

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1831.

NO. 27

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

NOTICE.
THE 1st, 2d and 3d Volumes of Anacharis, are missing from the Annapolis Library. Any person having the same, is requested to return them.
WILLIAM B. HALL, Librarian.
June 30.

STATE OF MARYLAND, CO.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 8th, 1831.
ON Application by petition of Richard Thompson Esq. of John Tydings late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Tydings late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of June 1831.
RICHARD THOMPSON, Esq.
June 4th.

STATE OF MARYLAND, CO.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 8th, 1831.
ON Application by petition of Joseph Harris Adm'r. D. B. N. of Thomas Harris, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Thomas Harris, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of June 1831.
JOSEPH HARRIS, Adm'r. D. B. N.
June 16.

STATE OF MARYLAND CO.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 15th, 1831.

ON application by petition of William W. Brown (of Ben.) Executor of Anne Boone late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the Subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Anne Boone, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of June, 1831.
WILLIAM BROWN, (of Ben.) Ex'r.
June 23.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Harris, late of Charles 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, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-one.
JOHN HARRIS, Adm'r.
with Will Annexed.
All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make payment to
J. H.
Adm'r. W. A.
June 30.

Just Received
CRAB'S HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW.
TALBOT'S ORACLE, or directions for investigating or prolonging life, containing Pepple Precepts, pointing out agreeable and effectual methods to prevent and relieve indigestion, and to regulate and strengthen the action of the Stomach and Bowels.
And For Sale at this Office, by
J. THOMPSON.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Jno. J. Donaldson, President.
Directors:
Robert Oliver, W. W. Taylor,
Joseph Toddhanter, Edw. G. Woolyear,
Sloan Mearns, Benj. D. Higdon,
John B. Morris, Saml. J. Donaldson.
GEORGE CARA GRANT, Secretary.

THE COMPANY proposes to insure lives for one or more years or for life—to purchase or sell annuities, to receive money on trust, paying an interest therefor, and accumulating at compound interest.—To manage trusts, and to make all kinds of contracts in which the casualties of life and interest of money is involved.—Creditors, whose hopes of payment are founded on the lives of their debtors, may secure their debts.—Salaried officers, and persons whose families are dependent on their exertions for support, may provide by annual payments, for their families, by an insurance on lives.—Aged persons, whose incomes are inadequate to their maintenance, may, by the purchase of an annuity, receive much more than the simple interest for their investments.—No money is received for less than one year, nor in sums less than one hundred dollars, and an interest of four and a half per cent. per annum is allowed and paid semi-annually, or the Company will invest the money, and pay over the interest received, deducting a half per cent. for compensation. The company, acting as trustee, there can be no danger from death, or insolvency.
Office No. 22 St. Paul's street, Baltimore.
Applications (post paid) attended to.
May 19.

IN CHANCERY.
June 23d 1831.

ORDERED. That the Sale of the Real Estate of Tobias Reynolds, deceased, made and reported by the Trustee, Louis Gassaway, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 23d day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper, before the 29th day of July next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$697.50.
True copy
Test. **RANSAY WATERS.**
Reg. Cur. Can.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel County Court, and to me directed, against the Good and Chattle, Lands and Tenements, of Stephen Yates, at the suit of James Lewis, Administrator of Cornelius Garretson, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest, of said Yates, in and to that Tract of Land whereon said Yates resides, called

TALBOT'S LAST SHIFT.

Lying and being on Elk Ridge in Anne-Arundel county, and containing by a late survey, one hundred and a half acres of Land, more or less. The improvements are a good STONE DWELLING and other out houses. There is also a MILL on this Farm, which with little repair can be made profitable.

This Land is situated in one of the most healthy neighbourhoods in the State of Maryland, is about eight or nine miles from the city of Baltimore, about three miles from Elliott's Mills, and between one or two miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and adjoins the Lands of Henry M. Steele, Isaac Garretson, and the Land of the late Alexander C. Hanson. This Land is covered with Wood and Timber, more than sufficient for the support of the Farm; and is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, and can be easily improved with clover and plaiter, and can be made one of the most productive Farms on Elk Ridge. I have seized and taken in execution also, a lot that Tract of Land situated on Elk Ridge called

Worthington's Range and Dorsey's Addition.

Containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land more or less. This last mentioned tract or tracts of land adjoins the lands of the late Rachel Burgess, at present occupied by Doctor Richardson; it also adjoins the lands of John O'Donnell; And I hereby give notice, that on Tuesday the 19th day of July next, at Waterloo Inn, Elk-Ridge, I shall offer to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Persons who wish to purchase will view the lands previous to the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. The above lands will be positively sold if a fair price be offered.
BURROD W. MARRIOTT,
Sheriff A. A. County.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a parcel of Land in Anne-Arundel County, lying on the Patuxent River, called White's Plains, and also about one hundred acres of a parcel of land called Red Down, adjoining the former. Both parcels of land are covered with Wood, which can be conveniently transported to market. The terms of sale will be made known on application to either of the subscribers, who will show the land to persons desirous to purchase. Should the above property not be sold at Private Sale before Monday the 1st day of August, it will be offered at Public Sale, on that day, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Taylor's Land Inn.
Wm. Bragden,
D. M. Bragden.
June 30.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Abell, 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 4th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of June 1831.
MARRIET ABELL, Adm'r.
June 30.

ANNAPOLIS

TOBACCO INSPECTION.

THE President and Directors of the Annapolis Tobacco Inspection hereby notify the public that their Warehouse is completed, and that Henry Bassford, of Anne-Arundel county, has been appointed by the Executive its Inspector, so that Tobacco will now be received and inspected. The character and long experience of Mr. Bassford, as a Planter and Inspector, are too well known and valued to require commendation.

The Warehouse is of brick, two stories high, one hundred feet by 40 feet in the clear, and situated within a few feet of bold water, where the company are about to construct a wharf. The slate roof and stone sills, of the building, and its separation from other buildings, exempt it from the danger of fire.

The inspection and outage at this Warehouse are the same as at the county Warehouses. No pains will be spared by the Directors and Inspector to accommodate Planters and purchasers.

HENRY MAYNADIER, President.

The National Intelligencer, Washington, and American, Baltimore, will insert the above law, and forward their accounts to this office.
June 30.

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL,

No. 15 S. Fourth street, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

HORATIO WADE respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the

"GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL."

to the above establishment—which, having undergone considerable repairs, will be found to possess every comfort and convenience, for the accommodation of those gentlemen who may frequent the House. No pains will be spared to render the Indian Queen Hotel a place worthy the patronage of the public—which the proprietor earnestly solicits.
June 16.

BY-LAW.

An Additional Supplement to the By-Law to appoint a Treasurer to the Corporation.
Passed June 13, 1831.

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen of the City of Annapolis, that the salary of the Treasurer to the Corporation, for the current year, and annually thereafter, commencing on the day of April, 1831, be two hundred dollars; and that all provisions in any by-law inconsistent with the provisions of this supplement, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.
D. CLAUDE, Mayor.
June 24.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 9th day of July next, (if fair, if not on the Monday following,) at the late residence of John Jubb, on Stoney Creek, the remainder of the

Personal Estate

Of the said Jubb, consisting of a Negro GIRL and BOY.

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,
AND HUGS, Household and Kitchen Furniture,
&c.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of six months for all sums of Ten Dollars, or upwards, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date; under Ten Dollars, cash. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock A. M.

MARY ANN JUBB,
HOWARD ELLIOTT.

June 16.

J. THOMPSON
Has received and offers For Sale at this Office
The following BOOKS, viz:
Bishop Haynerdy's Works, 2 vols. \$5
Life of Bishop Heber by his Widow, 2 vols. 4 30
Last Days of Bishop Heber, 1 vol. 1 50
Watson's Theological Institutes 1 25
Buck's Theological Dictionary 3
Dr. Chalmers' Works 1 25
Memorial of Bishop Hobart. 1 25
It consists of a Memorial of that eminent Servant of God, by the Rev. Mr. Schroeder, and 13 Sermons preached on his Death, by the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, Dr. Wyatt, Dr. Gadsden, Dr. Wainwright, Dr. Hudd, Dr. Reed, Rev. Mr. Doane, Rev. Mr. Anthon, &c. &c. Also a correct Likeness of the Bishop.
J. T. has also for sale, Prayer Books from 25 cts. to \$3.50, the Sunday School Books published by the Episcopal Union.
And a great Variety of
SCHOOL AND OTHER BOOKS.
June 30.

And a great Variety of

SCHOOL AND OTHER BOOKS.

June 30.

Anne Arundel County, to wit.

I hereby certify, that Jacob Hollingsworth of said county brought before me, the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace in and for the said county, this 16th day of June, in the year 1831, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a GREY HORSE, about 13 years old, fifteen and a half hands high, marked by the collar, shod all round, switch tail, trots, racks and canters, and has been used in gears. Given under my hand
McLean Brown.

The owner of the above described Horse is desired to prove property, pay charges; and take him away
Jacob Hollingsworth.
June 23.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT if the School Tax of four dollars and thirty two cents due on part of a Tract of Land called and known by the name of Chesnut Hills, lying and being in Primary School District No. 37, in Anne-Arundel county, being the property of Mrs. A. Walker, and there being no personal property on the land chargeable with the school taxes, is not paid to the Collector of said Primary School District in ten days after the publication of this notice is completed, that on Saturday the 13th day of August next, the Collector will proceed to sell at public sale, Timber on the premises suitable for cord wood or fence rails, sufficient to pay the said school tax and costs due.

LEWIS A. SHAFER, Collector.
June 23.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 21st day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Duval, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.

June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the head of Severn, Cross Roads, on Thursday the 21st day of July, at 2 o'clock, P. M. a Negro Woman named SARAH, seized and taken as the property of Augustine Gambrell, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.

June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Farm belonging to W. N. Buller, formerly Worthington's Lower Quarter, on Thursday the 21st day of July, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro Boy named WILLIAM, seized and taken as the property of W. N. Buller, to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.

June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Farm belonging to the heirs of Henderson Magruder, on Saturday the 30th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a sufficient quantity of Rail Timber or Cord Wood, standing, as the case may require, to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.

June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, at Mr. Wheeler's Shop, near the Fort Bridge, a Lot of Timber standing on the Land, belonging to the heirs of Evan Hopkins, on Saturday the 30th day of July at 3 o'clock, P. M. the said Timber was seized and taken to satisfy County Charges for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector of A. A. County.

June 30th.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, at Mr. Wheeler's Shop, near the Fort Bridge, a Lot of Timber standing on the Land, belonging to the heirs of Evan Hopkins, on Saturday the 30th day of July at 3 o'clock, P. M. the said Timber was seized and taken to satisfy County Charges for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector of A. A. County.

June 30th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Standard.

The following anecdote of a Frenchman, whether true in all parts or not, I have had related to me as a fact.

A party of gentlemen in Charleston, S. C. were sitting over their wine after dinner, when the conversation turned upon the events of the late war. Several desperate battles on land were alluded to with enthusiasm, and the splendid victories on the sea were had in remembrance. At length the conversation turned upon the engagement between the Constitution and Guerriere. The gentlemen seemed to differ on some material points in relation to that engagement. A Frenchman who had seated himself unnoticed, and unobtrusively, near the table, happened to overhear the dispute, and immediately advanced with a lively and graceful air to the company, and said—Gentlemen, you shall speak of de occasion of de Constitution and Guerriere, eh!—yes Sir, was the reply.

"Vell, Gentlemen, I have some good raison to be acquait vid dat affair."

"Upon what is your knowledge founded, Sir?"

Gentlemen, I shall relate to you—(and he sat down.)

I was in von little prig, loaded with prandy, bound from Bordeaux to de coast d'Amerique—von day, (ah! sorrowful day for me,)—Capitaine Dakaire de de Guerriere, he take my little prig, he take out all my prandy, and he blow my little prig up in de air!

After dat, Capitaine Dakaire go on (vat is dis you shall call him)—ah! on a cruize)—he go on a cruize, and von day Capitaine Dakaire holla to me, ah! ha! Mon. French Capitaine! look dare—dare is an American frigate, let me see he say—he take his (vat you shall call him) ah! his telescope and he look wild like fire—ah! ah! Mons. French Capitaine.

he say, "tis American frigate; don't you see de buntin byin ah! I take her in fifteen minute you see"—Me say noosing—De frigate Americane come vid majesty vid grandeur—twas de first time I had de pleasure to see von frigate Americane—von beautiful ship—Capitaine Dakaire call out—give him von broadside!—whorrah! de frigate Americane no answer but come vid majesty, vid gran eur, give him anoder broadside!—whorrah! rohl rohl de frigate Americane no speak, but come on vid majesty, vid grandeur—vat say Capitaine Dakaire, is he deaf or dumb!—give him anoder broadside? Whorrah! rohl de frigate Americane no speak, no answer at a' at a'—but presently Gentlemen, I hear de tander; whorrah! whorrah! oh! Gentlemen, de mast, de sail, de yard, de spar, de every ting, all about my ear! I tought de heaven and de eart had come togeldrer, for de frigate Americane had fire his broadside—von big man, (vat is dis his name)—ah! de boatswain—he step up to Capitaine Dakaire, and bellow in his ear—"Capitaine Dakaire! he say, 'me tink you got a hard job!' parbleu monsieur, me tink so too, say I. Bye and bye, Capitaine Dakaire say to me—Mons. French Capitaine I tink you had better go below!" parbleu Monsieur me tink so too! I go down into (vat you shall call dis)—ah! de cockpit—and dare gentlemen, I see de poor sailor, vidout leg, vidout arm, vidout head,—vidout any ting! Bye and bye all was still. I go up on de quarter deck, and dare I see de poor Capitaine Dakaire (von brave man), vid a tear in his eye; ah! Mons. French Capitaine, he say to me 'it is all ovaire'—parbleu Mons. me tink so too.—Presently von little boat from de frigate Americane came alongside, and von of deer come on board, and say to Capitaine Dakaire, 'Saire, Capitaine Hull of de frigate Americane Constitutiong, will be happy to see you on board his ship.' Capitaine Dakaire say to me, Mons. French Capitaine, I tink you had better go along 'parbleu Mons. me tink so too, your ship sinking!' We go on board de frigate Americane, between two grand range of de Marine, on de quarter deck; and dare, gentlemen, I had de first pleasure to see von Commodore American—von beautiful man! von elegant craval! he make a bow juste like von Frenchman! Capitaine Dakaire offer him his sword—"no Capitaine Dakaire, keep a your sword, for you deserve it, and so he did. Presently de Commodore American say to me 'holla! Monsieur French Capitaine, vare de devil you shall come from eh!' 'Parbleu Mons.—I say I was in von little prig bound for de coast d'Amerique, loaded vid prandy—and Capitain Dakaire von day take out all my prandy, and blow my little prig up in de air.—Den say the Commodore, 'on de vord of Officer American and dat never was false, you shall have your prandy back again.—And gentlemen, he vas as good as his word, and I have here de pleasure to tell you de story. MA FOI.

ASPARAGUS.

I think that an error prevails in the method ordinarily adopted in cultivating this delicious vegetable. The object is to grow long branched stock, which, to be sure, is inviting to the superficial buyers; but at the table it is found stringy, tough and bitter. The roots must lie deep and the growth be comparatively slow, my roots have but a superficial covering of earth. Their growth is early and rapid, and as I cut at the surface, the grass is tender, succulent and well flavoured, and the whole of it eatable. I cover my beds in winter with manure, but rake it off and fork the ground in the Spring.

Albany Nursery.

FOREIGN.

Late from England.

The packet ship *Silas Richards*, at New York, sailed on the 24th May; and the ship *Meridian*, also at New York, sailed on the 27th May. The *Commercial Advertiser*, American Journal of Commerce and Courier, furnish us with the following intelligence.

Some difficulties, it will be seen, seem to be apprehended between Austria and France, though it is not at all probable they will lead to serious misunderstanding.

The question of reform in England is considered settled, and the question already is, when will an election under the anticipated new state of things, be ordered?

Very disastrous rumors were still kept in circulation respecting the condition of the Russian forces. The *Courier Français* of the 20th May contains the following:

"It is affirmed that letters from Vienna, dated 12th inst. and from Augsburg, 15th, have been received by express by some bankers at Paris. It is added that they bring the news that General Skrzynecki, had just obtained another important victory near Kaluszyn, over Field Marshal Diebitzsch, who is in full retreat. It was said at Vienna, that Marshal Diebitzsch would cease to command the army, and that he would be succeeded by General Paskevitch."

We are constrained to believe that there can be no truth in this story. There are letters and papers from Warsaw of the 10th and 12th, bearing as late as those of Vienna, which make no mention of such a victory. The *London Morning Chronicle* of the 24th, states that "the report of an important victory having been obtained by the Poles, is far from being confirmed."—The *Warsaw Journals* only mentioning vaguely that Gen Skrzynecki had obtained an important advantage.

Field Marshal Diebitzsch's official reports to the close of April, had been received and published at St. Petersburg. They are in possession of a discouraging nature for the Russians.

During the time that General Dwernicki was in Volhynia, insurrections had broken out in different places, which threatened to interrupt the communications, when lately a body of about 5000 insurgents was surprised by some troops of Cossacks, and dispersed. The *Chiefs of the insurrection* fell on this occasion into the hands of the Russians, by which the insurrection was stifled at its commencement.

VIENNA, May 11th.—The reverses of the brave Dwernicki excite more and more public attention in this city. Many private subscriptions are made for the poor Poles, who will be obliged to make a long and fatiguing journey, destitute of all resources. In almost all the great circles ladies have collected for them. It has been reported to-day that the Emperor was disposed to restore Gen. Dwernicki and all his soldiers to liberty, on condition that the Polish General in Chief should return an equal number of Russian prisoners, both officers and privates. It is said that an Austrian agent was despatched for this purpose to Warsaw yesterday evening.

A Hamburg paper of May 20, states that the Austrian Government has refused to allow Gen. Dwernicki to return to Warsaw, and has made arrangements for his reception at Laxbach, and his officers are to be distributed in Moravia, and his soldiers to be sent to Transylvania. Dwernicki has protested against the conduct of the Austrian Government, and sent copies of his protest to the French and English Embassies at Vienna, and hopes, through their intervention, to obtain some mitigation of the harshness with which he is threatened.

Gen. Bulliger having learned that Dwernicki's corps had been driven from their position at Koldno and proceeded by way of Poznan to Radziszew, where he arrived on the 5th of May, with his corps, which is to march to the Bug, to cooperate with the detachment of Gen. Rosen, who now commands in the second line, and has to secure the country between Bzecz, Lubow, and Wollmierz.

The *London Globe* says:—"We have seen letters from Berlin of the 14th, which state, that the Poles confess that they have but faint hopes of success against the Russians."

The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 19th May, includes, had been received in London. The *Prussian Government* has ordered a Military Council along all its frontiers, from Memel to Schleswig, to guard against the introduction of the Cholera, and regulations have been laid down with respect to the intercourse with the countries on the other side of the Line. No news from Warsaw later than the 12th appears in the *State Gazette*.

It is stated from Riga, May 9, that "General Schirman, who marched from Duna with four battalions and four cannon, has passed through part of Samogitia, and joined General Baron Pahlen, near Janiska. At Janiska he was assisted by the forces of the greater part of the inhabitants and the clergy bearing the crucifix. The insurgents were dispersed wherever they were met with as he passed through Lithuania, and a great many prisoners taken. A few of his soldiers were slightly wounded. Baron Pahlen left Janiska on the 4th, passed through Szawle on the 7th May, and proceeded to Tilsch, where it was said the insurgents were in great force, and intended to make a stand. Baron Pahlen, the Governor-General, dora his utmost, by mildness, to open the eyes of the deluded country people, and save them from irreparable misery, 9,000 men of the 5th division of the army of reserve go to-morrow into the new cantonments in Livonia, from Riga to Dunsburg; 10,000 men are already assembled in Samogitia and Courland."

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

From the *London Morning Herald*, May 24.

It is impossible not to admit that there is some thing menacing in the present attitude of Austria. Our Paris Correspondent says that some uneasiness was begun to be felt on the subject in that city, but cautious as against giving implicit credit to the subjoining extracts from the *National* Saturday.

Paris.—A rather active exchange of notes has taken place lately between the French Cabinet and that of Vienna, relative to the affairs of Italy. Countersuccess each other with rapidity. Prince Metternich declares frankly, in his notes, that he will be sole arbiter of the fate of Italy. In the former diplomatic language, it was always admitted that there existed a German and a French Italy; but since the Revolution of July, Austria will no longer listen to the protection of France.

The last despatches of Marshal Maison leave no doubt on the approaching occupation by the Austrians of the Novara, a province annexed to Piedmont, but over which Austria claims a right of reversibility since the extinction of the eldest branch of Savoy. By that occupation, Piedmont, which heretofore had but the shadow of independence, will be entirely at the mercy of the Cabinet of Vienna.

The serious mistake committed by our Ministry with regard to the affairs of Italy, is difficult to retrieve, for Prince de Metternich will not give up so easily the advantages which the weakness and irresolution of our Cabinet enabled him to obtain at so cheap a rate.

BELGIUM.

The national Congress assembled on the 17th of May. The sitting on the 18th opened at one o'clock, 120 members being present. After some preliminary business, M. de Gerlach was re-elected President, and Messrs. Balten and Destonelles Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. Vallien XII, Loides, Nothomb, H. de Broeckere, Secretaries.

The resignation of M. de Stoonhuys, Minister of War was announced, and M. de G. Grache, the President, in opening the sitting, took occasion to allude to the crisis in which the country is placed, and M. Lebeau, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, opened the relations of Belgium with other countries. No notice

having been taken in the report of the negotiations with the Prince of Coburg, the Minister and the Assembly would be informed on the subject on the 20th. Lord Ponsonby was expected on that day in Brussels. The Minister stated that the only diplomatic act which he had received was the assent of France to the protocol of 30th of January, which adjudged to Holland the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and part of Limburg. Two notes from M. de St. Sebastiani, and the answer of the latter were read: M. Sebastiani advised Belgium to yield, and to accept the protocols as a benefit, its neutrality being acknowledged.

In the report of the proceedings on this day, and on the 19th, we find little which is calculated to throw much light on the probable destinies of Belgium. The Commissioners at London had not been officially treated with, and the confidential negotiations were to be communicated, first, to a secret committee of the Assembly. The determination of Prince Leopold it was supposed, would be communicated by Lord Ponsonby, as above mentioned. But his arrival at Brussels is not announced. The latest late from that place, which is the 21st. The *Morning Herald* has the following article on the affairs of Belgium.

Something is now said of a change for the better in the probable fortune of Belgium. Within a month the Protocols have followed each other rapidly, and two of them merit attention. The first bore down the principle, that every country may regulate its internal administration as it pleases, but that the limits of its territory is a European matter, to be regulated by a treaty. With respect to the frontiers, the protocol of January 20th is preserved with some considerable modification. Besides Dutch Flanders, which is to be united with Belgium, which will also probably obtain Luxembourg for a preliminary consideration; and perhaps, even the whole of Limburg, except Maastricht. All the arrangements are the result of voluntary treaties made by the parties interested, and if the other governments have contributed, it is not officially.

The second protocol has not yet been communicated to M. Schout de Chabrier, but we have known its nature, which is an invitation of Congress, in the name of the Great Powers, to accept the limits determined by them, and give the country a definite settlement before the first of June, failing which, the Governments represented at London will cease all political relations with the new State, and will recall their representatives. As the people, then, are now less heavy than diplomacy, we may expect a speedy denunciation. The indemnity fixed by the King of Holland for Luxembourg is stated at a capital yielding 40,000 florins and Belgium, notwithstanding this exorbitant demand, disposed to acquiesce. For Luxembourg will the sum is required, as King together a yearly income of 1,200,000 francs. There is a question of paying the whole capital at once. It would be a large sum for a small country like Belgium, but a country cannot buy its independence too dearly. As our neighbors are not yet recognized, we are not surprised that they do not huddle at this offer.

P. S. The revenue of Prince Leopold consists in an annual pension of 1,200,000 francs, with a power of converting it into a capital of his own pleasure. He is called to the throne of Belgium, we suppose he will use this power. Our neighbors are undoubtedly will not permit their king should be the pensioner of foreigners.

The following is the Protocol of the Plenipotentiaries held on the 17th inst. at the *Franchiglion* in London. "Present the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia. Upon the opening of the conference the Plenipotentiaries of France declared, by the express command of his Sovereign, that France acceded to the Protocol of January 20, 1831; that she approved of the boundaries fixed in that act for Belgium; that she recognized the neutrality as well as inviolability of the Belgian territory; that she would acknowledge the sovereignty of Belgium only when that sovereignty should be acknowledged to all the provisions and clauses of the Protocol of January 20, 1831; and that, according to the principles laid down in that Protocol, the French Government considered the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as completely separated from Belgium, so that the said Grand Duchy should continue upon the sovereignty and in the relations which were assigned to it by the treaties of 1815. To this declaration the French Plenipotentiary added several observations on the nature of the exchanges of territory, which, in conformity with Article Fourth of the Protocol of the 20th January, are to be effected under the mediation of the Five Courts, between Belgium and Holland, in order to afford the mutual advantage of a complete continuity of possessions, on the constitutional regime enshrined in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg by the treaties of 1815, on the measures that might be adopted with regard to the latter country on the peculiar situation of the Duchy of Bouillon, and, generally on the means for the execution of the Protocol of January 20, 1831. The French Plenipotentiary finally expressed the ardent desire which his Government has constantly manifested to see in the maintenance of general peace, and in the maintenance of the basis of it. This communication, received by the Plenipotentiaries of the Four Courts with unanimous and sincere satisfaction, gave them occasion on their part to declare, that they knew how to appreciate duty and the aim of the same. They considered as the happy result of the principles laid down in the Protocol of March 17, in consequence of the first observations, to which the Protocol of February 19 had given rise on the part of France.

Greatly as they regretted even a momentary difference of opinion between them and the French Government, they now congratulate themselves upon finding that France, by the declaration of her Ambassador, continues in the position she has taken with so much utility in the midst of her allies at the London Conference, as she declares her adherence to the principles on which the 19th Protocol is founded, and which are all deduced from the Protocol of Jan. 20; and as she thereby consolidates the union of the Great Powers, which union presents the best guarantee of a general peace. With regard to the further observations with which the French Plenipotentiary accompanied the above declaration, the Conference, after consideration, have unanimously agreed, that the discussion on the exchange of territory which might take place between Holland and Belgium was only to be assumed now as a problem, but that it can only be opened with advantage when the parties immediately interested therein shall have acceded to the arrangements which must follow the separation of Belgium from Holland, and when the labors of the Commissioners for the demarcation shall have completely cleared up the question relative to the exchanges of territory, and, consequently, have facilitated the solution of it on the part of the Five Powers. That as the main principle of the Five Powers is so respect treaties, it is evident that the stipulations of the treaties relative to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg must be executed. Jilly, thus in consequence of the same principle, the Plenipotentiaries of the five Courts at the London Conference shall proceed to the examination of the treaties in existence relative to the Duchy of Bouillon, in order to vote upon the observations made by the Plenipotentiary of France, which may be peculiar in the situation of the Duchy, so that a due regard for the situation may be observed in the measures, the application of which may be regarded for this situation may be observed in the measures, the application of which may be required towards the Duchy of Luxembourg. (Signed) Esterhazy, Wessenberg, Talleyrand, Palmerston, Bulow, Lieven, Metternich.

The difficulties at Antwerp between the Belgians and the Dutch, had been amicably adjusted. Gen. Chasse, the (Dutch) commander of the citadel, had stated in a letter to Gen. Bellard, that he occupied the Fort of St. Laurent, merely as a measure of defence, without any hostile intention whatever, and that if the Belgians would cease the work they had been engaged in raising, and withdraw the prepara-

tions for attack before the said fort, he on his part would immediately stop all works to repair or enlarge it, having every thing in its present state. In consequence of this offer, the Regent of Belgium had given orders accordingly.

The arrival of Lord Ponsonby at Brussels, with intense anxiety. Should he be the bearer of Prince Leopold's acceptance, accompanied with reasonable terms, not a shadow of doubt remains of His Royal Highness being elected, not by a majority only, but by almost universal acclamation.

The opposition, that is to say, the Republicans and ultra-Catholics, tried their strength at the election of officers of Congress. By a singular coincidence the numbers on the five different individuals varied from 32 to 34. This is considered as a criterion of their force.

Northern papers of the 21st, state that no fresh disturbances had broken out at Antwerp, and parties appeared disposed to wait the result of negotiations pending between the different Powers, respecting the situation of Holland and Belgium. It is again said that Austria at least is decidedly adverse to the separation of Belgium from Holland, on the ground that separation would inevitably lead to the junction of Belgium with France, and thus give the latter an undue weight in the balance of power.

MILITARY ARRAY OF PRUSSIA.

The Prussian army is divided into eight corps, exclusive of the Royal Guard. Each corps consists of about 10,000 men on the peace establishment, and about 31,000 men on the war establishment, besides the Landwehr, adding the latter to the regular troops each corps would be about 41,000 strong and the total of the army, without the Guards, the companies of invalids, and the garrison would be about 340,000 men.

The 1st, 2d, 5th and 6th corps on the frontiers of Poland, under the command of field Marshal Goussier. The third corps is stationed between Halle and Magdeburg. There remain therefore, only the 4th 7th and 8th, to act upon the Rhine; but as they have not cut out all the Landwehr, the troops placed on the left bank of the Rhine cannot make an effective force of more than 39,000 men. The garrison of Mayence is now between 13 and 14,000 men.

FRENCH FAITHS.

The King in his journey through France, is every where visiting the various establishments of industry and instruction. His answers to the addresses are on the whole creditable to him. He is pleased at the success of industry, incalculable a love of order, and the dissemination of instruction, as a powerful means of civilization. Indeed the *London Atlas* says, his progress through the provinces appears a continued triumph. "The soldier for the glory, and the King for the salvation and happiness of France," are the mottoes with which he greets the communities of his journey. He is equalled throughout his course, the progress will probably not be a short one, and Paris will be saved from tumult by having something to talk about. The elections are expected to supply work for the national guard, but peace is promised to the capital till the anniversary of the barriers. The assembling of a good European congress is the shuttlecock now handed about between the contending battle-axes of the French political press. Its existence is affirmed or denied with equal vehemence, and its object is stated to be general disengagement and an immediate return to the peace establishment in each country.

The disturbances in La Vendee do not seem to be viewed as of much importance. There are no assemblies, it is said, and soldiers may be in great numbers in the province without falling in with Chouans. The disorders are clearly of the nature of the Irish Whiteboyism.

France and Portugal.—The *Journal des Debats* states, that a French frigate of 60 guns had entered the Tagus, and that another was hourly expected. On the arrival of this whole squadron twenty-four hours were allowed the "tyrant of Portugal," or the King, to consider whether he would grant some satisfaction for the outrages inflicted on French subjects. If the answer was in the negative, the French Admiral had orders to act immediately. "The national honour," says the *Journal des Debats*, "shall be avenged."

France and Morocco.—In consequence of the information made by the Consul of France to the Emperor of Morocco, that the invasion which he had ordered his troops to make of the province of Telemcen dependent on the kingdom of Algiers; might endanger the relations of good neighborhood existing between France and Morocco, the Emperor has recalled his Marshal Muley Bey and ordered him to quit Telemcen. The Emperor is going to send French troops to restore tranquility which is seriously interrupted in several parts of his dominions. The expedition to Telemcen has caused a loss of 700,000 or 800,000 francs to the Treasury of Morocco, which is an exorbitant sum for that empire; and the expedition has been to occasion the troubles which now afflict it.

From the Constitutional of May 20.

I cannot be denied that the different Ministers since July have not entered frankly into the principles of our Revolution, and have very little confirmed them. The troubles have alarmed the country; but the men who see in the revolution only a continued restoration, increase and profit by the disorders. We look, however, with confidence to the decision of events. We cannot predict the result of the elections, but the Chamber will necessarily be split, as the basis of its deliberations, the Charter of 1820. The Charter will be placed in harmony with our institutions, public education will be taken out of the Imperial mould—a law on the responsibility of Ministers—the examination of foreign affairs as far as they concern the honour of the country, these will be the results of the National representatives, and the results of their labors on these points must conform to the general opinion. I cannot be otherwise than in the initiative of the Chamber of Deputies, and in important matters, give it great constituting power, which will serve to complete our institutions. This is inevitable. We will watch therefore, but wait with confidence.

Insurrection in Turkey.

The state of Turkey, says the *London Atlas*, attracts the attention of all Europe. The insurrection there began with such fury that the Grand Vizier has been compelled to lay down his arms, to the rebels of Bulgaria. It is said that Russia is at the bottom of this movement, and that as Mahmoud misused the opportunity of interfering for the Poles, Nicholas seized it to prevent the possibility of his future interference. This maneuver, however, may cause another Russian-Turkish war. The *Standard* is copied from the *Paris Messenger des Chambres*.

The civil war which is going on in the interior of the Turkish empire becomes from day to day more menacing. The Pasha of Aleppo, the chief of the revolt, keeps the grand Vizier blockaded at Monastir, in Rumelia. On the other hand the insurgents at Bulgaria are masters of Sophia, the capital of a pachalik. After a few further successes they may reach the borders of Constantinople. The Divan is deliberating on various measures; the Sultan is urging on his advisers the organization of his army, and is sending reinforcements to his generals with all speed. The eastern part of the empire is already torn to pieces.

The Pasha of Bagdad is in open rebellion. The Porte has charged the Pasha of Aleppo to assemble all his disposable forces in Asia Minor, and to march towards the Euphrates and Tigris. He has even conferred on the Pasha the title of Caliph of Bagdad. To second his operation, the Viceroy of Egypt has been invited to furnish a body of men against the Pasha of Bagdad; and, as a recompense for the services which the Porte expects from him, the pashalik of Syria has been added to his extensive territory—adding to which makes Egypt a power almost equal to the Porte, if it be remembered that the Viceroy reigns at the same time over Arabia, Nubia, Senegal, Fezzan, and the large island of Candia. But the Porte appears to rely on the sincere support of the Viceroy in an insurrectionary war, in which the interests of the Divan of Alexandria are the same as those of the Divan of Constantinople.

The *Journal des Debats* gives an extract from the *Augsburg Gazette*, which, on the authority of a letter from Bagdad, dated the 1st inst. states, that the Grand Vizier had been obliged to capitulate, in consequence of want of provisions. The *Courier Français* contains a letter dated Constantinople, April 27, which mentions that two Polish emissaries had arrived there, and had a secret interview with the Dragoman of the Porte. At the end of the conference the Divan was to assemble.

EXECUTION OF MARKLEY.

In obedience to the sentence of the law, the execution of John Markley, who was convicted in Frederick County Court for the murder of John Newey and family, took place on an eminence south of this town, on Friday the 24th ult. The concourse of people that assembled to witness the melancholy spectacle was immense. Every portion of the State furnished its quota of spectators—nay, even Virginia and Pennsylvania contributed to the vast assemblage—men, women and children—white and black, master and slave helped to make up the motley crowd that thronged to witness the dying struggles of a miserable wretch, condemned to expiate his crimes upon the scaffold.

About half-past ten o'clock, the prisoner, attended by the Rev. Mr. Schaeffer, in charge of the Sheriff and his attending officers, was conducted from the jail to the place of execution, escorted by a company of cavalry, commanded by Capt. W. S. McPherson; a company of artillery, under the command of Capt. S. Carmack; and a company of infantry, under the command of Maj. J. M. Sherman.

The Rev. D. F. Schaeffer seized the occasion to address the crowd on the dangers of indulging in the vices of gaming, drunkenness and debauchery. He described in plain emphatic and glowing language, the career of the unhappy man, whose lot the spectators had come to witness—how he had been led from the path of rectitude, into the haunts of immorality and vice; how he had advanced step by step, in the road to ruin, which led him, finally, to the fatal scaffold, on which he was exposed, an object of horror and pity to his fellow creatures. In short, he drew such a picture of sin and its consequences, as well in this world as in the world to come, as was calculated to make a deep and abiding impression on every mind not closed against serious reflections. After Mr. Schaeffer had finished his sermon, the Rev. Mr. Winder addressed the Throne of Grace, in a solemn and impressive prayer. The prisoner was then conducted from the seat he occupied on the scaffold to the platform under the gibbet, where the rope was adjusted about his neck and the cap drawn over his face. His spiritual attendants and the officers then took leave of him, by shaking hands, after which the drop fell and he was launched into eternity.

Markley persisted to the last in protesting his innocence of the crime of which he was convicted. He was over and over warned, by his spiritual adviser, of the propriety of making a full confession of his crimes, whatever they may have been, as well to demonstrate his compunction, humility and repentance, as to guard his fellow creatures against the indulgence of the malignant passions which are believed to have been his ruin. But to the very last moment of his existence, he solemnly averred he was not guilty.

Whatever momentary impression may be made upon the mind by this conduct of the sufferer—whatever doubt of his guilt may arise, no one can entertain a rational doubt of his guilt, who recurs to the testimony under which he was convicted. It was a strong, connected, conclusive series of circumstances, which the understanding could not resist.

From the time of his conviction to the day of his execution, Markley retained a perfectly healthy state of body and mind, and to the evening preceding the day of his execution, ate his meals with hearty appetite. His body was strong, athletic and healthy; and it is the opinion of those who had opportunities of judging, that he was endowed with vigorous mental faculties. His demeanor was uniformly civil, mild and frank. He professed to have been early instructed in the doctrines of Christianity, and to entertain a belief therein.

It is believed that Markley entertained a hope of being rescued from the hands of justice, and hence is inferred the general consciousness of his mind. Circumstances conspire to lead to such a belief. The night previous to his execution, he desired to be left alone, instead of desiring, as would seem natural, to have the society of his spiritual guide, to whom he appeared to be much attached.

After the body had been interred, the physicians took it up for dissection; and we understand the head will be applied to testing the science of phrenology.

To the Public—Relative to John Markley.

We, the undersigned, being called, in the Providence of God, to attend John Markley, during his imprisonment, from the day of his being sentenced to die to the day of his execution, do certify to the public at large, that the said criminal, though repeatedly and faithfully urged to do so, never made any confession or disclosure whatever, relative to the bloody deed for which he suffered the penalty of the law. Even a moment before he was launched into eternity, Mr. Schaeffer solemnly interrogated him on the subject, adding the former warnings against the fatal consequences of falsely denying the charge, but without effect. It is true that he has left a history of his life, nearly in his own language in the hands of Mr. Schaeffer, (who detected him in a variety of contradictory stories,) but without admitting his knowledge of, or participation in, the murder of John Newey and family.

It is not probable that the community will be misled by penny-catchers, who are too lazy to seek themselves to useful employment, nor imposed on by those who are as ready to publish lies as any thing else, for their own selfish purposes.

DAVID F. SCHAEFFER, June 27, 1831. JAMES G. HAMNER, N. B.—Editors of newspapers are requested to give the above statement a general circulation.

From the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.

The subject of this notice was a little girl by the name of Johnson, two and a half years old. On the 20th April last, a small dog passed into a yard 138 Chrystie street, where she was at play, and seized her by the nose, drew her to the ground. Before he was beaten off, he bit and lacerated the nose very severely. The dog immediately ran home to a neighbouring street, and his master, after learning the injury he had done, despatched him the same day. Particular inquiries were made whether the dog had manifested any hydrophobic symptoms, but nothing could be learned, save the fact that he had bitten two children, one of whom continues well. This act of violence was referred wholly to the dog having been irritated by the boys in the street. The child in question soon recovered of her wounds, and continued perfectly well until Tuesday afternoon last, (13th June) when she became fretful and complained of pain in the head and stomach. The mother prepared an infusion of senna for it, supposing its illness to arise from some derangement of the stomach; but whenever she attempted to administer it, the child would shudder and become convulsive. Indeed, the first circumstance that attracted the attention of the mother, was the peculiar actions of the child, whenever it drank for during the afternoon it was thirsty, and asked for water; but when it swallowed the water, it would tremble, and choke, and attempt to spit it out.

Early Wednesday morning, Dr. Mead of Cliff st. from whom we received the particulars was called to attend the child. He found her lying quietly on her bed, cheerful and intelligent for the child was remarkably sprightly for its age, and seemed pleased with the idea of being made well. Said she had no pain except in the stomach; allowed her person to be examined freely, but when the nose was touched, would recoil with a shudder, and when it was pressed, she would thrust out her tongue, with a shriek, and catch her breath as if suffocated. This was not incidental, for it was tried several times, with the same result. The cicatrix of the wound appeared perfectly well, and there was no appearance of disease or discoloration of the part. She was asked to drink some water. She seemed thirsty, and readily assented. A cup was brought, and she rose in her bed and grasped it with both hands, and filled her mouth; but in an instant she dashed the cup from her, and seemed to spit or blow the water from her mouth, with a force and sound as if it were ejected from a heated crucible; and fell upon the bed in horrible convulsions. In a few moments she was quiet and composed again. These experiments were forbidden, as they added greatly to the sufferings of the child. Several attempts were made to administer medicine, but unsuccessfully, for every effort to swallow even in the smallest quantity, would bring on a spasm, and a distressing constriction of the throat, which would eject it from her mouth. The dread of the water continued to increase during the day, (Wednesday,) and at evening if a person were to approach her with a tumbler of water, it would bring on the recurrence of the paroxysms. In the course of the evening the spasms would recur spontaneously with increased power and frequency, until she exhibited all the horrors of this fearful malady. The eyes wild and protruded, gnashing of the teeth until the tongue became lacerated, frequent spittings and foam at the mouth; retching which was peculiar. It would return at regular intervals of a few moments, attended with but one effort, as if the stomach were suddenly affected by a spasm, and forcibly expelled through the constricted larynx, a little frothy mucus. Then again the horrible convulsions, shrieks not to be described, and dreadful to behold, until she became gradually exhausted, and expired yesterday morning, 40 hours after the invasion of the disease, and 57 days after the infliction of the wound. Several physicians saw the child, and no doubt was left on their minds as to the nature of the disease.

NORFOLK, June 30.

NAVAL.

The U. S. ship Lexington, Captain Duncan, will sail in 6 or 7 days. Her destination is the coast of Brazil, to relieve the squadron on that station. She will, we understand, touch at Pernambuco and St. Salvador.

The Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, and Commodore Rodgers, Stewart and Patterson, Navy Commissioners, arrived here on Saturday last in the steamboat Pocahontas, Capt. Henderson, and took lodgings at Saint's Exchange Hotel. They visited the Navy Yard on the same day, when the usual honours were paid them.

Major Gen. Macomb, of the U. S. Army, and Judge Overton, came passengers in the steamboat Potomac, Capt. Hubbel—the former landed at Fortress Monroe.—Beacon.

Barclay Thursday.

ANNALS.

are authorized George Cooke drew a Legislative, for

Anniversary of A celebrated in this at sun-rise and an assemblage of the Senate Chamber of Independence post, of Richardson remarks, and T. Flusser for

For the Mary THE FIS The East wind And heavy Yet the Fisher His N- will He needs not So his sagitt On the lee of J Where he sh Where the m Supplies him And his sleep By the soug

When he met And his Net He forgets all And with gl 'Till his little O'er the foam To that home Where his pie For the bos Who was true Whilist her

COMM For the Mar Green, while in the Senat occurred to me might be raised tory of General V where he resigned self of the pop of their abunda to be sufficient to t. We hope ev every village and adopt meas And by way o begin in this cit use that a meeti arrangements of the 4th, 1831.

COMM For the Mar Green: Green: Having recently American Farmer re Horticultural that such an, not only to th also to those wh. And for th case, they will, rables, that ar ed at our mark are rarest and cho propose, that s is above, be erting be held in al situation, a garden spot of

ERT OF APP Thursday, June rt. The argument of lessee, was ce ller, and Tat ellant, July 1. The argument eled by Taney,

to 163.—Dani ste, et al., ver for the a ppeles.

Thursday July opinion of th wife ve. Bea the decre No. 119. Ch e.—This c appellant, ar No. 120. Mar uel Kershne erson for p ppeles.

Tuesday Jul —Daniel Wil Anderson fo ppeles. No. 124. Ma umma.—The enced by Am Wednesday rther argued ppeles.

Importa ble mercan "Pon- The Fre and the Cons on to quit d his coun em that aft ford them y

ANNAPOLIS

Thursday, July 1, 1831.

are authorized and requested to say, George Cooke declines being a Candidate for the Legislature, for Anne Arundel county.

Anniversary of American Independence celebrated in this City. Salutes were at sun-rise and sun-set. At 10 o'clock an assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen in the Senate Chamber, when the Declaration of Independence was read by Wm. Cook, of Richmond, Va. Esq. prefaced remarks, and an oration delivered by T. Flusser Esq.

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE FISHERMAN.
The East wind is blowing,
And heavy mist is falling,
Yet the Fisherman dolly,
His Net will be hauling;
He heeds not the weather,
So his fagots burn bright
On the lee of the land
Where he shelters at night;
Where the soft, drifted snow
Supplies him a pillow,
And his slumbers made sweet
By the sound of the billow.

When he meets with success,
And his Net's safe on shore,
He forgets all his toil,
And with glees plays the oar,
'Till his little Bark sweeps,
O'er the foam-crested swell,
To that home, where his hopes
And his pleasures all dwell;
Where his moss-pillow's changed
For the bosom of one,
Who was true in her love,
Whilst her Fisher was gone.

COMMUNICATED

For the Maryland Gazette.

Green,
While in the Senate Chamber this morning occurred to me how easy a subscription might be raised to erect a statue to the memory of General Washington, in the very year he resigned his commission. Were the wealth of the population of the Union to be divided among the States, each one mite, it would be sufficient to carry this object into effect. We hope every State, every City, every village and hamlet, will come forward and adopt measures to further the project. And by way of setting the example, we begin in this City. At an early day I propose that a meeting be held, when the resolutions can be made for the accomplishment of the above design.

COMMUNICATED

For the Maryland Gazette.

Green:
Having recently seen some remarks in the American Farmer relative to the formation of a Horticultural Society, I am induced to think that such an institution will be beneficial, not only to the cultivators of the soil, but also to those who reap the fruits of their labors. And for this, among other reasons, we will, instead of the common market, be supplied with those rarest and choicest productions. I therefore propose, that a Society, to be designated as above, be established, and that its first meeting be held in this city, on account of its central situation, and its being, as it were, a garden spot of Maryland.

VEGETATOR.

COURT OF APPEALS—June Term, 1831.

Thursday, June 30.—Present the whole court.

The argument of No. 123, Harbison vs. Barles, was continued by Wirt for the appellee, and Taney, (Att'y. Gen.) for the appellant.

Friday, July 1.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above case was concluded by Taney, (Att'y. Gen.) for the appellant.

No. 163.—Daniel Kent, vs. Belt M'Whin's estate, et al.—This case was argued by Wirt for the appellant, and Alexander for the appellees.

Monday July 2.—Annoh, J. delivered opinion of the Court in No. 140, Wells vs. Beall adm'r. of Brashears, reversing the decree of the County Court.

No. 119, Christian Hysinger vs. Baltimore.—This case was argued by Price for the appellant, and Mayer for the appellees.

No. 120, Martin Geiser, vs. Knaveil, vs. Muel Kerschner.—This case was argued by Anderson for the appellant and Price for the appellee.

Tuesday July 3.—No. 121, Jacob Moats vs. Daniel Wiltner.—This case was argued by Anderson for the appellant, and Price for the appellees.

No. 124, Matthew Spong et al. vs. Jacob Emma.—The argument of this case was commenced by Anderson for the appellant.

Wednesday July 4.—The above case was further argued by Price and Johnson for the appellee.

Important from Port-Au-Prince.

Extract of a letter received by a respectable mercantile house in this city, dated "Port-Au-Prince, June 12th, 1831.

"The French negotiations are broken off, and the Consul has signified his determination to quit the country on the 25th—he called his countrymen together and informed them that after that period he can no longer afford them protection."

M. Fischer, of Vienna, has discovered a new process of bleaching straw. Instead of smoking it with sulphur, as heretofore, he steeped it in the muriatic acid solution, with soda. The straw bleached by this process never grows yellow and is equally white, besides that it acquires a great flexibility.

A correspondent of the Boston Centinel proposes in the following communication a centennial celebration.

To the Rev. Clergy of the United States.

Wednesday, the 23d February, 1832, will complete one hundred years since George Washington was born.

Impressed with feelings of gratitude to Almighty God, for the blessings conferred upon us by the birth of Washington, whom we raised up to be a deliverer and guide to our nation, I take the liberty of addressing you on this subject, and of suggesting to your consideration the following proposition, viz: that the religious services of the Society previous (Feb. 19th) be devoted throughout the whole country to a review of the Life and Character of Washington in connection with the wonderful displays of God's Providence towards this country.

As this national occasion would unite all sects and all parties in one common sentiment of gratitude to God, it may be hoped and even anticipated that its influences may have a beneficial effect upon this numerous people for a century to come.

I am, with respect, yours, &c.
Boston, May, 1831. A. LAYMAN.

RIOT ON THE RAIL ROAD.

The misconduct of one of the Contractors to lay rails on the third division of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, in omitting to apply the funds he had received from the Company to pay the workmen hired by him, the wages due for their labour, had excited among a portion of them much discontent, which having come to the knowledge of the Directors, an Agent was deputed to enquire into the circumstances, who, during last week, had several interviews with the discontented workmen, which resulted in an arrangement that appeared to be generally satisfactory to them. Under that arrangement, the Agent, on the part of the Company and with the consent of the Contractor, had agreed to apportion among the workmen the whole balance of money which the Contractor would be entitled to receive for the work done.

On Wednesday last the Agent having proceeded to the appointed place, met the workmen, prepared to comply with the arrangement as agreed on; but a portion of the workmen then declared themselves dissatisfied, because the amount proposed to be paid was much less than what was due to them from the Contractor, and threatened to destroy the rails and other works of the Company unless the whole demand was paid. With this demand the Agent informed them he was neither prepared nor authorized to comply. Some of the workmen evinced a disposition to accept of the payment pursuant to the terms agreed on—but this was prevented by the disaffected, who, in proof of their determination to put their threats in execution, commenced the work of destruction in the presence of the Agent. He immediately returned to this city, and communicated the information to the Directors. On application to Judge Hanson a warrant was issued to the Sheriff of Baltimore county, requiring him to arrest the persons engaged in the riotous proceedings, and the Sheriff proceeded the same night to the house of a gentleman in the neighbourhood of the rioters, intending to summon a sufficient number of the nearest inhabitants to enable him to execute the warrant.

Yesterday information was received from the Sheriff, that sufficient force could not be obtained in the immediate neighbourhood to sustain the civil authority and enable him to arrest the rioters, who had chosen a leader and declared their determination to proceed in injuring the road and destroying the property of the Company. A regulation was then made of the officers of the Militia of the city, by whom a force was promptly furnished, which we have no doubt has proved adequate to effect the object. They departed from the city last night after nine o'clock, on this unpleasant expedition. The distance to the scene of the riot is above twenty miles and at two o'clock to day, we have no information as to the result, or the extent of injury done.

Quarter past 2 o'clock.

An express from the road brings the information that the Militia had made prisoners of between 40 and 50 of the principal rioters after some resistance.

After the publication of the Gazette, a troop of horse were called out and promptly repaired to the rail road depot, where the infantry and their prisoners had arrived, and the whole proceeded to the goal, where 50 rioters, to the number of between forty and fifty, were safely lodged.

We hope never to witness a repetition of these scenes. This is not the country for lawless violence to go unpunished: Here the law must rule, and those that set it at defiance must be promptly taught, that their offences will not be permitted with impunity. But whilst we would visit the acts of those who have wantonly destroyed the property of the rail road Company, with proper punishment, we would suggest to the Company the propriety of requiring all contractors to pay their workmen weekly. The contractor who defrauds labourers of their hard earned wages, deserves more than execration, and to guard against the impositions of such men the company should require short and prompt settlements with the hands employed.

We learn that considerable damage has been done to the road, about thirty miles from Baltimore; that about three hundred persons were concerned in the transaction; and that threats had been made, that one of the bridges should be blown up last night—but of this we suspect there need be no apprehension, as a military force deemed sufficient for the purpose, has been left on the spot. It will probably be reinforced this morning, as a determination exists to put a speedy and final stop to such proceedings.

The rioters were taken without conflict. We mention this in consequence of the various rumours afloat. Since writing the above, we have received the following Chronicle.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

FIRST LIGHT BRIGADE, M. V. 2
1st July, 1831.

It must be satisfactory to the public to know that the duty assigned by the civil authority to the Light Brigade, has been promptly, successfully and humanely executed.

The small force hastily collected at a late hour yesterday evening, proceeded during the night to the scene of depredation on the third division of the Rail Road, where they arrived at day light, (distant about 26 miles from the city) and thus afternoon, at half past four o'clock, the troops returned with about 40 prisoners, most of whom are believed to have been active, and some of whom are known to have been the principal transgressors, in the recent riotous proceedings.

Great injury has been done on the third division of the road, commencing at the 26th mile from Baltimore, but the intended blowing up of the fine granite bridge, over the Patuxent, at the 28th mile, fixed upon for this day, was happily prevented by the seasonable appearance of the troops.

Every attention was paid to the comfort of the corps on duty, by the officers and agents of the Rail Road Company, and it is due to the Messrs. Sykes, and also Mr. Whittier at Sykes' mill, to acknowledge the great hospitality and kindness which they manifested on this occasion.

Brigadier General Leakin, of the artillery brigade, volunteered to accompany the expedition, and his active exertions and those of the officers in the United States' service, and others who accompanied the expedition, are duly appreciated. Much is due to Capt. Ripley of Fort Mc Henry, for his obliging assistance, without which there would have been delay in the departure of the troops for the want of ball cartridges. It must not be concealed from the generous citizens of Baltimore that there is great suffering and distress among the families, especially the wives and children of the deluded workmen on the third division of the Rail Road, who engaged in the recent riots, and of course prompt assistance will be afforded to those unhappy sufferers—at the same time it may be looked for that the offenders themselves, will be dealt with as justice may require, according to the evidence in each case.

It is a pleasing reflection to the commanding officers that no violence was resorted to, none being found necessary, and that a sufficient force was left at Sykes' mill to preserve order, and assist the Sheriff in arresting some of the rioters.

By order, WM. H. VANWYCK,
Brig. Maj. & Inspector.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

May winds
1 Cloudy, pleasant, fresh breeze, n-w-s-e
2 Clear, cool, moderate breeze, n-w-n
3 Clear, warm, moderate breeze, w-s-e
4 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze, s-w-h-w-e
5 Clear, cool morning, fresh breeze, s-w-w
6 Cloudy, cool, sprinkle rain, light breeze, e-s-e-w-n-w
7 Cloudy, misty, cool, moderate breeze, rain at night, s-w-s-e
8 Cloudy, misty, cleared away, heavy blow, n-w
9 Clear, cold, heavy blow, n-w
10 Clear, cold, frost, ice, fresh breeze, n-w
11 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze, w-s-w
12 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze, s-w-s
13 Cloudy, cool, moderate breeze, s-w-s-e
14 Clear, pleasant light breeze, s-e-e
15 Flying clouds, moderate breeze, little rain, n-e-e
16 Cloudy, misty, cool, light breeze, n-e-e
17 Cloudy, misty, light breeze, n-e-s-e
18 Clear, warm, foggy morning, light breeze, e
19 Cloudy, moderate, gust at night with thunder and lightning, heavy blow, s-s-e
20 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze, little rain at night, w-s-w
21 Clear part of the day, warm, fresh breeze, s-w
22 Clear, very warm, P. M. cloudy, rain at night, heavy blow, s-e-n-w-w
23 Cloudy, cool, light breeze, e-e
24 Cloudy, cool, moderate breeze, n-e-n
25 Flying clouds, cool, light breeze, n-n-w-w
26 Cloudy, rain, hail for one hour within a mile but none here, light breeze, n-e-n-w-w
27 Flying clouds, warm, light breeze, n-w-s-e
28 Cloudy, warm, light breeze, n-w-s-e
29 Clear, extremely warm, light breeze, n-w-s-e
30 Clear, warm, light breeze, n-n-w-s
31 Clear, very warm, light breeze, n-s-e

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, the Subscriber will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder, at James Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis, on Monday the 25th July next, at 12 o'clock M. all the real estate which was devised by the last will and testament of Philip Hammond Junior, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, to his son, Rezin Hammond, and his children.

2. All the real estate which was by said last will and testament devised unto the late son George W. Hammond and his children.

Those Lands lying in Anne Arundel County, are too well known to require particular description. The Sales will be made on credits of six and twelve months; the purchasers to give bonds with security, for payment of the instalments, with interest from the day of sale.

Thos. S. Alexander, Trustee.
July 7.

DUBOIS'S
LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE.

WHERE WAS SOLD THE THIRD CAPITAL PRIZE in the last Class.

No. 5, for 1831,
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
ODD AND EVEN.

To be drawn in Baltimore on THURSDAY, the 29th of JULY.

HIGHEST PRIZE
10,000 DOLLARS.

HALF TICKETS \$1 QUARTER 50 CTS.

SCHEME.			
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 of	2,000	is	2,000
1 of	1,000	is	1,000
2 of	500	is	1,000
2 of	300	is	600
2 of	200	is	400
4 of	100	is	400
8 of	50	is	400
20 of	20	is	400
200 of	4	is	800
10,000 of	\$1.50	is	15,000

10,241 Prizes
9,759 ———
20,000 Tickets, \$32,000

MODE OF DRAWING:

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other will be put the Prizes above the denomination of \$1 50, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of \$1 50 each, will be awarded in the Odd or Even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of Ten Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the \$10,000 prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a prize of \$1 50; if the \$10,000 prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of \$1 50.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office the 1st July 1831.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| John Anderson (2) | A Samuel Armager |
| Joseph N. Brewer | B John B. Brooke |
| Thomas F. Bowie | Sibby Boston |
| Samuel Belmar | William Barton |
| T. T. Babbitt | |
| Nicholas Carroll | C William Caton |
| N. W. Chamberlain | Charles Croxall |
| William Childs | John Clayton |
| Claudio & Hammond | John S. Campden |
| Thomas Davidson | D Honor Dunn |
| Clement Dorey | Wm. DeWolf |
| Henry G. Drury | Nicholas Duvall |
| Dary Donovan | |
| Sarah Ennis | E Editor of Md. Republic |
| Executors of Geo. Shaw | can |
| Editor of Md. Gazette | |
| George Farquhar | F Leweser Gibson |
| Richard Grown | |
| Susan Harley | G Ezekiel Hopkins |
| Wm. O. Hughes | Maria Hopkins |
| Amey Howard | Ben Hall |
| David Holmes | Peter V. Hagner |
| James Hight | Jeremiah Hughes |
| Richard Hight | |
| Dr. R. M. Kelly | I William Jenkins |
| Ann Key | Eliza Jensen |
| William Legg (2) | K Richard Kelley (2) |
| Thomas Lamden | |
| Dr. R. Marriott | L John Laforey |
| H. W. Marriott (5) | Charles H. Lane |
| Elizabeth Macoubbin | |
| Henry Mathews | M Charles S. Mathews |
| Joseph Norris | Gilbert Murdock |
| Benjamin Ray | J. Murdock |
| David Robinson | Wm. H. Marriott (2) |
| Henry Robertson (2) | |
| Wm. W. Seawles | N Samuel Stettinus |
| Secretary of Grand Lodge | James Sykes |
| Eliza Sewell | |
| Charles R. Stewart | Sheriff of A. A. County |
| James Tongue | T George W. Thayer |
| Sharlotta Tinsan | Nancy Tatten |
| Washington G. Tuck | |
| Waldgrave | W Mrs. Ann Whetcroft |
| Elizabeth Williams | Zachariah Williams |
| Wm. Wirt | Gideon White |
| Caleb White | Elizabeth Welsh |
| Mailla Welch | Charles D. Warfield |
| Jesse Wheat | Edward Williams |
| Isaac Watkins | Dr. J. B. Wells |
| | J. GREEN, P. M. |

Persons applying for any of the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

A CARD

DENNIS BOYD, offers his services as a lecturer of the Senate, and solicits the support of his fellow-citizens of Anne Arundel county at the approaching September Election.

Feb 17

DIVIDEND.

The President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company, have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share, for the last six months, on the Capital Stock of said Company. The same will be paid on or after the first day of July next, to stockholders in person or to their order.

By order of the President & Directors,
THO. FRANKLIN, Treasurer.
June 16, 1831.

POST OFFICE

LATEST FROM RUSSIA.

The ship James Cropper, at New-York from Bristol, sailed on the 1st June, bringing London dates to the 30th May. Our correspondents of the Courier and Mercantile Advertiser have transmitted proof slips from which we extract the annexed intelligence.

The Poles, it will be perceived, have again to a certain extent been successful, and another gallant spirit has been added to the list of heroes who have already distinguished themselves in the cause of liberty. In consequence of the loss of the army under the brave but unfortunate Durnicki, it was to be apprehended that the insurrection in Volhynia would be suppressed, and the inhabitants reduced to submission by the Russians. To prevent this, the Commander-in-Chief Schrynski, despatched General Chrasnowski with eight thousand men to complete the glorious work which had been so happily commenced under General Durnicki.

To reach Volhynia it was necessary that they should pass through the Russian lines, and although nearly surrounded by 24,000 Russians, this gallant corps after a series of battles, arrived in triumph at the fortress of Zamosc on the 18th, with eight hundred Russian prisoners. His arrival was hailed with enthusiasm by the inhabitants, and gave a new impulse to their exertions.

A noble enthusiasm animates the people of Volhynia, Lithuania, and of all Poland, which promises to lead them to victory or death.

The distress in Ireland continues to increase.

The report of O'Gorman Mahon's having been killed in a duel is without foundation.

POLAND.

LONDON, May 30.—The latest news from Berlin is to the 21st, and from Warsaw to the evening of the 17th inst., at which time no news had arrived of the then hourly expected collision between Diebitach and Syzyngski. Both armies are manœuvring—the Russians to operate against Warsaw on the opposite side of the Vistula from the previous line of action, and the Poles to defeat this fresh assault on their capital. The country upon the line of march was desolate, and the cholera morbus, according to our private letters, frightfully extending its ravages; it had spread into Austrian Galicia. In Lithuania the Russians are pursuing a savage extermination. They are hanging and shooting even their wounded prisoners, and the peasants and scattered Polish partisan corps are executing on the spot, in their turn, a terrible retaliation.

The French papers of Friday, contain a long report (copied from a Warsaw paper) of the proceedings of the Lithuanian insurgents, presented to the National Government of Poland by an Envoy from Lithuania.

The insurrection is said to have extended to Grodno and Minsk, and the Government of Wilna alone is said to have 60,000 insurgents under arms. They have established provisional governments, and have begun foundries of gunpowder. The peasants fight with the greatest bravery against their Russian oppressors, and "if Lithuania falls," says the report, "she will carry to her grave the consoling idea that she preferred to sacrifice every thing rather than supply arms and means to subjugate the Poles and their common country."

The Russians have sent back to Warsaw two doctors made prisoners at Minsk. The Russians at Lublin have become a great prey to the fever; the hospital at Opoli they have 6,000 sick.

Commercial letters from St. Petersburg state that the Russian officers of the Court, and other nobles of the land, are clothing, arming, equipping, at their own expense, an army of 100,000 men, to march against the Poles.

IN CHANCERY,

June 23d, 1831.

William Johnson and John Watson
Against
Elizabeth W. Snowden, and others.

The object of the petition filed in this cause is, to obtain a Decree for the recording of the Deed hereinafter mentioned.

The petition states—That on the 13th of March 1830, the petitioners agreed to lease of a certain Nicholas Snowden, all and singular the Cotton Factory, Grist Mill, and Saw Mill, with the Land thereto attached, lying on the Patuxent River, in Prince George's county, and likewise the Dwelling-House occupied by said Johnson, and the field, containing forty or fifty acres, contiguous to said Factory: The said deed was accordingly executed, and acknowledged without any fraudulent design or intention of the parties thereto, but by accident has not been recorded within the time prescribed by law.—That said Nicholas Snowden hath since died intestate leaving, Elizabeth Snowden his widow, and the following children his heirs at law, to wit: Anne, Elizabeth (who hath intermarried with a certain Francis Hall,) Thomas J. Snowden, Louisa Snowden, Julianna Snowden, Adeline Snowden, Edward Snowden, Wilton Snowden, Henry Snowden, Eliza Snowden, Emily Snowden, Nicholas Snowden and Arthur Snowden.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the Complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once, in each of three successive weeks, in some news paper, before the 29th day of July next, give notice of this application, and of the object thereof, that the widow and heirs of the said Nicholas Snowden, before named, may appear in this Court in person, or by a Solicitor, on or before the 23d day of November next, to show cause, if any they have, why a Decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy.
Ramsay Watkins, Reg. Cur. Can.
June 30, 1831.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Rev. HENRY HARRIS, A. M. Principal,
and Professor of Moral Sciences.
EDWARD SPARKS, M. D.
Professor of Ancient Languages.
THOMAS B. SWAN, A. M.
Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.
Rev. JOHN DECKER, A. M.
Professor of Grammar.
CHARLES T. FLINCHER,
Professor of Modern Languages.
Present number of Students, 63.

COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.

The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have 15 classes under his inspection, at the College, during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

PREPARATORY STUDIES, VIZ.

English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetic; Latin Grammar; Ciceronian; Aesop's Fables; Erasmus; Caesar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Cicero's, and first six books of the Aeneid of Virgil; Mair's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosody.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1st Term. Folsom's Livy.
Græca Majora (Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides).
Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.
Horace, (Odes)—Virgil's Georgics.
2d Term. Græca Majora. (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates).
Algebra, with Arithmetic revised.
Horace, (Satires and Epistles).
Græca Majora, (Xenophon's Memorabilia, Plato).
3d Term. Algebra completed.
Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1st Term. Juvenal, (Leverett's).
Homer's Iliad, (Robinson's).
Plane Geometry, (Legendre's).
Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian.
Græca Majora, (Odysey & Hesiod).
Solid Geometry, (Legendre's).
Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.—(Blair).
2d Term. Græca Majora.—(Tragedians).
Logarithms, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st Term. Græca Majora, (Minor Poets).
Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c.
Moral Philosophy.
2d Term. Tacitus.—(History).
Conic Sections.
Chemistry, with Lectures.
3d Term. Tacitus.—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola).
Natural Philosophy, with Lectures. Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts.
Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year.

SENIOR CLASS.

1st Term. Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures.
Horace's De Arte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin.
Logic, and philosophy of the Mind.
2d Term. Astronomy—with Lectures.
Political Economy—with Lectures. Evidence of Christianity, & Natural Theology.
3d Term. Laws of Nations, Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States.
Butler's Analogy.
Civil Engineering—(construction, of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)
Mineralogy and Geology.
Declamations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possible, and in no case will a scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, with three Chairs shall be permanently supplied. Particular attention will be given to exercises

in Rhetoric and Oratory, and the forenoon of each week, will be spent, in the study of a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principal, and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to declaim, in their own composition. The examinations, which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient in the necessity of remaining in a lower grade, while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, is a stimulus, than ordinary period, in field out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each lesson and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the discretion of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The Students will be required to attend public worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Ministers for the several Churches, will make returns of all absentees, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Student will, at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter: with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply. The second section of the thirty seventh chapter of the laws of Maryland, required, that "the said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honours of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

DISCIPLINE, &c.

A record of all deficiencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanor, or offense against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanor, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immensity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—the situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dismission.

EXPENSES, &c.

It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, washing, and roomrent, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows: and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department, - - 834 per annum
Preparatory Classes, - - 840 do. do.
Freshman and Sophomore Classes, - - 840 do. do.
Senior and Junior Classes, - - 850 do. do.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

VACATIONS.

The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet their wants and wish-

of its numerous friends, and especially of the citizens of Maryland.
Dr. John's College, was founded and endowed in the year 1769, under the auspices of men venerable for their patriotism and learning, and the honor of doing, dedicated to the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co-operation of the alumni of their alma mater, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may secure due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existence and usefulness, may be perpetual.
By order of the Board,
A. C. MAGRUDER, President.
March 31.

Just Received
MAHON'S History of Maryland, 1st vol. WEBSTER'S SPEECHES, 1 vol. 8vo. PHILIP on Acute and Chronic Diseases. FOLSOM'S LIVY.
And For Sale at this Office, by
J. THOMPSON.

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

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands, also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give 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 be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.
LEGG & WILLIAMS.
March 31, 1831.

FRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR.
HAS just received a large and handsome assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, amongst which are a handsome assortment of

Patent Finished Cloths
Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of the latest style of Spring and Summer Stuffs for

PANTALOONS AND VESTINGS.
He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most FAVORABLE STYLE, FOR CASH, or to punctual men only.
April 28, 1831.

METHODIST-PROTESTANT CAMP MEETING.
A CAMP MEETING of the Methodist Protestant Church for Queen-Anne's, Caroline and Talbot circuits, is appointed to be held about 3 1/2 miles from Easton, on the lands of Samuel Colston Esq. to commence on Friday, the 22d of July next, and end on the Wednesday following. The place fixed upon, offers many facilities of convenience and comfort. A spring of water, of the very first quality, affording an ample supply for all purposes, is within a few yards of the ground, which is high and sloping, with an excellent shade. Vessels of large size may come within less than half a mile of the camp, to which there are fine roads leading in several directions, and good pasturage and accommodations for horses (which will be well attended to) very convenient. All the members of our Church, and all our friends that are not members, and the public generally, who can make it convenient to have tents, or attend the said meeting, are invited to do so. Several Ministers from a distance are expected to be present.

The Cambridge Chronicle, the Centerville Times, the Kent Enquirer, the Caroline Intelligencer, the Village Herald, the Maryland Gazette, and the Baltimore papers, generally, will confer an obligation on the Church by giving this advertisement a few insertions, say one week till the time.
June 9

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND
HAS commenced the season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Cornica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Cornica creek.

All Baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.
LEWEL G. TAYLOR, Capt.
March 31, 1831.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!
CASH will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office.
Jan. 6, 1831.

AGENCY.
I have undertaken respectfully to acquire, for friends and the public, that the will attend to the collection of debts, due in this city, and the vicinity, and also to the posting of books, making out accounts, &c.
He will also attend to the drawing of Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Contracts, and the Conveyancing Business generally. He will prepare the requisite papers, and give the necessary information to those persons who may be under the disagreeable necessity of resorting to the refuge provided in the mercy and wisdom of the Legislature, by the Involuntary Laws of the State. He pledges his best exertions in promoting the interest of those who may favour him with their patronage. His charges will be moderate.
He may be found at Dr. Wm. Brewster's Drug and Medicine Store, opposite Messrs. Williamson & Swanwick's Hotel, Annapolis.
RICHARD RIDGELY,
Collector of the City Tax.
N. B. Communications from a distance will be faithfully attended to.
June 2.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.
TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received a very handsome assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
A variety of colours, and very superior in quality, all of which he invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends making it an object for them to buy.
He will make his work at the shortest notice, and latest fashion, or in any way to suit the fancy.
May 12, 1831.

VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE.
THE subscriber's Mill, situated on the North side of Severn River, about 2 1/2 miles from Annapolis. The Farm attached thereto, containing about 150 acres, will be sold with the Mill, if wanted. Persons inclined to purchase are requested to call on Mr. T. Bourke, on Mr. Brice's Farm, who will shew the property. The terms will be accommodating. Apply to either
LEW SMITH, Georgetown, or N. BRICE, Baltimore.
May 12, 1831.

\$50 REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber's Farm near Queen-Anne, Anne Arundel county, on Wednesday 27th inst. Negro man TOM, who calls himself

TOM RIDEOUT,
About twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, dark complexion, pleasant countenance, and rather down look when spoken to; he has a variety of clothing not recollected. Tom has a father living in Baltimore, by the name of Sam, belonging to Doctor Zollickoffer, who I am induced to think enticed him off in March last, as he was apprehended in Baltimore by Mr. Edmonson one of the police officers of that place. I will give fifteen dollars if taken in this county, and the above reward if taken out of the county, and all reasonable charges paid if secured so that I get him again.

The Frederick-Town Herald, and Baltimore American, will copy this and forward their accounts to the subscriber, living near Annapolis.
LEONARD IGLEHART.
April 28.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Thomas Harris, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
JOSEPH HARRIS, Adm'r.

Persons having Books belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Harris, are requested to return them to William S. Green Esq. at the Court House.

IN CHANCERY.
20th June, 1831.
ORDERED, That the sale of the property in the cause of Meekins against Meekins, made and reported by the Trustee, Henry Page, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 20th day of August next,—provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper before the 20th day of July next.

The Report states that the Land sold for \$14 66 1/2 per acre.
True copy,
Test. RAMSAY WATERS, June 23
Reg. Cur. Can.

PHILADELPHIA ALE AND PORTER.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,

ALE AND PORTER.
From the best Breweries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms.
Persons who send for either will be pleased to send an empty bottle or bottles at the time.
HENRY MATHEWS.
June 2.

HIRELINGS WANTED
FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Cape Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi-annually.
Apply to J. GREEN, Esq. Annapolis, Or to P. G. LECHLEITNER, at Cape Sable.
May 6.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.
Annapolis, 1831.
In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a resolution thereof, the following Branches have been established in the City of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of checking the amount of the stockholders' sixteen directors in the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors in the Branch Bank at Fredericktown.
By order,
SAM. MAYNARD, Cashier.
June 23.

BY-LAW.
An additional supplement to an Ordinance to appoint City Commissioners and Port Wardens in the City of Annapolis, and to define the several duties of the same, passed May 14th, 1827.

SECTION 1st. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, by the authority of the same, That there shall be instead of the three persons heretofore appointed to act as City Commissioners and Port Wardens of said City, but one person of sound judgment and discretion annually appointed to perform the duties now performed by the three City Commissioners and Port Wardens as aforesaid, whose duties are regulated by an ordinance to which this is an additional supplement.

Sec. 2d. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioner and Port Warden appointed as aforesaid, shall qualify agreeable to section 9 of the act, to alter and amend the charter of said city, and he is hereby invested with the same powers and authority; and he is required to perform the same duties as are prescribed to be performed by the three City Commissioners and Port Wardens aforesaid, in the ordinance aforesaid, and the several supplements thereto.

Sec. 3d. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the Commissioner and Port Warden, hereby appointed, shall receive for his services an annual salary of one hundred and fifty dollars.
Passed, June 13, 1831.
D. CLAUDE, Mayor.
June 23.

BY-LAW.
A By-Law respecting certain Streets, Lanes and Wharfs.

Passed June 14, 1831.
SECTION 1st. Be it established by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, That the street running from Prince-George's street to the Market Square, between the lot owned and occupied by the heirs and representatives of the late John Randall, Esq. and the lot owned and occupied by Samuel Pesco and Alexander Todd, be and the same is hereby declared to be a public street and highway, and shall hereafter be known and designated by the name of Randall's Street.

Sec. 2d. And be it further established by the authority aforesaid, That a street, thirty five feet wide, the west side whereof shall bind on and run with the east side of the lot leased to John Randall, and now tenanted by John Alexander, to run parallel with the street said Randall street, and from Prince-George's street to the public dock, be and the same is hereby opened, appropriated and declared to be a public street and highway, and shall hereafter be known and designated by the name of Water street.

Sec. 3d. And be it established by the authority aforesaid, That a street, thirty five feet wide, the west side whereof shall bind on and run with the east side of the lot leased to John Randall, and now tenanted by John Alexander, to run parallel with the street said Randall street, and from Prince-George's street to the public dock, be and the same is hereby opened, appropriated and declared to be a public street and highway, and shall hereafter be known and designated by the name of Water street.

Sec. 4th. And be it further established by the authority aforesaid, That a lot be returned upon Prince-George's street, extending from Water street to Greigh street, and running ninety feet deep towards the public dock, and that all the residue of the lot owned by the Corporation of the city of Annapolis, lying between said reserved lot and the public dock, be and the same is hereby opened, appropriated, and made a public street, wharf and highway, subject however to all the laws, ordinances and enactments, which now do or hereafter may exist, relating to wharves, and that the same be hereafter known and designated by the name of City Wharf No. 2.
D. CLAUDE, Mayor.
June 23.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscriber of Prince-George's county hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nicholas Snowden, late of Prince-George's county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, to those individuals are desired to make immediate payments.
ELIZABETH W. SNOWDEN, Adm'r.
June 16.

VOL. LX
PRINTED AND
JONAS
Church-Str.
PRICE—THREE D.
A LIST OF
REMAINING in the
1831.

John Anderson (2)
Joseph N. Brewer
Thomas P. Davis
Samuel Helmeier
P. T. Dabbitt

Nicholas Carroll
N. W. Chamberlain
William Childs
Claude & Hammond

Thomas Davidson
Clement Dorsey
Henry C. Drury
Dary Donovan

Sarah Ennis
Executors of Gen. St.
Editor of Md. Gazette

George Farquhar
Richard Givens

Ruan Harley
Wm. O. Hudges

Amey Howard
David Holmes

James J. Hart
Richard Iglehart

Dr. H. M. Kelly
Ann Key

William Legg (2)
Thomas Lamont

Dr. R. Marriott
E. W. Marriott (5)
Elizabeth Macculdum
Henry Mathews

Joseph Norris
Benjamin Ray
David Robinson
Henry Robertson (2)

Wm. W. Seafors
Secretary of Grand
Eliza Sewell
Charles R. Stewart

James Trotter
Saml. Tinsie
Washington G. Tucker

Walter Crane
Elizabeth Williams
Wm. Witt
Caleb White
Madda Welch
Jesse Watkins
Isaac Watkins

Persons applying
all please see the
July 7.

J.
Has received an

The fol
Bishop Haverford
Life of Bishop Haverford
Last Days of Bishop
Watson's Theology
Family Visitor
Buck's Theology
Dr. Chalmers' W.
Memorial of Bishop
It consists of a
Book, by the Rev.
Preached on Dr.
Odenbach, by
wright, Dr. Bush
Mr. Anthony, &c.
Bishop.
J. T. has also
to \$ 3.50, the N.
Episcopal Union

SCHOOL
June 30.

INDIA
No. 13 S. F.
The
HORA
friends
has removed
"GOL
to the above
tergone con
possever
accumula
frequent the
to render th
thy the p
prior ear
June 16

THE 1st
Are mi
Any person
return the
June 30

RA
CASH
Gott
Jan. 6

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1831.

No. 23

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office the 1st July 1831.

- John Anderson (2)
Joseph N. Brewer
Thomas F. Bowie
Samuel Helmer
P. T. Dabbitt
Nicholas Carroll
N. W. Chamberlain
William O'Brien
Claude & Hammond
Thomas Davidson
Clement Dorsey
Henry C. Drury
Dary Douvan
Sarah Kniss
Treasurers of Geo. Shaw
Editor of Md. Gazette
George Farquhar
Richard Goown
Susan Harley
Wm. O. Hodges
Amey Howard
David Holmes
Jan. 1st Hart
Richard 1st Hart
Dr. H. M. Kelly
Ann K-y
William Legg (2)
Thomas Landin
Dr. R. Marriott
R. W. Marriott (5)
Wheeler Macculbin
Henry Mathews
Joseph Norris
Benjamin Ray
David Robinson
Henry Robertson (2)
Wm. W. Seaders
Secretary of Grand Lodge
Eliza Sewell
Charles R. Stewart
James Tongue
Charlotte Tinsie
Washington C. Tuck
Waldgrave
Elizabeth Williams
Wm. Wirt
Caleb White
Nathaniel Welch
Jesse Wheat
Isaac Watkins
Persons applying for any of the above Letters
all please say they are advertised.
July 7.

J. THOMPSON.

Has received and offers for Sale at this Office

The following BOOKS, viz:

- Bishop Haverhill's Works, 2 vols. 4 50
Life of Bishop Heber, by his Widow, 2 vols. 4 50
Last Days of Bishop Heber, 2 50
Watson's Theological Institutes 2 50
Family Visitor 1 25
Buck's Theological Dictionary 3
Dr. Chalmers' Works, 1 25
Memorial of Bishop Hobart.
It consists of a Memorial of that eminent Servant
of God, by the Rev. Mr. Schroeder, and 12 Sermons
Preached on his Death, by the Right Rev. Bishop
Underdonk, Dr. Wyatt, Dr. Gadsden, Dr. Wain-
wright, Dr. Dodd, Dr. Reed, Rev. Mr. Doane, Rev.
Mr. Anthony, &c. &c. Also a correct Likeness of the
Bishop.
J. T. has also for sale, Prayer Books from 25 cts.
to \$3.50, the Sunday School Books published by the
Episcopal Union.

And a great Variety of

SCHOOL AND OTHER BOOKS.

June 30.

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL,

No. 13 S. Fourth street, between Market and
Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

HURATIO WADE respectfully informs his
friends and the public generally, that he
has removed from the

"GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL,"
to the above establishment, which, having un-
dergone considerable repairs, will be found to
possess every comfort and convenience, for the
accommodation of those gentlemen who may
frequent the House. No pains will be spared
to render the Indian Queen Hotel a place wor-
thy the patronage of the public—which the pro-
prietor earnestly solicits.

June 16 6w.

NOTICE.

THE 1st, 2d and 3rd Volumes of Anacharis,
are missing from the Annapolis Library.
Any person having the same, is requested to
return them.

WILLIAM H. HALL, Librarian.
June 30

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

Will be given for clean Linen and
Cotton Rags, at this Office,
Jan. 6, 1831.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO ONE IS MISSED.

The world is fair and gay to us,
As now we journey on;
Yet still 'tis sad to think 'twill be
The same when we are gone:
Some few, perchance, may mourn for us—
But soon the transient gloom,
Like shadows of a summer cloud,
Shall leave the narrow tomb.
For men are like the waves that roll
Along the mighty deep—
That lift their crests awhile and frown
And then are lulled to sleep:
While other billows swelling come
Amid the foam and spray,
And, as we view their furrow track,
Sink down—and where are they?
And ever thus the waves shall roll,
Like those but now gone past—
The offspring of the depths beneath,
The children of the blast,
And ever thus shall men arise,
And be as lost like those that be,
And man no more be missed on land,
Than wave upon the sea.

From the New-York Mirror.

JONATHAN'S VISIT TO THE CE- LESTIAL EMPIRE.

BY J. K. PAULINO.

Somewhere about the year 1783, Jonathan,
a young fellow who lived away down east,
took it into his head to make a voyage to
Canton. Accordingly he fitted out his sloop,
a tartan cleaver vessel of about eighty tons,
and taking a crazy old compass for his guide,
his two cousins, one a lad about sixteen, and
a great Newfoundland dog for his crew, and
a couple of rusty revolutionary swords, for
armament, he boldly set forth on a voyage to
the celestial empire.

Jonathan was a mighty cute lad, and had
read a little or so about the great devotion of
the Chinese to the herb called ginseng, which
every body knows is a remedy for all things.
He happened one day to hear an Indian doc-
tor give it as his opinion that a certain plant
which grew in the neighbourhood of Jona-
than's native town, was very much like the
famous Chinese panacea, as he had seen it
described. He took a hint from this, and
rather guessed he would carry a good parcel
along with him in speculation. Accordingly he
gathered a few hundred weight, dried, and
stowed it away in one of his lockers, under
the cabin floor.

Providence which seems to take special
care of such droll fellows as Jonathan, who
calculate pretty considerably on their native
energies, blessed him with fair winds and
good weather; his old compass behaved to ad-
miration; his old chart, which had been torn
into fifty thousand pieces and pasted on a bit
of tarpaulin, proved a most infallible guide;
and, some how or other, he could not exactly
tell how, he plumped his sloop right into
Table Bay, just as if the old fellow had been
there a hundred times before.

The Dutch harbour-master was sitting un-
der his hat on his piazza, when he beheld,
through the smoke of his pipe, this strange
apparition of a vessel, skimming like a bird
into the bay. He took it for the famous Fly-
ing Dutchman, and such was his trepidation,
that he stock his pipe into his buttonhole
without knocking out the ashes, whereby he
burnt a hole in his waistcoat. When Jona-
than rounded to and came to anchor, the har-
bour master ventured to go on board to get in-
formation concerning this strange little bark.
He could talk English, Dutch, fashion, for in-
deed he had been promoted to the office on
account of his skill in languages.

"Whence came you, Myneheer?" quoth he.
"Right off the reel from old Salem, I guess,"
replied Jonathan.

"Old Salem—whereabouts is dat den? I
tunk know any such place about here."

"I guess not. What's your name, squire?"
"Hans Ollenbockenoffenbaffengraphenstei-
ner ish my name."

"Where! why it's as long as a pumpkin
vine—how sint it?"

"But whereabouts ish dish blase you spea-
gue of?" reiterated the harbour-master.

"Oh! it's some way off—about six or eight
thousand miles down west there."

"Six thousand dayvels!" muttered Hans
with the long name. "Do you tink I will be-
lieve such a cog and pulsh tory as dat, My-
neheer?"

"If you don't believe me, ask my two cou-
sins there—and if you don't believe them, ask
my dog. I tell you I come right straight
from old Salem in the United States of Amer-
trykey."

"United States of vat? I never heard of
any United States but de Schaites of Hol-
lant."

"Ah—I suppose not—they've just been
christened. I s'pose now, likely you've ne-
ver heard of the new world neither, have you
mister—what's your name?"

"Hans Ollenbockenoffenbaffengraphenstei-
ner—I told you so before."

"Maybe you'll have to tell me again before
I know it by heart, I calculate. But did you
never hear of the New World, squire?"

"Not I—ant if I hat, I wouldn't haf be-
lieved it. Tare ish no new worit zince de
discovery of de Cape of Goot Hoop dat I know.
Put, gome along, you must co vid me to de
gubernador."

Jonathan puzzled the Governor about as
much as he had the harbour-master. But his
papers were all fair and above board, and the
governor had not only heard of the new world

but of the United States of Amertrykey, as
Jonathan called them. Accordingly he was
permitted to enjoy all the privileges of the
port.

Nothing could exceed the curiosity and
wonder excited by the vessel among the peo-
ple at the Cape. That she should have made
a voyage of so many thousand miles, with
such a crew and such an outfit, was, in their
opinion, little less than miraculous, and the
worthy governor could only account for it by
the aid of witchcraft, which he had somewhere
heard, abounded in the new world. Jonathan
was the greatest man, and his dog the greatest
dog at the Cape. He dined with the govern-
or and the burgomasters, cracked his jokes
with their wives and daughters, danced with
the Hottentots, and might have married a rich
Dutch damsel of five hundred weight, and five
thousand ducats a year, provided he would
have given up old Salem forever.

After partaking of the hospitalities of the
Cape a few days, Jonathan began to be in a
hurry to prosecute his voyage. On the sixth
day he accordingly set sail amid the acclama-
tions of the inhabitants, taking with him a
hippopotamus, an orang-outang, and Gring-
tailed monkeys, all of which he had bought
on speculation. One of his consins had, how-
ever, been so smitten with the country about
the Cape, or with the charms of a little Dutch
maiden, that he determined to stay behind,
marry and improve the inhabitants—on specu-
lation. A Dutch sailor offered to supply
his place, but Jonathan declined, saying, he
guessed his other cousin and the Newfound-
land dog, who was a pretty particular cute
kitter, could sail his sloop quite round the
world and back again.

Not much of interest occurred during the
voyage until he arrived at Macao, where he
excited the same astonishment, underwent the
same scrutiny, returned the same satis-
factory answers, and came off as triumphant
as he did at the Cape of Good Hope. While
here, he saw every thing, and went every
where. Among other adventures he one day
accompanied his cousin in a fishing boat, to
see if they fished as the people did on the
banks of Newfoundland. Unfortunately a
violent storm came on; some of the boats were
lost, and their crews drowned. The survivors
went and offered up some of their paddles
at the great temple of Neang-ma-ko. Those
that were able, added some matches and gilt
paper. Jonathan's other cousin here deter-
mined to stay behind at Macao. It occurred
to him that he might make a speculation by
curing the fish after the manner of mackerel.
Jonathan did not much like this, but he said
"never mind, I partly guess I can do with-
out him."

Jonathan had now no one but his New Found-
land dog to assist in the navigation of his
sloop. But, he thought to himself, his voy-
age was almost at an end, and at all events,
if he hired any of the Macao people, they would
be offering up matches and gilt paper to Ne-
ang-ma-ko, instead of minding their own busi-
ness. So he set sail for Canton, the Chinese
prognosticating he would go to the bot-
tom, because he did not make an offering to
Neang-ma-ko, and the Portuguese he would
go to the Devil, because he did not pay his
devoirs to the virgin.

At Lin-Tin he was taken for a smuggler
of opium by some, and for a magician by o-
thers. When they saw his vessel, heard
where he hailed from, and became convinced
that his whole crew consisted of a Newfound-
land dog, the commander of the fleet of
ships of war stationed at Lin-Tin, to prevent
the smuggling of opium into the celestial em-
pire, seized the sloop, and devoted its brave
commander to the indignation of the mighty
emperor, who is brother to the sun and moon.
Hereupon Jonathan bethought himself of the
price of the herb he had brought with him and
had in his pocket. "It is a mighty good
chance," thought he, "to try if it's the iden-
tical thing." Accordingly he took a convenient
opportunity of presenting to the valiant com-
mander a bit about as big as his finger. The
Admiral, whose name was Tizzy-Wizzy-
Twang-Lang, stared at him at first with as-
tonishment, then at the present with almost
dismay, and thrust it into his pocket, im-
mediately caused it to be proclaimed that the
"foreign barbarian," was innocent of the crime,
or the intention of smuggling of opium, and
might go any where he pleased. Tizzy-Wiz-
zy-Twang-Lang then sat down and wrote a
despatch to the Governor of Canton, stating
that he had routed the "foreign barbarians,"
destroyed their fleet, and thrown all their opium
overboard. After which he shut himself
up in his cabin and took a morsel of the trea-
surer Jonathan had presented him, about as
large as the head of a pin. It is astonishing
how much better he felt afterwards.

In the mean while Jonathan had set sail,
and was ploughing his way towards Canton,
with a fair wind and a good prospect of mak-
ing a great speculation, for he had ascertain-
ed to a certainty, that the article he had
brought with him was the real ginseng, which
was worth five times its weight in gold. He
went ashore at the village of Ho-tun, where
he saw the people catching wild ducks and
geese, which they fatten by feeding in the
dark. "That's a good hint," said Jonathan,
shutting one eye, "and I'll tell the folks at
old Salem." While he was walking about,
seeing into every thing, he was unexpectedly
saluted by a shower of stones from a parcel
of children with their hair sticking up behind
like two horns. Jonathan thought this tar-

nation ungentle, but he prudently suppressed
his anger considering he was in a strange
country, and was come to try his fortune.

"May I be battered?" quoth Jonathan, as
he approached Canton, and saw the countless
boats moored in straits on the river, or fil-
about in every direction—"May I be battered
if here isn't a city all afloat. This beats
all water!"

And sure enough, here was a scene that
might have made one of our Indians wonder.
The whole world seemed on the water. Junks,
with two eyes staring at the bows—canal-
boats, flower boats, pleasure-boats, and
boats of all sizes and descriptions, filled
with all sorts of people, lay moored in regu-
lar streets, or were moving about to and
fro in every direction, painted in all the col-
ors of the rainbow, and ornamented with
gold leaf and grinning monsters having no
prototypes in nature, or any where else but
in the grotesque imagination of the artists of
the celestial empire.

The busy activity of some of these boats
was singularly contrasted with the luxuriant
ease of others, in which might be seen a
couple of Chinese dandies reclining on mats
and resting their hands on bamboo pillows,
with pipes in their mouths, either listlessly
contemplating the scene before them, or gazing
with lack-lustre eye on the picture of some
favourite beauty with pencil eyebrows, nails
like a tiger, and feet almost invisible. Others
were performing the ceremony of chin-
chin-jos, which consists in throwing bits of
burning paper into the water, while the din of
innumerable gongs contributed a species of
music to the scene that made honest Jona-
than stop his ears in reverential dismay.

When our adventurer moored his sloop at
Whampoa, in the midst of a fleet of vast
ships, of almost all the nations of Europe,
they did not know what to make of her. All
he could say failed in convincing them that
he had come from such a long distance, in
such a vessel navigated by such a crew. Be-
sides, what could have brought him to Can-
ton? He had neither money, to purchase,
nor cargo to exchange for Chinese commodi-
ties, except it might be his river-horse, his
orang-outang, and his monkeys.

Jonathan kept his own secret. He had
heard that the Chinese were as sharp as the
"beetle end of nothing whittled down," and
determined to be as sharp as the best of them.
Accordingly nothing could be got out of him,
except that he had come on his own bottom,
and meant to turn a penny some how or o-
ther. He said nothing about his ginseng,
which he had, as I before stated, stowed a-
way in a secret locker.

The story of the strange man and the
strange vessel that had been navigated from
the new world by a man and a dog, made a
great noise, and thousands flocked to see
them. The gentleman who officiated as A-
merican consul without, however, having a
regular appointment, behaved in the most
kind and friendly manner to Jonathan, and
introduced him to a hong, or, as our hero
called him, a "hung-merch-off," who undertook
to do his business for him, that is, if he had
any to do, which seemed rather doubtful.

"I chin-chin you," said Fat-qu, the hong-
man.

"You don't now, do you?" quoth Jonathan.
"Well then, I chin-chin you, and so we are
even, I guess."

Fat-qu was very anxious to know all a-
bout Jonathan's business, but the Chinese
were such plaguy slippery fellows, he was
afraid to trust him with his secret. He,
therefore, very gravely, and with infinite
simplicity, commended to him his cargo of
live stock, begged he would dispose of them
to the best advantage, and invest the pro-
ceeds in a cargo of notions. Fat-qu did not
know whether to laugh or be angry—how-
ever, he concluded by laughing, and promising
to do his best.

The trifle which Jonathan brought with
himself and his dog, and Fat-qu did not
feel inclined to advance any on the security
of his live stock. This being the case, Jona-
than one day brought a pound or two of his
ginseng, and asked him carelessly what it
might be likely worth in these parts?

"Hi yah!" exclaimed the hong-merchant
in astonishment. "No, have got some more
of he—hi yah!"

"Some small matter—not much," said Jo-
nathan, who was of opinion if he displayed
the whole parcel at once, it might lower the
price and injure his speculation.

Fat-qu disposed of the two pounds of
ginseng for a thumping sum, which Jonathan
pocketed in less than 30 time, and chuckled
in his sleeve as he thought of the means to
get rid of the whole at the same rate. A day
or two after, he delivered the hong-merchant
a few pounds more, which he said he had ac-
cidentally found in a place where he had
stowed away and forgot it.

"Hi yah! Missio Joe Notting. I chin-chin
you." And he began to have a great respect
for Missio Joe Notting.

In this way, by slow degrees, did friend
Jonathan bring forth his hoard of hidden
treasures, till it was all disposed of, and he
found himself in possession of almost half a
million of dollars; for, it is to be recollected,
this happened long before the value of gin-
seng was brought down to almost nothing by
the large quantities carried to China in con-
sequence of the successful speculation of Jo-
nathan.

Every time he produced a new lot, he de-
clared it was all he had left, and consequent-
ly, to the last moment, the price was kept
up. Fat-qu began to believe that Joe Not-
ting had discovered some hidden place where
it grew, in the neighbourhood of Canton, or
that he dealt with the prince of darkness.
He accordingly caused him to be watched,
but our hero was too wide awake for the
hong-merchant.

"Hi yah! Missio Joe Notting—some yet
more—when you shall think shall you no
more have—hey? Every day here come you
say the last is he—hi yah! I think no last
come forever."

"I hain't another stick to save my gizz-
ard," said Jonathan, and this time he spoke
like a man of honour. He had at last sold
out his hoard, with the exception of a small
parcel for presents, and to use on an emer-
gency.

Jonathan was now thinking he would gar-
ther himself together, and point his bowprit
strut towards home. But first he determin-
ed to see about him, for he expected to be
asked a heap of questions when he got a-
mongst his old neighbours; and not be able to
tell them all about the celestial empire,
would be to show he had little or no gump-
tion.

He accordingly visited the famous flower
garden of Fa Tee, where he saw a vast col-
lection of the most beautiful flowers, and
roses of all colours. Returning, he passed
through the suburb of Ho Nam, where he
was called Fankwei, which means—"for igni-
devil," and petted handsomely with stones,
according to the hospitable custom of the in-
habitants.

Jonathan was now so rich, that he felt him-
self a different man from what he was when
the boys pelted him at the village of Ho-tun.
He had moreover seen the bamboo so liberal-
ly employed on the backs of the Chinese by
their own officers and magistrates, that he
thought he might make use himself of this
universal panacea for all offences in the ce-
lestial empire. Accordingly, he sallied forth
among these inhospitable rogues and pried his
stick so vigorously that the rable fled before
him, crying out "Fan kwei!" and making mo-
tions significant of cutting off the head, as
much as to say that would be his end at last.
The reader must know that beheading is con-
sidered the most disgraceful of all punish-
ments in the celestial empire, where they do
every thing differently from the rest of the
world.

A formal complaint was laid before the
Gan-chat-ze, a minister of justice at Can-
ton, against the Fan kwei, who had felonious-
ly bamboozled the mob of Ho Nam. Fat-qu,
one of our hero's securities, was taken into
custody till his forthcoming, and an express
sent off to Pekin to announce the intelligence
to the brother of the sun and moon, that a
Fan-kwei had beaten at least two hundred of
his valiant and invincible subjects, who could
not bring themselves to soil their fingers by
touching even the clothes of a foreign barba-
rian.

Jonathan was soon arrested, and being car-
ried before the illustrious Gan-chat-ze was
astonished at seeing the infinite mischief he
had done. There was one poor man who had
his eye put out; another his head fractured;
a third his arm broken; and what was worse
than all this, three children were so disabled
that they could not stand; all by Jonathan's
bamboo, which was about as thick as your
finger.

This was a serious business for a Fan-
kwei. But his friend Fat-qu whispered in
his ear—

"Hi yah! Missio Joe Notting—you some
more have got of that grand—Hi yah! You
stand under me—hey?"

Jonathan tipped him a knowing wink, and
Fat-qu then crept close to the ear of the in-
corruptible Gan-chat-ze, and whispered him
in like manner; but what he said being only
intended for the ear of justice, must not be
disclosed. The effect, however, was miracu-
lous, the Gan-chat-ze forthwith started up
in a mighty passion, and, seizing his bamboo,
attacked the complainants in the suit with
such wonderful vigour that he actually per-
formed a miracle, and restored every one of
them to the use of their limbs. After this,
he discharged the offender with a caution,
which Fat-qu translated into excellent Eng-
lish, and the next day Jonathan sent him by
the hands of the same discreet friend a pound
of ginseng.

"Hi yah! Missio Joe—more some yet,
hey! Believe him make as him go along—
Hi yah! Chin-chin you, Missio Joe Not-
ting."

Fat-qu was determined to signalize this
triumph of Chinese justice over prejudice a-
gainst foreigners, by a great feast of bears-
claws, birds-nests, and all the delicacies of
the east. He, therefore, invited a number of
of the Fan-kweis about the Factory, to meet
Jonathan at his country-seat, near the gar-
dens of Fa Tee, and they had a jolly time of
it. Our hero was complimented with a pair
of chop-sticks of the most elegant construc-
tion and materials, which he managed with
such skill, that, by the time the dinner was
over, he was well nigh starved to death.

The "hung-merch-off" Fat-qu, was a jol-
ly little fellow, "about knee high to a toad,"
as Jonathan used to say, and fond of a good
glass of wine. He plied his guests pretty
neatly, until they began to feel top-heavy,
and sailed away one by one under rather high

pecially the little finger nail, left its mark on his cheek, and it was preceded and followed by a scream of the highest pretensions. His hero was astounded at this salutation. He had heard of love taps, but never of such as these. But he soon understood the whole meaning of the business as sick as a whistle, when he saw little Fat-qu standing before him breathing fire and looking as fury with his dark sharp-cornered eyes.

"Hi yah!—Misses Joe Notting—spose think you daughter my one flower-woman—hey?"

Jonathan endeavoured to convince Fat-qu that there was not the least harm in sitting by the side of a young woman in a civil way—that it was done in his country every day in the year, particularly on Sundays;—and that the women there were quite as good as the Chinese, though they did not wear wooden shoes and nails six inches long.

Fat-qu was wrath at this indecorous com-

parison of the Fan-kwei ladies—with those of the celestial empire; he ordered his servants to seize Jonathan as a violator of Chinese etiquette, and a calumniator of wooden shoes and long nails.—He determined in the bitterness of his heart to have him immediately beheaded for the worshipful *Gan-shai-ssz*, who would not fail to squeeze some of his dollars out of him.

But further reflection induced him to aban-

Jon this course. He recollected, when, the flames of the wine were somewhat dissipated, that both himself and his daughter would be disgraced and dishonored if it were possible known that she had been in company with Fan-kwei, a statue of the deepest dye, according to the standards of the celestial empire, in any but the common women. The only way, therefore, was to make the best of a bad business. Accordingly he bribed his servants to secretly—married his daughter to the po-

Joe Notting to dip with him so long as there was a woman in his house. He had never said, met with a few of this chap before.

Various were the other adventures of our hero, which are forever incorporated in the annals of the celestial empire, where he figures as the "Great Fan-kwei. Joe Notting's My limits will not suffice to particularize them all, else would I record how he -

gained a thousand dollars by his old friend -

Gan chat-ze, for dabbling a valiant son

tinel who refused to let him enter the gate of Canton without a bribe; how his rival, a horse, being tired of confinement, took the opportunity to jump overboard, whereby he upset a boat and came nigh drawing the passengers. This cost him three thousand dollars more. His next adventure was picking up the body of a drowned man in the river, and one evening to pass in between his sleep and his shore, whose murder he was found

of before *Gan-chat-sze*, who kindly let
off for ten thousand dollars, advising him
the same time through the hong-merc
Fat qua, to take the earliest opportunity
making himself invisible within the precincts
of the celestial empire.

"I partly guess I'll take his advice,"

Jonah pulled up stakes," said Jonathan. "I n-
saw such a tawful place. It beats every else
I srow. Why, squire Fat-qu, I'll tell
what—if you'll only come to our parts,
may go jist where you please—do jist as
please—and talk to the gals as much as
lives, please. I'll be choked if it is'n't true b-
y—for living hokey."

"Hi yah! Missus Jos Notting," replied Fat-quah, "she must be some very fine dat Merkyree."

"There you are right, squire. But they; I finally conclude it's best to cut it off. Be ye plucky, slippery fellows here, it aint, may I be ticked by a chap under me."

Jonathan received the remainder of money, which he was then earnestly ad to invest in bills, and at the same time to his vessel, and embark for home in a conference.

"D'ye think I'm a fellow of no assumption than that?" said he. "I'm warned if there's a tighter safer thing any sloop ever sailed across the salt sea as for your paper money, I've had enough of that in my own country in my time."

He declined shipping a crew for he

must trust, in that case, to strangers; thought to himself that he could easily his two cousins to go home with him was so rich. It happened as he awaited, but gladly rejoined him again having failed in his speculation. The man at the Cape forbade the one using machine he had invented for saving labor might lower the price of their negroes the Portuguese and Chinese refused the fish of the other, because he neithered himself before the picture of the nor burnt gilt paper to the image of ma-ko.

A prosperous voyage ended in Jonhany return to Rykyu, where the

e saw his
side of a
e, mean-
terrible,
and thought
moon and
the Fan-
the south.

happy return to Britain, where he was
great man even to the extent of being
honourable. He lived long and happily.
his chief boast to the end of his life was
he had been the first of his country
visit the celestial empire, and the only
that navigated with a Newfoundland
an officer.

A correspondent of a Virginia paper, Skrzynecki, the Polish Chieftain, the keen-eye—and another, Skrowge-nigh.

A student of the Virginia University made a calculation, founded on figures derived from the most accurate tables of probability, that the chances were more than millions to one, that Jefferson would not both die, and be buried in the same tomb.

At the nuptials of the Hon. Robert Owen, who was lately married to Miss Wellesley, the guests partook of a wedding cake made at Chester, which weighed no less than three cwt. and a half.

At the nuptials of the Hon. Robert Owen, who was lately married to Miss Wellesley, the guests partook of a wedding cake made at Chester, which weighed no less than three cwt. and a half.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, July 14, 1881.

HYMENEAL.
Married on Sunday 3d July, by the Rev.

N. J. Watkins, Mr. RICHARD MITCHELL, to Miss MARY ANN PURDY, all of Anne Arundel county.

We are authorised to say, that Dr. Allen Thomas declines being a Candidate as Elector of Senate.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.
Annapolis 8th July, 1831.
The Executive Council will meet on Thursday the 8th inst.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk.

The President of the United States returned to the Seat of Government, in the Steamboat Putonac, from his excursion down the Bay.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Lewis Cass, of Ohio, Governor of the Michigan Territory, to be Secretary of the Department of War.

COURT OF APPEALS,

Thursday, 7th July.—The argument in the case of Spong and al. vs. Mumma, No. 124, was concluded by Johnson for the appellee, and by Taney (Attorney General, S.) for the appellants.

Klinefelter's Lessee, vs. Carey, No. 125, was argued by S. J. Donaldson for the appellant.

Friday, 8th July.—The argument of the above case was concluded by S. J. Donald for the appellant, and by McMahon for the appellee.

Karthaas vs. Hawkins, No. 164, was argued by Mayer for the appellant.

The Court notified the bar yesterday that the next term would be held on Tuesday, 12th August.

Friday 8th July.—Buchanan Ch. Jus delivered the opinion of the Court in *Stetler vs. Fillicott et al* No 159, affirming judgment.

The same Judge also delivered the Court's opinion in *Hamilton vs. Jones*, No. 42.

Also in the case of Hungerford vs. Bow No. 109, reversing the decree and dismissing the complainant's bill with costs.

Also in the case of Fridge vs. State, of Kirk, cross appeals, Nos. 155, 156, reversing the judgment upon the appeal of the State, and affirming it upon Fridge's appeal.

Saturday, 9th July.—The argument of the case of Karthaus vs. Hawkins, No. 164, was concluded by Mayer for the appellant and Johnson for the appellee.

The case of Bathurst vs. Law et al., appeals, Nos. 165 and 166, was argued by Johnson for Bathurst.

Buchanan Ch. J. delivered the opinion.

Monday, July 11th.—The argument above cases Nos. 165, 166, was concluded by Mayer for Law et al, and Johnson for Thurst.

Tuesday, July 12th.—*Stephen J. d*
 ed the opinion of the court in No. 123, *del*
vs. Brewer & Troup, reversing the decision
 Washington County Court, with costs
 without prejudice.
Dorsey J. delivered the opinion
 court in No. 125, *Jacob Moats vs.*
Witmer.—*Judgment affirmed.*
 No. 167, *Waters et al. vs. Charles*

On application Clotworthy Birnie F. Baltimore, was admitted as an attorney in this court.

Wednesday July 13th—*Martin J. J.*
 ed the opinion of the Court in No. 13.
 bert Hamilton vs. Geo. T. Warfield.
 ment affirmed.
 Archer J. delivered the opinion of the
 in No. 129, Wells and Wife vs. B.
 Wife;—*Reversing the Decree of the*
for, and remanding the cause for further

Dorsey J. delivered the opinion in the Court in No. 154, *E. L. Finley vs. L. Boehme—Judgment affirmed.*

Buchanan Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 161, *Richmond and Amund vs. De Young, spec. bail of Ch. J. delivered the opinion.*

Buchanan Ch. J. delivered the opinion in No. 162, *Richmond and Amund vs. De Young, spec. bail of Ch. J. delivered the opinion.*

Martin J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 158, *Allen Thomas vs. Godfrey Ellicott et al—Judgmented.*

as by said
to the testa-
his children.
del County,
particular de-
on credits
purchasers to
ment of the
of the title

All every heart on with him and anxious to manifest his excellent services, and admirers and virtues of the President directs that funeral him at every Military post in United States, and that the crane on the lost arm for six Major General Macomb w

From the Globe of S
JACKSON REPUBLICA
IN GEORGETOWN.
Agreeably to the request

citizens of Georgetown, and Washington county west friendly to the administrative Government, met in the House on the 6th instant. John Lutz, Dr CHARLES A. Lutz, to the Chair, and Robert Lutz, appointed Secretary. The Chairman expressed

The resolutions were supported by Col. Thomas Corcoran, Esq. Francis S. Key, Esq.

... Mason, which were received
... at applause. They gen
... their regret, that a public
... thought necessary in our d
... unity by any portion of d
... will more that when met in
... themselves to the duty of
... American people, with thei
... the grave questions of the

constitutional right, which
general discussion, (a duty
the darkness of the country
was not only reasonable
charitable to discharge,)
thought it either reasonab
charitable, or decent, to lo
sustain the grossest charge
moral and official character

resident. These charges
and indignantly repelled.
ow great and unmerited
earance towards the men
creasingly and violently
Gen. John Mason in con
at deserved and received
atic cheering, offered the
son, stating that he had b
from cheering that at

...from observing that at
...ed of June it had been the
...assing their regular reso
...o their meeting, under the
...ividual citizen, a resolut
...ake of that citizen and o
...more regretted than any
...ceedings, that it had th
...ight to propose in the sa
...riminal responsibility.

Resolved, That this meeting
and, contemplate with
and disapprobation, an

The above resolution was
On motion it was ordered

Resolved, That the thanks be given to the Chairman for the services he has rendered over the meeting and for his services rendered during the meeting adjourned.

CHARLES A. ROBERT WHITE, Secretary

The following named

Joseph Semmes,
John Lutz,
John Laird,
Thomas Jackson,
Nathan Lufborough,
William King,
Charles A. Barnett,
Ernst Orme,
Colt. P. Dunlop,
Amos Pearce,

Thomas L. Hoskinson.
Robert Beverly,
Dr. Benj. S. Rohrer,
James Corcoran,
William Dant,
John W. Baker,
Henry M'Pherson,
Henry W. Tilley,
Thos. B. Griffin,
Orel Brown,
Wm. C. Love,

ter O. Dornoughue,
George M. Candlish,
William Remington,
Nicholas Hedgys.

parties, united in doing
 man, the virtuous, ex-
 the soldier of the Rev-
 his youth, the vigor of
 of his age to his coun-
 the Revolution—the
 stem and glory—the
 and navy—the citi-
 themselves, followed
 labour, glory and
 sentiment and one voice

At 5 o'clock the b

POSTSCRIPT

DEATH OF GOVERNOR MARTIN.
By the Steam boat Maryland from Eastern yesterday afternoon, we have the unpleasant duty to announce to our Readers the Death of the Hon. DANIEL MARTIN, who expired on Monday last, after a severe attack of Gout in the Stomach.

This melancholy event is announced in a letter from the Eastern shore, to a Gentleman in this City. An extract from which we give.

"Monday July 11th. 1831.

Dear Sir,
I have the painful task to inform you of the Decease of your friend and relation, the late Gov. Daniel Martin. He was taken on Friday last the 8th inst. with violent Spasms in his Stomach, and departed this life to day about 5 o'clock P. M."

It is announced in the Globe of Tuesday that Dr. P. G. Randolph has resigned the office of first clerk in the War Department, the duties of Secretary of War will be assigned to one of the members of the Cabinet, who will discharge them until the arrival of Mr. Cass.

We have concluded to publish the following letter, on the same subject, which we received yesterday, dated

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1831.

"The resignation of Dr. Randolph as acting secretary and as chief Clerk, took place on Saturday. The inflexibility of the President is thus signally manifested, it being well understood that no personal considerations could have saved the Dr. from removal, on account of his unfortunate interference in the affairs of Major Eaton. It must however be considered a most severe penalty which he has paid for the transgression. The loss of an employment with a salary of \$3000 a year, is a heavy infliction for having embraced with too much zeal and ardor, what few men could under any circumstances decline—the cause of his nearest relatives, wounded as he believed in the most delicate relations.

The requirements of justice and public order—and the decorums of station however forbade his remaining in office,—and he has anticipated the President by retiring. Acquiescing in the necessity, I cannot avoid regretting its existence.

I should however have dissented from this course; if he had been permitted to retire, with the charge of "conspiracy to assassinate" Mr. Ingham hanging over him. If he had done so, it would have seemed that the President held him guilty in that particular also, which would in the opinion of the most persons here, have been cruel.—General Jackson I infer thought so too, and having in his letter to Mr. Ingham acquitted Mr. Randolph so far as he could, of any agency in that offence, has probably intimated to him that for the other, that of carrying a challenge while acting as Secretary of War, to the Secretary of the Treasury—required this movement. How strongly does this course contrast with that of Messrs. Adams and Clay, when they continued to be the first officers in the Government after the duel of Clay with John Randolph? and how much does the delicate and firm course of Jackson recommend him to the love and confidence of the American People?"

Balt Rep.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

On Saturday last a small vessel was upset by a sudden squall near the Rocks in the Patuxco. Mr. George Neilson, of this city, with his wife and three children and their nurse, a young girl aged 16 were on board, bound on a visit to their friends down the Bay. Mrs. Neilson, the children and the nurse, were in the cabin at the time the vessel upset, and melancholy to relate, the three children and nurse were drowned—Mrs. Neilson only being enabled to escape from the cabin. The ages of the children were 1 month, two years, and 4 years.

Balt. Rep.

Just Received

GRARD'S HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW.
TALBA, A Romance.
DESTINY.
INVALID'S ORACLE, or directions for invigorating or prolonging life; containing Pædic Precepts, pointing out agreeable and effectual methods to prevent and relieve indigestion, and to regulate and strengthen the action of the Stomach and Bowels,
And For Sale at this Office, by
J. THOMPSON.

ANNAPOLIS

TOBACCO INSPECTION.

THE President and Directors of the Annapolis Tobacco Inspection, hereby notify the public that their Warehouse is completed, and that Henry Basford, of Anne-Arundel county, has been appointed by the Executive Inspector, so that Tobacco will now be received and inspected. The character and long experience of Mr. Basford, as a Planter and Inspector, are too well known and valued to require commendation.

The Warehouse is of brick, two stories high, one hundred feet by 40 feet in the clear, and situated within a few feet of bold water, where the company are about to construct a wharf. The slate roof and stone sills of the building, and its separation from other buildings, exempt it from the danger of fire.

The inspection and outage at this Warehouse are the same as at the county Warehouses.

No pains will be spared by the Directors and Inspector to accommodate Planters and purchasers.

HENRY MAYNADIER, President,
The National Intelligencer, Washington, and American, Baltimore, will insert the above Law, and forward their accounts to the office.

June 30.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

ANNAPOLIS.

Rev. HECTOR HUMPHREYS, A. M. Principal,
and Professor of Moral Science.

EDWARD SPARKS, M. D.
Professor of Ancient Languages.

THOMAS E. SUTHER, A. M.
Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

REV. JOHN DECKER, A. M.
Professor of Grammar.

CHARLES T. FLUSSER,
Professor of Modern Languages.
Present number of Students, 63.

COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.

The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have his classes under his inspection, at the College, during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

PREPARATORY STUDIES, VIZ.

English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetic; Latin Grammar; Ciceronian; Aesop's Fables; Erasmus; Caesar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Eclogues, and first six books of the Aeneid of Virgil; Mair's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prose.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1st Term. Folsom's Livy.
Græca Majora—(Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides.)
Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.

2d Term. Horace, (Odes)—Virgil's Georgics.
Græca Majora, (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.)
Algebra, with Arithmetic revised.

3d Term. Horace, (Satires and Epistles.)
Græca Majora, (Xenophon's Memorabilia, Plato.)
Algebra completed.
Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1st Term. Juvenal, (Leveret's.)
Homer's Iliad, (Robinson's.)
Plane Geometry, (Legendre's.)
Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian.

2d Term. Græca Majora, (Olyseus & Hesiod.)
Solid Geometry, (Legendre's.)
Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.—(Blair.)

3d Term. Græca Majora—(Tragedians.)
Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st Term. Græca Majora, (Minor Poets.)
Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c.
Moral Philosophy.

2d Term. Tacitus, (History.)
Conic Sections.
Chemistry, with Lectures.

3d Term. Tacitus—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.)
Natural Philosophy, with Lectures.
Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts.
Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year.

SENIOR CLASS.

1st Term. Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures.
Horace De Arte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin.
Logic, and philosophy of the Mind.

2d Term. Astronomy—with Lectures.
Political Economy—with Lectures.
Evidence of Christianity, & Natural Theology.

3d Term. Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States.
Butler's Analogy.
Civil Engineering—(Construction of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)
Mineralogy and Geology.

Declamations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possible; and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, until those Chairs shall be permanently supplied. Particular attention will be given to exercises

in Rhetoric and Oratory; and one forenoon of each week, will be spent, drilling the Students, in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principal, and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. The Classification, which takes place at each General Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration for each Lesson; and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the direction of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The Students will be required to attend public worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Ministers for the several Churches, will make returns of all absentees, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Students will, at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply. The second section of the thirty seventh chapter of the Laws of Maryland, required, that "the said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honours of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or using their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

DISCIPLINE, &c.

A record of all delinquencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanor, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanour, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immunity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—the situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dismissal.

EXPENSES, &c.

It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, washing, and roomrent, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows: and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department, - - 824 per annum
Preparatory Classes, - - 840 do. do.
Freshman and Sophomore Classes, - - 840 do. do.
Senior and Junior Classes, - 850 do. do.

An abatement of the College bills may be made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten Students, who may bring the proper testimonials for that purpose.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

VACATIONS.

The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution, now holds out to the public, will meet the wants and wishes

of its numerous friends, and especially of the sons of Maryland.

St. John's College, was founded and endowed, in the year 1724, under the auspices of men venerable for their patriotism and learning, and has the honour of having educated for the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co-operation of the alumni of their alma mater, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existence and usefulness, may be perpetual.

By order of the Board,
A. C. MAGRUDER, President.
March 3.

Just Received
McMAHON'S History of Maryland, 1st vol.
WEBSTER'S SPEECHES, 1 vol. 8vo.
PHILIP on Acute and Chronic Diseases
FOLSOM'S LIVY.
And For Sale at this Office, by
J. THOMPSON.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE
100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands, also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give 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 be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGGE & WILLIAMS.
March 31, 1831.

FRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR

Has just received a large and handsome assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, amongst which are a handsome assortment of

Patent Finished Cloths
Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of the latest style of Spring and Summer Stuffs for

PANTALOONS and VESTINGS.
He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most reasonable style, for cash, or to punctual men only.

April 28, 1831.

VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber's Mill situate on the North side of Severn River, about 21 miles from Annapolis. The Farm attached thereto, containing about 150 acres, will be sold with the Mill, if wanted. Persons inclined to purchase are requested to call on Mr. T. Bourke, on Mr. Brice's Farm, who will show the property. The terms will be accommodating. Apply to either

CLEM HATH, Georgetown, or
May 12, 1831. N. BRICE, Baltimore.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received a very handsome assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

A variety of colours, and very superior in quality, all of which he invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends making it an object for them to buy.

He will make his work at the shortest notice and latest fashion, or in any way to suit the fancy.

May 12, 1831.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica creek.

All Baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Capt.
March 31, 1831.

HIRELINGS WANTED

FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Cape Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi-annually.

Apply to J. GREEN, Esq. Annapolis. Or to P. G. LECHLEITNER, at Cape Sable, May 5.

AGENCY.

THE undersigned respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he will attend to the collection of debts, due in this city, and its vicinity, and also to the posting of books, making out accounts, &c.

He will also attend to the drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Contracts, and the Conveyancing Business generally. He will prepare the requisite papers, and give the necessary information to those persons who may be under the disagreeable necessity of resorting to the refuge provided in the mercy and wisdom of the Legislature, by the Insolvent laws of the State. He pledges his best exertions in promoting the interest of those who may favour him with their patronage. His charges will be moderate.

He may be found at Dr. Wm. Brewer's Drug and Medicine Store, opposite Messrs. Williamson & Swann's Hotel, Annapolis.

RICHARD RIDGELY,
Collector of the City Tax.
N. B. Communications from a distance will be faithfully attended to. R. R. June 9.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the head of Severn, Cross Roads, on Thursday the 21st day of July, at 2 o'clock, P. M. a Negro Woman named SARAH, seized and taken as the property of Augustine Gambrell, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Farm belonging to W. N. Butler, formerly Worthington's Lower Quarter, on Thursday the 21st day of July, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro Boy named WILLIAM, seized and taken as the property of W. N. Butler, to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Duvall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the Farm belonging to the heirs of Henderson Magruder, on Saturday the 30th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M. a sufficient quantity of Rail Timber or Cord Wood, standing, as the case may require, to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, at Mr. Wheeler's Shop, near the Fork Bridge, a Lot of Timber standing on the Land, belonging to the heirs of Evan Hopkins, on Saturday the 30th day of July at 3 o'clock, P. M. the said Timber was seized and taken to satisfy County Charges for the year 1829. Attendance by

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector of A. A. County.
June 30th.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Abell, 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 4th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of June 1831.

HARRIET ABELL, Adm'r.
June 30.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale a parcel of Land in Anne Arundel County, lying on the Patuxent River, called White's Plains, and also about one hundred acres of a parcel of land called Roe Down, adjoining the former. Both parcels of land are covered with Wood, which can be conveniently transported to market. The terms of sale will be made known on application to either of the subscribers, who will show the land to persons desirous to purchase. Should the above property not be sold at Private Sale before Monday the 1st day of August, it will be offered at Public Sale, on that day, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Taylor's Land ing.

Wm. Brogden,
D. M. Brogden.
June 30.

PHILADELPHIA

AND PORTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,

SALE AND PORTER.

From the best Breweries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Persons who send for either will be pleased to send an empty bottle or bottles at the time.

HENRY MATHEWS.
June 2.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis on Thursday the 29th day of August next for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order
Bushrod W. Marriott, Clk.
June 23.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland.

Annapolis June 24, 1831.
In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a Branch thereof at Fredericktown.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in the City of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, three directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Fredericktown.

By order
SAM. MAYNARD, Cashier.
June 23. [R]

The Gazette of American Baltimore, will publish the above Law.

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 24, 1831.
ON Application by petition of Richard Thompson Ex'r of John Tydings late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Tydings late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of June 1831.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Ex'r.
June 16.

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 24, 1831.
ON Application by petition of Joseph Harris Adm'r. D. B. N. of Thomas Harris, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Annapolis.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Thomas Harris, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of June 1831.

JOSEPH HARRIS, Adm'r. D. B. N.
June 16.

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 15th 1831.
ON application by petition of William W. Brown (of Ben.) Executor of Anne Boone late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Anne Boone, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of June 1831.

WILLIAM BROWN (of Ben.) Ex'r.
June 23.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Harris, late of Charles 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, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

JOSEPH HARRIS, Adm'r.
with Will Annexed.

All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make payment to

J. H. Adm'r. W. A. 41.
June 30.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1891.

NO. 29

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN.

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.
THE CAVERN OF DEATH:
A FRONTIER LEGEND.

Many instances of desperate courage and almost incredible deeds of the Western Pioneers, have sunk unrecorded and unsung with the heroic and daring actors in the wonderful drama at the west; yet many of these chronicles are still remaining full of thrilling interest, and when related by the grey-haired veterans of the wilderness, to the close drawn circle of youthful auditors, they inspire such feelings as are alone conceived, when the unclouded skies of youth are tinged with the promise of the "golden day." Happy, blessed days of sympathy!—of unalloyed sensibility! Then could we give a tear to the memory of an unfortunate victim; and when the blinding film would gather in our eyes, unrestrained by falsehearted pride, we poured forth tributes from the fountain of life, as benedictions to the shades of the unfortunate. And when the close lock of the coming griefs has been described, and that death-grapple which the life-key of the heart alone can loosen, how have I seen the fresh current of morning's spring coursing the swelling veins of the listening youths, while to the spirit of their fathers darted an unnatural fire from the eye, and the hot blood of passion tinged their cheeks, as though the savage fire was before them.

It was from one of those venerable men that I received this simple narrative. I shall relate it in his own language. The narrator, though his snow white locks told of the frosty atmosphere which sixty winters had breathed round him, still possessed most of his faculties unimpaired; and when describing scenes in which he had borne a part, he seemed again to put on the vigour of youth, and as memory's lines were retracted, to forget that his haunted days had flown. He thus commenced:—

You remember I have often mentioned Jem Brown—he was my companion in all hunting excursions. He had resided longer on the Kentucky borders than myself, and was as active as a panther. He had often eluded the Indians by giving them what he called "a fair race for it"; and he was as much superior to the mass of settlers in activity and strength, as he was in the truthfulness of his aim. I know not what it was that attached Jem to me, for in muscle or vigour I was greatly his inferior; but so it was that an unaccountable impulse which often causes us to form friendships, without being able to assign a reason for it, we were inseparable. Jem was a little fiery and headstrong, and would often have plunged in the midst of a hundred yelling devils, had I not restrained him; at such times Jem's passion knew no bounds; he would strive to shake me off, call me a coward and every opprobrious epithet; but the next moment his reason would inform him better; he would then shake my hand, with "Egad! you're right, Tom—you're just the water to temper the fire." If we were encircled by an ambushed foe, Jem's first salutation would be, "Tom, give us your hand—we'll show them who they are stopping"; but when I would suggest some stratagem for escape, he would yield implicit obedience; and when we were safe from the clutch of the savages, he would swear that "Tom" was the real fox to creep through an Indian fence."

Jem's parents had a snug cabin, and his younger brothers assisted to till a portion of land, sufficient for the family; but no inducement could get Jem to put his hand to a plough; "Not I," was his answer, "so long as flint and steel will strike fire; if you're tired of deer, I'll give you a turkey; and who'll want a blanket while there's a plenty of buffalo!"

Jem's sister was called the "Forest Rose," and well did she deserve her romantic name, for the light on her lovely cheeks (to use Jem's own words,) "glowed like the peach trees in full bloom." You need not fancy to yourself a maiden of the present day, enveloped in the silks of France or India; the feathers of Arabia and all the paraphernalia of modern millinery; but a woman adorned by the hand of nature, with all the attributes that render her worthy of her destiny. Health was marked on her cheek, contentment on her brow, joy in her sunny eye, and happiness in every action: her tresses unconfined, her form undistorted from its natural symmetry; and her bland and native courtesy, unshackled by the rules of etiquette: such was Maria, and I need not tell you, that, had all the charms of person which she possessed, been wanting, her amiable disposition would have riveted her claims upon me as powerfully as all combined. "She's a rare girl, Tom," was Jem's remark, at the same time, almost oversteering me with a chug of his powerful arm; "none of your monoseyllables now, man; come out of the bushes, and show your face—your no Indian, to be lying in ambush; you don't come to me every day for nothing, when I should have to pass your way to the place where the buffalo feed. There, now,

that's enough—you needn't deny it—I know it all myself; in fact she did not deny it when I jested her about you; I told her you'd leave her to shift for herself, if a wolf howled, or an Indian raised his head from the ground; but the cunning jade asked, who saved Jem Cribbs' children, when the savages were burning the house over their heads?—and who got me out of the garland of yed faces when I thought to make fifty men take their scrapers? Ah! Tom, it's all fixed, I see." This was my salutation on the morning when we were to set out on a "grand hunt."

We left the settlement—all were in high spirits, and fearless of danger, except myself; the Indians that had long been prowling round the settlement, had been seen twenty miles north, by a hunter, who reported that he narrowly escaped capture.

I did not like the fellow's tale, for I had formed a bad opinion of him. He lived at a distance from the stock house, and many wondered why the savages had respected his person; and once a benighted hunter was refused admittance into his dwelling, when many moccasin tracks were on the snow at his door. But as Mike came regularly to the settlement for ammunition, &c., no body thought much of it nor did they see any harm in his securing the good will of the savages, if he could. I, however, had my wits sharpened by a circumstance that occurred at Jem's house; the fellow had taken a fancy to Maria, and thought all gone made for him; but when he was told by Jem that Maria chose somebody that showed a better looking face than his finger wrinkled chops, his eyes glared with fury, and though he strove to conceal his anger, I saw that the wild cat only waited, to make his spring more fatally sure.

However, as every one credited his story, I determined to say nothing, as my reasoning might not be so conclusive to others less prejudiced than myself. We passed his hut, and when he wished us good success, he was requested to accompany us. He said he had been out three days, killed nothing, and was too much out of spirits to try again, so soon! This confirmed my suspicions, and I imparted them to Jem; he laughed at me, but replied that he would excuse me to the party, if I wished to stay with my sweetheart; finding that he would not be convinced, I determined to remain alone, and brave the contempt of the hunters, rather than risk so much, as I was now fixed in my apprehensions.

On the second day after their departure, I sauntered out with my gun; an hour or so, some time without getting a shot, I made a circuit to return. When opposite a small clump of black birch, I was startled from my musings by a rustling noise in the bushes. Supposing it a deer, I brought my rifle to my shoulder—my finger was on the trigger—but from behind a log in range with the sight of my piece, an Indian's painted face was raised, and instantly disappeared; had I not been so unexpectedly started, he would certainly have received a death tribute to his curiosity. I had not a moment to reflect; there were no doubt, more than one or even two, and if I succeeded in shooting him, the gang would be roused by the report—there was not time for much reflection. I was in expectation of a tomahawk; an idea suddenly occurred—knocking the flint from the lock, I rested my rifle against a tree, then walked off some distance, and stooped as if to drink from a small rill. With a stealthy pace, an Indian now crept from his hiding place towards the rifle; when within reach of it, he sprang forward, and almost instantly levelled it at me—but no fire followed the snap. I raised to look at him; he set it down with an incredulous shake of his head—his striped arm was raised—and the next instant his hatchet sank deep in the tree from which I sprang. With one wild yell he rushed forward. I was before him with no weapon but a hunter's clasp-knife. A few hundred yards before me was a precipice, which I had not noticed, and thither my flying steps were fast leading me. As the Indian passed the tree, with singular dexterity he disengaged his tomahawk and pressed on—I heard his steps on the rustling leaves—his exulting scream was borne to my ears—I fancied his breath was warm on my cheek. The precipice already presented its awful gulf—there was no alternative—another step, if my grasp failed me, I should be mangled on its craggy points; on the very brink of the abyss I seized a small tree; and, as I foresaw, the force I had acquired swung me completely round; that instant the Indian's tomahawk, scathed the bark of the tree—and he, with my knife in his breast, was hurled down farther than my eye could pierce the gloom. His descent was alone marked by the blood trickling from the rocks.

You may imagine the nature of my forebodings as I hurried homeward; I hoped, however, to be in time to spread the alarm. I must pass over the recital of my feelings, on reaching a hill that overlooked the humble village. Language has no expressive strong enough to convey an adequate description of the excruciating agony that lacerates the heart, when we behold severed forever, the sacred ties that bind us to community—that reconcile us to existence. But from that hour, earth had no greater pang than I realized.

The cabins were all in flames, and the impa were rejoicing over their demonic devastation, and forcing back all who endeavoured

to escape from the burning dwellings. I hastened to the log house; it was nearly consumed; I concealed myself in a brush heap and watched their movements: a shriek almost escaped me, when I beheld the villain Mike, his countenance marked and distorted with rage, contending with a young Indian for his prize.—Yes—without rushing in madly to the rescue, I beheld the monster bear away the dearest being that now claimed affinity to myself. I have often wondered since, how I mastered my feelings at that time, so as to prevent my throwing away life, in the overpowering impulse of revenge; but, the knowledge that there was one, who now called for all the skill of which I had gained the credit, seemed to move me to abide the issue. The savages, after destroying every thing which bore the impress of civilization, took their departure. I calculated them at about two hundred, and Mike evidently was the demon spirit of the gang. Carefully I avoided notice—and when they took up the line of march my resolution was formed. They took a northwesterly course, and I followed their path, keeping as close as possible, consistent with safety, while at night I was constantly on the watch to take advantage of any neglect. They were, however, so wary and vigilant that I began to despair; but having marked the direction on the trees as we passed, my greatest hope now rested on the hunters, knowing they would be worked up to desperation on their return.

There were six prisoners, pinioned two by two, besides Maria, who was left in the charge of Mike. No opportunities were neglected to separate them from the main body; but he kept always close at the heels of the rest; and at night the young chief Okonara insisted on her sleeping under the boughs he trusted to be cut for her. I saw all their manœuvres, and the chieftain's care led me to admire the native courtesy that prompted a savage to respect the female character; and had that Indian stood alone between me and the prisoners, I almost doubted if I possessed the nerve to drive the steel to his generous breast. From observation of the gestures of the Indians, I concluded they were making their way for the "Cavern of Death," a name the settlers had appropriated to a cave, from the many bloody deeds there perpetrated. Here the Indians were accustomed to resort after a successful excursion, to torture and sacrifice their victims. I could never learn whether this was in accordance with their belief that it was the abode of the good or evil spirit; but certain was the report, that the shriek of the stake bound captive was heard to issue from its mouth whenever a party returned in triumph from their predatory incursions. I was now able to imagine the reason of their pursuing this route, instead of hurrying homeward.

On the evening of the fourth day, we arrived at the spot. As the Indians encamped, I concluded they would wait for morning ere they commenced their sacrifice. The sun went down; but as if to foretell the line of the ground when he again shed his beams on the eastern hills, the horizon was stained with the deepest shades of crimson; the hills, trees, and waters, partook of the reflected tints, till deepening into purple strata, they gradually darkened, and at length disappeared in the shades of night.

Overcome by fatigue, I took a secure place in the boughs of a tree, and exhausted with watchfulness and excitement sunk into sound sleep. The sharp crack of a rifle started me from my dreaming posture. An irregular running fire now broke the stillness of the wood, and shouting for joy, I made my way towards the Indian camp fires. The shrieks of the wounded, and the horrid war whoop of the enraged savages told the work of destruction. The Indians were between me and our little band of hunters, which now rushed from the wood like tigers on their prey—hand to hand the bloody grapple was contested—fierce and sanguinary was the struggle. As I endeavored to gain their ranks, an Indian fell at my feet; a rifle ball had pierced his breast. Quickly dragging him into the bushes, my clothes were exchanged for his, and imitating the war-whoop, I endeavored to gain the spot where the prisoners were guarded. As I approached them, a tall savage fixed his piercing gaze on my face, and knowing that I was recognized, my knife pierced his heart. This was seen by the party guarding the captives, and there was no resource but to mingle in the confused combat. Here I was enabled by my disguise to paralyze many an arm uplifted against my companions, until a blow from some unknown arm stopped my further operations.

How long I remained insensible, I cannot say, but when recollection returned, my arms were pinioned, while Maria and Jem, with four or five of the gallant band of hunters, were beside me; the bones of the dead strewn around the dismal cavern, told too well the place of our confinement; and the hideous glare of satisfaction gleaming from Mike's eyes, seated at the fire, with the remains of the warriors, now reduced to one fourth of their number, spoke in language too powerful to be misunderstood, the dark fate intended for us.

In the countenance of my companions, I read the fatal termination of the attack.—Nearly all, who had sworn to revenge the massacre of their friends, had fallen victims

to their precipitance. Yet the Indians found them no easy conquest, though worn down with fatigue; for thrice their number bit the earth, before the remnant of the whites were made captives.

It was nearly mid-day, and the hour when the "day-god" reached his meridian, was that in which our torments would commence. We spoke not to one another, but silently awaited our fate. Maria was pale as marble; her dark hair hung dishevelled, and she dared not look upon us; her eyes, shaded by their tear-dewed lashes, were fixed on the rocky pavement of the cavern, while tears dripping from her ashy cheek, bespoke remembrance of the tranquil home she once possessed, now blackened with the ruins of its cabins, and its springs tinged with the blood of relatives and friends.

But now the time had arrived for the practice of the most extreme cruelties which savage ingenuity could invent. A pile of brush was collected, and Mike was busy laying it in order; exulting in his successful villainy and revenge, he would tauntingly ask, "Do you find the value of a dainty face now?" then mimicking Maria, "poor girl, she'll have fire to dry her tears presently." She'll know the worth of a man hereafter; though his skin be darker than the inside of a churn; with similar unfeeling insults. The young chief "Okonara," or the "Eagle," was sullenly smoking his pipe, without noticing the preparations going forward. With unmoved features, he sat watching Maria, whose despairing grief had attracted his attention. The fire was now applied to faggots; all hope had vanished, and resigning ourselves to fate, we bade each other a mournful farewell, confident it was the last.

Mike now advanced towards us. Whether the sensations he caused, made my imagination paint the monster more horrible than nature had seen fit to fashion him, I know not; but certain is my belief that the lines of villainy I then beheld, never before distorted the face of a mortal. He was painted in all the deformity of the savages, and with malignant features, he now addressed us: "You know Mike now, don't you? Did you think to trample me like a worm, and I should slink away unrevenged? See whom you thought too good for me, is now in my power, and one word from him you thrust away from your door, could save her from the flames; but my hatred could be satisfied, and Mike's wrongs be visited on the heads of his oppressors; for long shall the settlers rue the day they drove him forth an outcast.

With these words he caught the shrieking girl in his arms, and amidst the shouts of the red faces, bore her to the piles. She fainted as he placed her at the stake. I raised my arms, and struggled violently to free myself, but in vain—my brain whirled until I fancied myself in the midst of the flames, with fire dancing around to torture me. I know not what immediately followed. When I recovered my senses, Maria lay on the outside of the fiery ring. The Indians were standing irresolute, while Mike was struggling to free himself from the powerful grasp of the chief who was kneeling on his breast. I was told afterwards that Okonara had remained abstracted from all that was proceeding, till startled by the shouts and songs of his companions, as they commenced their incantations around their victim. Then springing up and rushing to the stake, he snatched the lifeless girl from the flames. Mike demanded the reason of his interference; the Eagle did not deign to notice him, till the daring white caught the chief by the throat; when the warrior hurled him like an infant to the earth. With one knee on his breast, and uplifted hatchet, he would soon have ended his life, but his arm was arrested by one of his men. He paused—then releasing the prostrate Mike, he placed Maria with us; and withdrew to explain his conduct to his tribe. Maria soon recovered, and we all gave thanks to that Providence which had raised up a friend to the helpless, from the ranks of their most inveterate foes.

From the knowledge I had acquired of the Indian language, I caught from their expressions, that they were not pleased with the interruption to their rites; and that their chief, whatever might be his wishes, could not prevent them from accomplishing their fixed purpose. He seemed, however, determined on their compliance with a part of his demand, which was to spare Maria, whom he claimed as his share of the plunder; while Mike was striving by all the rhetoric he was master of, to defeat his wishes, as he had stipulated the prisoners were to be under his control. Okonara motioned them to be silent, and raising his majestic form to its full length—with that rude grandeur which the Indian language alone possesses, he thus addressed them:

"Okonara is your chief. If he has shown himself unworthy of his tribe, you are at liberty to degrade him. Is there one here who would contend with the Eagle? let him come; he shall fill my place when he has beat me down. Has Okonara been with the squaws when his warriors were acting deeds of glory? Has he cowered when the destroying arrows of the great Spirit? Has he refused to raise the war cry, or unbury the hatchet, when his young men were eager for the combat? Has he led his warriors into danger, and not found means to extricate them? If he has done aught of these, he is ready to become disgrac-

ed, and no more join in the circle of warriors, or sit at the council fire. But in the Eagle still the son of his fathers—has he rivalled the deeds of Wiskonsaw? Has his name become a firebrand to his foes? Has his nation become powerful by his valor, till the bravest of their enemies avoid the path of the Snake, as they would the angry voice of Manitou? Then let him claim his reward; shall he yield to the will of a coward, who betrays his people to the enemy—if so, make him your chief—Okonara would be the leader of braves, not of cowards and villains."

The chief ceased, and with the pride offended majesty retired from the group, and commenced smoking his pipe apparently unconcerned. A short consultation was now held amongst the Indians. When it ended, one advanced to the chief and presented him with the tuff of feathers from his head, in token that his demand was acceded to. Okonara then persuaded them to defer the sacrifice of the men until the next morning, which with reluctance was at length agreed on. Hope was now revived, we could not but attribute the delay to the Eagle's wish to save us if possible. His motive for saving Maria might be conjectured, but we could not account for his taking an interest in our fate; though at times it struck me that some faint remembrance of his features, was lingering on my mind.

The only light that illuminated the dreary cavern, was the camp-fire of the Indians, around which they seated themselves, relating their exploits, and sharing their dry venison. Most of my fellow prisoners had fallen asleep; exhausted nature could no longer be kept in activity, by the apprehension of death or the hope of deliverance.

The Indians one by one, as night advanced stretched themselves at length on their buffalo skins, while Mike took a position on a shivering rock between us and the mouth of the cave. Okonara was lying by the fire, but now and then I noticed his eyes sparkle in the light, as he cautiously surveyed Mike. Anxious as I was to remain awake, I had fallen asleep—when I was startled by a gentle shake, I raised up and discovered Okonara by my side, he had severed the things that bound me, and now motioned me to follow him. In silence we reached the mouth of the cave; the first glance convinced me my escape in that direction was impracticable; two Indians occupied the narrow aperture through which we must pass. Okonara paused—drew his knife from his belt—but instantly replaced it—pushing me into a small nook formed by the rocks, he advanced to the sentinels and offered to relieve them; as soon as they retired, he bade me fly, giving me to understand that I should leave as many tracks as possible, but avoid being recaptured. I now conjectured his scheme; and shaking his proffered hand, set out on the course he had indicated.

The streaks of day were just appearing in the east as I passed the scene of the sanguinary contest where we had been made prisoners. I dared not look on the mutilated remains of the companions whom we had known in health and vigor, but proceeded onward towards the river. I had twice crossed the path of my pursuers ere mid-day, but before sunset, arrived safely at the Ohio. Here I imprinted many feet of different dimensions in the sand, that the Indians might conclude, we had been taken in by some descending barge; and concealed myself under a raft of drift. Ere night they had traced me to the spot, and Mike appeared almost frantic to think his prey had escaped. Most of the tribe, at whose head was Okonara, appeared by their gestures to be anxious to return home; but Mike was urgent to follow the course of the river, in hopes of overtaking us. He could prevail only on a few to remain, the rest marched off eastward; joyfully I saw them depart, for Okonara remained with those behind, who now hastily started down the stream.

As soon as they were out of sight, I retraced my steps towards the cave. Day-light found me at its mouth, a large stone now obstructed the entrance; but I recognized Jem's voice as he demanded in the Indian tongue, "who's there?" It is not necessary to describe our meeting; those who have been suddenly snatched from almost inevitable death meet not with burning words, but hearts throbbing almost to madness. On my departure, Okonara had returned to the cavern; the Indians were locked in profound sleep; one by one he released the prisoners and conducting them into the interminable recesses of the cave concealed them in the many bifurcated rocks, which abounded in this dungeon, impenetrable by the light of mid-day. Then without exciting suspicion, he engaged his comrades in the pursuit, as my tracks proved to them conclusively, that we had passed the mouth of the cave. Mike seemed inclined to doubt, but one look from the chief, whose vengeance he came so near experiencing, settled his hesitancy, and the prisoners with beating hearts saw them depart.

They intended to await the return of the chief to guide them in safety, but when I informed them how he was engaged, we determined, to set out immediately.

There were two knives among us, which had been left unnoticed in the cavern, and the rest armed themselves with large clubs determined not to be taken alive again. We cautiously pursued our course; now lying flat

In the tall grass to avoid some wandering savages; and now stealing along like panthers through the underbrush in fear of meeting the party of Mike. We had arrived within a day's march of our unfortunate stations, & had nearly given up all fear of encountering them; when being a little in advance of the rest of our men, an Indian glided from one tree to another, then advancing a few paces, halted, and fixed his gaze upon us. "Down, down," cried Jem, who noticed him at the same moment: but it was too late, as the Indian approached I grasped my knife; he came nearer, it was Okonara. He took my hand, put his finger on his lip kept me silent; "back," whispered he, "the Snakes are before you;" we retreated a short distance from the spot. "I have saved your lives,—you know me not, but the Eagle forgets not his friend. Look at this," he drew the fawn skin from his shoulders, and I immediately discovered that he was the same person whom, many years before, when Jem and I were mere boys, we had found in a deep ravine, whither he had fallen in a skirmish with a tribe of his enemies. We had restored him to life, by water from the brook, and conveyed him to the house, where Maria had ministered to his wants till he was sufficiently recovered to return to his nation. He proceeded, "Okonara has done his duty; you shall return to the house of the whites; the Eagle has no home; his wife sat at her cabin door; she sang the song of the Indian mother; the white man came to the cabin, she is in the dug-out; the Indian's wife was left unburied; he placed her in her narrow house, and swore above it to be revenged on the pale-faces. The Eagle's vow has long since been consummated; he could not see the pale maiden who gave him life, suffer for the crimes of her countrymen;—and for her sake he delivered her companions,—keep in these woods: farewell—we meet no more." We were affected almost to tears, but little thought his last words prophetic. He had proceeded but a few steps from us, when the sharp crack of a rifle was heard. I started forward in time to catch the wounded chief, he uttered not a groan; but pointed to the spot whence the shot came; then covering his face with his mantle of skins, he expired in my arms. My attention had been drawn exclusively to him, so that I did not immediately notice what was passing; but when I looked up, Jem was not with us. One of the party pointed out the track he had taken, and I immediately followed; at a short distance from the place we met; he was returning, dragging with him the form of a man. I soon discovered it to be Mike, he was mortally wounded. "Caught the bush-ranger at last," cried Jem, "he couldn't escape my eye, when he crept off like a wounded snake. Gave me a tight cut for it through the weeds, but he'll never draw trigger against a friendly muscassin again. He fought like a man,—broke his rifle against a tree, but intended the blow for my head; Jem's not going to stand still when there is danger in the way,—so I let him know the length of my knife." We leaned his head against a log, his hard breathing told that his end was at hand. Jem asked him if he was not sorry for his cowardly deed, and particularly to Maria, who never hamed a hair of his head? He started at the name,—his strength seemed to return—he clenched his fist and exclaimed,—"Oh! had it been completed, I should have died satis." His head fell against the log,—his eyes were fixed on vacancy—the traitor had his reward. Knowing the Indians would soon come in search of him, we placed him by the side of the mis-called savage. We were loth to leave the last offices to the dead Eagle, even to the hands of his tribe; but there was no time to lose. We placed Mike's broken rifle by his side, and the knife in the hand of the chief, that the Indians might believe they had fallen in a single combat, and thus we would be enabled to escape. We reached the nearest settlement unmolested. On our route we passed the spot, where the happy parents once smiled on the youthful sports of their offsprings, but the vine-clad cabin, and the fields of green-corn, were no longer there. The bosom of destruction had hurried them away; and there was nothing left for affection's tribute, but to bury the ashes of the dead, moistened with the tears of the living. Time wore on;—the savages no longer disturbed the country by their massacres,—new villages were springing up in every direction, and Jem who had lately taken a help-mate, Maria and myself, belonged to the party of adventurers, who first erected cabins, on the spot, hallowed by the death of the Forest Eagle, when he saved our party from destruction in the CAVERN OF DEATH. W. H. S.

METHOD OF MAKING FRENCH BREAD.
The very light, spongy and superior article called French bread is made in the following manner:—If a peck of the very finest quality of wheat flour is to be made into French rolls, a small quantity of it is to be mixed with as much warm water as will convert it into doughy in the water a handful of salt should have been previously dissolved. About a pint of distiller's yeast, which has been washed with some cold water to remove the bitterness, is to be well worked into dough. This is to be set by in a warm place to ferment. Meanwhile all the rest of the flour is to be mixed with as much warm milk as will form a sponge. Half a pound of butter melted at the lowest possible degree of heat, is to be poured on, along with six eggs, and the whole is to be hastily mixed up together, along with the sponge, provided that it has sufficiently fermented, and is sufficiently swollen. After the mixture let the dough be left in a warm place, and when it has risen sufficiently, let it be divided, shaped into rolls, and baked in a moderately heated oven. The oven should, as in all other cases, have been perfectly heated before the bread is put in; and the heat should be equal throughout however difficult this may be to effect, with some ill-constructed ovens.

FOREIGN.

Late from England.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says:—"By the packet ship Corinthian we have received London papers to the evening of the 31st May, our former advices having been up to the morning of that day. We extract the official account given by the Russian Gen. Kreutz, of his proceedings on the 8th and 9th of May, and the other intelligence brought by the German papers of May 26th. We find nothing else, of any interest, not anticipated by the London morning papers of the 31st, and already published in this paper.

Russian Head-Quarters at Luchow, May 17.

When the detachment of Count Pac, reinforced by the troops of General Romarino, under the command of the Chief of the General Staff of the army of the insurgents Czarzowski, amounting to 10 battalions and 16 squadrons, with 12 pieces of cannon, had passed the Wieprz, General Kreutz immediately gave orders to the detachment of Gen. Thiemann to leave Kock and march towards Kamionka. In fact the enemy occupied the first named place on the 6th of May, with a considerable force, and General Kreutz proceeded to concentrate his troops.

On the 8th of May he proceeded towards Kamionka, and ordered General Faesi to send a reconnaissance towards Pulawy. In the wood his brigade fell in with the enemy, attacked him bravely, and succeeded in taking 100 prisoners; but it was soon surrounded by a large force of the insurgents, and by cavalry, which seemed to cut off its retreat, was General Dellinghausen, who was seeking a position near Kamionka, with the few troops he had at hand immediately advanced to relieve it. General Faesi, as soon as he heard the cannon, made a charge with the bayonet, and succeeded in opening himself a passage through the enemy's troops with some loss, and leaving the prisoners behind.—The Poles advanced in close columns against Kamionka, but were forced by the Russian artillery to retreat into the forest, and during the night marched in the direction of Lubartow.

On the 9th Gen. Kreutz attacked them with considerable loss. After several attacks of cavalry and infantry, the insurgents, crushed by the fire of grape shot, entirely retreated. The battalions which were posted in the village itself, and in the monastery, made a desperate resistance, but the houses taking fire, all those who had posted themselves in them to resist the attacks of the brave conquerors perished in the flames. Meantime a breach had been made in the wall of the monastery, and the troops that defended it were compelled, by a fresh assault of General Dellinghausen, to lay down their arms.

The field of battle, which was covered with the killed and wounded, was completely abandoned by the enemy, who repassed the Wieprz by a ford, and lost many men in the waves. Three gun carriages, which were found on the bank with the powder wagons, show that the guns themselves had been thrown into the river. In the course of the engagement six hundred prisoners, including eleven officers were taken. General Kreutz estimates the loss of the enemy in the two days at about 3,000, and part of their troops was dispersed in the woods. After this defeat, the insurgents retreated towards Leczna, and were closely pursued; but as the Russian infantry, which had in the forced marches for three days, in order to reach the enemy, had need of rest, the Poles, who had returned to the left bank of the Wieprz, escaped by the rapidity of their movements, and reached O'd Zamoss, having marched more than 12 German (53 English) miles in less than two days, constantly harassed by the Russian light cavalry, which several times attacked their rear guard, especially on the 11 of May, when Colonel Kosciuszki, with the Ataman regiment of Cossacks, caused them a great loss. Since these events, General Kreutz has formed movable columns, for the purpose of scouring the woods and by ways, to pick up the soldiers who had dispersed in all directions in bands of 30 to 60 men, and many prisoners have already been brought in.

The Russian loss in killed and wounded amounts to 400 men; the brigade of Faesi suffered the most during the brilliant attack, by which it disengaged itself from the superior numbers of the enemy.

Information having been received that the insurgents with their main force, intended to make some attempt against Sielhor, the Russian Commander-in-Chief immediately took measures to anticipate them by a rapid movement. On the 11th, in the evening, he advanced towards Jablonna, and the next morning proceeded, with the troops there assembled against Kaluszyn; but the Poles had already evacuated it. They made no stand, either in the wood, before the town, or in the intrenchments thrown up for its defence, from which, according to the unanimous assertions of the inhabitants and the prisoners, they had removed the guns the preceding day. They were pursued for some time, and made a show of resistance near Jendrzewo, where the ground was advantageous; but the fire of the artillery, which commanded their position, having caused them great loss, and the Russians charging with the bayonet they gave way, and, passing Minsk, they retreated to Dembe Wielkie. The Commander-in-Chief having convinced himself that all the masses had retreated, and that he had only to do with a rear guard, suspended the pursuit and withdrew his troops next day to their positions.

The Russians made 100 prisoners in this march, which without fatiguing the troops, has again proved the superiority of their arms and the resolution of the enemy to avoid a battle. The Russian loss is not 100 men killed and wounded. Gen. Grabbe, who led the rear guard, has received a contusion, which has not obliged him to quit the ranks, to which

he does so much honour by his talents and valour.—*Prussian State Gazette, May 25.*

TURKEY.

BELGRADE, May 12.—After the battle of the 23d of April, the troops of the Grand Vizier retreated towards Monaster, without being pursued by the enemy, who seem to be sensible that though they gained ground it brought no advantage to them to compensate for their losing double the number in killed and wounded on the 21st and 23d, from the well organized artillery and cavalry of the Grand Vizier, while they have neither. They have accordingly retreated to Pirlipe. It is evident that the Pacha of Scutari intends to cut off the Grand Vizier's communications by advancing on the mountains along the river Vardar, and so compel the Grand Vizier to act on the offensive in a country where he can derive no advantage from the discipline of his troops or from his cavalry or artillery.

The town of Perlipe, which is the mart of Macedonia, has been plundered by the insurgents; many houses have been set fire to and destroyed, and large magazines of goods entirely destroyed.

It is said that the inhabitants (chiefly Greeks and Franks, and therefore natural adherents of the new order of things,) assisted the troops of the Grand Vizier, and thereby drew this vengeance upon themselves.

Nuremberg Correspondent, May 22.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, July 21, 1831.

HYMENEAL.

Married in Baltimore, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Valiant, Mr. JOHN SULLIVAN to Miss MARY BARRETT, both of this city.

We are authorized to say, that Dr. Allen Thomas declines being a Candidate as Elector of Senate.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Annapolis 8th July, 1831.
The Executive Council will meet on Thursday, the 21st inst.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Green.
In the "American Farmer" of the 15th inst. the Editor remarks:

"He observed that a Correspondent of the Annapolis Republican, approves highly of the proposition to form a Horticultural Society, and suggests that the meetings and exhibitions be held at Annapolis."

The above paragraph, is, I imagine, in allusion to a communication that appeared a week or two since in the Maryland Gazette. The Editor thus proceeds:

"The place of meeting is a matter of secondary consideration; let us first establish the society, to this main object we should direct all our energies, and we hope that no sectional or other interest, will be allowed to interfere with our efforts."

Annapolis was by the writer, designated as a suitable place of meeting, not only from sectional feeling, but also from its central position, and its being accessible, at all seasons of the year; for during the most inclement weather, our navigation has never been entirely obstructed, consequently affording a facility of entrance to vessels in the winter, as well as the other seasons. Local considerations, alone, would not be entertained by him to the prejudice or inconvenience of the community generally; but when combined with the additional circumstances of position presents the irresistible conclusion as to the eligibility of Annapolis over any other section of the State. He wishes it, however, to be distinctly understood, that he trusts that no conflict of opinion, no difference of views, no sectional jealousies, will paralyze the energies, or impede the efforts of the Horticulturalists of Maryland, in immediately forming an association to carry into effect the contemplated object. **VEGETATOR.**

COURT OF APPEALS—June Term.

Thursday, July 14.—Buchanan, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 176, Hall vs. the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 184. Joseph Parker et al. vs. Delaplaine, et al. The argument of the motion to dismiss the appeal in this case was commenced by Wirt, in support of the motion, and Hinkley against it.

Thursday, July 14.

The death of his Excellency DANIEL MARTIN, Governor of the State of Maryland, being announced to the Court, by R. B. Taney, Attorney General of the United States—it was thereupon

Ordered, That in testimony of the high respect entertained by the Court for the private and public virtues of the deceased, the Court will forthwith adjourn until to-morrow morning; and they direct this order to be entered on their minutes.

COURT OF APPEALS CHAMBER, July, 1831.

The Court having adjourned upon the announcement of the death of His Excellency DANIEL MARTIN, late Governor of Maryland, at a meeting of the Members of the Bench and Bar, attending the Court, held immediately thereafter, the Honourable John Buchanan, was called to the Chair, and John Johnson appointed Secretary, whereupon the following resolution was submitted by the Hon. R. B. Taney, Attorney General of the United States, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, entertaining great respect for the private worth, and public character of His Excellency DANIEL MARTIN, the late Governor of Maryland, the Members of the Bench and Bar of this Court, will, in testimony thereof, wear the usual mourning for

thirty days, and that this resolution be published. **JOHN BUCHANAN, Chair'n.**

John Johnson, Sec'y.
The intelligence of the death of the late Governor was communicated to the Court during the progress of the argument of a cause, and immediately thereafter the adjournment was ordered, and the above proceeding adopted.

Friday, July 15th.

Buchanan Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 170. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, use McDonell, vs. Rogers, Admr's. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

The argument of the motion in No. 184. Parker, et al. vs. Delaplaine, et al. was concluded by Taney, (Att'y. Gen'l. U. S.) against, and Wirt in support of the motion. Appeal dismissed.

The Court reversed the decree, and remanded the cause for further proceedings in No. 169. Griffith vs. Crapner.

The Court then adjourned to the first Monday in November next, when it is understood that the docket will be taken up, where they ended at the present term.

LUDICROUS CASE OF ROBBERY.

A few days ago a robbery was committed which caused a great laugh against the tradesman who was plundered. A well dressed "victimizer," whose general apparel a pair of indifferent shoes disgraced, walked into a bootmaker's shop in the city and asked for a particularly neat pair of Wellingtons. He was rather a fastidious customer, but the master of the shop at last fitted him with great exactness. "What's the price?" said he, stamping with his right foot to fasten himself immovable in the new purchase. Before an answer could be given, in darted a stranger to the shop, struck the booted customer a violent blow in the face, knocked him flat, and then ran off. The insulted person leaped up, with the blood streaming from his nose, and crying out "where is the villain who assaulted me?" ran out at full speed to catch the aggressor. "I wonder," said the owner of the shop, "will the gentleman catch that rascal wot hit him so sharp. I am afraid the boots will cramp him: I thought they was too tight, and it's a pity if the fellow escapes." "Catch him?" said the shop man looking at the old pair of mudplungers which the "victimizer" left behind, "I'll be blest if they 'ant both in it fast enough."

"What?" said the master, "do you mean to say that the gentleman with the bloody nose won't come back?" "To be sure I do," answered the shopman. "What would he come back for? Hasn't he got a pair of boots for his bloody nose?"

A SINGULAR ESCAPE.

The Connecticut Mirror of Saturday last relates, that on the Tuesday afternoon previous, as Mr. J. Skinner, stage proprietor was conveying home, in stages, several members of the Winsted Rifle Company, and while passing through the town of New Hartford, a heavy shower came on accompanied with violent thunder and lightning. Four horses attached to the carriages, were struck by the fluid, and dropped down dead—two from the stage before and two from that in the rear. As very singular and providential, may be mentioned the fact, that in both vehicles which were ascending a hill, were twenty passengers, not one of whom was injured in the slightest degree, although the horses before and behind them were instantly killed. Truly "the providences of God are ordered for good to all the creatures which He has made."

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.

Mr. Joshua Hempstead, a respectable citizen of this place, an acquaintance of ours, has been so blind for ten years past, as scarcely to discern the difference between day and night. Being of an industrious habit, it was his practice to be led into the field to assist in hoeing his corn and potatoes. A few weeks since, while at work he placed as usual, his staff in the centre of a hill of corn, as a guide; when stooping with a quick motion, the top of the staff struck his eyebrow a violent blow and glanced over the eye, producing a severe pain. Immediately an intense light broke in upon the organ of sight, of every colour of the bow, "a new heaven and a new earth" were presented to his view, and he immediately hastened home alone, bearing the joyful tidings, to his astonished and happy family. His eye has not been inflamed, and he continues able to read a large type, and to distinguish objects at the distance of a mile, with a vision nearly equal to perfect sight. *New London Gaz.*

THE VICTIMS OF INTemperance.

The extent of the ravages of this vice is indeed mournful and appalling. What a catalogue, even of distinguished names, might I rehearse to the reader; taken just as they occur to my recollection, of men who shone with a lustre not merely attractive, but transcendent, at the bar, in the senate, in the camp, in the cabinet, in the medical art, in the—write it my pen with shame and trembling—pulpit!—The last, indeed, are few, and must, of course have been without religion,—intruders in the sacred desk, for no drunkard can inherit the kingdom of God, whether it be above or below. But it does not the less fill us with horror, that so high and holy a place should suffer such foul desecration.

There are such names as Martin and Gay, resplendent at the bar; Sheridan, a prince among orators and statesmen; T—the popular idol, and second officer of the republic; Dennis, Porsen, ornaments of the very first brilliancy in Greek and English literature; Cumming, Clark, the wonder and delight of their hearers, and so of A—, and E—, and G—, and R—; all these have ignominiously fallen beneath the fascinating and irresistible influence of intoxicating drink. They once drank innocently for health—to renew exhausted strength—to give cheer to a social visit—to impart by a moderate draught, volubility without confusion to the tongue—to do a generous friend the compliment of complying with his invitation; but it proved their ruin, and their complete ruin; for liquor when admitted to the chambers of the human brain, makes thorough work with body, mind and soul.

It beckons on and on, by gentle gradations, by no means alarming at first; *juventus descendit*—the descent is like that of a very gentle, inclined plane, reaching far, whose higher portion is very high, whose lower end is very low, at the bottom of all hope, happiness, reputation and usefulness. The degrees of declension are scarcely perceptible, the danger, is not suspected until the fatal point is passed. You must not therefore touch it.—There is no need of it. If you are a labouring man, your body will be stronger; if you are an intellectual man, your intellect will be clearer and more vigorous; if you are a christian, your devotions will be purer and more heavenly; if you are an impenitent sinner, you will be more likely to obtain mercy; if you are a minister, you will preach better; if a hearer, you will hear better; if a lawyer, you will study more profoundly, and plead more eloquently and successfully; if a physician, you will be more blessed in your practice, and healthy and strong under your midnight disturbances and journeyings; if a merchant you will not be so apt to be cheated, or to fail; if the editor of a newspaper, you will write better articles; if you wish to have a prosperous day, begin not in the morning with an intoxicating dram, but with a deep draught of spiritual nectary "Be filled with the Spirit."

THE POLISH LANGUAGE.

Several English newspapers have attempted, but erroneously, to give the true pronunciation of the name of the celebrated General Skrzynecki.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

The above pronunciation is not exactly conformable to the powers of the Polish alphabet, as given in Bowring's specimens of the Polish Poets, (Introd.) *Rz* is pronounced like the French *zh* or English *zh*, (z in azure). The other letters in the name are pronounced as in English. The true pronunciation then, is *Skzhennecki*. This combination, *sz*, is one of the most perplexing in the Polish names, but by the key here given the most formidable may be pronounced with no great difficulty, even by English organs, at least by those of tolerable flexibility: e. g. *Jan-drzejow* (*Yenjoyer*). *Chrzanzewski* (*Khzh-anzshki*). It may not be uninteresting to exhibit a table of some of the peculiarities in the pronunciation of the Polish consonants, (taken chiefly from Bowring.)

Polish	English
ch	kh (guttural)
cz	ch (in church)
sz	sh
szcz	sch (ch softened)
rz	zh (French j)
drz	j (before e and i)
skrz	skzh
chrz	khzh
czł	cht
szł	shz
j	y
w	v

It will be observed that the most euphonic combinations of consonants, (even extending to five, as *szczł*, Eng. *shecht*.) may be pronounced, according to their power in English, by a single impulse of the voice, with very little practice; the sounds thus blended, flowing into each other naturally, and producing rather a softness than roughness in the pronunciation. It is doubtless from the frequent occurrence of these peculiar sounds, that travellers have generally remarked the peculiar softness of the Polish and Russian languages. It is unfortunate for the reputation of the Polish language, that it has adopted the Latin alphabet to express its peculiar sounds, and particularly, that it has employed combinations so unlike those used to express the same sounds in the western languages of Europe.—Most of these sounds are expressed in the Russian alphabet, by a single character.

New Haven Adv.

From the (Balt.) Chronicle.

On the disadvantage of raising a crop of Turnips, from untrue Seed.

I have observed that it is not generally known that large quantities of Turnip Seed are saved and sold from the refuse Turnips left in the ground during winter, many of which are of the shape and flavour of the white Spanish radish, being deep in the ground are preserved from winter frost, and are productive of the finest seed in appearance—to which the true white flat Turnips naturally inclines to degenerate, unless particular care is taken in raising the seed. I experienced a disappointment in my crops in the year 1815, which put me on my guard ever since. I cultivated and manured in fine order, on the Norfolk plan, a large piece of ground for Turnips, and made application for Seed where I used to get it of good quality, but the person had sold all he had a few days previous, but referred me to the only person likely to have it, at the same time observing he had doubts of the purity of any Seed he had remaining on hand.

Having no choice, I went to the place where I saw large boxes full of seed of remarkable

appearance, headsof te Norfolk Seed. occasion for, as did also the late George Lindred in good order, upwards of four acres was sown and calculating on many Turnips, fit for market at maturity, our was great and disc could we get fit for sowing as most of the rough and strong tasting of refuse Spike commencing my Seed my attention to other seeds, as deman some experiments, I sown a few, true, fit Turnips can be raised and have continued to ever since, the sowing of refuse Turnips, is now known to be a right business at the store of Sincle obtained at any ROBERT NURSEY.

From the Peterburgh (H) HYDROPHOBIC short account of the Drumwright, has paper, but we have minute report, which the two respectable tendence, will be p interest by young Wednesday, the menced in the count one of the most app afflicting aches these times. A scene of grief, tortured and enl states, and aroused from its callous leth it was, yet it sho may take warning; and that the vi storious, but unforged, as they have bury and affliction of that woful day, Ho tal man, became c quished, and the av fear, in full array harbingers of the in that day, Mr. I twenty four years, blizing symptoms c taken on the 29th of his father's; t by the dog, were flexor muscles o gous and flexor carpi from the an fore arm, and the above it. The a dog having been dog.

Both of the wonne salt in the form ed for some days; about three weeks ten his constitution, and health with ed his welcome c the pacquerrabl eplophia. On the to learn a youn der refractory was ar tions were grea over-falls and silliness at night vral days; but neded until the ey became more se principally of n dull heavy feeling poor, retired, and at, which he soug ent by him with sxiety, and deep.

On the morning first, and high fe ly; yet he coul choose without asionally doze, lightened; roll fr the other, and co rest and shou breathing. Med the physician, M. A. large ury with scann ed well; the di very offensive, from the first of ar, and his ski peration of the numbness and neck and head artery was the porary relief. when he awoke his request wa ble or no altera of breathing, u diet, or polishi About 12 o'cl there was a pulse which v real or hetti grains calom P. M. there termination beat strong sweats, with some custar duced unple perasation with great minutes vi ficated his increased.

appearance, handsomely labelled with the name of the seed. I purchased what I considered for as did also my worthy neighbor, the late George Lindenberg, who had been in good order, at considerable expense, upwards of four acres. The seed was sown and grew finely, and we calculated on many hundred bushels of Turnips, fit for market; but on examining the crop at maturity, our disappointment was great and discouraging. Not one of them could we get fit for market from the sowing as most of them were long shapely and strong tasted, evidently the result of refuse Spoke Turnips.

commencing my Seed Store in 1821, I called my attention to raising of Turnips, other seeds, as demand required, and after some experiments, I succeeded in raising a crop seed, true, from which sweet white turnips can be raised of the finest quality and have continued to raise the seed ever since, the superior value of it is now known to many; requiring eight bushels per annum, to fill or at the store of Sinclair & Moore, where it is obtained at any season of the year.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.
ALBANY, N.Y., July 18, 1831.

IN THE PETERSBURGH (Va.) INTELLIGENCER.
HYDROPHOBIA.

short account of the distressing case of Dr. Wright, has already appeared in paper, but we have no doubt the following report, which comes to us attested by the two respectable medical gentlemen, will be perused with melancholy interest by young and old.

On Wednesday, the 23d of March last, a man in the county of Mecklenburg, one of the most appalling, heart-rending afflictions that has occurred in modern times. A scene which exhausted the grief, tortured the feelings of friends, awakened and enlisted the sympathy of all, and aroused even stolid indifference from its callous lethargy. Sad and terrible it was, yet it should be told, that the man may take warning, use care and prudence; and that the virtuous qualities of the patient, but unfortunate victim may be aided, as they have been emboldened in the story and affection of his acquaintances.

That fatal day, Hope the last friend of that man, became disconsolate, and was quitted, and the awful realities of dread fear, in full array came forth, the howling harbingers of the grim monster Death.

On that day, Mr. Ducas Drummright, a man of twenty years, was attacked by the raging symptoms of Hydrophobia. He was bitten on the 29th of December, 1830, by a dog of his father's; the two wounds inflicted by the dog, were situated between the flexor muscles of the hand; (pulmaris and flexor carpi ulnaris) the one about an inch from the articulation of the hand with the arm, and the other, two or three inches above it. The last mentioned wound had been made by the fang of a dog.

Both of the wounds were cauterized, on salt in the form of a cataplasm, was applied for some days; and the wounds healed about three weeks. At the time he was then his constitution was unimpaired by disease, and health with all its endowments conduced his welcome companion, until assailed the incommunicable and fatal disease, Hydrophobia.

On the 21st of March, he underwent a young man to plough, which was refractory and difficult to manage; his exertions were great, and he sustained several falls and jerks. He suffered some weakness at night and loss of appetite for several days; but nothing serious was attended until the evening of the 23d, when he became more severely affected; complaining principally of numbness in his head, and dull heavy feeling all over; he desisted from work, retired, and hoped to find relief from rest, which he sought in vain, the night being spent by him with most restlessness, great anxiety, and deep sighing.

On the morning of the 24th he felt great first, and high fever, complained of an aching, stiffness and numbness in the neck and body; yet he could eat and drink whatever he chose without difficulty. He would occasionally doze, but start up as if alarmed or frightened; roll from one side of the bed to the other, and complain of a soreness in his chest and shoulders, having been called a breathing, Medical aid having been called, the physicians arrived about eight o'clock, A. M. A large dose of sublimated mercury with calomel was given, which operated well; the discharges were bilious and not very offensive, but quite watery; his pulse from the first of his complaining being irregular, and his skin hot and dry. After the operation of the cathartic, great heat, thirst, numbness and restlessness, with pain in his neck and head ensued. His right temporal artery was then opened which afforded temporary relief. He slept for nearly two hours; when he awoke the other temporal artery at his request was opened; which produced little or no alteration for the better; his difficulty of breathing, upon the presentation of liquids, diet, or polished metals, continued to increase.

About 12 o'clock he was without fever, but there was a jerk and quickness about the pulse which very much resembled a mercurial or hectic pulse; 2 grains opii and 10 grains calomel were given. About 1 o'clock, P. M. there appeared to be considerable determination to the larger vessels; his heart beat strong, pulse irregular, cold clammy sweats, with great anxiety. He asked for some custard, which when shown him, produced unpleasant sensations, but by much persuasion he swallowed a tea spoon full with great difficulty. Every ten or fifteen minutes violent agitations or fits almost suffocated him to death; the violence of which increased if he saw water, heard it poured

or spoken of; to avoid the sight and hearing of which, he would thrust his head under the sides of the bed, and request that it be removed from his sight or hearing. His breath became very fetid; his tongue very much swollen and of a bluish colour; though not much far on it, only about the foot, which was of a dark green. About 2 o'clock, P. M. the wounds were cut open and pieces trimmed out; a seton put in the back of his neck; both of which operations he sustained without complaint. There being considerable torpidity about his bowels, an injection was given, and about 8 o'clock, P. M. he had two evacuations in the space of 20 minutes, which reduced his pulse from 60 to 45 beats in a minute; the other symptoms continued without alteration, gave him two violent, which greatly annoyed him; he rested badly; the symptoms became stronger, his pupils dilated, his pulse fluctuating and intermitting, the pain and soreness in his neck and limbs, and the swelling of his tongue continued to increase, respiration became more difficult, but he continued rationally; with an increase of the violence of the symptoms and of thirst, though he would not drink that water might not be offered or shown to him until the wind abated; he expressed a great desire for ice, but could not use it when carried to him. A large dose of calomel and two grains of morphia given him. He asked for two wet cloths, and when he took them in his hands he said they produced a pleasant sensation.

About 4 A. M. he complained much of thirst, but could not bear the sight of water; however, the water vessel was covered, and with great difficulty he sucked two or three swallows which almost deprived him of breath. Calomel and morphia continued every four hours; mercurial ointment, camphor, and cayenne pepper, rubbed over the region of the stomach, liver, lungs, bowels, arms, thighs and spine every three hours. The pulse, which at 8 o'clock had fallen to thirty-seven beats in a minute, had now (about 12 o'clock) risen to eighty-eight beats, though rather weak and quick; and at two o'clock up to one hundred; cold clammy sweat, with numbness in his extremities; he manifested great anxiety and distress, especially at the sight of a friend or relation. The paroxysms became more regular; the least cold air (even to throw off or on the bed cover suddenly) would produce a fit. At three o'clock, P. M. his pulse rose to one hundred and thirty beats in a minute, and was a little hard and irregular; his skin hot and dry; his fits more frequent and severe; with considerable restlessness, yawning and stretching. His eyes had now become quite red, his voice hoarse, his tongue much swollen, of a reddish leaden colour, and his mouth filled with a thick ropy slime. Medicine continued, but no salivation produced; a strong injection of active medicines given without effect. About 7 o'clock a copious passage of urine which was highly coloured; he swallowed his medicine in the form of a bolus; the sight of diet or drink was very offensive to him, and the power of deglutition nearly failed. About 9 o'clock he became somewhat delirious, talked of his crop and other domestic concerns, and frequently smiled and laughed; his pulse became so irregular that they could not be counted, but must have been from 150 to 160 in a minute. Strong convulsive fits succeeded each other—he became deaf and blind, foamed at the mouth, and gnashed his teeth, and was so restless that it required force to keep him on the bed; until the morning of the 26th, when he expired about 8 o'clock.

Extract from an English Periodical.
A REMEDY FOR THE GRAVEL.

Dissolve three drachms of prepared Nitre, in a quart of cold water, and take half of this quantity in the course of the day. Continue this simple medicine for a few days, and that painful complaint, the Gravel, will be removed. It may be taken any time in the day; but it is best after a meal. This simple remedy can do no injury, and it is certainly worth trying by those afflicted with the troublesome and painful disease, for which it is recommended.

OBITUARY.
Died in Alexandria, on Thursday morning, the 14th inst. after a severe illness, in the 53th year of his age, **SAMUEL S. GARDEN, Esq.** for thirty years past proprietor and publisher of the Alexandria (Phenix) Gazette, and, we believe, the original founder of that paper.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.
A Public Examination of the Students in the several Classes, will take place at the College, on Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th instants, according to the subjoined order.

Monday, Sessions, from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 12, at noon, on the following studies, viz: Latin and Greek Authors, Mathematics, French, Logic.

Tuesday, Sessions, from 9 o'clock, P. M. till 6, viz: Grace Majors, Algebra, French.

Tuesday, Sessions, from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 12, viz: Juvenal and Terence, Homer's Odyssey and First Preparatory Class, from 9 o'clock, P. M. till 4, 30 min. Virgil, and Miscellaneous Greek Delectus.

Second Preparatory Class, from 4.30 till 6. viz: Latin Sacra, Catechism, Geography.

Parents and Guardians of the Students, and the friends of the Institution, in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

St. John's College, July 25th, 1831.
J. HENRETT'S Principal.

BY THE CORPORATION.
July 18th 1831.

Ordered, That sealed Proposals will be received by the Clerk of this Board before their next stated meeting, for doing all the Printing of said Board for one year, and that this order have no insertion in the Md. Rep. and Md. Gazette.

July 21.

ORDERED, That sealed Proposals will be received by the Clerk of this Board before their next stated meeting, for doing all the Printing of said Board for one year, and that this order have no insertion in the Md. Rep. and Md. Gazette.

July 21.

ORDERED, That sealed Proposals will be received by the Clerk of this Board before their next stated meeting, for doing all the Printing of said Board for one year, and that this order have no insertion in the Md. Rep. and Md. Gazette.

July 21.

ORDERED, That sealed Proposals will be received by the Clerk of this Board before their next stated meeting, for doing all the Printing of said Board for one year, and that this order have no insertion in the Md. Rep. and Md. Gazette.

July 21.

ORDERED, That sealed Proposals will be received by the Clerk of this Board before their next stated meeting, for doing all the Printing of said Board for one year, and that this order have no insertion in the Md. Rep. and Md. Gazette.

July 21.

ORDERED, That sealed Proposals will be received by the Clerk of this Board before their next stated meeting, for doing all the Printing of said Board for one year, and that this order have no insertion in the Md. Rep. and Md. Gazette.

July 21.

ORDERED, That sealed Proposals will be received by the Clerk of this Board before their next stated meeting, for doing all the Printing of said Board for one year, and that this order have no insertion in the Md. Rep. and Md. Gazette.

July 21.

IN CHANCERY.
July 19, 1831.

Upton D. Welch, vs. Denton Shipley, & others.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to procure a sale of the real estate of Robert A. S. Shipley, deceased, who died in Anne Arundel county, where said real estate lies. The bill states, that the said Robert A. S. Shipley left no personal estate; it states that Denton Geohegan, and Elizabeth his wife, (which Elizabeth is one of the heirs of the said R. A. S. Shipley,) reside beyond the jurisdiction of this court, whereupon it is ordered, that the complainant, by causing the substance of said bill, and a copy of this order to be published four successive weeks in some newspaper printed in Annapolis, before the 23d day of August next, give notice to the said Denton Geohegan, and Elizabeth his wife, to be and appear in this court on or before the 22d day of November next, to make defence, if any they have, to said bill, and the relief therein prayed.

T. U. Copy
Test—Ramsay Waters, Reg. Cur. Can. July 21, 1831. 4w

EXCURSION TO CAPE HENRY AND NORFOLK.

THE Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Jas. Mitchell, will make an excursion to Cape Henry and Norfolk, leaving Baltimore on Monday the 25th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. and returning on Thursday the 28th. On her passage down she will touch at Annapolis to receive passengers.

Those disposed to avail themselves of this opportunity of visiting the Cape, are requested to be prepared to leave Annapolis at half past seven o'clock. Passage, including meals, eight dollars.

July 21.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 12th day of August next, (if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,) at the late residence of John Findings, deceased, in Annapolis.

The Personal Estate
Of said deceased, consisting of a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bed, and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.
A credit of six months for all sums of Ten Dollars, or upwards, the purchaser giving bond, and security, with interest from the date; under that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Ex'r.
July 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Cooke, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of July 1831.

JAMES COOKE, Adm'r.
July 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Williams, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of July 1831.

JOSEPH STONE, Adm'r.
July 21.

BY-LAW.
A By Law to repeal the fourth section of a by law to establish and regulate Fire Companies.

Passed July 11, 1831.

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen of the City of Annapolis, that the tenth section of the by law to establish and regulate fire companies, appropriating to the use of the two companies the sum of fifty dollars per annum, be and the same is hereby repealed.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.
July 21.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers being anxious to close up entirely the books and acc'ts of the late firm of Evans and Iglehart, beg leave earnestly to request the immediate payment of all claims due to said concern, as claims remaining unpaid on the 20th August next, will be put in suit. They sincerely hope they will not be obliged to resort to coercive measures after the long indulgence already given, and therefore that those concerned will call at James Iglehart's Store, in Annapolis, and settle by that time.

JOSEPH EVANS, JAMES IGLEHART.
July 14th, 1831.

JAMES IGLEHART takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the Public generally for the many tokens of friendship received from them, and solicits a continuance of their support as heretofore.

NOTICE.
THE 1st, 2d and 8th Volumes of Anacharis, are missing from the Annapolis Library. Any person having the same, is requested to return them.

WILLIAM H. HALL, Librarian.
June 30.

A CARD.
DENNIS BOYD, offers his services as a factor of the Senate, and solicits the support of his Fellow-Citizens of Anne Arundel county at the approaching September Election.

Feb. 17

DUBOIS'S LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE.
WHERE WAS SOLD THE THIRD CAPITAL PRIZE in the last Class.

No. 5, for 1831,
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, ODD AND EVEN.

To be drawn in Baltimore on THURSDAY, the 28th of JULY.

HIGHEST PRIZE 10,000 DOLLARS.

HALF TICKETS \$1 QUARTER 50c TS.

SCHEME.

1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000
1 of 2,000 is 2,000
1 of 1,000 is 1,000
2 of 500 is 1,000
2 of 300 is 600
4 of 200 is 800
8 of 100 is 800
20 of 50 is 1,000
200 of 20 is 4,000
2,000 of 4 is 8,000
10,000 of \$1.50 is 15,000

10,241 Prizes 832,000
9,759 ————— 832,000
20,000 Tickets, 832,000

MODE OF DRAWING:
The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other will be put the Prizes above the denomination of \$1.50, and the drawing in progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of \$1.50 each, will be awarded to the Odd or Even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the draw of the Capital Prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS—that is to say, if the 810,000 prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a prize of \$1.50; if the 810,000 prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of \$1.50.

July 7.

J. THOMPSON
Has received and offers For Sale at this Office

The following BOOKS, viz:

Bishop Haverhill's Works, 2 vols. \$5
Life of Bishop Heber by his Widow, 2 vols. 4 50
Last Days of Bishop Heber, 814
Watson's Theological Institutes 2 50
Family Visitor 1 25
Buck's Theological Dictionary 3
Dr. Chalmers' Works, 3
Memorial of Bishop Hobart, 1 25

It consists of a Memorial of that eminent Servant of God, by the Rev. Mr. Schroeder, and 13 Sermons Preached on his Death, by the Right Rev. Bishop Underhill, Dr. Wyatt, Dr. Goddard, Dr. Vainwright, Dr. Rudd, Dr. Reed, Rev. Mr. Hoar, Rev. Dr. Anthon, &c. &c. Also a correct Likeness of the Bishop.

It is also for sale, Prayer Books from 25 cts. to \$3.50, the Sunday School Books published by the Episcopal Union.

And a great Variety of

SCHOOL AND OTHER BOOKS.
June 30.

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL,
No. 15 S. Fourth street, between Market and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

HORATIO WADE respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the

"GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL"

to the above establishment—which, having undergone considerable repairs, will be found to possess every comfort and convenience, for the accommodation of those gentlemen who may frequent the House. No pains will be spared to render the Indian Queen Hotel a place worthy the patronage of the public—which the proprietor earnestly solicits.

June 16, 1831. 6w.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, the Subscriber will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder, at James Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis, on Monday the 25th July next, at 12 o'clock M. 1. All the real estate which was devised by the last will and testament of Philip Hammond Junior, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, to his son Rezin Hammond, and his children.

2. All the real estate which was by said last will and testament devised unto the testator's son George W. Hammond and his children.

Those Land-laying in Anne Arundel County, are too well known to require particular description. The Sales will be made on credit of six and twelve months; the purchasers to give bonds with security, for payment of the instalments, with interest from the day of sale.

Thos. S. Alexander, Trustee.

IN CHANCERY,
June 23d 1831.

ORDERED. That the Sale of the Real Estate of Fobias Reynolds, deceased, made and reported by the Trustee, Louis Cassaway, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 23d day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper, before the 29th day of July next. The report states the amount of sale to be \$697.50

True copy
Test, RAMSAY WATERS.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!
CASH will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office.
Jan. 6, 1831.

POSTSCRIPT

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND—
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE POLES.

A Postscript to the Boston Transcript of last Saturday, contains London dates to the evening of the 3d June, brought by the arrival at that port of the brig Nereus. She sailed from London on the 3d, and was on the 5th of June. These dates are two days later than those brought by the ship Ajax, at New York.

The London Star of the evening of the 3d of June says, "The brave Polish Commander has completely outmaneuvered the Russian. While a Polish corps was amusing them at Minsk, Skrzynecki united all the corps on his left, crossed the Bug, and taking Ostrorenka by assault, has proceeded to Lomza, defeated the Russian Guards at Tychowin, and in fact occupied the whole country between the Bug and Narew."

Accounts from Warsaw of the 25th, left Diebitz at Zoclow, apparently in route for Ostrorenka or for Bielaki or Bialostock, with no resources but to throw himself on the protection of the Austrians. He has, however, to cross the Bug and Narew, with Polish corps on every side of him.

By this masterly movement, the Polish general has placed himself in contact with the Samogitians, Lithuanians, and other revolted districts, by whose population, his army will be indefinitely augmented, so as to leave to Diebitz no prospect of escape, but within the Prussian frontiers. The foreign journals assert he will endeavor to reach Thorn, in Prussia; but we expect he will seek to cross the Rosoka, and avail himself of the shelter of its vast forests.

The march of Skrzynecki is without parallel in modern warfare. From Warsaw to Ostrorenka, was a flank march of full eighty miles; thence to Lomza another 30; and to Tychowin 20 more—the last 50 being in the rear of the Russian grand army. The Poles seem also to have gained advantages in a repulse of the Russians at Minsk, and this, with the new position of Skrzynecki, no doubt forced Diebitz to retreat to Zoclow, near the lower Bug.

The ranks of the Warsawians have also been recruited by volunteers from Prussian, and Austrian Poland; and the whole campaign resembles a war of civility, in which the enlightened enterprise of Europe is directed individually, against the further encroachments of the barbarous Muscovites, Tartars and Sibe-

We have just learnt, (says the London Globe, under date of June 2d, three o'clock, P. M.) that a report is general circulating in the city of a Russian desert by the Poles, and that the Imperial Guards had been cut to pieces. It is said to rest on letters from Dublin. It is certainly very prevalent.

The Morning Star of the 3d says, that the above reports probably alluded to the overthrow of the Guards at Tychowin, who were taken by surprise.

A private letter from Warsaw, dated 18th, says, since last Thursday the two armies are in full movement.—Gen. Diebitz has made a maneuver with the principal part of his army, in the direction of the Bug and Narew, with a manifest intention of getting into the woadie of Pluck, to gain the Prussian frontiers. The motive of this change of position is not difficult to be understood, as the Russian General finds it difficult to receive his convoys from Russian Poland, and he now wants to gain the Prussian frontiers, to be in communication with Thorn, where he has a considerable magazine of provisions and ammunition waiting for his approach.

Gen. Skrzynecki has also made a flank movement: on Friday morning his headquarters were at Milsena. In the afternoon at Jablona, and on Saturday at Sierocki; his main army was in the direction of Pulaski; three Polish officers have received orders to proceed to Lithuania, to organize the insurrection there. We have this moment a report, that in the environs of Ostrorenka the Imperial Russian Guard have experienced a new check. Gen. Uminski commands in that quarter.

The Messenger de Pologne, a Warsaw paper, of the 21st May, announces that Gen. Skrzynecki had taken Ostrorenka on the 18th, where he obtained a large sum of money, the baggage of the enemy, and 1700 prisoners. The object of Skrzynecki in advancing to Ostrorenka, is supposed to have been to get between the Russians and their supplies.

Anne Arundel County, Sc.

ON application to the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans court, by petition in writing of Stephen W. Cross now in confinement for debt, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of Sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November Session 1830, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Stephen W. Cross having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, pre-

ceding this his application, a trustee being appointed for the benefit of his creditors, and said trustee having given security for the faithful performance of said trust, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that the said Stephen W. Cross, be discharged from confinement and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, that he appear before Anne Arundel county Court, on the 4th Monday in October next, to answer the interrogatories that may be made against him by his creditors, or any of them, and to show cause if any they have why the said Stephen W. Cross should not have the benefit of said acts and the several supplements thereto.

GIDEON WHITE.
July 21, 1831 3m

ANNAPOLIS

TOBACCO INSPECTION.
THE President and Directors of the Annapolis Tobacco Inspection, hereby notify the public that their Warehouse is completed; and that Henry Balford, of Anne Arundel county, has been appointed by the Executive its Inspector, so that Tobacco will now be received and inspected. The character and long experience of Mr. Balford as a Planter and Inspector, are too well known and valued to require commendation.

The Warehouse is of brick, two stories high, one hundred feet by 40 feet in the clear, and situated within a few feet of bold water, where the company are about to construct a wharf. The slate roof and stone sills, of the building, and its separation from other buildings, exempt it from the danger of fire.

The inspection and outage at this Warehouse are the same as at the county Warehouses. No pains will be spared by the Directors and Inspector to accommodate Planters and purchasers.

HENRY MAYNADIER, President.
The National Intelligencer, Washington, and American, Baltimore, will insert the above law, and forward their accounts to this office.

June 30.

June 30.

June 30.

June 30.

June 30.

June 30.

June 30.

June 30.

June 30.

June 30.

June 30.

June 30.

June 30.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS.

Rev. HECTOR HOSKINS, A. M. Principal,
and Professor of Moral Science.
EDWARD SPANER, M. D.
Professor of Ancient Languages.
THOMAS E. SUDLER, A. M.
Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.
REV. JOHN DECKER, A. M.
Professor of Grammar.
CHARLES T. FLUSSER,
Professor of Modern Languages.
Present number of Students, 63.

COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.

The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have his classes under his inspection, at the College, during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

PREPARATORY STUDIES, VIZ.

English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetick; Latin Grammar; Cicero's *De Senectute*; Caesar's Commentaries, or Sallust's *Historiae*; and first six books of the *Aeneid* of Virgil; Man's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Primus.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered, where a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1st Term. Latin: Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita*, (Xenophon's *Hærodotus*, Thucydides.)
Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.
Horace, (Odes)—Virgil's *Georgicks*.

2d Term. Greek: Majora, (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.)
Algebra, with Arithmetic revised.
Horace, (Satires and Epistles.)
Greek: Majora, (Xenophon's *Memorabilia*, Plato.)

3d Term. Algebra completed.
Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1st Term. Juvenal, (Levett's.)
Homer's *Iliad*, (Robinson's.)
Plane Geometry, (Legendre's.)
Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian.

2d Term. Greek: Majora, (Olyseus & Hesiod.)
Solid Geometry, (Legendre's.)
Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.—(Blair.)

3d Term. Greek: Majora.—(Tragedians.)
Logarithms: Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
Exercises in original Composition, and Education, during the year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st Term. Greek: Majora, (Minor Poets.)
Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c.
Moral Philosophy.

2d Term. Tacitus.—(History.)
Conic Sections.
Chemistry, with Lectures.
Tacitus.—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.)

3d Term. Natural Philosophy, with Lectures. Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts.
Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year.

SENIOR CLASS.

1st Term. Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures.
Horace's *De Arte Poetica*, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin.

2d Term. Logic, and philosophy of the Mind.
Astronomy—with Lectures.
Political Economy—with Lectures. Evidence of Christianity, & Natural Theology.

3d Term. Laws of Nature; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States.
Butler's Analogy.
Civil Engineering.—(Construction of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)

4th Term. Mineralogy and Geology.
Discussions of Original Pieces.
Extensive Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possible, and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, until those Chairs shall be permanently supplied. Particular attention will be given to exercises

in Rhetoric and Oratory, and one forenoon of each week, will be spent, drilling the Students, in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principal, and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. The Classification, which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson; and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the direction of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

The Student will be required to attend the workshop, in this City, for one hour, at least, each term; and those who for the several Courses, will make returns of all absentees, will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, at least, once a week, at the College, and Students will be daily devoted to the College, and will not leave at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian bias, in the College, the following classes are formed:—Classical, with a Latin Tutor, and a Greek Tutor; the Officers of the College, will be a member of each. The second section of the College, is a chapter of the *Acts of Maryland*, a quarterly, that the said College shall be founded, and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honors of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or obliging them to attend upon any religious or civil worship or service, other than what may have been directed in, or by the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend.

A record of all deficiencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanor, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanor, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few pupils promise this immunity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large;—the situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the tone of the Annual Communications, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

Candidates for a standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dismission.

It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, washing, and rooming, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 150 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows:—and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department, - - - \$24 per annum
Preparatory Classes, - - - \$40 do. do.
Freshman and Sophomore Classes, - - - \$40 do. do.
Senior and Junior Classes, - - - \$50 do. do.

An abatement of the College bills may be made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten students, who may bring the proper testimonials for that purpose.

The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the wants and wishes

of its numerous friends, and especially of the sons of Maryland.
St. John's College, was founded and endowed, in the year 1773, under the auspices of men venerable for their patriotism and learning, and has the honour of having educated for the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co-operation of the alumni of their *alma mater*, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existence and usefulness, may be perpetual.
By order of the Board,
A. C. MAGRUDER, President.
March 5.

Just Received
McMAHON'S History of Maryland, 1st vol.
WEBSTER'S SPEECHES, 1 vol. 8vo.
PHILIP ON Acute and Chronic Diseases
FOLSON'S LIVY.
And For Sale at this Office, by
J. THOMPSON.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
WE WISH TO PURCHASE
100 LIKELY NEGROES,
OF both sexes,
from 11 to 25
years of age,
free hands—
able mechanics
of every description.
Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now in the market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williams' Hotel, Annapolis.
LEIGH & WILLIAMS.
March 11, 1831.

PREMIER SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
GEORGE McNEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
HAS just received a large and handsome assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, amongst which are a handsome assortment of
Patent Finished Cloths
of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of the latest style of *Spring and Summer Stuffs* for
PANTALOONS AND VESTINGS.
He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable style, for cash, or to punctual men only.
April 28, 1831.

VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE.
THE subscriber's Mill, situated on the North side of Severn River, about 2 1/2 miles from Annapolis. The Farm attached thereto, containing about 150 acres, will be sold with the Mill. Wanted.—Persons inclined to purchase are requested to call on Mr. TA BOURKE, on Mr. BICE's Farm, who will show the property. The terms will be accommodating. Apply to either.
W. C. SMITH, Georgetown, or
N. BRICE, Baltimore.
May 12, 1831.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.
TAKES the method of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received a very good assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
A variety of colours, and very superior in quality. A list of which he invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends making it an object for them to buy.
He will make his work at the shortest notice and latest fashion, or in any way to suit the fancy.
May 12, 1831.

THE STEAM BOAT
HAS commenced the season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.
She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica creek.
All Baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Capt.
March 31, 1831.

HIRELINGS WANTED
FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Cape Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi-annually.
Apply to J. GREEN, Esq. Annapolis. Or to
P. G. LECHLEITNER, at Cape Sable.
May 5.

AGENCY.
THE undersigned respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he will attend to the collection of debts, due in this city, and its vicinity, and also to the posting of books, making out accounts, &c.
He will also attend to the drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Contracts, and the Conveyancing Business generally. He will prepare the requisite papers, and give the necessary information to those persons who may be under the disagreeable necessity of resorting to the refuge provided in the mercantile laws of the State. He pledges his best exertions in promoting the interest of those who may favour him with their patronage. His charges will be moderate.
He may be found at Dr. Wm. Brewer's Drug and Medicine Store, opposite Messrs. Williams & Swan's Hotel, Annapolis.
RICHARD RIDGELY,
Collector of the City Tax.
N. B. Communications from a distance will be faithfully attended to.
R. R.
June 9.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the head of Severn, Cross Roads, on Thursday the 21st day of July, at 2 o'clock, P. M. a Negro Woman named SARAH, seized and taken as the property of Augustine Gamble, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Farm belonging to W. N. Butler, formerly Worthington's Lower Quarter, on Thursday the 21st day of July, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro Boy named WILLIAM, seized and taken as the property of W. N. Butler, to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a Negro boy named HARRY, seized and taken as the property of Lewis Hall, deceased, and will be sold to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
Late Collector A. A. County.
June 30.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners of Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis on Tuesday the 9th day of August next for the purpose of hearing, appointing and making transfers and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.
By order,
Joshua W. Marriott, Clk.
June 23.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.
Annapolis June 22, 1831.
IN compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a Branch, chartered at Fredericktown.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in the City of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Fredericktown.
By order,
SAM. MAYNARD, Cashier.
June 23.

STATE OF MARYLAND, CO.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 23, 1831.
ON Application by petition of William W. Brown (of Ben.) Executor of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Tydings late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of December next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of June 1831.
RICHARD THOMPSON, Exr.

STATE OF MARYLAND, CO.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 23, 1831.
ON Application by petition of Joseph Harris, Adm'r. D. B. N. of Thomas Harris, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'r. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Thomas Harris, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of December next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of June 1831.
JOSEPH HARRIS, Adm'r. D. B. N.

STATE OF MARYLAND, CO.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 23, 1831.
ON Application by petition of William W. Brown (of Ben.) Executor of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'r. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Thomas Harris, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of December next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of June 1831.
JOSEPH HARRIS, Adm'r. D. B. N.

STATE OF MARYLAND, CO.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 23, 1831.
ON Application by petition of William W. Brown (of Ben.) Executor of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'r. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Thomas Harris, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of December next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of June 1831.
JOSEPH HARRIS, Adm'r. D. B. N.

STATE OF MARYLAND, CO.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 23, 1831.
ON Application by petition of William W. Brown (of Ben.) Executor of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'r. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Thomas Harris, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of December next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of June 1831.
JOSEPH HARRIS, Adm'r. D. B. N.

STATE OF MARYLAND, CO.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 23, 1831.
ON Application by petition of William W. Brown (of Ben.) Executor of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'r. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Thomas Harris, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of December next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of June 1831.
JOSEPH HARRIS, Adm'r. D. B. N.

STATE OF MARYLAND, CO.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 23, 1831.
ON Application by petition of William W. Brown (of Ben.) Executor of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'r. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Thomas Harris, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of December next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of June 1831.
JOSEPH HARRIS, Adm'r. D. B. N.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1831.

NO. 30

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DUBOIS'S

LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE.
WHERE WAS SOLD THE THIRD CA
PRIZE IN THE LAST CLASS.

No. 5, for 1831,

**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
ODD AND EVEN.**

To be drawn in Baltimore on THURSDAY,
the 28th of JULY.

**HIGHEST PRIZE
10,000 DOLLARS.**

HALF TICKETS \$1 QUARTER 50c TS.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 of	2,000	is	2,000
1 of	1,000	is	1,000
2 of	500	is	1,000
2 of	300	is	600
2 of	200	is	400
4 of	100	is	400
8 of	50	is	400
20 of	20	is	400
200 of	4	is	800
10,000 of	\$1.50	is	15,000

10,241 Prizes \$32,000
9,730

20,000 Tickets, \$32,000

MODE OF DRAWING:

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other will be put the Prizes above the denomination of \$1 50, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of \$1 50 each, will be awarded to the Odd or Even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS—that is to say, if the \$10,000 prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a prize of \$1 50; if the \$10,000 prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of \$1 50.

July 7. id

J. THOMPSON

Has received and offers For Sale at this Office.

The following BOOKS, viz:

Bishop Ravenscroft's Works, 2 vols. \$5
Life of Bishop Heber by his Widow, 2 vols. 4 50
Last Days of Bishop Heber. 814
Watson's Theological Institutes 2 50
Family Visitor 1 25
Buck's Theological Dictionary 3
Dr. Chalmers' Works 3
Memorial of Bishop Hobart, 1 25
It consists of a Memorial of that eminent Servant of God, by the Rev. Mr. Schroeder, and 13 Sermons Preached on his Death, by the Right Rev. Bishop Underhill, Dr. Wyatt, Dr. Galswin, Dr. Wainwright, Dr. Knott, Dr. Reed, Rev. Mr. Doane, Rev. Mr. Anthon, &c. &c. Also a correct Likeness of the Bishop.

J. T. has also for sale, Prayer Books from 25 cts. to \$3 50, the Sunday School Books published by the Episcopal Union.

And a great Variety of

SCHOOL AND OTHER BOOKS.

June 30.

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL,

No. 13 S. Fourth street, between Market and

Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

HORATIO WADE respectfully informs his

friends and the public generally, that he

has removed from the

"GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL,"

to the above establishment—which, having un-

dergone considerable repairs, will be found to

possess every comfort and convenience, for the

accommodation of those gentlemen who may

frequent the House. No pains will be spared

to render the Indian Queen Hotel a place worthy

the patronage of the public—which the prop-

rietor earnestly solicits.

June 16, 6w.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chan-

cery, the Subscriber will offer at Public

Sale, to the highest bidder, at James Hunter's

Tavern in Annapolis, on Monday the 25th July

next, at 12 o'clock P. M. All the real estate

which was devised by the last will and testa-

ment of Philip Hammond, Junior, late of Anne

Arundel County, deceased, to his son Rezin

Hammond, and his children.

2. All the real estate which was by said

last will and testament devised unto the testa-

tor's son George W. Hammond, and his children.

Those Lands lying in Anne Arundel County,

are too well known to require particular de-

scription. The Sales will be made on credit

of six and twelve months; the purchasers to

give bonds with security, for payment of the

instalments, with interest from the day of sale.

Witness S. Alexander, Trustee.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH will be given for clean Linen and

Cotton Rags, at this Office.

Jan. 6, 1831.

IN CHANCERY,

July 19, 1831.

Upton D. Welch,

Deputy Shipley, & others.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to procure a sale of the real estate of Robert A. S. Shipley, deceased, who died in Anne Arundel county, where said real estate lies. The bill states, that the said Robert A. S. Shipley left on personal estate; it states that Denison G. Goughan, and Elizabeth his wife, (which Elizabeth is one of the heirs of the said R. A. S. Shipley,) reside beyond the jurisdiction of this court, whereupon it is ordered, that the complainant, by causing the substance of said bill, and a copy of this order to be published four successive weeks in some newspaper printed in Annapolis, before the 22d day of August next, give notice to the said Denison Goughan, and Elizabeth his wife, to be and appear in this court on or before the 22d day of November next, to make defence, if any they have, to said bill, and the relief therein prayed.

Tue Copy

Test—Ramsay Waters, Reg. Cur. Can.

July 19, 1831.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 12th day of August next, (if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,) at the late residence of John Tydings, deceased, in Annapolis

The Personal Estate

Of said deceased, consisting of a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bed, and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of six months for all sums of Ten Dollars, or upwards, the purchaser giving bond, and security, with interest from the date; under that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Ex'r.

July 21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Cooke, 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 May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of July 1831.

JAMES COOKE, Admin'r.

July 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Williams, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of July 1831.

JOSEPH STONE, Admin'r.

July 21.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being anxious to close up entirely the books and acc'ts of the late firm of Evans and Iglehart, beg leave earnestly to request the immediate payment of all claims due to said concern, as claims remaining unpaid on the 29th August next, will be put in suit. They sincerely hope they will not be obliged to resort to coercive measures after the long indulgence already given, and therefore that those concerned will call at James Iglehart's Store, in Annapolis, and settle by that time.

JAMES IGLEHART.

July 21, 1831.

JAMES IGLEHART takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the Public generally for the many tokens of friendship received from them, and solicits a continuance of their support as heretofore.

Anne Arundel County, Sc.

ON application to the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans court, by petition in writing of Stephen W. Cross now in confinement for debt, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November Session 1825, and the several supplements thereto, a return of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Stephen W. Cross having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, pre- ceding this application, and said trustee having for the benefit of his creditors, and said trustee having given security for the faithful performance of said trust, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by said court, that the said Stephen W. Cross, be discharged from confinement and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, that he appear before Anne Arundel county Court, on the 4th Monday in October next, to answer the interrogatories that may be made against him by his creditors, or any of them, and to show cause if any they have why the said Stephen W. Cross should not have the benefit of said acts and the several supplements thereto.

GIDEON WHITE.

July 21, 1831

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOW AND THEN.

A Dutch farmer up the river, who deemed his own shrewdness more than an even match for that of "de tam Yankees," was one evening sitting before his door with a mug of cider in his hand, and a pipe in his mouth, when he was accosted by a stout looking man from the eastward, with a smack on his shoulder.

"Good evening, Mister—do you want to hire a man to work for you?"

"Vy, vat is dat to you?" replied the Dutchman, slowly taking the pipe from his mouth. Sub- boss I does, and subboss I does not, vat den?

"Oh, nothing, nothing," said the traveller, leisurely taking his pack from his shoulder, and helping himself to a vacant seat—I merely asked for information."

"Vell, subboss I do want to hire, vat may you ax—or, in the virst place, vat can you do?"

"I can do a variety of things, such as ploughing, sowing, reaping, mowing hay, and all kinds of farming business; and then I can keep accounts upon a pinch, pare apples upon a winter evening, and drink cider and smoke a pipe—and all hem little chores."

You pe tam mit your citer and pipes? I can do dat mine own self, as well as any other man—and as for keeping the 'counts, I would not trust you, nor any odder Yankee—I know too much for dat, but vat will you ax de year vor varmin by de month?"

"Thirteen dollars a month, with my board and washing."

"Thirteen dollars! dat is too much. Between me and you, I want to hire a man but I will not give such a price. I can kit de best hants for den dollars de month."

"That is very low wages—I could have got more and staid at home."

Ferry well, you can go pack again as soon as you likes—that is noutin to me, I knows, and no tam Yankee shall come badly over me."

"Ten dollars a month the most you will give, for a stout fellow like me?"

Yaw.

"I suppose you will allow me the privilege of taking a mug of cider and smoke a pipe now and then at your expense?"

"Oh yaw, yaw—I dont minus that. A mug of cider and a pipe is nout much for now and den. You are a pig able bodied man, vat can aint ten dollars a month if you can aint a penny, mit the smoking and zo forth into the bargain. Yacub Yahler knows vat he ish apout, let him alone for dat."

The bargain was struck without any further haggling, and the traveller was invited into the house, took supper and retired to rest. In the morning he informed the Dutchman, that, as he proved himself to be so sharp at a bargain, he (the Yankee) should require a written contract, specifying the particulars, especially the drinking and smoking now and then.

"Oh, vor dat matter, said the Dutchman, I vill give you ritts ferry willingly.—(Here Brom, you kn and dell dat are Squire Gobble to vetch himself here before no time, a- long mit his ink-horn."

"Stay, stay, Mr. Yahler," said the hired man. "You needn't give yourself that trouble; I can draw the writing myself."

You exclaimed the Dutchman. O yaw, I dare say you can do it, but de dyvel drust you. Vor mine part, I know better ash dat. You dont come over me mit the Yankee pass. I say Brom, you kn and vetch dat are goot-for-

noutin Squire here, along mit his ink horn. I'll no drust the tam Yankees."

Squire Gobble soon came and the contract was drawn up according to form. The hired man took care to have the exact words of the bargain inserted, to wit: that he was to have ten dollars per month for one year, and to have the privilege of smoking, and drinking cider now and then.

The Dutchman put his mark to the contract and then requested the Squire to read it, that he might see whether it was correct. He listened with attention, and when the Squire had concluded he said: Oh yaw, dish ish right—dat ish no more ish I agreed to; he ish to schmoke, and drink cider now and then at my expense—dat is all right. Now Squire Gobble, you may go home mit your ink-horn; and you tam Yankee, may kn to work."

"Certainly," returned the Yankee. "but in the first place, I'll smoke a little and take a mug of cider."

Vat! you pekin to schmoke and trink citer zo quick?

"Yes, I'll just smoke, and drink a little citer now and then, I'll—"

"Vell, you schmoke out your pipe pretty supple, and den you come to work in de field behind the parq."

Having given these directions, the Dutchman departed to his work, expecting the hired man would follow in two or three minutes. But he waited and waited a long time without seeing any thing of the yankee. At last he got out of all patience, and went in a rage to the house, to see what the fellow was about. There he found him with a pipe in one hand, and a mug of cider in the other, alternately puffing, as if that was to be the only business of the day.

Vy, you tam Yankee rascal! broke forth the Dutchman—aint you got tone schmoking yet?

"I can have the privilege you know," said

the hired man quietly, "of smoking now and then taking a drop of cider."

Yaw, yaw—but you are not to schmoke. and drink all de time. You must come out to work behind de parn vero I tell you—and you must come quick too; I shall not come arter you more ash vonce more, I can swear to you."

With that the Dutchman flung out of the house in a great passion, and again returned to his work. But the Yankee to his utter astonishment, did not make his appearance. After working some time in no very pleasant humour, he determined to push back to the house and send the rascal adrift. When he entered he found him still engaged with the pipe and mug of cider.

"Oh, you cot-for-noutin, lazy, cheaten tam Yankee rascal, you! said the Dutchman, stepping fiercely towards him and shaking his fist in his face—vat you mean hey?"

"Don't be in a passion," coolly answered the Yankee.

Not pe in a bassion, hey, said the Dutchman with increasing rage—not pe in a bassion put I will pe in a bassion as much ash I please, and I'll send you adrift apout your own pizness, very quick too. I'll not geep sich a yellow on my premises, not I—zo you may bick your tuds and clear yourself before I break your tam head. The enraged Dutchman seized a chair, and was about suiting the action to the word, when the Yankee reminded him of the contract.—Pulling a paper from his pocket, he said—

"I have a right by virtue of this instrument under your own hand, to smoke and drink cider now and then, and as long as I go according to the contract, you have no reason to find fault. Now, as you perceive, I smoke," giving a few leisurely puffs; and then, as you perceive, I drink cider," lifting the mug to his mouth and taking a hearty swig. "And now I smoke again and so on, all according to contract."

Yaw, but you schmoke and drink citer all the time; you do noutin else but schmoke and drink citer.

Very well, returned the hired man. I am not bound to do more than is specified in the contract. I merely smoke and drink cider now and then; and if now and then takes up all the time, it's no fault of mine, you know; it is strictly according to contract."

De tyvel take de contract and you, too—you tam Yankee rascal. But I'll let you know I aint schrand it—I'll have it broken up. Here Brom, you kn and dell Squire Gobble to vetch himself here in a twinkling, mit his ink-horn, to unwrite dat are rascally contract."

"There's no use in it," said the Yankee. You can't unwrite it, nor break it up, nor get over it or round it."

Brom, I say, persisted the Dutchman vetch that Squire he here fortmit—I'll see if the same hand cant un-write de contract vat rit it."

Brom was accordingly despatched for the Squire, who came, and after wisely considering the matter, was of opinion that the contract was goot; that the Yankee went strictly according to the letter, and that the letter and spirit were one and the same thing.

Den he has got round me arter all, hey? exclaimed the Dutchman, with an expression of the deepest chagrin. I really tought I vas more as a mach for any cheatin Yankee in de whole land. Vell, you mister hired man vat schmokes and trinks, citer now and den, vat shall I give you to un-preak de parq-ant?"

"Oh, as to that matter," said the Yankee, I have no occasion. I've got a good place here, and have no desire to change it."

But if I give you a little schmart monies, you'll let me off vout you? say den dollars, vich vill pay vor your mont's work."

"No, friend Yahler, I like you too well to quit you so easily."

Vell den, subboss I pays you for de hole time—I shall den save your poard and lod- ing, besides the schmokin and de citer."

Very well," said the hired man, "I wont be hard with you—pay me the one hundred and twenty dollars, and I will throw in the board the smoking, &c."

The money was counted, and the Yankee putting it safely in his pocket, shouldered his pack and departed. The next day the Dutchman was very much surprised to find his money returned, accompanied by the following letter, written from a neighbouring town, which, with the help of Squire Gobble was found to read thus:

"Friend Yahler—I return your money, thank you for the pipe and cider—and just give you a bit of advice, never to undertake to get around a Yankee again."

SAM HILL.

Vell, said the Dutchman, dat does peat all! Who would have tought de tam Yankee vas so horst? But I'll take his advice and never undertake to schicat anodder Yankee zo long as I live."

From the Saturday Bulletin.

A LIVE YANKEE.

A scene occurred before one of our magistrates in the early part of the week which furnished great amusement to a crowded audience, and the particulars of which are briefly as follows:

"I reckon you're a squire, aint you?" said a fellow, as he whisked into the office, his

face as red as a lobster with the heat, and the perspiration pouring down his cheeks in a stream, which he in vain essayed to wipe off with a dirty cotton handkerchief.

"In a migrate, sir—have you any business with me?"

"Guess I have that. I've got business for you, and two or three others. You see I'm from Bosting—Bosting—you know where Bosting is, I guess, don't you? Well I come right slick down from there in a smack, with cap'n Joe Whipple—our Sal was along too—oh! she's a heavenly splice of a critter—and Joe Whipple too, he's a severe one. So you see all the voyage I kind o' hitched up to Sal, and Sal she kind o' seemed to like it, as so at last I seemed to think she'd make a cure good wife for me, and told her so. So says she to me, 'Nathan—my name's Nathan—Nathan Lumberfunction's my name—'Nathan,' says she, 'you're a sort of a slishik man, I guess we'll do it,—I reckon so too, says I, and so you see with that I just gave her a buss in her chops by way of a saluter, and we fixed it all to go to some squire and be spliced just as quick as ever we could get ashore. Well, I reckon we got ashore arter a while, tho we had some of the most dreadfully awfullest storms that ever blowed—Cap'n Joe goes a-long shore too—he was high up for the fun, too, I can tell you, though I sort o' thought Sal was too awful clever to Cap'n Joe, seeing as how she was going to be my wife. Well, you see—"

Magistrate—My friend, you talk a great deal too much—can't you come to the bottom of the story at once?

Well, I guess I'm pretty near that, any how—so you see I and Sal and Cap'n Joe all goes streaking it down to the squires I and Sal to get married. Goin' long Water street, who should I see but Jerry Buffum, standin' in a shad boat, up to his eyes, I vow, in shad and herrin. Well Jerry, says I, now if that don't beat; who'd a tho't it—so I and Jerry puts in to a shop close by, and there wo drinked—oh, Jerusalem, how we dranked! Told Sal and Cap'n Joe to wait outside a minute or two for I and Jerry, cause Jerry set up to volunteer, to go long too, arter the drink was over.

Magistrate—Are you done?

The complainant paused a moment, looked the magistrate in the face, swelled out his cheeks, raised his arms, and suddenly exclaimed, "Well never mind that!" and went on—

"Well, you see I and Jerry drinked there till near night, cause I kind o' disremembered all about Sal and Cap'n Joe. So when I comes back to the shallop to look arter where they had gone to, what now do you think I saw? By the snakes o' Babylon, Squire, there was Cap'n Joe hugging my Sal around the neck, and right afore my face. By the hoky, Cap'n Joe says I, what do you mean by that are liberty? So he said nothing to that, though he's ridiculous fond of talking but he and Sal bust out a laughin, and at last Cap'n Joe said, when he saw that I was wretchedly hurt, 'why,' says he, 'Nathan, Sal's my wife!' 'Oh ho,' says I, and just about let him have it slick and cruel, and I mind I tell ye."

Magistrate—But what do you want from me, young man; I can't sit here and listen to your nonsense.—What do you wish of me?

"I want a warrant for to take that are Cap'n," replied the complainant in a voice of thunder scared out a crowd of brats that had gathered around his heels during the previous harangue.

Mag.—What charge do you make against him?

Comp.—I reckon I charge him with stealing my wife.

Mag.—But you were not married.

Comp.—Wer'n't we on the way to it! and that's the same thing, I guess.

Mag.—Not at all. I cannot grant you a warrant! you've missed a wife by preferring a dram. Clear the office, you boys there—go, begone, the whole of you—and the disappointed complainant went out with the mob of gentlemen idlers, swelling with indignation at the defeat, and vowing that 'he'd circumfizzle that are varmint yet afore he got many miles near Bosting."

THE INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

The St. Louis Beacon of the 7th inst. says—We are happy to announce that Generals GAINES and ATKINSON, with the regular troops have arrived from the Upper Mississippi, having accomplished, with the aid of the Illinois mounted men commanded by General DUNCAN and accompanied by Gov. REYNOLDS, the peaceable removal of the Indians, and dispersed a confederacy which has been forming for two years with incredible secrecy, under the famous Sac chief, BLACK HAWK, and the WINNEBAGO PROPHET, who have been endeavoring to revive the designs of the famous Shawnee Prophet and Tecumseh.

"ON THE FENCE."

The Lebanon, Pa. "Beobachter," of the 15th inst. states that the week previous, a snake of the copper head species, was killed on the plantation of Christian Strack, Esq. about 2 feet in length, having a head at either end of its body which enabled it to advance or recede at pleasure, as interest or safety might dictate.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, July 23, 1831.

We are authorized to say, that John S. Allen, declines being a Candidate as Elector of Senate.

On Thursday morning last, was drowned in a creek near the college, while bathing, SAMUEL, an interesting and intelligent youth, and only son of the late Samuel Franklin, of Prince-George's county, the 13th year of his age.

GEORGE HOWARD OF JNO. E. ESQ. qualified as Governor of this State for the side of the term for which the late Governor Martin was chosen. A salute was fired on the occasion.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.
COUNCIL CHAMBER.

The Executive Council held a special meeting this morning, at the Council Chamber, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of submitting the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be entered upon the Journal of Proceedings, viz:

Resolved, That the members of the Council, penetrated by sincere sorrow for the death of his Excellency, the late Governor of Maryland, and deeply regretting the loss they have sustained in a guide and friend, and a coadjutor in the discharge of their duties, do hereby, in a public manner, expressing their sincere sympathy for the bereaved family, and their high respect for the memory of the deceased, do hereby, in a public manner, expressing their sincere sympathy for the bereaved family, and their high respect for the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That the members of this Council will, for a space of one month, wear a badge on the left arm, in tribute of their respect for the memory of his Excellency Daniel Martin, late Governor of Maryland.

Resolved, That the Announcer cause 19 minute guns to be fired in the morning of Thursday the 23rd inst., and 19 at noon, and that the State flag be hoisted half staff, as funeral honours to the deceased.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Council communicate the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the body of the late Governor.

Resolved, That the Council adjourn until Friday morning next, the 24th inst. at 9 o'clock.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Joseph Bailey Esq. of Cambridge, Dorchester county, has been appointed Attorney General of the State by the Executive.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon on the body of Sophia Ransom, the wife of James Ransom, who died about 2 o'clock yesterday, upon the corner of Grand and Suffolk streets, under the following circumstances. It appeared in evidence before the Coroner's Jury that the deceased and her husband had not lived together for a considerable period, owing to his dissolute habits. He however, was accustomed to visit her at the house of her mother, Jennima Abbott, with whom she resided, and yesterday between one and two o'clock, meeting his little son, a lad about 9 years of age near the house, he requested him to step in and tell his mother that he wanted to see her. The boy complied with the request, and his mother descended the stairs in her entry, holding her babe about 8 months in her arms, to ascertain what he wished.

While they were conversing together, she was heard by a sister of the deceased to cry heartily; and in a few minutes a distressing scream was heard from the deceased, which alarmed the whole family. Mrs. Abbott ran instantly down stairs, where she found her daughter holding her apron to her neck, and blood streaming from it profusely. She exclaimed that her husband had killed her; and entreating her to take care of her children, died in about five minutes. The husband hastened out of the front door, leaving his hat and a jack knife lying on the floor. As he left the house he was observed by Mr. Wm. Raynor, who saw him shut the door violently. The knife was picked up by Mr. R. who saw fresh blood upon the blade. The husband ran down Suffolk to the corner of Hester street, where the attention of Alderman Palmer was attracted towards him from the circumstance of his being without a hat, and his stopping and looking back.

The Alderman, suspecting something to be the matter, continued looking at him, when he started and ran up Hester street towards the Bowery. In the course of a few minutes another man passed hastily in the same direction, from whom the Alderman learning what had occurred joined in the pursuit. After several fruitless inquiries they were informed by a boy that he saw a person enter a new building towards Division street without any hat on, and on following the direction they discovered and secured him. He pretended at the time to be deranged. The mother and sister of the deceased testified that they had often heard her say that she was afraid to be alone with him, fearing he would kill her. Their little son stated that his mother told him that his father had threatened to take her life.

Upon an examination of the body of the deceased by the Jury, it appeared that she had been stabbed quite through the neck with a sharp knife, cutting the jugular vein. They returned a verdict accordingly. The husband was brought before Justice Lowndes, by whom he was committed to Bridewell. He has highly respectable connections, who were overwhelmed with agony at the receipt of the intelligence.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a young merchant who had arrived from the south, in the forenoon boat from Philadelphia, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, in a respectable hotel in the lower part of the city. Immediately after having made the gash, it appeared the young man groaned aloud, and was heard by some persons who were in the adjoining room, who immediately rushed to his assistance. Two of the gentlemen who first entered attempted to bind up the wound, but the man seized the razor with which he had attempted to commit the deed, and kept them at a distance. A physician was in the meantime sent for; before he arrived, the persons of the establishment had by extraordinary exertions succeeded in taking from him the instrument with which he had attempted to commit the dreadful deed; but from the violence exhibited by him, they were constrained to hold him down in bed. On the arrival of the physicians, however, they surrendered their charge, upon which the rash young man tore off the bandages which had been applied, and declared with all the strength left him, that he was determined to die. He was, however, overpowered, and the physician proceeded to apply the necessary remedies. Whilst he was tending his aid, some of the persons present asked the young man why he attempted to commit such a deed; he replied by pointing his fingers rapidly two or three times to a half torn paper which lay on his dressing table, and at the same moment snatching off the bandage which bound the wound. The paper, to which he directed the attention of the person enquiring, merely contained the words "I shall, I shall, I shall die!"

We understand the unfortunate young man is in a fair way of recovery.

From the New England Mercury.

BEACHEY'S VOYAGE.

Captain Beachey's narrative of his voyage to the Pacific Ocean and Bechring's Straits, whether he was deputed by the British Government to co-operate with the Polar Expeditions of Captains Parry and Franklin, has been published in London the present year. Though the great object of this expedition was not attained, viz: that of forming a junction with one or both of the enterprising adventures just named, in the waters of the Northern Ocean, the opportunity of observation afforded by this voyage, among the Islands of the Pacific, and along the shores of the Northern ocean, appears to have been well improved. It will doubtless prove an interesting book, particularly to those whose business and circumstances have, in no small measure connected them with that portion of the globe which Captain Beachey has visited; and we shall look with some impatience for an American edition of this work, which will, we suppose soon be forthcoming. In the mean time, it has been reviewed, as usual, by the prominent literary journals of the mother country, with copious extracts in the Quarterly, which will enable those who read them to form some opinion of the style and character of the work. That opinion, as far as it has been formed, is with us a very favourable one; but we refer to the review for a more particular purpose.

Capt. Beachey, it appears in the course of this narrative, has briefly recounted the circumstances attending the loss of the ship Essex, of Nantucket, which most of our readers will recollect was attacked and destroyed by a whale in the Pacific, in the year 1821. The account of this extraordinary event is so well attested that it has become with us a matter of history, and the correctness of which has never before to our knowledge been called in question, is gravely declared by this sapient reviewer to be unworthy of the smallest credit, and classed with the story of "Sinbad the Sailor." It is not a little remarkable that this fabrication, as he pronounces it, after having been exposed for truth upon hundreds of our newspapers, should be detected by one who has probably acquired all the knowledge he possesses of the habits of any class of whales from books and in his closet. One would have thought the plain narrative of this matter given by Capt. Beachey, evidently a part of a fact which was not to be disputed, might have taught the reviewer a little modesty on this occasion, how credulous he was and how easy to be imposed upon he might deem the Yankees to be. We can tell him however, and he may give us credit for as much credulity as he pleases, that no more doubt is entertained here of the destruction of the Essex in the manner stated by Capt. Beachey, than of the dethronement of Charles the tenth of France, or of the dissolution of the British Parliament by William the Fourth, or the consequence of the failure of the Reform Bill. The story was published with all the necessary details as soon as the officers and crew of the ship returned home after their disaster; and of the thousands who have read it, he is the first man; we believe, that has ever called its authenticity in question. Sinbad the sailor indeed! A story of the whale fishery, imposed upon the credulity of the good citizens of Nantucket and New Bedford, upon the captains, crew and owners of a ship, some of them for fifty years past, without suspicion, now to be detected and exposed by some landman who was perhaps scarcely never out of sight of the smoke of London in his life. We want words to express a proper indignation at such arrogant effrontery.

TOOTH WASH.

We have used for the benefit of ourselves, and are happy to recommend to others, a new article for cleaning and preserving the teeth, and cleansing the mouth, which appears to us to be much superior to any other dentifrice, which has ever attracted our notice. There seems to be some substance or substances held in solution by the liquid, which

combines with and destroy or render harmless any unwholesome or offensive matter which may adhere to the teeth or gums, or prevent the mouth and breath from being perfectly free from any disagreeable taint or odour.

The composition to which we allude is called, Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash. It has been recommended by Dr. Webster, Erving Professor of Chemistry at Harvard University, Dr. Stedman, of the U. S. Marine Hospital, Dr. George C. Shattuck, Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, of Boston, and a number of other medical and scientific gentlemen, who have witnessed or experienced its efficacy; not only as a lotion for the teeth, but a valuable application in cases of fever, canker, diseases occasioned by mercury, &c. &c. We have every reason to suppose, not only from our limited experience, but from the testimony of the most scientific and best qualified judges, that this dentifrice is a very valuable article, and one which ought to compose a part of the contents of every medicine chest, intended for domestic use and for exportation. We think it preferable to any powder, on several accounts; among others it may be more easily applied to extensive surfaces, to the interior parts of carious teeth, injected with a syringe, in cases of ulceration, or imbibed by the pores and capillary tubes of the skin, &c.; and that it possesses other advantages which a little use will develop without our recapitulation. New-England Farmer.

From the Boston Courier.

CUCUMBERS.

"This in a moment brings me to an end." Suicides have become so frequent that they hardly surprise us, and the papers announce the last as "another suicide." The instrument is various—there are more ways to die than by "drugging oneself;" "bullet in the thorax" or "sword in the small g—" This is the season when the hypochondriac may escape from himself, or at least from life, without the fear of "crowners' quest," though he go one that "willfully seeks his own salvation." The means are simple and at hand. They may be found upon the table side by side with the staff of life. Death comes to the least thought not invited, for he has the impudence to face any thing. He sees cucumbers on the board and is well satisfied with the results.

It may be seen by the papers from Philadelphia that about thirty children die weekly of cholera, in that city. This mortality falls upon the wrong class—it should fall upon those who permit the little innocents to eat cucumbers. The cruel uncle who sent those poor babes to the wood could have saved trouble and character by giving them the right vegetables at home. "Thirty of my followers at a clap!" it is too serious for levity, it is worse than the case of the goulie in Vathek who devoured four youths at a breakfast, though as he was an epicure, he preferred those whose tender hearts were palpitating with the first tumbler of love. Death, however, is not so nice, he devours all that he can get, and in time he gets all. Is it friendly for any man to eat cucumbers? But is it right to accelerate the coming of that time before his friend? He may as well put knives under their pillows and halberds in their pews.

Let no man eat of them without making his will—unless peradventure he be willing to die intestate. Cucumbers should always be accompanied by a salad of wolfbane, hemlock or night shade; this gives the guest some choice, though to be sure there is little difference. Coffee is said to be a slow poison, every slow, Napoleon thought it, for it let him live fifty years and did not kill him at last—but the cucumber does its business very quick, and so thoroughly that it leaves nothing for the Doctor to do.

The editors of the North Carolina Journal, who have been enabled, by the kindly assistance of their friends, to resume the publication of their paper, express the feelings of themselves and their townsmen, in the following handsome language.

We thank Providence, that although the flames have devoured the substance, we have been enabled to snatch from their fury some choice lessons of experience at our delightful and improving. We again perceive in its full force the beautiful truth that all mankind are brothers—that there is a pervading sympathy throughout the species, by which the sufferings of each are felt by all, and that this sympathy ever prompts to relief.

"The quality of mercy is not strained—But droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed, It blesses him that gives, and him that takes."

In days of comparative ease and prosperity, like children we wrangle and strive for the honours and possessions of this world, and really suffer malignant passions to usurp for a time the dominion of our hearts. We talk of North and South, and this and that portion of the Globe, and speak as if the limits of a State were the termini beyond which the kindly affections of the heart could never pass. But let adversity come—let real affliction light upon any inhabitants of this wide earth, and all distinctions are at once annihilated. The claim of Brotherhood is at once felt and recognized, and its catholic spirit spurs all knowledge of the artificial limits of States and Empires, and the North, the South, the East, and the West, all render up their treasures to his relief. But whether are we wandering? The theme is one on which the heart loves to expatiate, but we must not indulge ourselves at present. We would, if we could for ourselves and the other inhabitants of Fayetteville, express our gratitude to the many and great benefactors of our town; but we cannot. In conclusion, we say with the good, Duncan—

"Would thou hadst less deserved That the proportion both of thanks and payment Might have been mine; only I have left to say, More is due thee, than more than all can pay."

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

June.	Winds.
1 Clear, very warm, light breeze, n-w-n	n-w-n
2 Clear, extremely warm, light breeze, n-w-n	n-w-n
3 Clear, moderate, fine breeze, s-w-s	s-w-s
4 Cloudy, P. M. fine rain, fresh breeze, s-w-s	s-w-s
5 Rain half the day, light breeze, s-w-n	s-w-n
6 Cloudy, P. M. Clear, moderate breeze, cool, n-n-n	n-n-n
7 Clear, cool air, pleasant breeze, n-s-e	n-s-e
8 Clear, pleasant, light breeze, n-n-e	n-n-e
9 Clear, warm, light breeze, n-n-e	n-n-e
10 Clear, warm, moderate breeze, w-s-e	w-s-e
11 Clear, warm, fresh breeze, s-w-s	s-w-s
12 Clear, warm, fresh breeze, s-w-s	s-w-s
13 Flying clouds, warm, fresh breeze, s-e	s-e
14 Rain, thunder and lightning, fresh breeze, s-e-s-w	s-e-s-w
15 Rain in the morning, P. M. clear, warm, light breeze, n-n-n	n-n-n
16 Clear, warm, light breeze, n-n-s	n-n-s
17 Clear, warm, light breeze, s-e	s-e
18 Clear, P. M. cloudy, thunder gust in the evening, rain, heavy blow, s-w-s	s-w-s
19 Clear, warm, pleasant breeze, s-w	s-w
20 Clear, warm, light breeze, s-w-n	s-w-n
21 Clear, warm, light breeze, n-n-n	n-n-n
22 Flying clouds, light breeze, n-w-s	n-w-s
23 Cloudy, P. M. thunder, lightning and rain, tremendous blow, n-w-n	n-w-n
24 Clear, cold, fresh breeze, n-n-e	n-n-e
25 Clear, cool, light breeze, n-n-s	n-n-s
26 Cloudy, light rain, moderate breeze, s-e	s-e
27 Cloudy, cool, little mist, fresh breeze, s-e	s-e
28 Cloudy, rain nearly all day, cool, light breeze, s-w	s-w
29 Cloudy, part of the day, warm, light breeze, s-w-n	s-w-n
30 Clear, P. M. cloudy, thunder gust in evening with rain, w-s-e-n	w-s-e-n

WANTED.

A SITUATION as a Teacher, by one who can give satisfactory references, regarding character and qualifications, to act either as an English or Class Instructor. A line addressed to the P. M. West River will receive prompt attention.

LOOK OUT!

NEGRO DAZ, advertised below, was discovered to be harboured by an individual near the head of South River, in company with two or three other Runaways. It is now believed they have, or will endeavour to leave that neighborhood, and with forged passes from this individual. Constables and others will be desired to keep a watchful eye on the street, and if they see him, to arrest him. I also understand they pay frequent visits to Annapolis and Annapolis neck. B. D. M. July 23.

\$50 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the sub recorder, in the Haysdays, Negro man DAZ, without any particular what ever. He is tolerably black, 52 or 53 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, very square built, limps a little in his walk, (occasionally, he states, by the bite of a snake,) hesitates a little before a reply when spoken to, also turning his head a little on one side, and then talks quick, looking generally towards the ground. His clothing can not be correctly described, but believe he wore away a black suit, with a black fur hat. DAZ is an uncommon artful fellow, and is good at making out a good tale to excuse himself from a charge.

He was bought of the late Chancellor John's estate in 1823, who had purchased him from the estate of Mr. Higgins, of Anne Arundel county. He has a very general acquaintance, especially in and about Annapolis and Baltimore; has a brother named Sam, living with Mr. Over on Elk Ridge; at some of those places he will likely call on his way probably to Pennsylvania. I have reason to believe that he has obtained a forged pass of some sort, or has carried with him either carpenter's or shoe maker's tools as a passport, he being a pretty good rough workman. He will likely attempt to pass himself off as free and a mechanic.

The above reward will be given if taken, or twenty five dollars from any residence, or twenty five dollars for that distance or under, and secured in any jail so that I get him again. BASIL D. MULLIKIN, Living near the White Marsh, Prince George's county, Maryland.

July 23. The Editors of the Baltimore American, will please send the above Standard and forward the amounts to us through the Good Luck Office, Prince George's county. B. D. M.

CHANCERY.

ORDERED, That the Sale of the Real Estate of John Reynolds, deceased, made and reported by the Trustee, Louis Gassaway, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 23d day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper, before the 29th day of July next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$697.50.

True copy Test, RAMSAY WATERS.

Just Received

CHANN'S HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW. TALLAN, A Romance. DESTINY. INVALID'S ORACLE, or directions for invigorating or prolonging life, containing Precepts, pointing out agreeable and effectual methods to prevent and relieve indigestion, and to regulate and strengthen the action of the Stomach and Bowels. And For Sale at this Office, by J. THOMPSON.

June 30.



FOUR DAYS LATER FROM RUSSIA.

By the arrival late last evening of the Sylvania Jenkins, Captain Allen, from Liverpool on the 9th of June, the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer have received their regular files of London papers to the 8th and Liverpool to the 9th of June all inclusive, together with Lloyd's and Shipping Lists to the latest dates.

A general battle was fought between the Russians and the Poles, on the bank of the Narw on 26th of May, which lasted until 10 o'clock at night. The Russians were under the immediate command of General Diebitsch, and the Poles commanded by the brave Schrynecki. The contest was sanguinary in the extreme, and the Poles were ultimately beaten and forced to quit the field by the mere force of numbers. Notwithstanding the immense disparity of force the Russian loss was 16,000 men, while that of the Poles did not exceed 4,000. Although the Russians were left in possession of the field of battle they did not presume to pursue the retreating Poles. The London Morning Herald says:

"Their brilliant successes, which we reported but two days ago, appear suddenly to have given place to alarming reverses. The last accounts of their proceedings represented them as having cleared their country of every Russian soldier and in the ardour of a triumphant pursuit after the fugitive battalions of the enemy into Lithuania. We now learn the melancholy fact of their being driven back in their turn, some of the important fruits of their late victories wrested from them; and their main army, instead of being retrenched, as we anticipated, before Bialystok, retreating under the guns of Praga for protection, and its Chief's headquarters, once at Warsaw. The Russian and Polish accounts of the events which took place between the 23d and 26th May, have been received, which do not materially differ from each other. The main purpose of Schrynecki's aggressive movements, in which he drags the enemy before him beyond the border as on a former occasion stated, is now explained to be to favour the introduction of 12,000 men, under the Generals Giegl and Chlapowski, into Lithuania, in order to give countenance and support to the insurgents there. That object being accomplished, he thought proper to retreat, as he had reason to believe that the force of the enemy, which consisted of Diebitsch's own corps and the Guards with whom he had succeeded in effecting a junction were vastly superior to his own.

He retraced his steps, and upon the 23rd crossed the Narw in good order, leaving General Lubinski with the rear guard to cover the retreat. This General having taken up a favourable position upon a high ground, was able to arrest the progress of the enemy upon the 25th; but on the morning of the 26th he was attacked by the whole force of the Russians, led on by Diebitsch himself, and of course driven from his ground. He was able however, to effect the passage of the bridge in good order. First was then set to the bridge, but the Russians arrested its progress, and succeeded in preserving so much of this structure as enabled the troops on both sides to wage upon it one of the most sanguinary conflicts which is recorded in modern times. The engagement lasted from man, up to twelve o'clock at night and the slaughter was immense. The Poles are said to have lost 4,000 men, and the Russians from 16,000 to 16,000. In the result the Russians were repulsed, and the Poles not deeming it necessary to their purpose to recommence the strife, retired for the night of the 26th on the field of battle. Next day Schrynecki led his troops to Pulaski, and thence to Praga, where they can take some repose after such great labours.

In their retreat they were unmolested by the barbarians, and the cannon and other munitions of war, were brought off in the best order. No prisoners have been lost. The Imperial Guards, part of the Archduke Michael's division, were troops principally engaged, and they are admitted by the Poles to have fought with great bravery. The Polish General in his despatch, frankly admits the losses he has sustained, but his tone is any thing but depressing. The loss of men, and of two General Officers, is considerable, but his retreat was pre-arranged, and the object with which he set out was already accomplished. The two Generals are understood to have made a successful lodgment in Lithuania. The people of Warsaw were prepared for the worst, and had not given themselves up to despair.

Parliament was to have assembled on the 14th of June, but it was announced that they would not proceed to business till about the 21st.

Anne Arundel County, et.

An application to the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition in writing, of William Ross, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1825, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Ross having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual custody for debt only, and the said William Ross having entered into bond, with security for his appearance in Anne Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having appointed John Hurst trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Ross, and the said trustee having given bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said William Ross, having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted, for the benefit of his creditors; and the trustee having certified in writing that he is in possession of all the estate of said William Ross, mentioned in said schedule; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said William Ross be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Ross should not have the benefit of said act, and the supplements thereto, as prayed. GIDEON WHITE, Jm. July 28.

BY-LAW.

A By-Law to repeal the tenth section of a by-law to establish and regulate Fire Companies. Passed July 11, 1831.

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen of the City of Annapolis, that the tenth section of the by-law to establish and regulate fire companies, appropriating to the use of the same the sum of fifty dollars per annum, be and the same is hereby repealed. D. CLAUDE, Mayor. July 31, 2

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS.
 Rev. HENRY HUNTER, A. M. Principal,
 and Professor of Moral Science.
 EDWARD SPARKS, M. D.
 Professor of Medicine and Surgery.
 THOMAS E. SUDLER, A. M.
 Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.
 Rev. JOHN DECKER, A. M.
 Professor of Grammar.
 CHARLES T. FLUSSER,
 Professor of Modern Languages.
 Present number of Students, 63.

COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.
 The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have his classes under his inspection, at the College during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

PREPARATORY STUDIES, VIZ.
 English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetick; Latin Grammar; Corderius; Esop's Fables; Braccius; Caesar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Kologues, and first six books of the Aeneid of Virgil; Mar's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Dialects; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosody.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1st Term. — Fulson's Latin; Greek Majora (Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides); Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.

2d Term. — Greek Majora (Lyias, Demosthenes, Isocrates); Algebra, with Arithmetick revised; Horace, (Satires and Epistles).

3d Term. — Greek Majora (Xenophon's Memorabilia, Plato); Algebra completed; Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1st Term. — Juvenal, (Leveret's); Homer's Iliad, (Robinson's); Plane Geometry, (Legendre's); Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian; Greek Majora, (Odysses & Hesiod); Solid Geometry, (Legendre's).

2d Term. — Rhetorick and Belles Lettres, (Blair); Greek Majora (Tragicians); Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

3d Term. — Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st Term. — Greek Majora (Minor Poets); Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c.

2d Term. — Tacitus, (History); Conic Sections; Chemistry, with Lectures.

3d Term. — Tacitus, (Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola); Natural Philosophy, with Lectures; Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts; Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year.

SENIOR CLASS.

1st Term. — Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures; Horace's De Arte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin; Logic, and philosophy of the Mind.

2d Term. — Political Economy, with Lectures; Evidence of Christianity, & Natural Theology.

3d Term. — Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States; Butler's Analogy; Civil Engineering, (construction, of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.); Mineralogy and Geology.

4d Term. — Declamations of Original Pieces; Extemporaneous Discourses, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possible; and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, until those Chairs shall be permanently supplied. Particular attention will be given to exercises

in Rhetorick and Delivery, and oral exercises of each week, will be spent, drilling the Students, in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principal, and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. The Classification, which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson, and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the discretion of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty, and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

PUBLIC WORKSHIP.
 The Student will be required to attend public worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Ministers for the several Churches will make returns of all absentees, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Student will, at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter, with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply. The second section of the thirty seventh chapter of the Laws of Maryland, requires, that "the said College shall be founded, and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted, equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honors of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or obliging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

DISCIPLINE, &c.
 A record of all deficiencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanor, in offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanor, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immunity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—the situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

ADMISSION.
 Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dismissal.

EXPENSES, &c.
 It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, washing, and roomrent, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for \$20 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows: and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department, — \$24 per annum
 Preparatory Classes, — \$40 do. do.
 Freshman and Sophomore Classes, — \$40 do. do.
 Senior and Junior Classes, — \$50 do. do.

An abatement of the College bills may be made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten Students, who may bring the proper testimonials for that purpose.

COMMENCEMENTS.
 The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

VACATIONS.
 The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the wants and wish-

es of its numerous friends, and especially of the sons of Maryland. The College was founded, and endowed, in the year 1784, under the auspices of men venerable for their patriotism and learning, and has the honor of having educated for the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co-operation of the alumni of their alma mater, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existence and usefulness, may be perpetual.

By order of the Board,
 A. C. MAGRUDER, President.
 March 5.

Just Received
 M-MAHON'S History of Maryland, 1st vol.
 WEBSTER'S SPEECHES, 1 vol. 8vo.
 PHILLIP'S Acute and Chronic Diseases
 FOLSON'S LIVES.
 And For Sale at this Office, by
 J. THOMPSON.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
 WE WISH TO PURCHASE
 100 LIKELY NEGROES,
 Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands, also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES, than any purchaser who may be hereafter in the market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.
 March 31, 1831.

FRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
 GEORGE M'NEIR,
 MERCHANT TAILOR
 HAS just received a large and handsome assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, amongst which are a handsome assortment of

Patent Finished Cloths
 Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of the latest style of Spring and Summer Stuffs for

PANTALOONS AND VESTINGS.
 He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All at which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most accurate manner, for cash, or to punctual note only.

April 28, 1831.

VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE.
 THE subscriber's Mill situate on the North side of Severn River, about 21 miles from Annapolis. The Farm attached thereto, containing about 150 acres, will be sold with the Mill, if wanted. Persons inclined to purchase are requested to call on Mr. T. Bouke, on Mr. Brice's Farm, who will show the property. The terms will be accommodated. Apply to either

CLEM SMITH, Georgetown, or
 N. BRICE, Baltimore.
 May 12, 1831.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.
 TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received a very handsome assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
 A variety of colours, and very superior in quality, all of which he invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends making it an object for them to buy.

He will make his work at the shortest notice and in any way to suit the fancy.
 May 12, 1831.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND
 HAS commenced the season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corvica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day; calling at the wharf on Corvica creek.

All Baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.
 LEMUEL G. TAYLOR Capt.
 March 31, 1831.

HIRELINGS WANTED
 FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Cape Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi-annually. Apply to J. GREEN, Esq. Annapolis. Or to P. G. LECHLEITNER, at Cape Sable, May 5.

ANNAPOLIS TOBACCO INSPECTION.
 THE Principal and Directors of the Annapolis Tobacco Inspection, hereby notify the public that their Warehouse is completed, and that Henry Bassford, of Anne-Arundel county, has been appointed by the Executive Inspector, to the Tobacco will now be received and inspected. The character and long experience of Mr. Bassford, as a Planter and Inspector, are too well known and valued to require commendation.

The Warehouse is of brick, two stories high, one hundred feet by 40 feet in the clear, and situated within a few feet of bold water, where the company are about to construct a wharf. The slate roof and stone sills of the building, and its separation from other buildings, exempt it from the danger of fire.

The inspection and outage at the Warehouse are the same as at the county Warehouses. No pains will be spared by the Directors and Inspector to accommodate Planters and purchasers.

HENRY MAYNARD, President.
 The National Intelligencer, Washington, and American, Baltimore, will insert the above law, and forward their accounts to this office.
 June 30.

NOTICE.
 THE 1st, 2d and 8th Volumes of Anacharsis, are missing from the Annapolis Library. Any person having the same, is requested to return them.
 WILLIAM H. HALL, Librarian.
 June 30.

AGENCY.
 HE undersigned respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he will attend to the collection of debts, due in this city, and its vicinity, and also to the posting of books, making out accounts, &c.

He will also attend to the drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Contracts, and the Conveyancing Business generally. He will prepare the requisite papers, and give the necessary information to those persons who may be under the disagreeable necessity of resorting to the refuge provided in the mercy and wisdom of the Legislature, by the Insolvency laws of the State. He pledges his best exertions in promoting the interests of those who may favour him with their patronage. His charges will be moderate.

He may be found at Dr. Wm. Brewer's Drug and Medicine Store, opposite Messrs. Williamson & Swann's Hotel, Annapolis.

RICHARD RIDGELY,
 Collector of the City Tax.

N. B. Communications from a distance will be faithfully attended to.
 June 9.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
 WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the Farm belonging to the heirs of Henderson Magruder, on Saturday the 30th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M. a sufficient quantity of Red Timber or Cord Wood, standing, as the case may require, to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829.

Attendance by
 ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
 Late Collector A. A. County.
 June 30.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
 WILL be sold at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, at Mr. Wheeler's Shop, near the Fork Bridge, a Lot of Timber standing on the Land, belonging to the heirs of Evan Hopkins, on Saturday the 30th of July at 5 o'clock P. M. the said Timber was seized and taken to satisfy County Charges for the year 1829.

Attendance by
 ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.
 Late Collector of A. A. County.
 June 30th.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 THAT the subscriber has obtained from the orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Abell, 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 4th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of June 1831.

HARRIET ABELL, Adm'r.
 June 30.

LAND FOR SALE.
 THE subscribers offer for sale a parcel of Land in Anne Arundel County, lying on the Patuxent River, called White's Plains, and also about one hundred acres of a parcel of land called Roe Down, adjoining the former. Both parcels of land are covered with Wood, which can be conveniently transported to market. The terms of sale will be made known on application to either of the subscribers, who will show the land to persons desirous to purchase. Should the above property not be sold at Private Sale before Monday the 1st day of August, it will be offered at Public Sale, on that day, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Taylor's Land ing.

Wm. Brogden,
 D. M. Brogden.
 June 30.

PHILADELPHIA ALE AND PORTER.
 THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,

ALE AND PORTER.
 From the best Breweries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Persons who send for either will be pleased to send an empty bottle or bottles at the time.
 HENRY MATHEWS.
 June 2.

NOTICE.
 THE Commissioners of Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis on Tuesday the 5th day of June next for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers and transacting the ordinary business of the County Court.

By order,
 Richard W. Marshall, Clerk.
 June 28.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.
 Annapolis June 23, 1831.
 IN compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplemental thereto, establishing a Branch at Fredericktown.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in the City of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch Bank at Fredericktown.

By order,
 SAM. MAYNARD, Cashier.
 June 23, 1831.
 The Gazette and American Baltimore, will publish the above law.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SS.
 Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 24, 1831.
 ON Application by petition of Robert Thompson Esq. of John Tydings late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; it is ordered that he give the notice required by law to creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Tydings late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of June 1831.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Esq.
 June 16.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SS.
 Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 24, 1831.
 ON Application by petition of Joseph Harris Adm'r. D. B. N. of Thomas Harris late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 That the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Thomas Harris, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of June 1831.

JOSEPH HARRIS, Adm'r. D. B. N.
 June 16.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SS.
 Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 24, 1831.
 ON application by petition of William Brown (of Ben.) Executor of Anne Brown late of Anne Arundel county, deceased; it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 THAT the Subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Anne Boune, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of June 1831.

WILLIAM BROWN (of Ben.) Esq.
 June 23.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
 THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Harris, late of Charles 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, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-third day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

JOSEPH HARRIS, Adm'r.
 With Will Annexed.
 All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make payment to
 J. B. Adm'r. W. A.
 June 30.

VOL. L
PRINTED
JON Church
PRICE—THREE

Has received
 The fol

Bishop Haverholme
 Life of Bishop He
 Last Days of Bish
 Watson's Theolog
 Family Visitor
 Buck's Theologic
 Dr. Chalmers' W
 Memorial of Bish
 It consists of a M
 Gol, by the Rev
 Preached on his
 Obedience, Dr. W
 Wright, Dr. Ruhl
 Mr. Atholn, &c.
 Bishop
 J. T. has also f
 to \$ 3 50, the Nat
 Episcopal Union
 . An
SCHOOL
 June 30.

INDIAN
 No. 15 S. Four
 Chest
HERALD
 friends and
 has removed fr
 "GOLD"
 to the above re
 dergone every
 posses every
 accumulation
 against the H
 to render the
 by the patron
 prior—earn
 June 16.

IN
 Den
 THE object
 to protect
 bert A. S. Sh
 n Arundel c
 The bill statu
 ley left no pe
 tion G. organ
 Elizabeth is
 S. Shipley,
 this court, w
 complaint, b
 and a c
 for success
 e in Annap
 n, give n
 a Elizabeth
 court on
 b next, to
 to said bill.

Test—
 July 21.

BY virtue
 of Ann
 w 11 for at
 day of Aug
 fair day th
 John Rydn

The
 Of said de
 Household
 Bedding, I
 A credit of
 Dollars, or
 and securit
 that sum
 at t

July 21.

NOT
THAT
 orpha
 Maryland,
 personal e
 county, d
 against th
 to exhibit
 to the sub
 May next
 cluded fr
 ven unde
 July 21

NO
THAT
 in Mary
 personal
 said cou
 claims; a
 to ex
 of, to th
 of June
 exclude
 Given u
 1831.

July 21

NO
THAT
 in Mary
 personal
 said cou
 claims; a
 to ex
 of, to th
 of June
 exclude
 Given u
 1831.

July 21

NO
THAT
 in Mary
 personal
 said cou
 claims; a
 to ex
 of, to th
 of June
 exclude
 Given u
 1831.

July 21

NO
THAT
 in Mary
 personal
 said cou
 claims; a
 to ex
 of, to th
 of June
 exclude
 Given u
 1831.

July 21

NO
THAT
 in Mary
 personal
 said cou
 claims; a
 to ex
 of, to th
 of June
 exclude
 Given u
 1831.

July 21

NO
THAT
 in Mary
 personal
 said cou
 claims; a
 to ex
 of, to th
 of June
 exclude
 Given u
 1831.

July 21

NO
THAT
 in Mary
 personal
 said cou
 claims; a
 to ex
 of, to th
 of June
 exclude
 Given u
 1831.

July 21

NO
THAT
 in Mary
 personal
 said cou
 claims; a
 to ex
 of, to th
 of June
 exclude
 Given u
 1831.

July 21