bible from her knees, as she would sit with it there, not at morning and at eve-ning only or all the Sabbath long, as soon as they returned from the kirk, but often through all the hours of the longest and sunniest week-days, when there was nothing to hinder her from going up to the hill side, or down to the little village, to play with the other children, always too bappy when she ap-peared, nothing to hinder her but the vorce she heard speaking in that book, and the halle-lujalis, that, at the turning over of each blessed page, came upon the ear of the "Holy Child" from white-robed saints, all kneeling

before his throne in heaven! Her life seemed to be the same in sleep.

Often at midnight, by the light of the moon shining in upon her little bed beside theirs, her parents leaned over her face, diviner in dreams; and 'wept as she wept, her lips all the while murmaring, in broken sentences of prayer, the name of him who died for us all.

But allorators as were her passitential fears. But pleateous as were her penitential tears, penitential in the holy humbleness of her stainless spirit, over thoughts that had never stainless spirit, over thoughts that had never left a dimming breath on its purity, yet that seemed in those strange visitings, to be haunt-ing her as the shadows of sins, soon were they all dried up in the lustre of her returning smiles. Waking, her voice in the kirk was the sweetest among many sweet, as all the young singers, and she was the youngest far, sat together by themselves, and within the congregational music of the paalm, uplifted a silvery strain that sounded like the very spirit of the whole, even like angelic harmony, blent with a mortal song. But steeping, still more sweetly sang the "Holy Child;" and then too, in some diviner inspiration than ever was granted to it while awake, her soul composed its own hymns, and set the simple scriptural words to its own mysterial music, the tunes she loved best gliding into one another, without once ever marring the melo-dy with pathetic touches interposed, never

thought to feel for some existence that had visibly come from heaven! Yet all who looked on her, saw that she, like themselves, was ad on her, saw that she, like themselves, was mortal, and many an eye was wet, the heart wist not why, to hear such wisdom falling from her lips; for dimly did it prognosticate, that as short as bright would be her walk from the cradle to the grave. And ithus, for the "Holy Child" was their love, elevated by awe, and saddened by pity, and as by herself she passed pensively by their dwellings, the same eyes that smiled on her presence, on her disappearance went. lisappearance wept.
Not in valu for others, and for herself, oh!

No need, no fear, to telt her she war about to diel Sweet whispers had sung it to her in her sleep, and waking, she knew it in the look of the pitcous skies. But she spoke not to her perents of death more than she had of the her sleep, and waking, she knew it in the look of the pitcous skies. But she spoke not to her perents of death more than she had of the merent of death more than she had of the state of the delphid's greater death of the season of the delphid's greater death of the delphid greate

PHAND CHURCH

'The hour of my departure's come.
I hear the voice that calls me home;
At last, oh! Lord, let trouble cease,
And let thy servant die in peace!" s

They carried her fainting to her little bed, and uttered not a word to one another till she revived. The shock was sudden, but not unexpected, and they knew now that the hand of death was upon her, although her eyes soon became brighter and brighter, they the't than they had ever been before. But forehead, cheeks, lips. neck and breast, were all as white, and to the quivering bands that touched them, almost as cold as snow.--In-effable was the bliss of those radiant eyes; but the breath of words was frozen, and that hymn was almost her last farewell. Some few words she spake and named the hour and day she wished to be buried. Her lips could then just faintly return the kiss and no more, a film came over the now dim blue of her eyes, the father listened for her breath-and then the mother took his place and leaned her, ear to the unbreathing mouth, long deluding her-self with its life-like smile; but a sudden darkness in the room and a sudden stillness, most dreadful both, convinced their unbeliev-

ing hearts at last, that it was death. All the parish, it may be said, attended her funeral, for none staid away from the kirk that Babbath, though many a voice was unable to join in the psalm. The little grave was soon filled up—and you hardly knew that the turf had been disturbed beneath which she lay. The afternoon service consisted but of a prayer-for he who ministered had loved her with love unspeakable, and though an old gray haired man, all the time he prayed he wept. In the sobbing kirk her parents were sitting, but no one looked at them, and when the congregation rose to go, there they remained sitting, and an hour afterwards came out again into the open air, and parting with their pastor at the gate, walked away to their hut overshaded with the blessing of a thou-

the name of the Lord," were the first words they had spoke by that beside; during many, many long years of the weal or woo, duly every morning and night, these same blessed words did they atter when on their knees together, in prayer, and many a thousand times besides, when they were spart, she in her silent hut, and he on the hill, neither of them unhappy in their solitude, though never again, nethers. perhaps, was his countenance so cheerful as of yore, and though often smidst mirth or sun-shine her eyes were seen to overflow. Happy had they been, as we mortal beings eve can be happy, during many pleasant years of wedded life, before she had been born.—And

terrific pace, indeed, was two or three times as swift as theirs—poor little things; and whenever they varied their flight in the smallest degree, he lost not the tenth part of a second in shaping a new course, so as to cut off the chase, while they, in a manner really not unlike that of the hare, doubled more than once upon their pursuer. But it was plainly to be seen that their strength and confidence

was fast abbing.

Their flights became shorter and shorter and their course more fluttering and uncertain, while the enormous leaps of the delphin appeared to grow only more vigorous at each bound. Eventually, indeed, we could see, or fancied we would see, that this skilful sca-aportsman arranged all his springs with such an assurance of auccess, that he contrived to fall at the end of each, just, under the very spot on which the exhausted flying-fish were about to drop! Sometimes this catastrophe took place at too great a distance for us to see from the deck exactly what happened; but on our mounting high into the rigging we may be said to have been in at the death; for theu we could discover that the unfortunate little ereatures, one after another, either popped right into the dolphin's jaws as they lighted on the into the dolphin's jaws as they lighted on the water or were snapped up immediately afterwards. It was impossible not to take an active part with our pretty little friends of the weaker side, and accordingly we specify had our revenge. The middles and the sailors, delighted with the chance, rigged out a dozen or twenty lines from the jib-boom end and spritsail yard arms with hooks, baited therely with bits of tin, the glitter of which resembles so much that of the body and wings of the flying-fish, that many a proud delphin, making sure of a delicious morsel, leaped in rapture at the deceitful prize. rapture at the deceitful prize.

THE SHARK.

THE SHARK.

There always follows, however, the most lively curiosity on the part of the sailors to learn what the shark has stowed away in its inside: but they are often disappointed, for the stomach is generally empty. I remembered one famous exception, indeed, when a very large fellow was caught on board the Alceste, in Aneer Roads, at Java, when we were proceeding to China with the embassy under Lord Amberst. A number of ducks under Lord Amherst. A number of ducks and hens which had died in the night, were, as usual, thrown overboard in the morning, besides several baskets, and many other minor things, such as bundles of shavings and bits of cordage, all which things were found in this huge sea-monster's inside. But what excited most surprise and admiration was the hide of a buffaloe, killed on board that day for the ship's company's dinner. The old sailor who had cut open the shark stood with a foot on each side, and drew up the articles one by one from the huge cavern into which under Lord Amberst. one by one from the huge cavern into which they had been indiscriminately drawn. When the operator came at last to the buffaloe's hide.

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LATE FROM PRA

The French ship Fortune, at New York from Havre, brings letters of the 7th April, containing Paris dates to the 6th. The Jourcontaining Paris dates to the 6th. The Jour-nal of Commerce says they communicate the fact that the cholera was spreading dreadful-ly at Paris; and creating much alarm. It was attacking all classes of citizens without dis-tinction, though the physicians having ac-quired skill by experience were able to coun-teract it more effectually, and the number of leather was rather dignished. The whole deaths was rather diminished. The whole number of cases amounted to 1,800, and the deaths to 600.

By the French brig Clarisse, the editors of the New York Courier have received Havre papers to the 6th April.

The Official Bulletin of the 4th April. at midnight, states the whole number of per-sons attacked by the cholera in Paris at one thousand three hundred and fifty-five. Letters from Havre with accounts one day later, state the whole number then, at about 1,700, which would make an increase of 350 in 24 hours.

The Courier supplies the following trans lations from the French journals.

It is said that news from Italy becomes c very day more warlike, that although the Emperor of Austria gives assurances of his paci-fic intentions from Vienna, that his troops are daily approaching closer to the French divicreasing in number in that quarter.

The commercial letters from Havre say that the alarm caused by the cholera in Pa ris. had produced a stagnation in trade, without, however, any material decline in the

Private Correspondence of le Journal du

Havre. Panis, 5th April, 1832 .- The official bul letin of cholera from the third at 4 o'clock in the afternoon until mid-day of yesterday, the 4th April, states the number of deaths at 107—of which 63 are men and 44 women, and the whole number of new cases 329—of which 27 are soldiers of the garrison.

This list only containing the new cases which have appeared in the last twenty hours, indicates a daily increase in the number of persons attacked, from which it is presumed that the epidemic has not yet reached its height. However, those physicians who have become well acquainted with the disorder, have observed that in general the symptoms are less alarming than during the first week it made its appearance. Many persons ated in time, will, there is almost a certainty, recover.

Pour O'Clock, Afternoon-The great ele vation of the temperature has changed a little the external character of the epidemic Those attacked become less cold and purple, and heat is restored to them with more facility; but a tendency to typhus is perceptible with some. The tongue, the dry and red lips, a slight delirium; evince an alteration in the symptoms hitherto observed, and renders necessary a change in the mode of treating the

Three students of medicine, one an out door one of the Hotel Dieu, were taken ill the day before yesterday. Two died, the third M. Cherge of Marseilles, it is hoped will be saved.

We have not been able to obtain this afternoon an exact bulletin of the Cholera, but the information which has been given us leads us to believe, that there are fewer cases of Cholera taken to the Hospital this morning, the 5th April, than the preceding day.

This day the attacks on persons suspected of personing have not been renewed, and Paris has been more tranquil. The police has as yet discovered nothing which has given cause to suspect that there is any "ground for believing there have been actual cases of poisoning, but they are on the tract of the intrigues which have been set on foot to make

people believe in attempts of this nature. There are certificates from Mesars. Orplay Barnel and Besyeux, and oue from Juha de Funtanelle, member of the Sanitary Commission of the Medical School, which attest that the substances submitted to them contained no poisons whatever. However, such is the irritation of the public mind at Paris, that these proofs are not considered sufficent.

They accuse the physicians themselves of poisoning the people, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that they do not give credit to the physicians when they assure them that there have been no cases of poisoning. This state of things is the more unfortunate as the lower classes continue to drink to excess, and are thus prepared to become new victims to the Cholers—They are impressed with the idea that the Cholera has nover existed, and it will be very difficult to make them sensible of their error. Some fresh occurrences have just come to our knowledge, which show to what extent the exasperation of which show to what extent the exasperation of the populace is carried.—This morning an individual having been surprised in a crowd, stealing a five-franc piece from the pocket of a person standing near him, cries of "drown him Poison" was immediately heard, the unfortunate man was knocked down, a built dog set upon him which tore his breast; at last he was carried from the place de Grevel, where the affair happened to the bridge of Arcolo and thrown into the river.

The incredulity as to the existence of Che-

The incredulity as to the existence of Cho-The incredulity as to the existence of Che-lera, is not yet overcome. This circumstance is the cause that a number of aick are not car-ried to the hospitals except when at the last extremity, and when all the efforts of art are useless. The news from the departments do not this day bring accounts of any well au-last where, it appears, the disorder has shown itself in spite of the carrantees regulations,— while it continues unknown at flavre. Dieppe, and other semports, where a free intercourse with England has been permitted.

The ship Themas Schimes, Arthony, agrived at New-Tert from Liveness, washes the sailed on the 19th April, bringing London dates to the 11th.

The Reform Bill was brought up for its accord resaling in the Lords, on the 9th. It was supposed that the question would have been to the property the class of the attitute of was supposed that the question would been taken before the close of the sitti the 10th, as Earl Grey had issued a circ requesting a full attendance of the friends of the Bill that evening. After a long and spirited debate, however, the question was again adjourned. The Duke of Wellington made a strong speech against the Bill on the 10th. The Earl of Haddington has given notice of his intention, should the present bill be lost, to introduce a bill by way of a compromise of this agitating question.

Lord Wharneliffe made an able speech in

favour of allowing the bill to be read a second time, and sent to a Committee of the whole. It could there be amended, or perhaps got rid of altogether.

In the course of the remarks of the Duke of Wellington, in disputing the benefits to the French of their late revolution, he stated the important fact, that at no period during the reign of Louis XVIII. and Charles X., did it require more than from 500 to 1000 men to keep the peace of Paris; but since the revolution, there has not been a month in the course of which 6,000 men in arms have not been necessary for the same purpose.

Lord Ellenborough made a very able speech against the bill on the 9th.

The debates were very animated, and, at times, much more personal than have been usual in the House of Lords.

The Liverpool Courier of the 11th, a derate Tory paper says, "It appears to be anticipated that the Reform Bill will be carried, according to some who affect to be wise on these points, by six, or according to others by twelve or fourteen votes. Carried it probably will be, but on all hands it is agreed by a small majority.

LONDON, April 11. The deliate on the second reading of the Reform Bill is again adjourned.

All sorts of reports are in circulation on the subject of the division. Some think that the motion of the Duke of Buckingham will have the effect of depriving ministers of acveral votes. The general persuasion, however, is that Ministers will carry the second reading by a small majority. Provided only there be a majority, the smaller the better, as it will render it the more necessary to secure the bill against any mutilation in its subsequent stages. The Duke of Buckingham, by strengthening the minority, may thus un-intentionally be the means of promoting real

The motion of the Duke of Buckingham vas to be made only in case the second read ing should be negatived. In that case, it was his intention, he said, on the 16th of April, to bring in a bill for giving two representawhich by their opulence and commercial importance, were entitled to be represented, Ithough at present they were not represent ed. This would be the first object of the bill A second object of the bill would be to con join and consolidate certain boroughs, each of which now returned two members to Parliament so as to return two members for th consulidated boroughs; the purpose of this being to prevent the inconvenience of an addition to the present numbers of the House of Commons by the introduction of members for places not before represented. And a third provision of the bill would be to extend the elective franchise to persons not now en titled to vote, so as to prevent the abuse of the elective franchise in boroschs. CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

The Report made to the Board of Health on the 10th, announces 39 new cases and 28 deaths in London, and 54 new cases, and 28 deaths in the county. From Southwark, the report was 12 new cases and 10 deaths; Ely, 12 cases and 7 deaths on the 9th Glasgov

on the 7th, 11 new cases and 9 deaths. THE CHOLERA IN PARIS. Paris papers were to the 8th of April, in The cholera was advancing with fearful progression and has become a formidable pestilence in the capital. M. Casimir Perier, the President of the Council, and some others of distinction, had been attacked. On the 7th of April the deaths were 287, nev

Cases 717. From the Monitour.

The malady of the President of the Coun il, of the nature of which there was a considerable uncertainty, has presented as nipt oms which leave no doubt of its being the cho lera morbus.

The most beneficial remedies have been happily resorted to in good time, and the progress of the disease has thereby been arrest d. From the state in which the President of the Council now is, there is every reason to hope that he will shortly become convales-

From the Messager des Chambres. From the Messager des Chambres.
Yesterday evening, at half past four, the President was taken with vomiting. He had during the day suffered from a dizzinese of the head, cramp in the stomach, and pains in the bowels. The other members of the administration were forbidden to approach his apartment. The official duties of the bureaux were deputed to a private cabinet. Great anxiety is manifested in the hotel. Dr Emery, the usual medical attendant of M. Casimir Perier, and -Dr. Broussais, were called mir Perier, and Dr. Broussais, were called and had recourse to the best remedies, and

do and recourse to the best remedies, and leeches were twice applied.

His Majesty sent frequently to inquire after the state of the Minister's health.

M. Casimir Perior is not yet out of danger, although the veniting has ceased, and perspiration has been brought on. The hopes of the medical men are hourly strengthened, and a mosely return to a state of convalencement will in all probability space.

n of La Force. 17.—Grand total 5077.

Deaths—Males 181; females 106; total 887

Grand total 1199. Grand total 1199.

The Minster of the Interior, although the situation of his residence is particularly airy, has been attacked by the cholers. Before the attacks of the President, M. Royer Collard

and his coachman, and Madame Didier, the lady of the Secretary General, showed symptoms of the disease, which gave great upeasi-ness to his family and friends. She has, how

ever, perfectly recovered.

France and Italy.—If there is any reliance o be placed upon the Italian correspondence of the Constitutionnel, the Austrians are aiding the Papal troops to force the French troops

to evacuate Ancona. We copy the following-From the Constitutionnel of April 8. BOLOGNA, March 28—(Private Correspondence of the Constitutionnel.)-We are here in a cruel state of anxiety. All the Papal troops have invested Aucona, in the first line, at the distance of three or four leagues .- The Austrians have quitted the posts which are already occupied by the Papal troops, so that they support them on the second line: they occupy the little fortress of Spoleto. It is still affirmed that a corps is on its way to Civita Vecchia. It is also affirmed that the Papal troops will attempt to storm the place after having summoned the French, and that they will be supported by the Austrians, who will give them all possible assistance in case of need. This report which is circulated every where, even at Ancona, has excited great enthusiasm in Romagna. The inhabitants of Ancona have protested that they would not part with the French. The Austrian officers ffirm that the latter will retire, because they cannot resist so overwhelming a force, and will not expose themselves to so shameful a defeat.-It is evident that the Austrians, though they have made no declaration, concur to the utmost of their power in investing the place. Yesterday morning, wagons loaded with corn, which were stopped on the road to Ancona, came back to this city.

. To day three battalions of Austrian infantry and two squadrons of cavalry arrived from Modena with twenty four pleces of artillery, ten of which are battering cannon. To-morrow we expect some batteries with Congreve rockets. There are 30,000 Austrians at Mi lan, and contracts have been made for 3000

oxen.
A letter from Faenza, of the 29th, gives a list of various detachments of Austrian troops, amounting to 7,096 men that have passed through that city. "All these corps (says the letter) have merely passed through on their way towards Ancona. The day after to-morrow we expect 200 artillery men with con

This very day, too, at three o'clock, an of ficer who arrived, went to the Town-hall, and asked how many horsemen the town would lodge. .. He was answered, that there were porticoes for several hundreds; but he said that stables would be required, as the troops that were to arrive would remain sometime.

People here are fully convinced that the French will be attacked in their position at Ancone; and it is very generally believed that the operations will commence on the 31st The Papal troops who occupy the most advanced posts, are to summon the French in the Pope's name to evacuate the fortress; if they refuse, the Papal troops will attack, after claiming the assistance of the Austrians, who will thus appear only as auxiliaries of the Pope.

From Le Nouvelliste of April 5. GENOA, March 31.

We have the melancholy task of announcing the death of her Majesty Queen Maria Theresa, relict of Charles Emanuel, the last King of Sardinia but one, which took place on the 29th, at four in the morning, few days' illness .- Gaz. de Genoa. GREECE.

The last advices from Corfu state that a civil war between the contending parties In Greece has actually been commenced. Col-letti, at the head of 2000 Roumeliots, has taken the castle of Lepanto, and is preparing to attack immediately the Morea Castle. At Patras the British Consul has deemed it ne-cessary to advise the British and Ionian sub-jects to be ready to embark themselves and property at a moment's notice, as an attack by the Roumeliots was to be apprehended. His Majesty's brig Pelican was at anchor off the town.
P. S. -An article from Ancona, under date

Corfu, 15th of March, states that tranquility had been, in some degree, restored in Greece, by a decision of the Ministers of Great Britain, France and Russia.

TURKEY AND EGYPT. The accounts from Constantinople confirm the intelligence of its being the serious intention of the Sultan to make war upon the Pa-cha of Egypt. Already the names of Meho-mit Ali and Ibraham Pacha have been crased from the annual list of high functionaries and

Governors of Turkish provinces.

It was reported at Paris on the 8th, that I-braham Pachs had taken Acre by storm, and put the entire garrison to the swords but the French Journal estate that the intelligence was not official.

Important negotiations are said, la ter from Constantinople, to he on foat it city, for the restitution of Algiers to the It is also stated that there is a Heiti-Month of the Sultan deels of the Sultan deel

Extract from a private letter, dated November 10, from the neighbourhood of Balasore:—"I can think of nothing but the hurricane which occurred here on the last day of October; such a calamity I have never heard or read of; at least 10,000 persons in my jurisdiction were drowled, and I fear the accounts will show double that number, including children. The high road from Madras to Calcutta runs through Balasore, about six miles north of this, and where it is in a direct line nine miles from the coast, the sea crossed it, carrying with it every living thing in that space, in that direction. At feast 150 square miles were inundated from 10 to 15 square miles were inundated from 10 to 15 feet deep.

The sea came up to Balasere, and to the northward also the inundation was little less. The deck and part of a vessel are on the road. Where the sea crossed it on the west side, and where its progress was checked by the road on the east side, are lying, all dead and heaped together, men, tigers, buffaloes, cows, &c. I have sent out hundreds of people to burn and bury, but if it does not breed a pes tilence we shall be lucky; it is not easy to

dispose of bodies covering miles."
The Bengal Hurkaru, after describing the total destruction of crops in the above district, states, that on the night of the 8th of Nov. 7000 maunds of grain had been despatched for the use of the famishing survivors of the dreadful flood.

LONDON, April 10. Both ends of the town continue in a great deal of excitement on account of the proceedings in the House of Peers on the Reform Bill. They appear to have put a stop to mer cantile transactions of nearly every descrip-tion, nor is it expected that they will revive until the fate of the measure shall have been ascertained. The sale of indigo at the East India House to-day, was however, well attended. Prices, on the whole, were a shade higher. In the colonial Market there was a general flatness throughout the day.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. VERY LATE FROM CANTON.

By the ship Sabine, Capt. Robinson, we have Canton papers and letters to the end of Januar v.

On the 5th of that month, the pack house I Bunshing, one of the Hong-merchants took thousand bales of Bombay Cotton, amounting in value to near 100,000 taels. It was all the property of Chinese merchants, and principally to Sunshing himself.

A short time previous, in the village of Chia, Shuntih district, 140 shops and houses were burnt

Estract of a letter, dated Canton, Sotil Jan. I have been more gratified in the acquaint-ance I have formed with an individual whom it has fallen immy way to meet here in the character of a missionary than with any casual intimacy I have ever formed. His name is Gutzlaff, a Prussian, about 35 years of age. He is an accomplished scholar, an able mathematician, a qualified physician and clergyman, a most cheerful, amiable, zealous, humble, hearty, attractive man, -a missionary 'on his hook,' and one of the best masters of his profession I ever saw. The facility with which he acquires foreign languages, gives him an advantage over men of but common talents in that way, and he bears such a resemblance to the Chinese, when his head is shaved and he assumes the cue and costume of the country, that he finds but little difficulty in gaining admission to the populous towns and cities of the coast, through the medium of Junks which trade along it from Cochin Chins to the Wall of Tartary and even beyond it.

He speaks the Mandarine (se called) and some of the provincial dialects so well, that those who know him to be a foreigner, believe his grandfather must have been a Chinese, and thus the jealousy which exists in regard to barbarians generally, is in a measure removed from him. The frankness of his man-ner and character recommend him to those who are anti-missionary, and the sufferings and privations he is known to have undergone operate as a guarantee for his honesty, and ex-cite a salutary sympathy in in the intelligent gentlemen residing here. He makes the practice of medicine the means of introducing himself into the confidence of the people: thus it is a matter of interest with the Cap-tain of the Junks to have him take passage with them.

On Saturday last, the Stat December, the devernor General of India to the Viceroy of Carton, took place by appointment. At about half past ten in the foreneon, boats from H. M. ship Challenger, the H. C. Cruizer Olive, and the remaining company's ships, arrived at the stairs of the Company's Garden, all fully manned and officered; the capteins all fully manned and officered; the captains were in attendance, and every thing arranged to give as much effect as possible to the ceremony. At a quarter before tweive, all took their places in the beats, which pulled out into the atream, where they were arranged by a Lieutenant of H. M. S. Challenger, in captain Frammantle's Gig, and then proceeded to the Southern Gate, the place appointed. The beats formed two abreast; those of H. M. ship Challenger, and H. C. Bruizer, Olive, taking the lead on the left

literally crowded with Chinese, who were however, kept in excellent order by a street body of Chinese policemen. The passage from the shore to the place where the Mandarine was scated, was lined with Chinese soldiers to the number of about 150; and on the arrival of the party there, the Marines landed and were drawn up; and then captains, and the gentlemen of the Factory; they proceeded to the inner pavillion, at the end of which were the Kwang-Reep and Chong-Reep which were the Kwang-Reep and Chong-Heep Mandarines, depoted to receive the letter, surrounded by several other Mandarines, and surrounded by several other Mandarines, and the Linguists in attendance. Captain Free-mantle then advanced, and requested Dr. Morrison to inform the Mandarines that he was the bearer of a letter from the Governor General of India to the Viceroy of Cantony and in delivering it to him, he understood he delivered it to an officer of proper authority and rank. The Mandarine signified by assent, and received the letter, saluted captain Freemantle, and the party retired; the Manines presented arms in the usual manner, all re-embarked and returned to Canton in the same order as they came. The interview did not last above two or three minutes.

the same order as they came. The interview did not last above two or three minutes.

The letter presented is contained in the papers before us.—The following are extracts:

To His Excellency, the Governor of Conton.

It has been represented to me that, in your
Excellency's absence, measures of an initial. Excellency's absence, measures of an inimical and insulting character have been adopted, by the Foo-yuen of Canton, towards Bris tish merchants, my countrymon; that the Factory of the English nation at Canton, has been forcibly taken possession of; the walt and quay, which your excellency previously sanctioned, demolished, and that the perpetrator of these outrages carried his inse so far as to treat the portrait of my august Sovereign with marked and intentional disrespect. I am further informed that there was no difference or dispute of any kind at the time pending between the authorities at Canton, and those who preside over the affairs and commerce of the British nation; that as have provoked such acts of violence.

I am the Governor General on the part of my Sovereign, of a large empire. The ertent of territory and the number of provinces and islands under my rule, the resources they possess, the number, and wealth of the inhabitants, the disciplined armies maintained, and the ships and commerce which visit and enrich the various harbours and cities and cannot be unknown to your Excellency. It is my duty to watch over the concerns of my country in all this part of this world, and to interpuse with the authority and pow-er I possess, to secure the merchants of the British nation from injustice and oppression, so far as my influence extends, and the means at my disposal may allow. It is on this ac-count that the members of the British Facto-ry at Canton have represented to me the injuries and oppressions they have suffered. I entreat your excellency, if they should deem it necessary to appeal to your wisdom and justice, to give to their wrongs a fair and candid consideration. You will thus confer on me a personal obligation, and will relieve me from the anxiety, with which I should view the necessity of considering what furthor measures of support the aggrieved mer-chants have a right to expect at my hands.

I beg of your excellency to accept the as-surance of my high consideration. (Signed) W. C. Bextler. SHILMA, 27th August 1831.

The Viceroy, it seems, is still obstinate in his determination not to give an answer to the Governor General of India, unles through the obnoxious medium of the Hong-merchants; the document which we publish, and which, it will be noticed, is addressed to no one, was repeatedly presented by the Hong merchants at the British Factory, for the acceptance of Capt. Freemantle, but is was, very properly, not received. not received.

In its present shape, it forms a part of the Viceroy's reply to a communication from the

Viceroy's reply to a communication from the Select Committee.

We have no room for this document to-day, it states that the wall around the Company's Factory, and also the quay, were built by the Hong-merchants, and of course that in destroying them, (which was in consequence of a secret order from the Emperor,) ne injery could have been done to the British parties, or the Hong-merchants alone were the parties to be punished." Its tone is, however, sufficiently supercilious, as may be judged from the following paragraph, with which it concludes:

As to the said navel captain availing himself of the north wind that now blows, and turning ou an early day—tet him make haste and set util. It is by no means the case that I, the Minister and Governor, have not taken the said nation's document, and clearly and

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IRGINIA AN From the So Maryland has the territory lyis Soura Branches we understand, General Assemb

resters at Macass and things remain perficient. The Unions of paper to have overcome any assessives that they might have experienced upon the arrival of the aims of var, and the assessed that they might have experienced upon the arrival of the aims of var, and the assessed of a fame settlement by means of loves in so longer contemplated. It is well, perhaps, thus much is the case: as the contest, when it sows take pince, will be the more felt from thing unexpected.

Reverges for the Emperor. — As an instance of the great respect which the Chinese attach to his imperial Majesty, we will relate a fact which occurred to the American ship 'fE-clipse'' now in the Port. On the arrival and title of the Emperor Ken-lung, who was upon the throot of Chines at the time of the Embassy of Lord Macariney. When this offensive deceration of aforeign ship was pointed at to the authorities by the vigilance of the petty Mandarins, they refused to secure the hips and began to bilaster about it in the most board manner. In order to prevent difficulty, however the bust was transformed, in a single night, from the efficy of the "Son of Heaven," into a sort of semi-military "Fan kwei?" in a round hat and feather. The ship and began to bilaster about it in the most board manner. In order to prevent difficulty, however the bust was transformed, in a single night, from the efficy of the "Son of Heaven," into a sort of semi-military "Fan kwei?" in a round hat and feather. The sin this county, at the corner of the prevent difficulty in the order to prevent difficulty was visited by some large Mandarin boats, the officers of which, after acratinizing this odd figure, and being assured that it had been developed to the county, who may have derived the ship; and which, in perfect good feeling, were intended to please and fatter, rather than of feed.

Another reason given why this figure than any analysis here reason given why this figure than any and the reason given why this figure than any and the present of the kind, and we would therefore

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C. BENTIOE.

TON, Jan. 16.

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decument to-day of the Company's were built by fourse that in a in consequence mperor,) no injective Heritish has not at one in, however, as may be judgeroph, with which

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Another reason given why this figure head nest be removed was, that, being the effigy of a Chinese Emperor, and bearing beneath this style and title as full length, no native of the Celestral Empire could pass it without performing the reverence, or Ko-top, which in all cases paid to the real or ideal resem-bance of His Majesty.

Warnland Wazette. ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, May 24, 1882.

The U. S. schooner Expeniment, Capt. Menvire, arrived and anchored in our har-less our Saturday afternoon hast.

The death warrant of Mina directs that he hall be executed on Thursday, the 21st

JACKSON CONVENTION.

The several delegations proceeded to de-pents their ballots at the Secretary's ta-le- and the balloting having been concluded; it appeared upon the count, that MARTIN VAN BUREN had received the following votes: From Connecticut 8 votes; Illinois 2; Ohio 21; Tennessee 15; North Carolina 9; Georgia 11; Louisiana 5; Pennsylvania 30; Maryland 7; New Jersey B; Mississippi 4; Rhode Island 4; Maine 10; Massachusetts 14; Delawate 3; New Hampshire 7; New York 43; Vermont 7; Alabama 1—being in all 208. That Richard M. Johnson had received the

That Richard M. Johnson had received the following votes:—From Illinois 2 votes; Indiana 9; Kentucky 15—being in all 26 votes
That Philip B. Barbour had received the following votes:—From North Carolina 6 voter-Virginia 23; Maryland 3; Bouth Carolina 11, and Alabama 6 votes—being in the

It appearing therefore, that MARTIN VAN Buzza, had received a majority of more than two-thirds of all the votes given, he was de-clared in he selected as the candidate nominated by this convention for the Vice Presi-

Mr. Jefferson Phelps, of Kentucky, offered

Whereas, Mangue Van Bunen, of New-Jork, has received, upon the first ballot, more than two thirds of all the votes given, for the parpore of selecting a candidate for the Vice fresidency of the United States—therefore: Resolved, That this Convention unanimousthe United States, for their support, for

that office, at the ensuing election,
Which preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously.

VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND BOUNDARY LINE.

From the South Branch Intelligencer.
Maryland has again revived her claim to
the territory lying between the Nonru and
Bourn Branches of the Potomac river; and
we understand, classing the last session of her
General Assembly, adopted some resolutions
with a view of bringing this old fend before
the Supreme Court of the U. States, for final
determination. Not greatly apprehensive of

between this State and the State of Maryland depends on the question, which is far promate,—a question which we had supposed was long since setfled, not only by the common understanding of the country, but by accurate surveys and positive adjudication. The fact that the South Branch is the largest stream, and extends farthest westwardly, has afforded to Maryland, some pretence for asserting this claim—but when we consider that at the date of the grant of the Northern Neck of Virginia, the North Branch was uniformly held to the true head stream of that river—that it was so, solemnly decided to be, in the middle of the 18th century after accurate and labeled of the House, and discharged day of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

in this county, who may have derived their information immediately from those who were so engaged. We understand that it is the duty of Mr. FAULKNER, to collect and preserve all evidence of the kind, and we would therefore recommend it to those who may possess any valuable information upon the subject, to communicate the fact to him. We are authorised by him to say that he will shortly attend in this county in the dis

charge of the duties confided to him.

The claim of Maryland to this large slice of our territory, although never permitted entirely to slumber for many years, together, has recently been revived in a more vigorous and determined spirit of prosecution, than at any previous period of her history. We do not regret this. If she is determined to litigate the question, the sooner she commences the better. We hate old claims, and long pending controvesies.—But, we would take the liberty of respectfully suggesting to our mild confederate alter, whether she has not selected a most UNEQUIVATE period for seeking redress by an appeal to the Supreme Court of the U. States. Surely, if Georgia can set at defiance a solemn decision of that tribunal in a case like that which has recent ly occurred, it could scarcely be supposed that the commonwealth of Virginia would consent without a struggle to part with half a million of her territory and seventy thou-sand of her population. But badinage spart If she is determined upon it, Virginia will defend her claims with every possible exhibition of kindness, courtesy and good feeling.

From the National Intelligeneer. SAMUEL HOUSTON was brought to the bar of the House of Representatives. He was allowed to read and to have spread on the journal of the House, a paper protesting against the authority of the House, but avowing his submission to it, under the circumstances in which he was placed. The Speaker then pronounced the reprimand required by the vote of the House, for the contempt of the House and Breach of Privilege thereof, committed by Gen. Houston, in the following words:

NAMUEL HOUSTON:
You have been charged with the violation of the rights and privileges of the House of Re-presentatives, in having offered personal vioence to one of its members, for words spoken in debate. In exercising the high and ate power of ascertainin ing their own privileges, the House have prorelation to your individual rights, with all that deliberation and caution which ought to characterize the dignified and moral justice

of such an assembly.
You have been heard in person in your de fence—you have been ably and elequently de-fended by eminent counsel, and every facility afforded you to place your case fully and fairly before the House, and to urge upon its con-sideration matters of principle as well as of fact, in explanation and justification of your

whatever the motives or causes may have been, which led to the act of violence committed by you, your conduct has been pronued by the solemn judgment of this House, to be a high breach of their rights and privileges, and to demand their marked disapprobation and censure.

If, in fulfilling the order of the House, I

we understand, during the last session of her General Assembly, adopted some resolutions with a view of bernging this old feed before the Supreme Court of the U. States, for Sual determination. Not greatly apprehensive of the result, and yet disposed to a spirit of prudence to provide for every contingency, the General Assembly of this State, also during its meant seems authorised the Governor to appear a Community thereto, the last Martinese General Assembly thereto, the last Martinese General to that housdary lines—and in conformity thereto, the last Martinese General to that housdary lines—and in conformity thereto, the last Martinese General to that housdary lines—and in conformity thereto, the last Martinese General to that housdary lines—and in conformity thereto, the last Martinese General to that housdary lines—and in conformity thereto, the last Martinese General to that housdary lines—and in conformity thereto, the last Martinese Generate the duties of said office.

The slaim of Maryland, we believe, embrace clear a half a million of land, some of the surface of the Constitution itself—or to the members of the House, if the order of the House, if we recalled upon, as its presiding officer, to reprimand an individual uneducated and uninformed, it might be expected that I should endeavour, as far as I was able, to impress upon him the importance and propriety of security gurding from violation the rights and privileges secured to the members of this House by our invalidable Constitution. But, when addressing a citizen of your character and intelligence, and one who has himself been honoured by the people with a seat in this House, if cannot be increasing the character or consequences of the citize with which you have been charged and found guilty. Whatever has a tendency to impair the fraction of debate in the informed in the importance and propriety of sequence and propriety of the House of the discount of the might be expected that I should we have a set of the country of the contraction and censure a If, in fulfilling the order of the House, I

nections I am prepared to trust, not doubting that, had you at the time, considered the act of violence which you have committed, in the light in which it has been regarded by the House, you would have been spared its disapprobation and censure, and I the duty of declaring to you the result of it.

I forbear to say more, than to pronounce the judgment of the House, which is, that you have been guilty of a high breach of its privileges, and that you be reprimanded therefor, at its Bar by the Speaker, and in obedience to the order of the House I do reprimand you accordingly.

You will now be conducted from the Bar of the House, and discharged from the custo-

IN CHANCERY,

ORDERED, That the sale made and report ed by Somerville Parkney, Trustee for the sale of Honry Trott's real estate, be rati-fied and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 23d day of July next, provided a copy of this order be publish-ed once in each of three successive weeks before the 22d day of June next, in one of the Annapolis news-papers—The report states the amount of sales to be \$515.

True Copy, Test,
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can

IN CHANCERY,

22d May, 1832. ORDERED, That the creditors of Henry Trott, late of Anne Arundel county, deed, in the Chancery Office, on or before the 22d day of September next.

True copy. Test, RAMSAY WATERS, May 24. Reg. Cur. Can.

DASH FOR MEGROES WE WISH TO PURCHASE



to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will trustee of said district, near Ellicott's Mills.

May 17. be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

May 1, 1832.

THE following were the drawn numbers in the Maryland State Lottery, No. 4, for 1832.

47 27 49 48 42 44 45 28

Clark as usual sold a number of capi-

26th OF May Scheme.
CLARK takes great pleasure in congratulating such of his country friends as drew

Prizes in the last State Lottery, and would inform those who were unsuccessful, that Scheme No. 5, to be drawn on Saturday, May 26th 1832, presents more than ordinary opportuni-ties for putting them in the possession of wealth, containing, as it does, no less than three Capitals of \$10,000 each.

1 prize of \$10,000 | 35 prizes of \$100 10,000 10,000 4,270 30 300 1,550 200 | 11.475

15,395 prizes, amounting to \$136,880. Whole Tickets 85; Halves 82 50; Qrs. 81 25; Be sure to direct your orders to either of J. CLARK'S

Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.

NOTICE. CAME to the subscriber's, on or about the cow.

with a white face, one ditto Brindle, one young Steer Red, one ditto Brindle.— The owner or owners of the above described property is requested to come forward, prove

property, pay charges, and take them away.
RICHARD G. EDINER,
South side of Severn Rivers, miles above Annapolis May 17.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber liath obtained from
the Orphane court of Saint-Mary's coanty, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on
the Personal Estate. Thomas Woodland, late
of said county, decreased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the voachers
thereof, to the inheriter, af or before the first
day of Marylett, they may otherwise, by law,
be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given while my hand this 9th day of May,
1852. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. JO: SPALDING, Adm'r.

at at 12 e close M. all that

176 1-8 ACRES

of Land, more or less. This purcel of Land constituted the dwelling plantation of Henry Yanbill at the time of his dieth. It lies over the public read from Anna of it to Merrilla Tavern, and about four miles from the latter place. Persons disposed to purchase are requested to view the premises. The sale will be made for ready money to be mid on the day of sale, or on the catification thereof by the court. court.

THOSE ALEXANDER Truster.

CHANCERY SALE. BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chan-cery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on Thorsday the seventh day of June next, at 12 o'clock, Ma at the Court House door, in Annapolis, all the interest and estate of Richard R. Gaither, in a House and Lot situated on School Street, in the city of Annapolis, now in possession of George Wells, Esquire. The interest to be sold consists of the reversion in fee subject to an estate, for the life of Benjamin Gaither, of Anne-Arundel county. The terms of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

JOHN RIDGELY, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE.

virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel country the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday, the 7th day of June next, at the residence o Miss Mary Cross, in Kast-street, the

PERSONAL ESTATE Of Mrs. Margaret Miller, deceased, consist-

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms of sale.—A credit of six months will be allowed on all sums of ten dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with security, with interest from the date; under ten dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

May 17.2 JOHN MILLER, Admir.

A TEACHER WANTED IN the thirtieth Primary School district, it according to Law. Apply to Dr. Richd. G. Stockett, John S. Williams, or Anthony Smith

STOTION IS HEADED GIVES. THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county. in Md. letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Benjamin Harrison, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this

Ist day of May, 1832.

BENJAMIN TIPPETT, Adm'r. W. A.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, dec'd.

E. DUBOIS'

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

MORE LUCK!! Nos. 43 49 52 a Prize of 540.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 5, FOR 1832

To be drawn at Baltimore, On Saturday the 26th May, 1832.

Sixty Number Lottery-Nine Drawn Bal-

SCHEME: 1 prize of 810,000 4 prize of 10,000

	DE TAC OF			.0,000	
	prize of		1	10,000	
	prize of			4,270	
	prizes of			1,000	
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	prizes of		164	200	,
	prizes of	P		100	
	prizes of	1	7	50	
	prizes of	114	100	40	
	prizes of		7.6	30	
	prizes of		LH.	25	
	prizes of			20	
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	Prizes of		Aug. 4	5	
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13,395 Prizes.

Tickets 25-Halves & 50-Quarters 1 25. Tickets and Shares for Sale At

E. DUBOIS! LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

our Young Negroes, two Boy and two Girls, the oldest about 10 years, and the youngest about

6 years of age, theres for life.

TERMS OF LALE,

For all sums above ten dollers a credit of six
months will be given, the burchaser giving
bond, with approved security, with interest
from the date. Sale to combance at 10 a'-JOHN M. WELCH, Adm'r.

CAUTION.

Tills is Public Notice to all offenders, that the law will be rigidly enforced against all persons trespassing either with dog or gan, or in any other manner, on any part of Belmont, situated near the city of Amepolis, and belonging to the Representatives of the hate Mrs. Matilda Chase, and the subscriber respectively. spectively.

May E. RICHARD MOALE CHASE

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 18th instant, Negro man

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

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

in this neighbourhood within the last year.

His cloathing being various, cannot be correctly described, but will be found in part to be, a drab roundabout, a mixed roundabout, and paritaloons to match, also possibly a Cassi-net coatee, with a half worn black for hat. The above reward will be given if taken 40

miles or more from my residence, and 50 dol-lars elsewhere, so that I get him again.

BASIL MULLIKIN. Near Quen-Anne's, P. George's Co. Md.

May 17. ART OF DANCING.

MR. DUROCHER, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he will open his DANC-ING SCHOOL, at the Assembly Room, on the 20th June next.

Parents, and others desirous of placing pu-pits under his charge, will find a subscription paper at the Hotel of Messrs. Williamson &

May 10. BASIL SHEPHARD.

MERCHANT TAILOR. 8 just returned from Philadelphia and

Baltimore, with a well selected and choice assortment of articles in his line of business, CLOTTIS, CASSIZIBBBC.

Silk and Murseilles Vestings,

SUMMER CLOTHS & CASSI-MERES.

MERINOS, CHECK AND PLAIN; CHECK DRILLINGS, SATTEANS.

graves, stocks, suspensiones, for gentlemen's wear. He will be glad to serve his customers and ordin new ones. ' May 10.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arandel County, will meet at the Court House, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 28th instant, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Lavy Court.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk. Commr's. A. A. C. CHARLES D. HODGES, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS located himself, permanently, in the city of Annapolis. He will attend to business in the High Court of Chancery, the Court of Anna-Arundel and the adjoining counties. He has taken the office in Church streets formerly occupied by Charles T. Flusser, Esq. April 26.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the
Orphans' Court of Sainty Mary's county,
in Maryland, letters of administration on
the personal extate of Sarah F. Johnson, little
of said county, deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the vonchery
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 5d
day of March next, they may otherwise by law
be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this list day of May,
1859.

ENOCH HARMET Admit. NOTICE IS HEREBY CIVEN,

Mey 10. S

pore water. A certain farmer in the town of V—, of very pro-farmer in the town of V—, of very pro-and steady habits, whom we shall call Dea-con N., like most of the neighbours, was con N., like most useless of all proper ty, a dry well, and vas, therefore, under the necessity of getting his water from an old well about half a pile from his house, where there had formerly been a settlement, occu-pied by a country merchant by the name of -; but from a subsequent elteration Mr. B.—, but from a subsequent steration in the course of the highway, the establishment of Mr. B. was literally thrown into the back ground, and was, of course, forsaken; and nothing how remained to point out its former station but an old cellar, chimney, and a never failing well of water, unless we mention a large mound of leeched askes, the remains of Mr. R's. ashery. This Mr. R. had formerly had a clerk about fifteen years old, who disappearing very suddenly, and being never afterwards heard of, suspicion and surmises were whispered around among the gos-siping part of the neighbourhood, that Mr. R. had disposed of him in some unlawful manner; and though twenty years had now passed away the story had lost nothing by age, but was often the subject of conversa-

tion among the urchins of the neighbourhood.

It being the season for gathering hay, one hot summer evening. Deacon R returned with his labouring men from the field, and sent Jonathan, his hired man, to the old well for some cool water, with which to dilute their evening dram of St. Croix. Jonathan who, though a clever, chap, was not a little tinctured with superstition, from having enjoyed in his childhood the advantage of hearing from his grandmother a well selected assort ment of ghost and witch stories, set out or his errand, but not without some foreboding of a disaster, and looked carefully behind every sump and bush, expecting every mo ment to behold some monster of unearthly form. He, however, reached the well with out experiencing any thing worse than being several times frightened, by raising a snipe of some other bird of night from his pool. drew down his bucket, when lo! a hideous groan issued from the well.

Jonathan stood aghast for a moment, bu recovering by degrees, he drew down the bucket a second time. which, as soon as it more horrid than the former seemed to issue from the very bowels of the earth. Jonatha beginning to think it was no trifling business left bucket and pail, and ran with all the strength he had remaining, and did not even stop to look behind him until he had reached the Deacon's kitchen. The inmates of the kitchen, who were impatiently waiting for th water, were not a little disappointed as we as surprised, to see Jonathan returned in such a plight without his water-and even still more surprised when he so far recovered himself as to be able to relate the wonderful occurrence at the well. It was in vain that Deacon N. attempted to quiet his fears, and prevail on him to return for the water, for he flatly protested that not even the Deacon's farm would tempt him even to go to the well ngain after sunset. As the evas no alternative, the Deacon set off himself for the well, and whether he partook or not of the fears of Innihan we will not a the fears of Innihan we will not a the fears of Jonathan we will not say, but sure it was, as he drew down the bucket, another groan pro ceeded from the well more awful than that which Jonathan had attempted to describe .-His first-impulse was to run, but recollecting that it would ill comport with his dignity, he drew his water with a trembling hand and returned to his house to confirm the wonserful story that Jonathan had reported. When his story was heard, the conclusion was, that, it a subject which required investigation, and after supper a lantern was provided all hands set oft for the haunted well. When they had arrived there, they first examined every place where a person could have been had been swindling, is sent to the police of concealed, but could discover not the least Philadelphia. - Thrown aside as of no authothing of a suspicious nature.

down the lantern into the well, but nothing appeared but the stones and the water. They maxt proceeded to repeat the experiment by drawing down the bucke such had no sooner come in contact with the water than, as hefore, another hideous groan arose, as from side of the grave. Now Mr. Blaney has been a printer, bad printed for Mr. Chapman; knew Mrs. C's writing; thought all man; knew Mrs. C's writing; thought all before another hideous groan arose as from the well. All stood petrified for a moment, when Deacon N. advanced to the mouth of when Deacon N. advanced to the mouth of could not be right; and this led to the inquiry ry civilly replied, that if they would come th

ry civilly replied, that if they would come the next evening with a competent number of witnesses, his question should be answered.

They returned to the house we may well suppose, not a little astonishe, and the next day at noon, not a family within the compass of saveral miles, but had quitted home to hear the wonderful story, and in the evening a company of more than a hundred persons had assembled at the well, when the Deacon again advanced to the mouth and demanded a performance of the promise, when lot the voice answered, and it was the spirit of the boy who had been murdered twenty years be

These remantic includes:

A dreadful issue.

Murder will rise

Tho' all the world conceal it from men's eyes

From his tomb, three months old, the body of poor Chapman issues, fresh as when interesting the normal series of poor Chapman issues, fresh as when interesting the normal series of poor Chapman issues, fresh as when interesting the normal series and the world conceal it from men's eyes

From his tomb, three months old, the body of poor Chapman issues, fresh as when interesting the normal series of poor Chapman issues, fresh as when interesting the normal series of poor Chapman issues, fresh as when interesting the normal series of poor Chapman issues, fresh as when interesting the normal series of poor Chapman issues.

Mind is seized in Boston just one day be fore his intended marriage to a niece of his his hands a large sum of money procured by the basest fraud, and he would have carried off both his prizes to some South American country.

These remained in the conceal it from men's eyes.

The accountry the concean is the concean in the concean in the concean is the concean in boy who had been murdered twenty years be fore by Mr. A. that now addressed him; that if they would remove the neighbouring mound of leached asks they would find his bones concealed under an old potash kettle, and untion of the poison, of which only a trace was left. But the symptoms during life, the examination of the body after death, and the conce, there were more than a hundred witchesse, and, as no decaption could be discontant the concess, and, as no decaption could be discontant to conclusion was that the statement was a solemn reality. Some were for removing the sale heap, and others for streeting Mr. I who was now a respectable merchant in a respectable merch til such time as his remains should be remey-

dercates use that my had undercaken, veral succeeding days found them difficulty plying the spade and shovel, though their work was yet far from being completed. While this was passing, the stell was nightly, revisited by the curious who, however unbelieving they came, generally, went away convinced of the truth of shat they had heard, though after the second night nothing but deep and unearthly groung could be heard. Near in the process had passed away, when a young and unearthly greans could be hearn. Nearly two weeks had passed away, when a young man, attempting to join the company at the well by crossing the field, lost his path, and while grasping his way, attempted over two urching who were partially concealed in the bushes, about twenty-five rads from the well; as they suddenly decamped, he began to suspect they must be in some measure connect ed with the faunted well, especially as he re cognized in them two neighbours' boys about eleven years old, notorious for binschief. He related the circumstance to the company who had assembled at the well, who resorted to

riscovered a projecting pump log.

The mystery was now explained.—Mr. R. who had made the well, had placed a tier of pump logs from it to carry water into a neigh pouring pasture. This circumstance, if eve known, had become forgotten, as the water ad fallen considerably below its usual depth, and the logs were left empty, which being discovered by the two urchins while playing in the vicinity of the well, and having hear or learned from experience that sounds could e communicated to a distance through the medium of a tube, concluded it would be as excellent hoax in frightening Descon N.'s headman when he came in the evening for wate , and finding their experiment succeeded so well, they recited the old story of the lost boy-and thus carried on their mischievous scheme until discovered as above related. But the mischievous rogues did not enjoy the hoax entifely upon free cost—they were pur-sued and brought back to the well, when their respective fathers, who had for several days een engaged in removing the ash heap, great y to the detriment of their domestic conerns, gave them, deservedly, a severe basiing in presence of the whole company, and all hands retired, pretty well satisfied.

TRIAL OF MRS. CHAPMAN AND MINA.
The late trials of Mrs. Chapman and Line Amalia Esposy Mina reveal ovents searcely equalled in the wildest romances. On the very day of his discharge from the Peniteutiary at Philadelphia, Mina appears at the residence of Mr. Chapman as a beggar; is admitted, credited as the son of a Mexican gran ee, taken into favour, wins the criminal affection of Mrs. C., plots the destruction of Mr. Chapman, espouses his widow nine days after his death, and in three months after his former discharge, is a sin allmitted into a prison, under the charge of murder by The singular character of Mina, the mystery in which his history is shrouded, his extraordinary faculty of deceiving even the most penetrating, his apparent enjoyment of the sufferings of others, the complacency with which he observes the diretal effects of his wicked agency, and the contempt with which he seems to look on his own peril and pain, give a romantic aspect to an affair which we trust will never again be equalled in our country. These remarks have been called forth by the peruval of the report of the trial of Mrs Chapman, prepared by Mr Dubois, and paolished by G. W. Mentz & Son. Drawn up with great care and particular skill, the est to the lawyer, the physician and the general reader. Among the most striking points is that of the origination of the investigation which has just terminated in the sentence of death against Mina. A letter signed 'Lucre tia,' addressed to Mina at Washington, faken out of that post office to trace Mina, who -- Murder will rise

his hands a large sum of money procured by the basest fraud, and he would have carried off both his prizes to some South American

These romantic incidents give great interest to the very able speeches of the counsel on both sides of this curious

The entire emptiness of the stoutsch of Mr Chapman rendered very difficult the detec-tion of the poison, of which only a trace was

in this court which have a Daniel Prundle.

The bill states, that on the seve June eighteen hundred and twenty five, the complainants original bill against Otho H. W. Luckett, Valentine P. Luckett, Samuel Clapham and Daniel frondle, claiming two lega-cies of one hundred pounds current money, of the common wealth of Virginia, each charged on certain land devised by the will of his father to the defendants, Otho H. W. Luckett and Valentine P. Luckett, who sold the said and to Samuel Clapham, who sold the same o Daniel Trondle—that said Clapham and Frundle had full notice of the complainants tien on said lands, and praying a sale of said ands to satisfy said legacies, unless the de-tendants, or some of them, should pay the same with interest, as should be decreed by this court. The bill further states, that the said Samue

aving stied, the complainant filed his amend d bill. supplemental bill, and bill of revisor an the 26th day of February 1829, against the said Otho H. W. Luckett. Valentine P. Luckott. Daniel Trundle, Elizabeth Clapham. James B. Murray, Elijah Thompson, Peter Augustus Jay, and Eliza Ratcliffs, setting forth he substance of the original bill and the ceedings thereon, stating that the said Daniel frundle had purchased one parcel of the afore said land called Resurvey on Discord, instead of all the lands devised by the said will as stat d in the original bill-that the defendant Bliza Thompson, Peter Augustus Jay, and Bliza Rateliffs, had purchased the residue-of said lands from the defendant, James B. Murray, to whom the land had been conveyed by said James C. Clapham-that the said Murray, Thompson, Jay and Ratcliffs, had no ice of the complainants lien at the times of their respective purchases and conveyances— that Elizabeth Clapham was the widow and their at law of said Samuel Clapham, and praying that the said suit might be gerived against the said Elizabeth Claphan as the heir of said samuel, and that if it should appear that the interest of the said Samuel Clapham had been transferred by the aforesaid deed, and was ested in the said Eliza Thompson, Peter Aucustus Jay, and Kliza Ratchills, that the said and should be sold to satisfy the complainant. heir thereon, unless the said defendant, o ome of them, should pay the same, with in crest, as decreed by this court. The bill of revivor also states, that the defendants, Otho il. W. Luckett, Valentine P. Luckett, Elizabeth Clapham, James B. Murray, Eliza Phompson, Peter Augustus Jay, and Eliza Ratcliffs, failing to appear according to the order of publication, an order was passed on the 9th day of October 1829, to take the ori ginal bill pro confesso against the said Luckett. and to take the other bill pro confesso against the defendants Luckett, Elizabeth Clapham. Ratcliffs, and James B. Murray-That a ge eral replication had been filed to the answe f Daniel Trundle, and commissions to take estimony issued to Zadock Magrudec of Mont omery county, and William A. Powell of Leesburg Virginia-That before any other proedings were had, the said Daniel Frundle

It is thereupon, this 8th day of May. 1832, rdered. That the complainant, by causing a ony of this order to be inserted in some news paper published in the city of Annapolis, once n each of three successive weeks, before the sh day of June next, give notice to the absent efendants, of the substance and object of this oll. that they may be warned to appear in this he 8th day of October next, to show cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass

d, leaving Mary Elizabeth the wife of Ben

amin Shrive Junior, of Loudon county Virgi-

ita, and Ann the wife Stephen White, of

Montgomery county, Maryland, his heirs at

as prayed. True copy. Test, RAMSAY WATERS, May 10, 10 Reg. Cur. Can.

BY-LAW

MIXING the line of Church st. between the LIXING the line of Church st. between the carner of Market space and Church street, and the lane between the property of J. Hughes and F. O. Hyde, on Church street. Be it ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Bl. dermen and Common Council of the City of Annopolis and the authority of the same. That the line of the public street between Joseph Sanda' brick house at the corner of Market space and Church street, and the lane running between J. Hughes' and R. C. Hughes' space. between J. Hughes' and P. C. Hyde's proper ty, shall bereafter be, and forever remain straight line between the south cast corner of the brick house about to be erected by Freder ick C. Hyde, at the corner of the lane aforebuilt by Joseph Sands, at the intersection of Market space and Church street, and that the

said line be hereafter observed accordingly.
D. CLAUDE, Mayor, May 10, 3

THAT the abscribe has the from the Original Color of St. Mary's County, in Maryland, lettern of administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas Woodward, late of Washington causty District of Columbia, decrased. All persons making states against the said deceased, are health warned to exhibit the same with the the said deceased, are helply warned to ex-hibit the same, with the resident to the ani-scriber, at artisfore the same to the he of Becomber next, they may otherwise by the he excluded from all bruefit of the said. Diven dader my hand this little the art April 1880. THUMAS W. MORGAN, Adult, of Thomas Woodward.

cales shaft be traved bearing interest at the rate per shault

of

For deposites payable thirty days
after demand, certificates shall
be issued bearing interest at
the rate per amum of
On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for
at the pleasure of the depositor,
interest shall be allowed at

By order R. WILSON, Cashier. May 17

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

ON application by petition of Aaron Hawkins and Mary Hawkins, Executors of Joshua Hawking, late of Anne Arundel county, de-ceased, 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 publi-hed once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arunde County, lath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Joshua Hawkins, late of Anne Arundel county de ceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the sa ne with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 18th day. of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.' Given un der our hands this 18th day of April 1832.

AARON HAWKINS) MARY HAWKINS, Ex'rs.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC Anne Arundel County Orphans' County

April 18th, 1832. application by petition of Elizabeth Collinson, Administratrix of William Colit is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims a gainst the said deceased, and that the same Eliza be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis

Reg. Will, A. A. County

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arunde County, hath obtained from the Orphana Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland letters of administration on the personal es del County, deceased. All persons having claim against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof. to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of April

ELIZABETH COLLINSON, Adm's.

A BY-LAW

TO provide for a new assessment of the real and personal property in the City of Annapolis and the precincts thereof.

Be it established and ordained, by the May

r. Recorder, A dermen and Common Council the city of Annapolis, and the authorities of the same, that James Iglehart, James Allison and George McNeir, be, and they are here by appointed assessors, to assess and value the d personal property in this city and precincts thereof.

And be it further established and ordained, by the authorities aforesaid, that the said assessors shall, in all cases, proceed and be governed by the provisions of the by-law passed April 15, 1819, entitled, Apri a tax on the real and personal property with-in the city of Annapolis and the precincle thereof, and to assess and value the same."

And be it further established and ordained, by the aloresaid authorities, that if any person r persons shall offend against the provisions of the by law as aforesaid, such person or persons shall be subject to the fines and penalties there in directed.

D. CLAUDR, Mayor. D. CLAUDR May 10.

PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK. PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK.

MAJOR GNES' Stoop leaves Annapolis
for Broat Creek, on Mendays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, As Marthence passenges
will be taken in the mail stage to Qeen'a-tosen.
Wys Mills, and Educate to acrive at Restor
same evening by 5 p'olock, P. M. Returning, will leave Easted to Tolclock, A. M. on
Sundays and Weilingdays, arrive at Broad
Creek in time for dinner at Annapolis, by 5
o'clock, P. Massae extrings.

Fare from Annapolis to Broad Creek S1 50s
rom Broad Creek to Annapolis to Broad Creek S1 50s
rom Broad Creek to Easter

For passage apply at the Tan off Williams
on and Swann's Hotel.

All baggage at the risk of the owners,
PERSEY-TOBERSON.

Feb. 16

PELNELNA tly executed at 1

which he will be happy to ispose a sample terms, for Cash.

Dec 15.

LAND FOR SALES.
HE subscriber offers by lale a TRACT
OF LAND called OF LAND celled GREEN'S PURCHASE

containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN. TY-EIGHT AND A HALF ACRES, situat TY-EIGHT AND A HALK ACKES, situated in Anne-Arundel county, nest to and adjoining the lands of, the late Joseph M Ceney, Esq. This land is excretingly fertile, and now in a high state of improvement; plainter acts with great effect; and the land is in every way adapted to the glowth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco, and is also pecultarly adapted to the growth of Clover.

The improvements are a large new HANN.

the growth of Clover,

The interretements are a large new BARN, and THREE QUARTERS for acrosts, is good repair; there is use an excellent TIMO. THY MEADOW in line order. Any one isclined to purchase, vill of course siem the premises. The TERMS will be made AC-COMMODATING. Captain Joseph Owen, who lives near the premises, will show the property to any person inclined to purchase, Application can be made to me in the city of Baltimore, as also to Capt Owens, who will girl information as to terms &c.

BENJAMIN M-CENEY Feb 23.

TO HENT

THE BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Green Street, former-ly owned by Mr. Brice B. Brever, To a good Tenant the rect will be low. Also, the OFFICE in West Street between the effices of Alexander Randal and J. H. Nicholse, Esquires. The rent of the latter property is fixed at \$50 per annum.

PRESH PALL & WINTER GOODS. GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR

HAS just received a large and handsome se-GOODS, all of the latest importations, among

Patent Finished Cloths f various qualities and colours, with CASSIMERES AND VESTIEGE.

f the latest style, suitable for the presen and approaching seasons.

He requests his Iriends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make as at the shortest notice, and in the nost pass CONABLE STYLE, for oash, or to punctual mes

Sept. 29, 1831.

Anne Arundel County, Ge:

ON application to the Judges of Anne-Arabid County Court by petition, in writing, of Built County Court by petition, in writing, of Built County Court Anne-Arandel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying to the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, willled, An act for the railed of amort insolvent debtors, passed at November season, 10th, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creators, on each, so far as he can asker the county of the county of the said Beale Gaither having satisfied the Court by conpetent testimony that he have resided two years with said Beale Gaither having satisfied the Courtly conpetent testimony that he hav resided two yells win
in the Biste of Maryland, immediately preceding to
time of his application, and the said Beale Gaither,
having taken the oath by the said set prescribed, in
the delivering up his property, and given sufficient
security for his personal appearance at the Court
Court of Anue-Arundel county, to answer such intorogatories and allegations as may be made eguahim, and having appointed Joshus Warfield, of hejimin, his trunce, who has given bond as such, if
preceived from said Beale Gaither, a conveyace in
possession of all his property real, personal sed sized,—it is hereby ordered and a diadged, lifst the said
Beale Gaither be disclisarged from his conforms
and that he give notice to his creditors by cause
copy of this order to be inserted in some new
published in the city of Annapolis, once a weak
for there months, before the fourth Monday of Octobe
next, to appear before the said County Court, at the
court house of said county, at ten o cleck in the fernose of that day, for the purpose of recommendaa trustee for their, henefit, and to shew caus, if ary
they, have, why the said Deale Gaither should at
have the benefit of the said act, and the supplement
as prayed.

Test—WILMAM S. GREEN. May 17. 2 Test WILLIAM S. GREEN

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

RYLAND, all co mence her re-for Amagolis, (by Charle Ha

PRINTED AN JONA

Church St PRICE-THREE

> There was a man, (A hapless man Who sometimes in But it was not J He dealt in fish, as But could not in Although he som-And sometimes 50 of a quack he And draw teeth And as he knew t He set up as ph He took a cellar, Is always under And sometimes A By fish and shoes
> 'I hope I shall to
> For by a cellar 1 c
> Unless I have a On wealth I've sti And trust that For if a tray of tr But people would Because it gave And bleeding who One day, when at He sat with dol A servant maid o And asked him He'd herrings she That shope like Ross had no pl And full of bo Says he, 'Ive mu And very little Says Sue, they're That I for some And as for poison The French c

> > 'Oh no! a plaice Says Dan, "th You see I'm o 'Indeed,' says S And though she She does not If that's the car Why someth So as we two are Why let us to To mend folks' Some want of So while I drive Why you can "Oh no," says S You'd use me So off she ran, A disappoint At night he

> > But I should like

And as the cels

You'd better

And hung till For the' death He could not And when they She rung her And some one A STORM I Extracted from

'At the time vanced, an eve great interest w low Barn. It the winter-tov ternoon of a che Nerfolk that an upon the shoal mouth of the C apea,) and, fro the weather, th great danger. such as winter is about to ret obliged, at last to break ground vado. The win west; a heavy

pitted out sor noving masse tem upon the cen, as if the common the commo

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

SONG.

There was a man, named Daniel Dabb,
(A hapless man was he,)
Who sometimes lived at a sea port,
But it was not Porteca.
He dealt in fish, and mended shoes,
But could not make it do,
Although he sometimes sold a fish,
And sometimes soled a shoe.

So of a quack he learned to bleed, And draw teeth with precision, And as he knew the heeling art, He set up as physician. He took a cellar, which you know

Is always under ground,
And sometimes heel'd a pair of shoes,
And sometimes heel'd a wound. By fish and shoes and drugs,' said he,

'By fish and shoes and drugs,' said he,
'I hope I shall rise higher,
For by a celler I san't live,
Unless I have a buyer.
On wealth I've waked my all and last,
And trust that I shall win it,
For if a tray of trades won't win,
I think the deuce is in it.'

But people would not have teeth drawn, Recause it gave them pain; And bleeding when folks will not bleed, You know is all in sein.

One day, when at his cellar head, He sat with doleful face, A servant maid came up to him, And asked him for a place. He'd herrings shotten, though not shot, That shone like any gem, And tho' he'd placed them all in rows, Ross had no place in them. Says Sue, 'they are all akin and scales, And full of bones within;'

Says he, 'Ive mussels without bonce, And very little skin. Says Sue, they're poison, the' I own That I for some with joy long: And as for poison I've heard say, The French call all fish poison.

But I should like a little fish,'
Says Dan, 'I've no white bait;
And as the cels are alippery things,
You'd better take a shale.' 'Oh no! a plaice Brant,' says Sue, Says Dan, 'this is the case, Because I was not out in time, You see I'm out of platce.'

'Indeed,' says Sue, 'why so am I, My mistress wants one stronger; and though she says I am too short, She does not want me longer' If that's the case, dear Sue,' says Dan,

Why something must be done; Why let us two make one, To mend folks' shoes, and serve them fish, Some want of help I feels; So while I drive nails in their toes,

Why you can skin the et. "Oh no," says Sue, "that will not do; I'll find some other work;

You'd use me like a Turk." So off she ran, and left poor Dan A disappointed elf; And when he'd cried fish all that day, At night he cried himself.

Next morn on a large nail he hung, And hung till he was pale;
For the death took him off the hooks
He could not off the nail. And when they bore him to the grave,
She rung her hands and cried;
And some one rung his knell, although
It was for Sue he sighed.

A STORM IN THE CHESAPEAKE. Extracted from the new work, 'Swallow Barn,' the production of a gentleman of Baltimore.

'At the time to which my story has now adgrat interest within the little circle of Swal low Barn. It was about the breaking up of the winter-towards the latter end of Pebtury some four years ago, that in the afternoon of a cheerless day, news arrived at Norfolk that an inward-bound brig had struck upon the shoal of the middle ground, (a shalwouth of the Chesapeake, between the two capes,) and, from the threatening aspect of the weather, the crew were supposed to be in great danger. It was a cold, blustering day, such as winter sometimes puts on when she is about to retreat:-as a squadron, vexed with watching a politic enemy, finding itself obliged, at last, to raise the blockade, is apt to break ground with an unusual show of bra-vado. The wind blew in gusts from the north west; a heavy rack of dun and chilly clouds was driven churlishly before the blast, and spitted out some rare flakes of snow. These soving masses were forming a huge black vo-lume upon the eastern homeon, towards the o-cean, as if there encountering the resistance of an adverse gale. From the west, the sun occasionally shot forth a jurid ray, that, for the instant, flung upon the dark pile a sombre, purple hue, and lighted up the foam that gathered at the top of the waves, far seaward; thus opening short glimpses of that dreary occas over which distances was prouding. The standard sourced against the murky vault above them; and, now and then, causelt upon

and the waves were repressed by the up weight of the wind; billow pursuing billow with an angry and rapid flight, and barking with the snappish sullenness of the wolf.—Acrosa the wide expanse of Hampton Road, might have been seen some few bay-craft, apparently not much larger than the wild-fowl that sailed above them, beating, with a fearful anxiety, against the gale, for such harbours as were nearest at hand; or scudding before it under close reefed sails, with ungobefore it under close reefed sails, with ungoyernable speed, towards the anchorages to lee-ward. Every moment the wind increased in violence; the clouds swept nearer to the waters; the gloom thickened; the birds sought safety on the land; the little barks were quickly vanished from view; and before the hour of sunset, earth, air and sea were blended into one mass; in which the eye might vainly endeavour to define the boundaries of each: whilst the fierce howling of the wind, and the deafening uproar of the ocean gave a desola-tion to the scene, that made those, who looked upon it from the shore, devoutly thankful that no ill-luck had tempted them upon the

It was at this time that a pilot boat was seen moored to a post at the end of a wood-en wharf that formed the principal landing place at the little scaport of Hampton. The waves were dashing with hollow reverbera-tions, between the timbers of the wharf, and the boat was rocking with a violence that showed the extreme agitation of the element upon which it floated. Three or four sailors, all negroes -clad in rough pea-jackets, with blue and red woollen caps, were standing up-on the wharf or upon the deck of the boat, apparently making some arrangements for venturing out of the harbour. The principal person among them, whose commands were given with a bold and cornest voice, and promptly obeyed, was our stout friend Abenow grown into the full perfection of manhood, with a frame of unsurpassed strength and agility. At the nearer extremity of this wharf, land-ward, were a few other mariners, white men, of a weather-beaten exterior, who had seemingly just walked from the village to the landing place, and were engaged in grave consultation upon some question of interest. This group approached the former while they were yet busy with the tacking of the boat. Abe had stepped a board with his companions, and they were about letting all loose for

their departure. . What do you think of it now, Abe? asked one of the older seamen, as he turned his eyes towards the heaven, with a look of concern. 'Are you still so crazy as to think of venturing out in this gale?'

'The storm is like a young wolf,' replied Abe. 'It gets one hour older and two worse. But this is'nt the hardest blow I ever saw. Master Crockett.'

'It will be so dark to-night,' said the other, that you will not be able to see your jib; and, by the time that the wind gets round to the north-east, you will have a drift of snow that will shut her eyes. It will be a dreadful night outside of the capes. I see no good that is to come of your foolhardiness.'

'Snow-storm or hail-storm, it's all one to me,' answered Abe. 'The little Flying-Fish has ridden summer and winter, over as heavy seas as ever rolled in the Chesapeake. I

knows what she can do, you see!".

Why, you could'nt find the brig if you were within a cable's length of her, such a night as this,' said another speaker; and if you were to see her. I don't know how you are to get along side.'

You wouldn't say so, master Wilson,' re-

turned Abe, if you were one of the crew of the brig yourself. We can try, you know; and if no good comes on it, let them that sount me judge of that. I always obey or-

Well,' replied the other, 'a negro that is born to be hanged-you know the rest, Abe:
-the devil may help you, as he sometimes does.

There is a good help for a negro as there is for a white man, master Wilson-whether on land or on water. And no man is going to die till his time comes. I don't set up for more spirit than other people; but I never was afraid of the sea.'

During this short dialogue, Abe and his comrades were busily reeling the sail, and they had now completed all their preparations The day had come very near to the hour of sunset, Abe mustered his crew, spoke to them with a brave, encouraging tone, and or dered them to cast off from the wharf. In moment all hands were at the halyards; and the buoyant little Fying Fish sprang off from her moorings, under a single sail double-reef-ed, and bounded along before the wind, like an exulting doe, loosened from thraldom, on her pative wastes.

'That's a darling fellow!' said one of the party that stood upon the wharf, as they watched the gallant boat heaving playfully through the foam—'and wouldn't mind going to sea astride a shark, if any one would chal-

lenge him to it."

If any man along the Chesapeake, said another, 'can handle a pilot in such weather—
Abe san. But it's no use for a man to be

Jand, now and then, waught upon wings the passing beam, that gave he galden radiances whilst, at the her acreamed their harsh and frequency of the surface o

The Flying Fish was soon far from the apeakers, and now showed her little sail, as she bent it down almost to kiss the water, a apotless vision upon the dark and lowering horizon in the east. At length she was observed close hauled upon the wind, and rapid-ly skinming behind the headland of Old Point Comfort; whence, after some interval, she again emerged, lessened to the size of a water foul by distance, and holding her course, with a steady and resolute speed, into the palpable obscurs of the perspective.

When the last trace of this winged messenger of comfort was lost in the terrific de-sert of ocean, with its incumbent night, the watchful and anxious spectators on the wharf turned about and directed their steps, with thoughtful forebodings, to the public house at some distance in the village. From what I have related, the reader will

be at no loss to understand the purpose of this perilous adventure. The fact was, that soon as the intelligence reached Norfolk that the brig had got into the dangerous situation which I have described, some of the good people of that borough took measures to communicate with the crew, and to furnish them such means of relief as the suddenness of the emergency enabled them to command. The most obvious suggestion was adopted of de-spatching, forthwith, a small vessel to bring away those on board, if it should be ascertained that there was no hope of saving the brig itself. This scheme, however, was not so easy of accomplishment as it at first seemed. Application was made to the most experienced mariners in port, to undertake this voyages but they either evaded the duty, by suggesting doubts of its utility, or cast their eyes towards the heavens and significantly shook their heads, as they affirmed there would be more certainty of loss to the deliverers than to the people of the stranded vessel.-The rising tempest and the unruly season bo ded disaster to whomsoever should be so rash as to encounter the hazard. Rewards were offered; but these, too, failed of effect, and the good intentions of the citizens of Norfolk were well nigh disappointed, when chance brought the subject to the knowledge of our old acquaintance, Abe. This stout-hearted black happened to be in the borough at the time; and was one of a knot of seamen who were discussing the proposition of the chan-ces of affording relief. He heard attentively all that was said in disparagement of the projected cuterprise; and it was with some emotion of secret pleasure that he learned that several seamen of established reputation had declined to undertake the venture. The predominant pride of his nature was aroused; and he hastened to say, that whatever terrors this voyage had for others, it had none for him. In order, therefore, that he might vouch the sincerity of his assertion by acts, he went immediately to those who had interested themselves in concerting the measure of relief, and tendered his services for the proposed exploit. As may be supposed they were eager-ly accepted. Abe's conditions were, that he should have the choice of the boat, and the selection of his crew. These terms were readily granted; and he set off, with a busy alacrity, to make his preparations. The Fly-ing Fish was the pilot boat in which Abe had often sailed, and was considered one of the best of her class in the Chesapeake. This little bark was, accordingly, demanded for the service, and as promptly put at Abe's com-mand. She was, at that time, lying at the pier of Hampton, as I have already described her. The crew, from some such motive of pride as first induced Abe to volunteer in this cause, was selected entirely from the num-ber of negro scamen, then in Norfolk. They amounted to four or five of Abe's most daring associates, who, lured by the hope of reward, as well as impelled by that spirit of rivalry that belongs to even the lower classes of human beings, and which is particularly excita-ble in the breasts of men that are trained to dangerous achievements, readily enlisted in the expedition, and placed themselves under the orders of their gallant and venturous cap-

The tender of scrvice and its acceptance, produced an almost universal reprobation of its rashness, from the sea-faring men of the port. And while all acknowledge I that the enterprise could not have been committed to a more able or skilful mariner than Abe, yet it was declared to be the endeavour of a foolhardy madman, who was rushing on his fate. The expression of such distrust only operated as an additional stimulant to Abe's resolution, and served to hurry him, the more urgently forward, to the execution of his purpose. He, therefore, with such despatch as the nature of his preparations allowed, mus-tered his intrepld crew in the harbour of Norfolk, and repaired with them to the opposite shore of the James River, to the little port, where my reader has already seen him embarking upon his braye voyage, amidst the disheartening auguries of wise and disciplind veterans of the sea.

I might stop to compare this act of an hum-ble and unknown negro, upon the Chesa-peake, with the many similar passages in the lives of heroes whose names have been pre-served fresh in the verdure of history, and who have won their immortality upon less noble have won their immortality upon less noble feats than this; but history is a step-mother, that gives the bauble fame to her own child-res, with such favouritism she lists, overfook-ing many a goodly portion of the family of

her husband Time. Still, it was a gallant thing, and worthy of a better chronicler than I, to see this leader and his little band—the children of a despised stock—swayed by a noble emulation to relieve the discressed and (what the fashion of the world will deem a higher glory) impelled by that love of daring which the romancers call chivalry—throwing a themselves upon the unruly waves of winter, and flying, on the wing of the storm, into the profound, dark abyss of ocean, when all his terrors were gathering in their most hideous forms; when the spirit of ill shricked in the blast, and thick night, dreary with unusual horrors, was falling close around them; when old mariners grew pale with the thought of the danger, and the wisest counselled the adventurers against the certain doom that hung upon their path:—I say, it was a gallant sight upon their path:—I say, it was a gallant sight to see such heroism shining out in an hum-ble and unlettered slave of the Old Domini-

They say the night that followed was a night of the wildest horrors. Not a star twinkled in the black heavens: the winds rushed forth, like some pent-up flood suddenly overbearing its barriers, and swept through the air with palpable density: men, who chanced to wander at that time, found it dif-ficult to keep their footing on the land; the steeples of Norfolk ground with the unwent-ed pressure; chimneys were blown from their seats; houses were unroofed, and the howling elements terrified those who were gathered a-round their own hearths, and made them silent with fear: the pious fell upon their knes: nurses could not husk their children to sleep: bold-hearted revellers were dismayed, and broke up their meetings: the crash of trees, fences, out buildings mingled with the ravings of the tempest: the icirles were swept from the caves, and from every penthouse till they fell in the streets like hall: ships were stranded at the wharves, or were lifted, by an unnatural tide, into the streets: the ocean roars ed with more terrific bass than the mighty wind, and threw its spray into the near hea-ven, with which it seemed in contact: and, as anxious seamen looked out at intervals during the night, towards the Atlantic, the lighthouse, that usually shot its ray over the deep, was invisible to their gaze, or seen only by glimpses, like a little star immeasurably re-

mote, wading through foam and darkness. What became of our argonauts?—The next morning told the tale. One scaman alone of the brig survived to relate the fate of his companions. In the darkest hour of the night their vessel went to pieces, and every soul on board perished, except this man. He had bound himself to a spar, and by that miraculous fortune which the frequent history of ship-wreck recounts, he was thrown upon the beach near Cape Henry. Bruised, chafed, and almost dead, he was discovered in the morning and carried to a neighbouring house, where care and nursing restored him to his strength. All that this mariner could tell was, that early in the night,"-perhape about eight o'clock,—and before the storm had risen to its height, (although, at that hour, it raged with fearful vehemence) a light was seen glid-ing, with the swiftness of a meteor, past the wreck; a hailing cry was heard as from a trumpet, but the wind smothered its tones and rendered them inarticulate; and, in the next moment, the spectre of the sail (for no one of the sufferers believed it real) flitted by them, as with a rush of wings, so close that some affirmed they could have touched it with their hands: that, about an hour afterwards, the same hideous phantom, with the same awful salutation, was heard and seen by many on board a second times that the crew, terrified by this warning, made all preparations to meet their fate, and when at last, in the highest exasperation of the storm, the same a parition made its third visit, the timbers of the brig parted at every joint, and all, ex-cept the relater himself, were supposed to have been engulphed in the wave, and given to instant death.

Such, was the sum of this man's story What was subsequently known, proved its most horrible conjecture to be fatally true.

> THE GUILTY PHANTOM .. BY WALTER SCOTT.

I cannot forbear giving you an instance of guilt-formed phantom which made considerable noise about twenty years ago or more. I am, I think, tolerably correct in the details, though I have lost the account of the trial. Jarvis Matcham-such, if I am not mistaken, was the name of my hero-was pay sergeant in a regiment, where he was so highly exteem ed as a sleady and accurate man, that he was permitted opportunity to embezzle a considerable part of the money lodged in his bands for pay of soldiers, bounty of recruits, then a large sum, and other charges within his duty. He was summoned to join his regiment from a town where he had been on a recruiting service, and this perhaps under some shade of suspicion, Matcham perceived that discovery had it not been for the presence of a little drummer lad, who was the only one of his party appointed to attend him. In the desperation of his crime, he resolved to murder the poor boy, and make his escape. He meditated this wickedness the more readily, that the drummer as he thought, had been put as a spy on him. He perpetrated this crime, and changing his dress after the deed was done, made a long walk across the country to an inn on the Pertsmouth road, where he half-

solved to walk to town, and took the road to Salisbury. It was then, within two or three miles of this celebrated city, that they were overtaken by a tempest so sudden, and accompanied with such vivid lightning and thunder so dreadful loud, that the obdurate conscious of the old with such vivid lightning and the constant of the old with such vivid lightning and the constant of the old with such vivid lightning and with such vivid lightning and with vivid conscience of the old sinner began to be a-

wakened .-

He expressed more terror than seemed netural for one who was familiar with the war of elements, and began to look and talk so wildly, that his companion became aware that At length Matcham complained to his companion, that the stones rose from the road and flew after him. He desired the man to walk on the other side of the highway, to see if they would follow him when he were alone they would follow him when he was alone. The sailor complied, and Matcham complained that the stones still flew after him, and did not pursue the other. "But what is worse," he added, coming up to his companion and whispering, with a tone of mystery and four, "who is that little drummer boy, and what business has he here to follow us so closely." "I can see no one," answered the seaman, infected by the superstition of his companion.
"What! not see that little boy with the bloody
pantaloons?" exclaimed the secret murderer, so much to the terror of his comrade, that he conjured him, if he had any thing on his mind, to make a clear conscience as far as his confession could do it. The criminal fetched a long groan and declared that he was no longer able to endure the life which he had led for years. He then confessed the murder of the drummer, and added, that as a considerable reward had been offered, he wished his comrade to deliver him up to the magristrates of Salisbury, as he would desire a shipmate to profit by his fate, which he was now con-

vinced was inevitable.

Having overcome his friend's objections to this mode of proceeding, Jarvis Matcham was surrendered to justice accordingly, and made a full confession of guilt. But before the trial, the love of live returned. The prison-er denied his confession, and pleaded Not Guilty. By this time, however, full evidence had been procured from other quarters. . Witnesses appeared from his former regiment to prove his identity with the murderer and deserter, and the waiter remembered the ominous words which he spoke when he awoke him to join the Portsmouth coach. Jarvis Matcham was found guilty and executed. When his last chance of life was over, he refurned to his confession; and with his dying breath averred, and truly, as he thought, the vision on Salisbury Plains.

From an English Paper.
WHAT CAN HUMAN NATURE BEAR?

A respectable correspondent has furnished us with the following account, for the truth of which he stakes his credit:—'The follow-ing operations were performed by different medical gentlemen at Grantham, on the peryears,) from the year 1815 up to 1832, he being the whole of that period much troubled with fits.—Bled from the arm 146 times. mainely, by Mr. Cook, 6 times; Mr. Winter,
12; Mr. Cunningham, 16; Mr. Wing, 6; Mr.
Jackson, 2; Mr. Mather, 2; Mr. Hoblet, 3;
Mr. Gozna, sen. 16; Mr. Gozna, jun. 3; Mr.
Andrews, 3; Mr. Catlett, sen. 2; Mr. Catlett, jun. 7; Mr. Aldridge, 14; Mr. Harriot,
11; Mr. Brewster, 12; Mr. Gaggard, 16; Mr.
Hutton, 3; Mr. Bowyer, 18; Mr. Nott, 3;
Mr. Eton, 1. Operations on different parts
of the body: Blad with leaches. 14 times: of the body:-Bled with leeches, 14 times; temples opened, 8; blistered on the head, 20; issues in stomach, 9; blistered on the calf of the leg, 5. Operations of cuping performed by Mr. William Catlett, every day, for eight days together, in November, 1826; ditto, every 24 hours, for 10 days together, in May, 1827; Mr. Haymes, every 24 hours for three days together, in June, 1827; Mr. Wm. Catlett agent 24 hours for three days together, in June, 1827; Mr. Wm. Catlett agent 24 hours for three lett, every 24 hours, for three days together, in July, 1827; ditto, ditto, ditto, in August 1827; do. do. do. in Sept. do.; do. do. do. in Oct. do.; do. two days together, in Nev. do. do.; do. in Jan. 1828, do. do. in Feb. do.; do. three days together, in March, do.; do.
do. in April, do.; do. two days together, in
May, do.; Mr. Harriot, 7 days together, in
June, do.; Mr. Eaton, 4-days together, in November, do.; total—60 times capped. The
said Robert Gibbons was taken very all in
Lone 1888, and had taken from him. on the said Robert Gibbons was takes seef fill as June, 1828, and had taken from him, on that occasion, 149 ounces of blood in 18 days; he also list, in November, 1881, 74 oz. of blood in 6 days; making a total of 2,735 oz. since the year 1815, exclusive of the various operations upon other parts of the body, naturity-standing which, the fits utili remain for the standing which, the fits utili remain for the standing which, the fits utili remains for the standing which its fits utilities and the standing which its fits which its fits the standing which its fits which its fits which its fits which its fits

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Trans. USE and LOT. en Street, former-Brice B. Brever. Il be low. Also, J. H. Nicholse,

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REFORM BILL.—ADJUSTMENT OF THE BELGIAN QUESTION, &c.

The ship Josephine, at New York, brings Belfast papers to the 24th April, containing London and Liverpool dates to the 21st, and Paris to the 18th. By this arrival the intelligence is received of the passage of the Reform Bill, on its second reading in the Lords, by a majority of nine; the exchange of ratifications for the settlement of the Dutch and Belgian diagrate, by Prussia and Austria; and Belgian dispute, by Prussia and Austria; and the still more agreeable news of the rapid dis-appearance of the cholera in London.

. THE REFORM BILL.

The question on the second reading of this bill, was taken in the House of Lords at 7 o'clock in the morning of the 14th of April and was carried by a majority of nine, the votes in its favour being 184, and against it 175. The bill was then read a second time, and on the motion of Earl Grey it was ordered to be committed on the first day after the recess. The inference from the language of Earl Grey's speech, (given below) is, that should the further passage of the bill be impeded, he will create a sufficient number of Peers to carry it upon his own terms. The Duke of Wellington and 74 Peers entered a strong protest against it on the records of the House.
THE BELGIAN QUESTION.

The Austrian and Prossian Ministers ha The Austrian and Francisco streetive go vernments to the articles of settlement tween Holland and Belgium, it is presumed that the Bussian ratification will be shortly forthcoming. Indeed a lotter from the Hague, dated March 12, says, that the final declaration of his Majesty has been transmitted to the London Conference; he has resigned the sovereignty of Belgium, and has acknowledged King Leopold. This perplexing question is therefore settled; and the London Courier, of April 16, attributes the event to the second reading of the Reform Bill-aided by the prudence, energy and skill of the British and French Plenipotentiaries.

A committee was appointed in the British House of Lords on the 15th April, to inquire into the state of the West India Colonies, and in the House of Commons, the Irish Tithes Bill was read a third time and passed. It was opposed by Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Shiel; but advocated by many of the Catho-lic members on the ground, that the support of the Protestant Church was part and par-cel of the law of the land. A debate slso took place on the subject of Poland, which elicited from Lord Althorp, on behalf of the government, nothing more than the following:

It was impossible for him at present to enter into an explanation of the views of his Majesty's government, regarding the affairs of the unfortunate country, the fate of which must have sunk deep in the minds of every free people. The government had not had a ny communication from Russia, since these affairs had taken place, that could enable them to come to any definite determination on public documents. The Hon. member had done his Majesty's ministers justice in say ing that they had not held out any delusive hopes to the Poles. Having said this much, for the reasons he had already stated, he must for the present, defer further explanation.

The flouse was adjourned until the 7th o

May.

We are extremely happy to learn that the cholera in Paris was on the decline. On Monday the 15th (we find no later account of the state of the disorder, although Paris dates of the 19th had been received in London,) the returns of deaths amount to only 512-a frightful mortality still; but showing, compared with the corresponding day in the preceding week, a diminution of nearly 300 .-From an official table made out by the spe-cial order of government, it will be seen that the total number of deaths by cholera, which took place between the 1st and 14th of April, was 7,631, which gives an average of 550 per day. The greatest mortality took place on the 9th of April—a decrease commenced on the following day, and continued up to the minimum of qualification. latest accounts we have. An incident connected with this distressing subject had occurred, which appears to have given rise to a good deal of discussion in the Paris papers. good deal of discussion in the Paris papers.
M. de Chatcaubriand transmitted to the Prefect of the Seine, in the name of the Duchess de Berri, a sum of 12,000 francs, to be distributed among such of the indigent class of Paris as were attacked by the contagion. The denation was refused, and in consequence, M. de Chateaubriand declared he would hand it over to the clergy to distribute. The advocates of the ministry insist, that to accept of any assistance at the hands of a Princess who showed so much heartless indifference to the sufferings of the Parisians during the affair of the barricades, would be but a degradation, and they denounce the whole as a political manosuvre.
The French Chamber of Peers continued

in session; but owing to the desertion of the Chamber of Deputies, was compelled either to pass the bills which had been cent up to them by the latter body, without amendment, or by amending them prevent their being a

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 13. Lord Wynford sesumed the adjourned debate and concluded a violent speech against the measure by declaring that it was based on injustice, and attempted to remedy that which

ajustice, and attempted to remedy that which co tan already perfect.
Lord Durham supported, and the Earl of his Lord Durham supported, and the Earl of his second reading. Lord Sederich spoke in its favour.
The Earl of Elden opposed the metion and said, that during the whole of his political life pothing had given him such pain as to see to many noble Lords propared to overturn a remainfall of the perfect of adventure of the perfect of th

re of the predence of the matters but no-ver of the predence of the people.

The Bishop of Gloucester said, he had for-merly opposed the bill because it tended to overthrow the constitution; and on the same ground he should still oppose it. He believ-ed that it would not satisfy the people. The intelligence and wealth of the country were against it; the rabble were for it; and it was supported by the radicals.

supported by the radicals.
The Lord Chancellor in a long and able speech supported the bill.

Lord Lyndhurst followed in an able speech

against the second reading. Earl Grey rose to reply. He maintained that the feeling of the public in favour of reform had been expressed long before he attained power. . The feeling on the subject, indeed, was so strong, that reform was inevi-table. The only question then was as to the nature of that reform.—(Hear)—This feeling had been sometimes dormant, sometimes loud ly expressed, but it never ceased to exist. It was equally necessary for the peace of the country, that the measure of reform should have been satisfactory-and that it should have been speedily produced. He denied that the production of the measure had produced the agitation in the country.-The political unions had been in existence before he had come into power. Something like an attack had been made on him by the noble and learned lord. In allusion to the speech of the Bishop of Exeter, he said-I nave been congratulated by a learned and Rt. Rev. Prelate, that I have rejected with scorn and indignation, the stigma of revolution .-The charity of that sneer, and of that insinuation is not lost upon me—(immense cheering) but I tell that Right Rev. Prelate that I have a long life to appeal to, which even those who snow me not in private, will think sufficient to justify me in the opinion of my country men from the feel and maiignant charges which he, in his christian charity, has thought proper to proffuce against me. (Great cheer ing.) I have a stake also in this country, perhaps as large a one as he has. I have also given pledges to my country-pledges which must prove my sincere desire to transmit to my posterity the property which I received from ny ancestors, pledges which ought to satisfy the country that I shall not with my eyes o. pen undertake any thing that is dangerous to the constitution. The Right Rev. Prelate threw out insinuations about my ambition .-Let me tell him calmly, that the pulses of ambition may beat as strongly under sleeves of lawn as under an ordinary habit. - (immense cheering). I wish not to pursue farther a sub ject on which I feel strongly; but a speech more unbecoming the situation of a christian bishop, -a speech more inconsistent with the love of peace.—(cheers)—a speech more re-mote from the charity which ought to distin-guish a clergyman of his order—(cheers)—a peech more replete with insinuations and

of Parliament.'-(continued cheers.)
The noble and learned Lord said, that he (Earl Grey) would not consent to any alteration in the bill. To that assertion he would make the same answer as he made in October that it did not depend on him, for that it de pended upon their Lordships. When the bill went into the committee, he should certainly feel it his duty to resist any alterations which he might think inconsistent with the main object which the bill proposed to carry into ef-fect. But if it could be shown that any injustice had inadvertently crept into any of the schedules—if it could be shown that any qualification, not so small as £10 would be ess open to fraud and abuse-he would not resist the correction of such circumstances. It was, at the same time, perfectly true, that he should strongly oppose any diminution of the number of fifty-six boroughs which it was proposed to disfranchise, and any increase of the £10 which it was proposed to fix as the

charges, calculated to promote disunion and

discord in the community, never was uttered

within the walls of this or any other House

With respect to the probability of the consequences of that rejection, he would say, that every Minister of the Crown was bound to use all'the constitutional means placed in his power for the preservation of the public tranquility; but the danger of disturbance itself was not so great as that of an alienation of the feelings of the people from that house, and a withdrawal of the confidence which they had been taught to repose in the Legislature. It was for this reason that he now im-plored their Lordships to pass that bill, which, he hoped and trusted, would pass; and which, he believed, must pass, whoever might become

Minister of the Crown. Having already trespassed too much on your Lordship's attention, he would merely take leave to say one word on a question which had been frequently discussed out of doors, and in which he was, in some degree, person-ally concerned. He alluded to the probable creation of peers. All the best constitution-al writers had admitted that although the creation of a large number of peers, for a particular object, was a measure which should rarely be resorted to, yet that, in some cases, such as to avoid a collission between the two houses, it might be absolutely necessary.—It was true that he (Lord Grey) was for many reasons, exceedingly averse to such a course, but he helieved it would be found, that, in cases of recessity, such as he had stated, cases of necessity, such as he had stated, a creation of peers would be perfectly justifiable, and in accordance with the best and most sacknowledged principles of the constitution tlaving saul this much, he would remind those whe charged him with aphelding revolutionary doctrines, that he was merely labouring to carry into effect that system which Mr. Pitt had maintained to be the just and bonest one, during the period that he appeared as the large of peers would be a stated as the large of peers would be a stated as the large of peers would be perfectly justifiable.

Total 4086 3040 505 7651 Thos. Morde ii. C. S67; namely 183 in the hospitals, and 384 at home; and on the 16th, 512, namely, 183 in the hospitals, and 320 at home. From this it is evident that the disease is gradual that the period that he appeared as the large of peers would be perfectly justifiable.

Total 4086 3040 505 7651 Thos. Morde ii. C. S67; namely 183 in the hospitals, and 384 at home; and on the 16th, 512, namely, 183 in the hospitals, and 384 in the hospitals, and 3

Non Contents, Present 126 Contents, Present - Proxies

Majority for the second reading 9
The bill was then read a second time, and on the motion of Earl Grey, it was ordered to be committed on the first day after the re-

The house adjourned at a quarter past 7

o'clock on Saturday morning.

(If the Peers who, in October, voted against the bill, the following voted on Saturday in its favour; Lords Coventry, Brailford, Tanwick, Ravensworth, Melros, (Haddington,) Wharncliffe, Calthorpe—Bishops, Bath and Wells, Litchfield, Lincoln, Landaff.

The following Peers, who did not vote or the last occasion, voted on the present with Ministers: Anch-Bishop, York-Bishops, London, St. David's Worcester-Londs, Middleton, Gambier, Stanhope, O'Neil, Somers, Stradbrooke, Moray, Crewe.

The following Peers, who voted against the former bill were absent on Friday: BISHOP, Peterborough-Lords, Bath, St. Germains, Skelmersdale, Glasgow, Womyss, Dudley, Rubblesdale, Stamford.

THE CHOLERA.

London and its Vicinity. New Cases. Died. Recov'd. Remaining. pril 18. 10 5

Total cases, 2477, deaths 1301. CORK. -On Thursday evening the numbers, officially reported were-since the commencement, 85 cases (of which 30 occurred ince Wednesday night; 38 deaths;) three of

pril 19.	8	7	UBURBS	95
20.	16	7	10	34
Total cases,		eaths. 4		
		ISLEY		
April 19.	4	2	3	13
20.	1	0	1	14
Total cases,	GRI	BENOC	5; recove K.	ries, 154.
April 18.	6	3	5	31
19.	9	10	0	30
Total cases	, 189; d	eaths, 1	05; recov	cries, 54.
C	TY OF	EDINI	BURGII.	
April 19.	5	7	3	0
20.	2	3	5	14
20. Total cases		aths, H LEIT		

IN POLLOCKSHAWS. l'otal cases, 116; deaths, 52; recovered, 42 FRANCE. The cholera has manifested itself in the ollowing places since our last account:-

Aisne, Laon, Vervins, Soissons, Eure Les Andelys, Loiret, Glen, Nord, Douel, Hazebrouck, Orne, Montargis, Oiso, Senyis, Crevecœur, Broteuil, Clermont, Fayel, Luchy, Blainvilliers, Verneud, Larthee, Courville, Youne, Sens, Joigni, Serigny.

Nine cases of the cholera had occurred in

he vicinity of Rouen.

M. Lour, Deputy of the Cotes-du-Nord, lid of the cholera on the 19th.

A nephew of the Secretary-General of the Minister of Commerce, died of the cholers on the 18th.

M. Vincent, who was attacked by cholera, has completely recovered. The Viscount Lumercier is out of danger.

M. Beraud, Chef de-Batallion of the Staff, employed at the depot of war, and Madame Beraud, his wife, had died of the cholera.

Colonel Lapie is very ill.

CHOLERA IN PARIS. Statement of Deaths by the Cholera at Paris since the breaking out of the disease to April 14 inclusive. .

Dates.	Deaths in private houses, declared at the Maries.	In Civil Estab- lishments & Hos- pitals.	In Military Es	Total
The last days of		4		-
March,	33	*55	10 .	98
April 1	. 26	47	6	79
2	48	108	12	168
3	. 74	131	7	212
3 4 5 6	74 84	145	13	242
5	121	201	29	3.1
6	163	226	27.	3.1
7 8 9	255	273	54	512
.8	419	308	42	769
9	523	291	47	961
10	546	248 -	54	848
41-7	449	. 272	55	769
Te	425	255	48	728
13	473	253	60	816
14	451	197	41	608
Total T	4086	3040	505	7651

Fires by incendiaries—but to which no political character appears to belong—continued to devastate many of the Departments of France. The cholers, we are happy to state, has decidedly declined in Paris, although it now daily carries off many in the upper walks of life. The number of deaths, in the hospitals, on Sunday was 214—on Monday 211. Among the persons of rank who became victims of the disease on Sunday and Monday were Prince Castelcila, (Neopolitan Ambassador) M. M. Morel and de la Pommeraie (Deputies) a son of M. de sconen, a Commissary of Police a Greek officer in the French service, Mavrocordato, Count Morand, the Marchioness d'Etampes, and the Baroness de Leitre.

The Moniteur announces the law for the banishment of Charles X. and family -also an ordinance depriving Count de Bourmont of his baton of Marshal of France.

There is a good deal of speculation in the Paris papers upon the return of M. Rayneval, the lately appointed French Ambassador o Madrid in consequence it is inferred of the King of Spain having refused to receive him, and made up his mind to assist Don Miguel. The expedition which the latter had sent to Maderia, has returned to Lisbon, having succeeded, contrary to what we were before led to believe in effecting its object.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Paris 18th April:

Our domestic intelligence is still of a som bre bue. Fires by incendiaries occur daily in the departments to the northeast of Paris The cholera continues its ravages in this c ty; but it is asserted from authority, to be on the decline, the number of deaths on the decline this, thank God, certainly is—the number of deaths on the preceding Monday having been, it is now, admitted, 861.

I have no desire to dwell on this most melancholy subject, and shall only add that it is now clear that persons living in elevated situations are more safe from attack by the malady than those who dwell on the borders of rivers, or in other low or sunken districts. It appears that not a single case has occurred in the town of St. Germain en-Laye, while, in its immediate vicinity-at Conflans St Honorize for example—the scourge sweeps off innumerable victims. The same remark applies to Mendon, in which not one case a;occurred, while at Sevres, just below it, on the left bank of the Seine, the population has suffered exceedingly. I could multiply these instances, if necessary; but shall merely add that Gassel, in the department of the Pas-de-Crlais, must, it now appears be added to them. The cases of the disease that have occurred there were confined to the parties by whom it was carried thither.

The disease continues to carry off many persons of the easier-classes. Among its victims of distinction yesterday were M. Loyer, Deputy for the department of the Cotus de Nord, and M. Charon, who presided at the celebrated Federation of the 14th July 1790, in the Camp de Mars, on which occasion, it is hardly necessary to remind you, Prince Talleyrand (then Bishop of Autun) celebrated mass, attended by Baron Louis, (now Minister of France) as Dea-

Margiand Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, May 31, 1832.

The Executive Council of Maryland will meet on the 13th June next.

From the Baltimore Republican,
JACKSON STATE CONVENTION.
Session of the Jackson Republican Convention of
the State of Maryland.
The members assembled May May 24th, 1832.

Thursday, May 24th, 1832.
The members assembled at the saloon of the Athenxum, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and were called to order by Uen. John Spear Smith, of Ballimore county, who proposed that John C. Herbert, of Prince George's be the presi-dent of the convention, which proposition was unani-

mously concurred in.
On the motion of Richard Frisby, of Baltimore

County,

Roderick Dorsey, of Prederick county, and George
N. Newman, of Queen-Anne's county, were unany
mously elected vice-presidents.

On the motion of Mr. J. T. Stoddert, of Charles

County,
Louis William Jenkins, of Baltimore city, and Jas A. Stewart, of Dorchester county, were un

Louis William Jenkins, of Baltimore city, and Jas
A. Stewart, of Dorchester county, were unanimously
elected secretaries.

The names of the delegates appointed were then
called by one of the secretaries, as follows:

Charles County.

Wm. B. Stone,
Dr. Thomas Davis,
Dr. Thomas Davis,
Dr. Rich W. M'Pherson, Col. Francis Thompson,
Eliss P. Matthews,
John T. Stoddert,
Geo. W. Matthews,
Col. Wm. Thompson,
Aloyaius Sowling.

Prince-George's Lounty,
John C. Herbert,
Geo. Morton,
Alexander Kesch,
Michael B. Carroll,
Thompson,
Thompson,
Alexander Kesch,
Michael B. Carroll,
Thompson,
Michael B. Carroll,
Henry A. Callis,
Henry Tolson,

H. C. Scott, Frede

Michael B. Carroll, Thomas B. Gwynn, Dr. Wm. G. Hardy, Henry A. Callia, Henry Tolson, rick County, Divid Hope, John Pisher, Josep Elingtoff, John Jones

James Turner

Gen. John Spear Smith, Da Jacob Shower Gen. T. F. Stansberry, Wm. C. Weatherby, Col. E. T. J. Woodward; Dr. Th

Harford County. Abraham Jarren, John W. Rutledge, Cecil James Pannell. Charles 8. Sewall. County. Wm. C. Scott Dr. G. S. To Wm. D. Mercer,

Benedict Craddock. Augustus Miller, Benjamin F. Mackall, Queen Anne's County. Geo. N. Newman.

Christopher Goodle Lemuel Noberts, Henry Wills Samuel R. Oldson, John Spencer, Kent County. John Kelly, Dr. Edward Scott, Alex. W. Ringgold, Hiram Jones, Thos H. Horsey.

Gen. Gale, Isaac Spencer, Jr. Nearly a hundred members answered to their

the Secretaries) Lambert Heardon and Ramel A Spencer, of Talbot, and Thomas Hope, of Harford were in attendance, were, on motion, severally ined to take scats in the convention, and par its deliberations, and accordingly they appeared and

ook their seats:

Mr. Palmer, of Frederick offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously concurred in.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of our member from each country, and one from each of the cities of Baltimore and Amapolis, be appointed a devise some plan calculated to produce anathrily and concert of action in the Jackson flepablica party of this state, at the approaching election.

Resolved, That the above committee be appoint
by the selection of one member from each deletion, and elected by the delegation themselves,
that the names of the committee be reported to

The following gentlemen were named in pure The following gentlemen were named in anee of the above resolution:—
John Spear Smith, Galtimore county,
William A. Spencer, Queen Anne's county,
William C. Scott, Ceell cedity,
David Brookhart, Washington county,
William Frick, City of Baltimore,
James Dixon, Frederick, county,
Thomas William, Kent county,
James A. Stewart, Dornhester county, James A. Stewart, Dorchester county,
John T. Stoddert, Charles county,
John C. Herbert, Prince-George's county,
On motion of Mr. Spencer, of Queen-Aune's,
ne delegates to the late National Convention remain ing in the city, were invited to take seats within the

After some other preparatory resolutions, on me-tion by Mr. Smith, of Baltimore county, The Convention adjourned until to-morrow men-ing at 10 o'clock.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Present the same members as on yesterday—as als

Measrs. Joseph Redue and Ebenezer T. Massie, who were elected substitutes from Kent county, and whom were elected substitutes from Kent county, and whom names were heretofore accidentally omitted. M. C. Scott, esq a delegate from Prince-George's, Henry Wilson, esq. a delegate from Kent, and B. F. Yen esq a delegate from Washington county, appeared to day; and on motion, John S. Sellman, esq. of Anne-Arundel county; and James P. Brice, esq. of the city of Annapolis, were invited to participate in the deliberation of the convention, and took their sease accordingly. The names of the following gentlemen were also handed in as delegates from the Reisin. Town district of Edulmore county, to wit- Dr. Si-Town district of Baltimore county, to wit: - Dr. S-las Larsh, William H. Wilson, and William Press

esqrs.

Mr. Smith, from the committee composed of one delegate from each of the counties and cities repre

sented in the convention, reported:

That in performance of the duty imposed on then, they beg leave to recommend to the convention the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions.

Signed by the committee

Whereas, This convention has assembled to take

Whereas, This convention has assembled to take into consideration, the various matters connected with the welfare of the Jackson Republican party of this state, and after a free interchange of opinion, to adopt such a course as may be best calculated is secure harmony and concert of action: And Whereas, The most unfounded charges have bern advanced against the administration of our reneable chief magistrate, with a view to alcinate from his the affections of the people, and a reckless appoint to is endeayouring to defeat his re-election, Therefore, fore, Resolved, That this convention feels undiminid

fore,
Resolved, That this convention feels undiminished confidence in the unblemished integrity, the drivoted patriotism, and the sound judgment of Al-DitEW JACESON.
Resolved, That his administration of the affairs of the government, has fully equalled our most cangular expectations, and largely attided to the honour, the welfare, and the security of the republic.

Resolved, That in the management of our foreign relations, his conduct has been always characterists by the frankness. Iruth and energy, becoming the chief magistrate of a high-minded people; and that in the direction of our domestic concerns, his cost seels have been guided by a salutary spind of caciliation, a laudable respect for the rights and dignity the states, and a marred regard to the previous of the constitution.

Resolved, That we pledge oursalves scalauly is support his re-election, and to use all florours incense to secure that object, doming it, at his important crisis, empittally necessary to the harmy and permanency of the Union.

Resolved, That the subtrety measures as a light in the conduct of the opposition in the conduct who is a provided to the position.

stances, and a es of their con tained, results people may to of candidates

by the Preside and Townsend Mr. Stodde which after bei

by the chair, to oppression, an the propriety of gislature; pleds peal of such an Messrs. Stod ell, Yoe, and Gr mnittee. On motion of On motion of following resolu Resolved, Ti the high import friends of the N and that in orde mended to our i ferences, and to

ferences, and to

The convention o'clock, in the a The convention Mr. Stoddert, assembly, regard lectors, have lead port after the ad On motion of granted to the c reneral address. Mr Jarrett, of lation, which wa Resolved, The distribution. Mr. Stewart,

Resolved, Th

by the chair, t Mr. Jenkins, the committee of tion, that the exp by them, and he be withdrawn. Mr. Stewart a Resolved, That to the committee timore, for their viding for our co session; and we heart-felt thanks

On motion of ing resolution was Resolved, The presented to the this convention, they have presid
On motion of
ing resolution we
lessolved, The
presented to the
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posed on them b
On motion of
vention then adj

JOHN C. RODERI GEORGE Laura WILLIA Virgin

FOR the ber To be drawn e 2d of June. 60 No.

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Queen-Aune's

I Convention remain-

resolutions, on me-

ecunty, ntil to-morrow there-

y, May 25th, 1832.

yesterday—as ale ezer T. Massie, who

ent county, and whom ally omitted. M. C. nce-George's, Henry ent, and B. P. You

on county, appeared seliman, esq. of App. Brice, esq. of the and took their seam e following gentlemen

e following gentlementes from the Reista

nty, to wit:-Dr. S-

tee composed of one nties and cities repre-nted:

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luty insposed on then,
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imble and resolutions
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ass assembled to take
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be reported to this

e named in purse-

which after being modified at the suggestion of Mesers. Redue, of Kent; and Stewart of Dorchester, was a

dopted as follows.

Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to frame an address to the people of staryland, exhibiting fully and strongly, the injustice, oppression, and unrepublican character of the late enacument of the General Assembly, in regard to the election of President and Vice President and that the propriety of selecting delegates to the next Legislature; pledged to use their exertions, for the record of such an address an encountinuous law he peal of such an arbitrary and anconstitutional law, be recommended to the people in the said address Measrs. Stoddert, Jenkint of Baltimore city, Sew-ell, Yoe, and Gale of Kent, were appointed on the

all. Yoe, and Gale of Keni, were appointed on the committee.

On motion of Mr. Steuart, of Beltimore city, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That this convention is impressed with the high importance of unanimity in the action of the friends of the National Administration in Maryland, and that in order to promote the same, it is recommended to our friends to surrended all personal proferences, and to unite in giving effect to the acts and proceedings, of the National Convention recently assembled in the city of Baltimore.

The convention then adjourned, to meet again at 5 o'clock, in the afternoon.

e'clock, in the afternoon.

Five o'clock P. M.

The convention reassembled Mr. Steddert, moved that the committee charged to prepare an address, in reference to the late set of anembly, regarding the election of Presidential, E-lectors, have leave to make up and publish their re-port after the adjournment of the convention, which

On motion of Mr. Jenkins, a similar leave was

general address.

Mr Jarrett, of Harford, moved the following resolution, which was adopted:
Resolved, That two thousant copies of each of the addresses ordered by this convention be printed for distribution.

Mr. Stewart, of Dorchester, offered the following Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed

by the chair, to ascertain the expenses which have been incurred by this convention, and to make ar-rangements for the payment thereof.

Mr. Jenkins, stated that he had been requested by the committee of arrangements to inform the conven-tion, that the expenses had been already provided for by them, and he therefore hoped the resolution would be withdrawn.

Mr. Stewart accordingly withdrew the Pesolution,

Resolved, That this con-ention feels very grateful to the committee of arrangements of the city of Baldmore, for their kind and hospitable attention, in proriding for our comfort and accommodation during of at and we tender them our warmest and most heart felt thanks
On motion of Mr. Palmer of Frederick, the follow-

fig resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to the President and Vice Presidents of presidents of this convention. To subdue these Indians and drive them out of the state, it will require a force of at

On motion of Mr. Matthews, of Charles, the follow-

Resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be

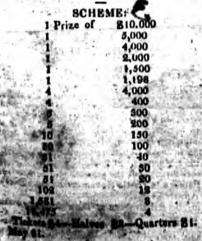
presented, That the United States of the Schreiched States of the Schreiched States of the States of the Schreiched States of States of

RODERICK DORNEY, Vice GEORGE N. NEWNAM, Presidents, Louis WILLIAM JESEKINS, Secretaries.

Virginia State Lottery.

OR the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Ca nal Company -Class No. 8, for 1832.-

60 No. Lottery -9 Drawn Ballots.





of candidates for the Electoral election in their several districts.

The said presmble and resolutions were then severally read, considered and adopted.

In conformity to the sixth resolution, the following gentlemes, were appointed a central committee:

Robert Pariance, Philip Laurenson, Charles Howard, Louis Wm, Jenkins, and Dr. Thomas I. Murphy, Mr. Kenneily, of Walaington county, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the President of this convention, to prepare an Address to the people of Maryland, on the subject of the sporosching elections.

Mesers, Eennedy, Palmer, of Prederick, Steuart of Baltimuce city, Laurenson, Harper, Boan of Kent and Townsend, were appointed on the committee.

Mr. Stoddert, of Charles, offered a resolution, which after being modified at the suggestion of Mesers. act is accompanied, and perhaps the little faith placed in the acts of despotic governments, it does not seem that it is thought in London these ratifications will materially 1832.

expedite the settlement of Beigic affairs.
The Cholera continues very mitd in England, but more severe in Ireland. Of the further progress of the Reform Bill, we can as yet know nothing.

THE INDIAN WARL UNPLEASANT

NEWS.

A p cost-slip from the office of the Princing the Daily Gazette states that the Steamboat Herald, in seventy four hours from St. Louis—an extraordinary quick passage—brings a proplemation from the Governor, of Illinois proclamation from the Governor of Illinois to the citizens of that state, from which it appears that a bloody and successful attack has been made by the Indians upon a detachment of volunteers. A private letter states that fifty two of the volunteers were killed, among whom were Colonel Crane, Col. Thomas, Major Morgan, and Capt. Baily.]
At the date of the last accounts, Gen. At-

kinson, the Commander in-chief of the United States forces, was in a most perilous situation. He had sent out several expresses for supplies, and every man had been cut off. The Keel boats, destined with supplies above the Rapids had not been heard of, and it was supposed that they had been captured and their crews massacred. Intelligence so painful has not been anticipated. For a further knowledge of the condition of our frontiers, the reader is referred to Governor Reynolds's proclamation.

DIXON'S FERRY, ON ROCK RIVER. To the Militia of the State of Illinois:

It becomes my duty again to call on you for your services in the defence of your country. The state is not only invaded by the hostile Indians, but many of your citizens have been slain in battle. A detachment of the mount volunteers commanded by Major Stillman, of slain in battle. A detachment of the mountain of the saulestate. Often about 275 in number, were overpowered by the hostile Indians on Sycamore creek, distance from this place thirty miles, and a considerable number of them killed. This is an

act of hostility which cannot be misconstrued.

I am of opinion that the Pottawatamies and
Winnebagoes have joined the Sacs and Fox

To subdue these Indians and drive them out of the state, it will require a force of at least two thousand mounted volunteers more, in addition to the troops already in the field. I have made the necessary requisitions on

the proper officers for the above number of mounted men, and have no doubt that the ci-tizen soldiers of the state will obey the call of their country. They will meet at Hinepin on the Illinois river, in companies of 50 men each, on the 10th of June next, to be organised into a Brigade.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Commander-in-Chief. May 15.

MOTION IS HEREBY GIVEN.

the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Campbell, 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 subscribers, at or before the 1st day May next, they may otherwise by taw be ex-cluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of May

JOHN GREENWELL, of Philip & Adm'rs

FOR SALE.

A two story Frame House and Lot, in nefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be nefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint Mary's Society of this city, and is well suited for the accommodation of a small family. It will be soldion reasonable terms, and possession given immediately. The terms apply to the subscriber who is authorized to give a sufficient deed for the property.

May Sixt.

May Sixt.

May Sist

that it be recommended to the solution of the legislation of the special property of the state of limits and the second of the solution of the legislation of the leg

their Fortune. He had the pleasure in the last Lotteries of disposing of a number of good prizes in various parts of the country, and he would respectfully request adventurers to be as early as possible with their orders. The lickets sent from his office are in all cases the original ones, and the cash can be had for them any where on presentation.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 16. for 1832.-To be drawn at Baltimore SATURIAY the 9th June

	SCHEME.				
prize of	812,500	10 prizes of 81			
	3,000	23	100		
-	. 1,422	46-	. 40		
	1,000	46	30		
	500	46	25		
1	300	1150	8		
Carried.	- 200	8480	4		

9624 prizes, amounting to 74,412 dollars. lickets only 84-Haives 82-Quarters 81

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY CLASS No. 19, for 1852. To be drawn June

		8CHI	EME.	
1	prize of	8 90,000	. 51 prizes	of 850
1		10,000	51	40
1		2,500	51	30
1		1,270	51	25
10		1,000	102	20
10		300	1530	10
50		200	11475	
40		-100-	13395 Prizes	. ?
			8136,880	5

Tickets 5-Halves 2 50-Quarters 1 25. For Luck, be sure to direct your orders to

J. CLARK,

Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

SEVIE YCEGEU & DOIFOR

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphags' Court of St. Mary's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Margaret B. Jones late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of May May 31st

MOTICE IS HURBEY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of the Reverend Neale H. Shaw, late of said county deceased. All persons Terms of sale.—A credit of six months will having claims against the said deceased, are be allowed on all sums of ten dollars and uphereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or be fore the 13 day of day March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this

23d day of May 1839.

AN SHAW

JOSEPH TODD SHAW Adm'rs May Stat.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fleri facias, issued by Nathan Shipley. Esq. a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, land and tenements, of Henry L. Davis, at the suit of James Hunter, i have seized and taken in execution a negro man named Frank Grant, and I hereby give notice, that on Thursday the 21st day of June next, at Poplar Spring, at 11 o'clock A. M. I shall sell to the highest bidder for cash the above described negro, to satisfy the debt due an aforesaid.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT Sheriff. May 31.

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

ORDERED by the Court, that the creditors of Brephen Martin, a petitioner for the be

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Opposite the Farmers' Best of Margiand.)
Where has been sold within a very short period of time, the following prizes:—One of 8400, one of 8100, one of 840, one of 836, besides a numerous quantity of smaller Prizes; And has for sale lickets in the following schemes, soon to be drawn:—

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 6 For 1832: To be drawn at Battimure,

On Saturday the 9th June, 1832.

Fifty-four Number Lottery-Bight Drawn Ballots.

ACIE CONTRACTOR	IEME:	
1 prize of	TEM E	812,500
1 prize of	+ -	3,000
1 prize of	2 6	1,128
2 prizes of	4	1,000
3 prizes of		500
5 prizes of		300
10 prizes of	4	200
10 prizes of	1.4	150
23 prizes of	7 4	100
46 prizes of		40
46 prizes of		80
46 prizes of		25
1,150 prizes of		8
8,280 Prizes of		- 4

9,624 Prizes. w

Tickets 84-Halves 89-Quarters 81. Tickets and Shares for Sale At E. DUBOIS' LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

May 31.

PRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. GEORGE M'NEIR.

MERCHANT TAILOR. HAVING just returned from the Philadel phia and Baltimore markets, with a choic selection of naudsome and most fashionable

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. Of the latest importations, splicits a call from

his friends and the public generally.
CEOTHES shall be made at the shortest no ice, and in such style as to suit his customers for cash, or to punctual men.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chan cery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the seventh day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M at the Court House door, in Annapolis, all the a riouse and Lot situated on School Street, in otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this sold consists of the said estate. Ist day of May. 1832 interest and estate of Richard R Gaither, ir sold consists of the reversion in fee subject to The terms of sale May 10. an estate, for the life of Benjamir Gatther, o Anne Arundel county. The terms of will be made known at the time of sale.

JOHN RIDGELY, Truste

JOHN RIDGELY, Trustee. May 17.

PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the sub scriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 7th day of June next, at the residence o Miss Mary Cross, in East-street, the

PERSONAL ESTATE Of Mrs. Margaret Miller, deceased, consist

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

wards, the purchaser giving bond with security. with interest from the date; under ten dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOHN MILLER, Adm'r. May 17. 3

A TEACHER WANTED

IN the thirtieth Primary School district, A. A. county, who can come approved o according to Law. Apply to Dr. Richd. G Stockett, John S. Williams, or Anthony Smith trustee of said district, near Ellicott's Mitta. May 17 May 17

IN CHANCERY.

22d May, 1832. ORBERED, That the sale made and report ed by Somerville Pinkney. Trustee for the sale of Henry Trutt's real estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contra ry be shewn on or before the 23d day of July next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive works before the 22d day of June next, in one of the Annapolis news-papers—The report states the amount of sales to be \$315.

True Cony. Test. Brg. Cur. Can

IN CHANCERY, ORDERED, That the creditors of Henry

Troit, lete of Anne Arendel county, deceased, file their claims, legalty, authenticated, in the Chancery Office, on or before the 22d day of September next.

True copy. Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

May IS DOHARD MOALE CHASE.

CHARLES D. HODGES;
ATTORNEY AT LAW

H is located himself, permanently, in the city of Anapolis, he will attend to be siness in the Bigh Lourt of Chancery, the Court of Appeals and the Courts of Anae-Arundel and the adjuing counties. He has taken the office in Church street, formerly occupied by Charles T. Flower, Esq.

April 26.

ART OF DANCING.

MR. DUROCHER. RSPECTFULLY informs the citizens of ING SCHOOL, at the Assembly Room, on the

20th June next. Parents, and others desirous of placing pupils under his charge, will find a substription paper at the liotel of Mesers. Williamson & May 10. 21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

HAT the subscriber nath obtained from the Orphans court of Baint-Mary's coun-ty, in Marylann, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas Woodland, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of May next, thay may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate-Given under my hand this 9th day of May,

May 17. 3 JO: SPALDING, Adm'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Til AT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Sainty Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Sarah P. Johnson, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 3d day of March nest, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this lat day of May,

May 10 ENOCH HAMMET, Adm'r.

CERTS TORRER OF BUTER. THAT the subscriber bath obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county. in Md. letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Benjamin Harrison, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of April next, they may

BENJAMIN TIPPETT, Adm'r. W. A. BENJAMIN HARRISON, dec'd.

NOTICE. CAME to the subscriber's, on or about the COW,

with a white face, one ditto Brinile, one young Steer Red, one ditto Brindle .-The owner or owners of the bove described properly is equested to come farward, prove properly, pay charges, and take them away.

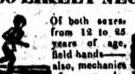
RICHARD GARDINER.

South side of Severn River, 5 miles above

May 17.

May 17. 3

DASH FOR MEGROES 100 LIKELY NEGROES.



scription. Persons wishing to setl, will do well scription. Fersons wishing to sell; will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any nurchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Holel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

May 4, 1838.

BY-LAW

BY-LAW

Laixing the line of Church st. between the corner of Market space and Church street, and the lane between the property of A Hughes and F. D. Hyde, on Church street. Be it ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, didermen and Common Cauncil of the Olly of Annapolis and the authority of the olly of Annapolis and the authority of the olly of Annapolis and the authority of the same. That the line of the public street between Joseph Sanda' brick house at the corner of Market space and Church street, and the lane running between J. Hughes' and F. C. Hyde's property, shall herselfer be, and forever remain a straight line between the south case corner of the brick house about to be erected by Frederick C. Hyde, at the corner of the lane stores said and the south east corner of the lane stores said and the south east corner of the lane stores said and the south east corner of the lane stores said and the south east corner of the lane stores said line be hereafter observed artesianty.

May 10.

AN IRISH TRADITION.

In the course of my life, begins is has led me into various parts of the world; among others into Ireland. During my starry there, having a little lessure time, I concluded to take a short jaunt in the country, for the purpose of gratifying that most gorum dizing of In the course of my ride, being something

fatigued, I called at a small decent-looking cabin to rest and refresh myself. Among the inmates was one aged man. Fatherly O'Doninmates was one sged man. Fatherly O'Don-nelly, very talkative and sociable. After talk-ing some time, he observed, that he saw Jack O'Lanthorn the preceding evening, and in-quired if I was acquainted with his story. Having answered him in the negative, he pro-ceeded to relate the following tradition, which I give as I received it, without being answera-ble for its credibility.

ble for its credibility. In the days of the blessed St. Patrick, there lived in the northern parts of the country, a blacksmith named Jack O'Lanthurn, much given to intemperance. His habitual drunkenness had made way with all and sundry of his goods and chattels, and likewise destroyed his credit. One morning after a debauch over night, he was greatly perplexed how to come at a "drop of comfort; said he, if I pawn any of my tools I shall be unable to pursue my calling, and I have nothing be-sides.'-While deeply engaged in cogitation, the Devil entered the shop, and demanded the cause of his being disheartened and downcast. Jack shortly made him acquainted with his troubles, and his inability to disengage himself from them.

'The Devil then offered to furnish him with money for seven years, if, at the end of the term, he would give himself into his own powcr. Upon these terms they shortly concluded a bargain, and the Devil left him. Before the expiration of the seven years, however, the holy St Patrick having obcasion to travel in that region, called on Jack to have his horse shod. After shocing the horseful retused to receive any thing in payment; and, the saint, to reward him, offered to grabt him any three requests which he might make. The first request was, that whoever took hold of his sledgehandle might be obliged to use sledge until relieved by him, and the reason assigned was that persons called in frequently to assist him, and tired themselves out before he had finished his work. The chair which he was accustomed to use, sometimes would not contain him; therefore his second request was, that whoever sat down in that chair should be de prived of the ability to raise without his leave. He then observed that he often lost small change from the pocket of the brackes which he usually wore, and desired that chatever he might put in that pocket could not get out until taken out by him. After granting these requests, the saint took his leave. At the end of the term agreed on, the Devil appeared and claimed the fulfilment of the contract. Jack professed his readiness to accompany him. But,' said he, 'I am forging some trammel for a neighbouring woman, and she will scold like beldam if I leave them unfinished—take the sledge and strike a few blows for me. The Devil complied, and Jack went off to the house. After a time he returned and found the old fellow still smitting the anvil, blow after blow, without power to slack or dicon-tinue his labours. He then offered to length on the lease of his life seven years more on en the lease of his life seven years more condition of being discharged; and upon there terms Jack liberated him.

At the expiration of the second term he again returned for his victim. Jack desired him to sit down; and he would be ready in a few moments. He sat down, and consequent-ly finding himself again entrapped, he lengthened the term yet another seven years, and being dismissed, he departed.

When he called for him the third time, Jack begged the privilege of changing his clothes, which was granted by his majesty. Getting on his old breeches they started off in company. They had not travelled far be fore Jack said to his companion I am dry and here is an old woman if my acquaint

auce who keeps whiskey: now you change yourself into a crown, and I will put you in my pocket, and we will go in and have some sport with the old woman.' Being metamorphosed, Jack pocketed him and went along where some trip-hammers were at work, and desired the workmen to give his old breeches a hammering, as they were hard and stiff .-They, willingly to enjoy a little sport, clap-ped the breeches under a hammer, which makfng the poor Devil's situation rather unplea sant, caused himself to stir within the pocket, which, of course, gave to the breeches i strange and mysterious movement. Some of the workmen observed that the Devil was in the breeches, and placed them und er thehea. viest hammer. This soon caused the old fellow to roar out: he offered as a ransom for his liberty, to cancel his claim on Jack, and re-lieved him forever, without any condition. Up-on these terms he was suffered to depart.

Although able to guil and cheat the Devil, death would not be denied. After a time he died. Having made his walk to the gates of heaven, he requested admittance. His name being demanded, he responded Jack O'Lanthorn. He was then informed that he must go where he had sold himself. He then startgo where he had sold himself. He then start-ed for another place, not exactly so agreea-ble; after groping his way through darkness, thick fogs and mists, and overcoming many other obstacles, he seached the gate, and stormed away sharply for admittance. The Devil, after obtaining his identity, and telling him that he had found it to be for his interest him that he had found it to be for his interest to have as little to do with him as possible, ordered him off, but he relused to depart, unless they would furnish him with a torch to enable him to see his way. To get rid of his importunities, they gave him one, with which his has been running about eyer since. Being a spirit, of course there is nothing visible, taying the lorsh, and this is the tru origin of arch O'Lanthorn, so often som and wondered at.

BANDWICH ISLAND MISSION.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Ephraim
Spaulding, to the Editors of the Varment
Chronicle, dated Hie Janeiro, January 17.
We were aroused at day-break by the firing
of cannon from some one of the four English
men-of-war, which lie at anchor just in our
rear. We arose early to behold a pleasant
sun, and to gaze again at Rio and its surrounding scenery. The prospect loses none of its
charm by close observation. At 7 o'clock,
while the 'Church-going bell' of the Catholics was ringing, we assembled on quarter
deck for our morning devotions. At 10 o'clock, after having been tossed about 53 days
upon the wrestless waves of the Atlantic, we apon the wrestless waves of the Atlantic, we stood upon the solid granite wharf of Rio, just in front of the Imperial Palace. I need not say, this was a pleasure to us all, though the wharf, to most of us, was in as much mo tion as the Averick. For a short time, I could walk deck as well, when the ship followed the motion of the waves, as I could navigate on 'terra firma.'

The first object we noticed particularly, was a large cistern, some thirty feet high, resembling a large massive monument. It is supplied with water from the mountains 12 miles distant, by a large granite aqueduct, and the water is carried to all parts of the ci ty on the heads of slaves. The cistern was thronged with negroes almost naked, without hats, shirts, or shoes, which is the common appearance of the Africans at Rio. We were amused as well as surprised to see every thing which a man can lift, and which is to be car ried from one place to another, borne upon the head. From the cistern, with large oper firkins of water on their heads, not held by the hand, the slaves were moving off in all di rections, with a good stiff gait, accompanied with a hum or a whistle. Heavier articles, such as hogsheads of molassees, &c. are trundled through the streets on four wheeled trucks The slave put his shoulder to the task with weat on his brow.

We ascended the wharf on an inclined plane, in front of the Imperial Palace. This. like all other buildings of the city, is constructed of granite, which abounds in the vicinity. It is a large, massive building, plastered and white washed on the outside, and forms one side of the public square. For righteen months it has been forsaken by the Imperor, Don Pedro I, who, on account of disaffection between him and his subjects, has absconded to Europe, leaving the throne to his son seven years old, Don Pedro H, who is legal heir.

As we entered the public square, it made n obvious impression upon the whole area, for the multitude stopped all business in a moment, and gazed at us with seeming admi ration. They had seen North Americans before; but to behold eight foreigners walking through the throng, each man with a companon at his side, appeared to be something "new under the gan.

Females at Rio, except the very dregs of the sex are seldom seen, either walking or riding. They are generally locked up from murning till night, not by their husbands, for, I am correctly informed, there are but few of this description, but by those whe support them. They are not suffered to go abroad, except on feast days and then they have not the kindest attention paid them.

There were no one horse wagons, chaises or stage coaches, in the streets. The roads from the city are narrow, riten muddy and uneven. The principal ric. ag abroad is on horseback. The gentlemen of the circle in coaches of very clumsy construction drawn by two mules, some six or eight feet from the coach, with a negroe dressed somewhat 'en militarie,' riding one mule, another standing erect on a foot board at the hind end of the coach. To see a solitary gentlemen riding in such an establishment, as is usually the case, when a gig would answer every purpose, ex-hibited an air of extravagance! What a contrast between the slave and his master! And still I cannot resist the impression that the

former is the happier of the two. We took a walk upon "signal hill," so called from the telegraphs upon it. Every ship entering the harbour, is hailed at Port Santa seven or eight miles distant, and from this hill is immediately reported to police; so that as soon as the ship drops anchor she may receive a number of polite and friendly visits from custom house officers. Upon the brow of this hill is the "missicordia," or city hospital; and upon the summit, a Catholic house of worship, and many other low monkish buildings.—The hill is clothed in beautiful verdure, but is far inferior to "hill gloria," a little farther to the north

From the hill we repaired to an English Hotel, and dined at 3 o'clock according to the custom of the city. We thought our re-lationship to the American cultches would justify us in taking one South American din-ner, and we should all rejoice to board on land during our stay in the harbour; but the price of board we think too extravagant for missionaries, and therefore unanimously re solved to take our humble fare on board the floating Averick.

A variety of tropical fruits were served up-on our table, such as oranges, pineapples, mangoes, banana, &c. but none suited our North American palates but oranges and pine-

North American palates but oranges and pineapples. Beranas and plantains, which are very abundant, we expect to relish when we are better acquainted with them. At five o' clock P. M. we returned to the whart where two boats were ready to receive us, and in 15 minutes we reached our home. Thus you have a brief, hasty sketch of our first day's visit at the Emporium of Brazil.

Jan. 30th. High Mass has been said today for the Rassun Ambassador, who died have a month since. The hease of the Virgin Mary was dressed in mouraing. The black cloth which lined the interior was bordered with gold and silver times. A large tangorary monument was erected in the centre, some 10 feet high, and surrounded with 100 lighted candits, or mor

26 Paris, Bar 22 Harrisburg, Pa-26 Milcon, Pa. 26 Russel, Mhat. Mary Ann M'Kenney, Richard Armstrong, Clarissa Chapman, Dr. Alonzo Chapin, 27 W. Spr

Mary Ann Tenney 31 Chester, N. H. 25 Nelson, N. H. John S. Emerson, Ursula S. Newell, 25 West Town, Pa. Cochran Forbes, 25 Newarn, 31 Great Barring-fton Ma. 25 Newark, N. J. Rebecca D. Smith. Harvey Hitchcock,

23 Owasco N. Y. Rebecca Howard, 28 N. Hartford Ct. David B. Lyman, 26 Royalton, Vt. 24 Colerain, Mass. Sarah Joiner, Lorenzo Lyons, 19 Eldridge, N. Y. Betsey Curtis, Printer-Edmund K.

25 Boston, Mass. Rogers, 29 Ludlow, Vt. 21 Buckland Mass Ephraim Spaulding, Julia Brooks. We expect to sail to-morrow morning-all

AN AWFUL OCCURRENCE.

One of the most terrific and heart-rending cenes was exhibited in Cumberland co. Ky. on the 5 inst., that the inabitants of these regions have ever been called to witness. A number of men were collected at Mr. Ezeki el Perdue's, for the purpose of rolling logs. They went into a field which abounds with dry-standing timber, a part of which was on fire; a party consisting of six men and a buy went to work near a tree that was burning. Just as they were preparing to roll a log, the tree on fire felt immediately on the company. Joseph Mayes, John Huff, Jr. and James Brisie, were instantaeously killed. Archibald M. Perdue was mortally wounded, and expired in few hours; none of them were heard to speak after the tree fell. William B. Perdue, a youth aged fourteen years, was badly Samuel Pitman was slightly wounded .- John Huff, sen., was the only the seven who excaped unhart. Mr Mayes has left a wife and nine children; Mr. Haff had been recently married; Mr. Bristoe and Mr. Perdue were young unmarried men-Christain Advocate.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL. Winds

1 Cloudy, mild, light breeze, 2 Clear part of the day, warm, light breeze.

Flying clouds, very warm, sprinkle rain, lightning in evening, 4 Cloudy, very warm, heavy gust of wind

and rain in evening, Clear very cold, fresh breeze, 6 Cloudy, P. M. clear and cold, hard frost,

light breeze, Cloudy, cool, moderate breeze, rain at night, 8 Rain nearly all day, sleet, light breeze. cool, E-SE

9 Rain, cold, light breeze, 10 Clear, cool, smart frost, fresh breeze,

11 Rain nearly all day, moderate breeze, sz 12 Cloudy, mild, fresh breeze, heavy blows,

13 Cloudy, hail and snow at night, heavy blow,

4 Cloudy, misty, cool, light breeze,

15 Cloudy, little rain, light breeze, ww-se 16 Rain, hail and snow, cold, hard frost, light breeze,

17 Cloudy, cold, light breeze, 18 Cloudy part of the day, fresh breeze, sw 19 Clear, warm, fresh breeze, sw-w 20 Rain all day and snow at night, cool,

hard frost, 21 Flying clouds, very cold, heavy blow,

22 Clear, cool, fresh breeze. 23 Cloudy, little rain, heavy blow, at night,

extremely cold, N-NNW 24 Clear, very cold, snow at night, fresh

NW-SE

25 Hail, rain and swow, heavy sleet, more-26 Cloudy, mild, light breeze, NNE-1 27 Clear, moderate, ice all over the river,

light breeze, rain at night, 28 Rain principal part of the day light

breeze, 29 Clear, P. M. cloudy, fresh breeze, n-nw

*\$100 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th instaut, Negro man

BEN,

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

He was purchased of the estate of the late Chancellor Jameson, in 1825, and as he was his carriage driver, and has also been mine has travelled pretty generally throughout the State, and has a very general sequaintrace in and about Annapolis and Baltimore. It in and about Annapolis and Baltimore. The will no doubt make his best way through one of those places out of the State; his object was believe to be Pennsylvania. He probable that he has been furnished with a false pass, as several have obtained them from an individual in this neighbourhood within the last year. His cloathing being various, connot be correctly described, but will be found in part to be, a drab roundabout, and pantaloous to entch, then pussibly a Capainate coatee, with a half worn black fur hat.

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

BASH MULLIKIN,
Near Queen-Anna's, P. Geer of 10 Md.

the officers thereof in receiving desposits money subject to interest, fizzfor desposites payable in sincety size days after demand, locatilecates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate meaning.

interest at the rate per annum

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

On current accounts, or deposat the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at 3 per cent. the rate of

R. WILSON, Cashier. By order May 17

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

April 18th 1832. ON application by petition of Aaron Hawkins and Mary Hawkins, Executors of Joshua Hawkins, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claums against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Annapolis.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arunde County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters restamentary on the personal estate of Joshua Hawkins, late of Anne Arundel county de ceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the saide with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 18th day of Octobe next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the soid estate. Given under our hands this 18th day of April 1832.

April 26 MARY HAWKINS, Ex'rs.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court April 18th, 1832.

ON application by petition of Elizabeth Collinson, Administratrix of William Col linson, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased it is ordered that she 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 the city of Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,

Reg. Wills, A. A. County

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arunde County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland. letters of administration on the personal es tate of William Collinson, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claim against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of Apri

SLIZABETH COLLINSON, Adm's.

a lax on the real and persons property within the city of Annapolis and the precincts
thereof, and to assess and value the same."

And be it further established and ordained;
by the aforesaid authorities, that I any person
or persons shall offend against the provisions of
the by-law as processed, such person or persons
shall be subject to the fines and penalties therein directed. a directed.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor. May 10. 7

PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK. PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK.

MAJOR JONES' Sloop leave Annapolis
for Broad Creek, on Mondays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M., thence passengers
will be taken in the mail stageto Qeen's-town,
Wys Mills, and Easton; to strive at Easton
same avaning by 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, will leave Easton; at 7 b'clock, A. M. on
Sundays and Wednesdays, serive at Broad
Creek in time for dinner; at Annapolis, by 5
o'clock, P. M. same evenings.

Fare from Annapolis to Broad Creek \$1 50,
rom Broad Creek to Queeu's-town
To
Trom Broad Creek to Reston

For passage upply at the Ray of William.

For passage apply at the BAR of Williamson and Swann's Hetel.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

PERRY ROBINSON.

Feb. 16,

PRINTING Meatly executed at this

SUMMER CLOTHS & CASS MERINOS, CHECK AND PLAIN

SATTEANS. BLOVES, STOCKS, for gontlemen's wear. He will be his customers and obtain new und May 10.

CHECK DRULINGS.

G. I. GRAMME RESPECTFULLY notifies is friends at the public, that he has jud opened, at the residence of his father, nearly opposite it large brick building former occupied as Boarding House by Mrs. Rollingon,
A choice and well selected assortants of

GROOERIES, which he will be happy to dispose of on rea

LAND FOR RENT OR

SALE. WILL sell a Farm containing about two hundred and seventy acres on accommodating terms, or I will rest it for the balance of the present year. Persons disposing to rent or purchase, will call upon the subscriber or Mr. George Wells at Annapolis.

March 22.

LAND FOR SALE. OF LAND called TRACT

GREEN'S PURCHASE. tontaining ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN-TY EIGHT AND A HALF ACRES, situat-ed in Anne-Asundel quanty, near to, and ad-joining the lands of, he late Joseph M Cency, Esq. This land is exceedingly fertile, and now in a high state of Improvements plainter acts with great effect, and the land is in every way adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco, and is also peculiarly adapted to the growth of Clover.

The improvements are a large new BARM, and THREE QUARTERS for acreants, in good repair; there is also an excellent TIMOTHY MEADOW in fine order. Any one inclined to purchase, will of course view the promise. The TERMS will be made AC. COMMODATING. Captain Joseph Overs, who lives near the premises, will show the property to any person inclined to purchase. Application can be made to me in the city of Balinore, as also to Capt. Owens, who will give

Aformation as to terms, &c.
BENJAMIN M.CENEY

R. I. JONES.

The plate we !

Feb 28

TO RENT. THE BOICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Green Street, formers o wned by Mr. Brice B. Brewer. fronting ly owned by To a good Tenant the rent will be low. Also, the OFFICE in West Street between the offices of Alexander Randall and H. Nicholson, Bequires. The rent of the latter property fixed at \$50 per annum.

Jan. 26.

Anne Arundel County, Sc:

To provide for a new assessment of the real and personal property in the City of An napolis and the precincts thereof.

Be it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Alarmen and Common Council of the city of Amapolis, and the authorities of the same, that Janues Iglehart, James Allison and George McNeir, be, and they are hereby appointed assessors to assess and value the precincts thereof.

And be it further established and ordained, by the authorities aforesaid, that the said assessors shall, in all cases, proceed and be governed by the provisions of the by-law imposing a tax on the real and personal property within the city of Amapolis and the precincts thereof, and to assess and value the precincts thereof, and the said and personal property within the city of Amapolis and the precincts thereof, and to assess and value the same."

And be it further established and ordained, by the afurcasid authorities, that it are more and to be supposed to the said assess and value the same."

And be it further established and ordained, by the afurcasid authorities, that it are more property within the city of Amapolis and the precincts thereof, and to assess and value the same."

And be it further established and ordained, by the afurcasid authorities, that it are more property and the said and property and the precincts thereof and to assess and value the same."

And be it further established and ordained, by the afurcasid authorities, that it are more property is the property and the precincts thereof and the precincts and allegations as may be made spinet the property and the property and the property present the property and the precinct of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, received from said Brale Gaither, a conveyance and possession of all his property red, personal and mixed—it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Beale Gaither be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspape published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the fourth blooday of Octobe next, to appear before the said County Court, at the court house of said county, at ten a clock in the formoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Beale Gaither should not have the benefit of the said set, and the supplements as prayed.

May 17. STest. WILLIAM S. GREEN. FOR ANNAPOLIS.



RYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Dambridge Beston, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, in Beston, on FRIDAY MORNING NEA), in 30th March, at 7 o'clock, (com her usual plac of starting, fewer end Dugan's wharf, and so tinue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday at Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the she places throughout the season.

Passage to Castle Haven or Baston 82 start and Baston 82 start

LEML O. TAYLOR, OH