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Maryland Gazet

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE-THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

J. THOMPSON The following BOOKS, viz: Bishop Ravenscroft's Works, 2 vols. Life of Rishop Heber by his Widow, 2 vols. Last Days of Bishop Reber. Watson's Thrological Institutes

Family Visiter fluck's Theological Dictionary fluck's Theological Dictionary

Dr. Chalmers' Works,

Memorial of Bislop Hobert,

It consists of a Memorial of that eminent Servant of
Gol, by the Rev. Mr. Shroeder, and 13 Sermons
Presched on his Death, by the flight Rev Bishop
Posteriors, Dr. Wysty, Dr. Godsden, Dr. Wainwright, Dr. Rudd, Dr. Reed, Rev. Mr. Doane, Rev.
Mr. Anthon, &c. &c. Also a correct Likeness of the

Bishop.

J. 1, his also for sale, Prayer Books from 25 ets.
10 \$3.50, the Sanday School Books published by the

Episcopal Union And a great Variety of

SCHOOL AND OTHER BOOKS.

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

Chesnut streets, Phiadelphia. II RATIO 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 frequent the House No poins will be spared to the Indian Queen Hote a place wor My the patronage of the public-which the proprietor earnestly solicits.

IN CHANCERY,

July 19, 1831. Upton D. Welch.

Denton Shipley, & others. to procure a sale of the real estate of Ro bert A. S. Ship'ey, deceased, who died in An Arundel county, where said real estate lies. The bill states, that the said Robert A. S shipley left no personal estate; it states that Den-ton Goorgan, and Elizabeth his wife. (which Elizabeth is one of the heirs of the said R. A. s. Shipley.) reside beyond the jurisdiction of f ar successive weeks in some newspaper print-e in Annapolis, before the 22d day of August n v, give notice to the said Denton Ge hegan. a d Elizabeth his wife, to be and appear in brnex', to make defence, if any they have, to said bid, and the relief therein prayed.

T ue Copy
Test—Ramsay Waters, Reg. Cur. Can.
by 21, 1831.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orpinans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber wil ffer at Public Sale, on Friday the 12th day of August next, (if fair, if not the next ir day hereafter.) at the late residence of John I'sdings, deceased, in Annapolis

The Personal Estate

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

MOTION IS HEREBY GIVEN.

Till AT 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 assing claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to said the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of May next, they hav otherwise by law be ex-May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all bemefte of the said estate. Gi-

July 21. JAMES COOKE, Adm'r. ten under my band this 12th day of July 1831.

MOTION IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber back obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county. In Maryland, letters of administration of the personal estate of William Williams, late of said county, sleesased, All persons baving claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there, of, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of lune next, they may otherwise by law to Given under my hand this 12th day of July

JOSEPH STONE, Admir

MR. BERRIEN'S ADDRESS. (Concluded.)

Mr. Berrien to Col. Johnson.

WASHINGTON, 7th July, 1831. Dear Sir-Yours of the 30th ult. addressed jointly to Mr. Ingham and myself has been duly received. I have noted your view of the occurrence to which it refer, with a perfect disposition to meet you in the spirit of frankness and of good feeling, which is ex pressed in your letter. It is an evidence of my reluctance to engage in controversy, that I have abstained from going before the pub-lic, notwithstanding the multiplied misrepresentations with which the newspapers are teeming. I still desire to avoid this neces-sity-but as circumstances beyond my control may render it indispensable. I acquiesce with the less reluctance in the interchange of recollections which you propose.

I am to speak of what occurred at the in

terview which took place between you, Messrs Branch and lugham, and myself, at my house. You had, as I afterwards understood, held previous conversations on the same subject with one or both of flore gentlemen, but I was perfectly unprepared for the interview, until the moment when you announced its ob ject at my house. The impression made by your annuviation was such as not to be easilv efficed from my memory. You began by expressing the friendly regard which you felt for those gentlemen and myself, and by stating that this was the motive for your in terference.- You told us that an impression had been made upon the mind of the President that a combination existed between Messrs. Ingham, and Branch, and myself, to exclude Mrs. Eaton from the society of Washington—that she was excited by this representation, considering it as an attempt to wound him through Major Taton-that th President had seen with pain the want of harmony, among the members of his Cabinet-that he was determined to have harmonwand that his determination would be announced to us in the course of the week .-You added, that you had in the mean time sought this interview with the approbation of the President, from motives of regard for all parties, You mentioned, as circumstances had contributed to produce this impression on the mind of the President, that Messrs. Branch, and Ingham and myself, had successively given large parties to which Mrs. Eaton had not been invited-and while you disclaimed any disposition on his part to require an intimacy between our families and that of Major Eaton, you added, that he would in future expect that at least on such occasions as that o which you referred, that 8. Shipley.) reside beyond the jurisdiction of this court, whereupon it is ordered, that the complainant, by causing the substance of said two, that Mrs. E. should be invited. I replied to you, that not having been previously advised of the intention to hold this interview. -having had no conference with the other g ntlemen, I must be considered solely responsible for what I was about to say. I then observed that I would not permit the President or any other man to regulate the social intercourse of myself or family—and that if such a requisition was persevered in. I would retire from office. You expressed your regret at the terms of this answer—and

expectation that when he gave large or general parties. Mrs. E. should be invited-and A credit of six mouths for afficums of Ten Bollars, or opwards, the purchaser giving bond, and security, with interest from the date; under that sum the each to be paid. Sale to commence at ten of clock A. M.

BY ARD THOMPSON, Ex'r:

July 21.

Ju

I remarked that it was indifferent to me in

what terms it was conveyed, provided the substance was retained—but that from this I would not depart. I understood you to dis-

claim any intention on the part of the Presi-

dent to require an intim to intercourse be-

Ingham, and myself, and that of Major Ea-

ton, but to express with equal clearness his

effaced from my memor . My own disposi-tion was immediately t resign my office. — In consenting to retain it. I yielded to the oplnions of those in wrose judgment I had confi ence, and to my sense of what was due to the interests of Georgia, at that particular

My remembrance of this conversation is moreover confirmed by a recollection of what occurred on my subsequent interview with the President, in which a particular reference was mide to it. When he spoke of a combination between Messis. Incham and Branch and myself, to exclude Mrs. Is from society, I claimed, as a matter of right know the names of the persons he show the has representation had been me the said the impression had been me that the impression had been given by those gentlement and myself, to which Mrs. E. had not been invited—and added that the reports against her were foul calumnies. I remonstrated against his having adopted an opinion in the Department were for the country, and in the Department were for the country, and occurred on my subsequent interview with ishonourable to any member of his Cabinet in mere rumour, but expressly declined adjacuss the question of the truth or falseand of the reports to which he had referred telling him, that, without undertaking to any thing rather than imposing an obligation of friendly confidence. was my purpose merely to conform to the

neral sense of the community of which I | tion growing out of your letter, its apparent had become a member; and that I could not be induced to change that determination.—
The decision of the President not to pursue this matter further, I understood at the time to have been produced by the representations of some of his most intimate friends.

Such is my understanding of the conversa-tion referred to in your letter. I look to it as the origin and continuing cause of the dis-traction of the party, which has thus lost the means of doing much much good which it might have effected. But I am not desirous to bruit it to the world. If, without imputhe Cabinet, my retirement is placed on the ground of the President's mere will, so far as am concerned, it is well. I do not dispute his right to exercise that as he thinks fit; but, for the sake of my children, I will not submit to the continued misrepresentations of the public journals. The best legacy I have to bequeath them is the un'arnished reputa-tion of their father. I can easily conceive also, that a state of things may exist in which a sense of duty to the public, will compel me to speak. But I hope such an emergency will

I ought perhaps to add, that I have already stated to Major Eaton the substance of this, so far as it was necessary to answer a call which he made upon me to avow or disavow the statement in the Telegraph, that my family had refused to associate with his. It was not necessary, however, to mention your name, and it was consequently not mentioned. I spoke of the interview as having been had with a gentleman who represented him-self as acting, and who I doubt not did act under the authority of the President." ving now replied to your letter. I will only add, that, should our recollections differ, I other than that our families should visit Mrs. shall regret it. But that I have taken great | Eaton, and invite her to their large parties, I are not to put down any thing which is not isti ctly impressed upon mine. . I siu dear ir, respectfully yours.

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN. Hon. R. M. Jourson.

Mr. Ingham to Col. Johnson.

New Hope, July 13th, 1831. Dear Sir: I have received a copy of your etter of the 30th ult to Mr. Berrien and my self, forwarded by him from Washington, relating to an allegation made in the newspapers, that Gen, Jackson had required, through a Member of Congress, of Messrs Branch, Berrien and myself that our families should associate with Mrs. Eaton. I had al-so noticed the publication in the Telegraph to which you refer, and another of the same import in a New York paper of an earlier date, and supposing it probable, in the exist ing state of the public mind, that the discus ion would take such a range as to involve all the parties to that transaction in the necessi ty of making explanations, I had commenced the preparation of copies of a statement of the conversation which you have referred to; as well that between you and me, as that between Gep. Jackson and myself on the same subject, intending as soon as they could be completed, to send one to him and another to vaniself. Upon the receipt of your letter, I immediately wrote you a note, expressing an intention to wait for the further comparis n of our recollections before I made my determination rs to the disposition of my statement, But two articles in the Globe of the 11th inst, which you have no doubt seen, reached me b fore my letter was mailed, and arrested its progress. These articles, as far as they relate to this subject, bear on their face the evidence of having been authorised by General Jack-son and yourself, and leave me no choice as to the publication of my statement. The arit was my purpose to deny altogether his licle which I supposed to have been authoristicht to interfere in this matter. The replies ed by you, shows that you have also taken a different view of this matter since your letter to me before referred to was written. I could not otherwise reconcile Your remonstrance against a publication of what you then deemed a confidential conversation, with the authority alleged by the Globe to publish your denial of the statement alluded to; at last, without a previous interchange of recollections between all the parties concerned. I do not, however, concur with von in the opinion that there ever was any obligation of secrecy imposed on me, or those associated with me, to be implied from the friendly character of the conversation referred to. communication made to me by you that my continuance in office would depend upon the consent of my family to visit Mrs. Eaton and

But I find an additional reason for publica- a nown that he did not interfere in such mat- I come within the scope of my duties to the

disagreement from my statement and its admountery suggestions could not fail, whenever the whole matter shall be brought out. which is inevitable in the present state of the public mind, to expose me to the imputation of having shrunk from doing what duty to my own character, if not to the country, seemed to demand, I cannot therefore accord in your desire that no publication shall be made, any more than I can in the views of the obligation of secresy which you have suggested. I would prefer, however, to accompany the publication with that of your letter of the 30th ultime, and not having received any intimation of your wishes on that subject it will require some deliberation to determine what is most proper to be done in this particular. I can assure you that this determination will be exclusively governed by a desire to do what, under all circumstances, may appear most likely to meet your own wishes. I have now only to add that in making the statements of these conversa tions, I have relied not merely on the indelible impressions made on my memory, but on not the slightest recollection or any note of your having adverted to any fact or circumstance alleged by General Jackson or your-self, as evidence of unkind feeling for, much less hostility to, or a conspiracy against Maj. Eaton on the part of Mr. Branch, Mr. Ber rien, and myself, or of any want of harmony in the Cabinet other than the simple and isolated fact, that our families did not visit Mrs. Eaton and invite her to their parties. Nor have I any note or recollection of any proposition made by you to me individually or jointly with the other gentlemen, as a means of removing the alleged difficulties, other than that our families should visit Mrs. cannot but persuade myself that my statement will call to mind matters which may have escaped your recollection, and satisfy your judgment that, whatever may have been the nature of your instructions I could not have understood them differently from what I have

I have the honour to be, very respectfully, your ob't serv't

S. D. INGHAM. Hon. RICHARD M. JOHNSON. Mr. Isonam's Statement, a copy of which was enclosed in his letter to Col. Johnson. On Wednesday, the 27th of January, 1831, Col. Johnson of Kentucky, waited on me in the Treasury Department, and after some preliminary conversation in which he expressed his great regret that my family and that of Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien, did not visit Mrs. Eater, he said that it had been a subject of great excitement with the President, who had come to the determination of having barmony in his cabinet by some accommodation of this matter. He, Cd. Johnson, was the friend of us all, and had now come at the request of the President to see whether any thing could be done; who thought that when our ladies give parties they ought to in ite Mrs. Eston and is they had never returned her call if they would leave the first card, and open a formal intercourse in that way, the President would be satisfied. but unless something was done of this nature, be had no doubt, indeed he knew, that the President was resolved to have harmony, and would probably remove Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and myself. I replied to Col Johnson, that in all matters of official business, or having any connection therewith, I considered myself bound to maintain an open, frank, and harmonious intercourse with the gentlemen I was associated with. That the President had a right to expect the exertion of my best faculties and the employment of my time, in the public service. As to the family of Mr. Eaton, I felt an obligation on me not to say any thing to aggravate the difficulties which he laboured under, but to observe total silence and neutrality in relation to the reports about his wife, and tolinculcate the same course as to my family, and if any other reprendentations had been made to the President they were false. Having prescribed to myself this rule, and always acted upon it, I had done all that the President had right to expect. That the society of Washington was liberally organized; there was but one circle, into which every person of re-spectable character disposed to be social was readily admitted, without reference to the circumstance of birth, fortune, or station which operated in many other places. That we had no right to exert official power to re-gulate its social intercourse. That Mrs. Ka-ton had never been received by the society here, and it did not became us to force her upon it; that my family had therefore not associated with her, and they had done so with my approbation, and that the President ought not, for the sake of his own character, to interfere in such matters. But if he chose to exert his power to force my family to visit any body they did not choose to visit, he was interfering with that which belonged to me. and no human power should regulate the soin the Department were for the country, and while it was faithfully served. I could not be unfaithful to the Administration. A proposition thus disposed of could be regarded as cial intercourse of my family, by means of

ters and that the course we had pursued was preservative of his honour and political standing. I had taken my ground on mature re-flection, as to what was due to my family, to my friends, and to the Administration, without any prejudice against Major Baton or his wife, and had fully determined not to change it, whatever might be the consequence.
Col. J. said-that he had been requested by

the President to have a conversation with the

Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney General also; but, from what I had said, he sup-

posed it would be of no avail. The Presi-

dent had expressed a hope that our families would have been willing to invite Mrs. Eaton to their large parties, to give the appearance of an osten-ible intercourse, adding that he was so much excited that he was like a rearing lion. He had heard that the lady of a foreign minister had joined in the conspiracy against Mrs. Eaton, and he had sworn that he would send her and her husband home if he could not put an end to such doings. — I replied that it could hardly be possible that the President contemplated such a step. — Col. J. replied that he certainly did; and again remarked that it seemed to be useless for him to see Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien. I told him that each of us had taken our course, upon our own views of propriety, without concert; and that he ought not to consider me as answering for any but myself. He then proposed that I should meet him at Mr. Branch's, and invite Mr. Berrien that evening at seven o'clocks which was agreed to. Col. J. came to my house about 6. and we went up to Mr. Berrien's, having first sent for Mr. Branch. On our way to Mr. Berrien's, Col. J. remarked, that the President had informed him that he would invite Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrian, and myself, to meet him on the next Friday, when he would inform us, in the presence of Dr. Ely, of his determination; and if we did not agree to comply with his wishes, he would expect us to send in our resignations. Upon our arrisubject in presence of him and Gov. Branch, and repeated substantially, though, I thought, rather more qualifiedly, what he had said to me. He did not go so much into detail, nor do I recollect whether he mentioned the President's remarks as to the lady above mentioned or to Dr. Ely-those gentlemen will better recollect. Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien replied, as unequivocally as I had done, that they would never consent to have the social relations of their families controled by any power whatever but their own. Mr Branch, Mr. Berrien, and myself. went the same evening to a party at Col. Towson's where a report was current that we were to be removed forthwith, of which I had no doubt at the time. The next morning, Col. J. came to my house, and said that he ough perhaps to have been more frank I st evening, and told us senitively that the President had finally determined on our removal from offire, unless we agreed at once that our fami-lies should visit Mrs. Earon, and invite her to their large parties; and that he had made up his mind to designate Mr. Dickens to take charge of the Treasury Department, and Mr. Kendall to take coarge of the Navy Depart-ment, and would find an Attor by General some where. I observed that my course was fixed, and could not be charged for all the offices in the President's gift; and it made no more difference to me than to any other person whom the President designated to take my place. In the evening of the same day, Col. I. called again, and informed me that he had just been with the President, who and drawn up a paper explanatory of what he had intended and expected of us; that some of his Tennessee friends had been with him for several hours; that his passion had subsided, and he had entirely changed his ground. He would not insist on our familiar visiting Mr. Eaton; he only wished us to ting down the slanders against her; that he believed her innocent, and he thought our families ought to do what they could to sushe wished to see me the next day. added that the President had been exceed-ingly excited for several day but was now perfectly calm and mild. The next day I waited on the President, and opened the subject by stating that Col. Johns in had informed me that he wished to see me; to which ho assented, and went into a long argument to show how innocent a womin Mrs. Enton was, and how much she had been persecuted, and mentioned the names of a number of ladies who had been active in this persecution, and that the lady of a foreign minister was also one of the conspirators; adoing that he would send her and her husband home, and teach him and his master that the wife of a member of his Cabinet was not to be thus treated; . that Mrs. E. was as pure and chaste as Mrs. Donaldson's upfant daughter, but there was a combination here among a number of latics, (not those of the Heads of Departments,) to drive her out of society, and to drive her husband out of office; but he would be cut into inch pieces on the rack, before he would suffer him or his wife to be injured by their vile columnies; that he was resolved to have harmony in his Cabinet, and he wished us to official or any other power which I could resist. If I could submit to such control I join in putting down the standers against Mrs. Eaton. I observed to the President, that I had never considered it incumbent on should be unworthy of my station, and would despise myself. That it was eminently due to the character of the President to have it me to investigate the character of Mrs. Eaton; such a service did not, in my judgment

government; it belonged to society siene to government; it belonged to society stene to determine such matters. The power of the Administration could not change the opinion of the community, even if it could be properly used to control the relations of domestic life in any case. The society of Washington must be the best judges of whom it ought to receive. I regretted the difficulties which Major Eaton laboured under and had felt it Major Katon laboured under, and had felt it to be my duty not to aggravate them. I had intended at an early day to have had a conversation with him on the subject, with a view to have our social relations defined, but no opportunity had offered, without volunteering one, and it had not been done in that warded a copy of Col. Johnson's letter. I way. The course I had taken was, however, have now to state that, by the mail of this adopted with great care, to save his feelings as much as possible, consistently with what was due to my family, and the community with which we were associated. I considered the charge of my family to be a sacred trust, belonging exclusively to myself, as a member of society. The administration had nothing to do with it, more than with that of any other individual; and political power could not be properly exerted over their social intercourse, and it was important to his reputation to have it understood that he did not interfere in such matters. That I was not a ware of any want of harmony in the Cabinet; I had not seen the slightest symptom of such a feeling in its deliberations, and I was perfeetly certain that my official conduct had never been influenced in the slightest degree by a feeling of that nature. I saw no ground therefore, for the least change on my part in this respect. To which the President replied, in a changed tone, that he had the most enthe confidence in my integrity and capacity in executing the duties of the Department, and expressed his perfect satisfaction, in that respect, with my whole conduct; he had ne ver supposed for a moment that my official acts had been influenced in the least degree by any unlimit feelings towards Major Estor; and he did not mean to justed on our families visiting Mrs. Eaton: He had been much excited, for some time past, by the combination against her, and he wished us to and him in putting down their slanders, adding that she was excluded from most of the invitations to parties; and, when taxited, she was insuited; that the lany of a foreign minister, before referred to, had insulted her at Baron Krudener's party. I remarked that some injustices might have been done to that lady or, that occasion; although she might not choose to associate with Mrs. Exton. I did not think she intended to insult her; she might have supposed that there was some design, not altogether respectful to acreer, in the offer of the attendance to supper of the Secretary of War, whose wife she did in thisit, instead of that of the Secretary of State, which, according to the usual practice, she probably con-sidered herself entitled to. I was present. and saw most of what had happened. evidently thought herself aggrieved at something, but acted with much dignity on the or casion. I saw no appearance of insult of fered to Mrs. Eaton. He replied, that he had been fully informed, and knew all about it; and that for certain reasons which he mentioned, he would have sent the foreign minis-

He did not so me, or read any paper on the subject. The public will now I think, be at no loss to determine upon the true state of the facts of this case. Mr. Ingham's very full statement is taken from notes made at the time, and which were shown to me shortly after they were made. In repeated conversations with Mr. Branch, our recollections were found to concur. The transaction was of a nature calculated to awaken all my attention, and to impress itself indelibly upon my me-mory. I claim no benefit, therefore, from a ny supposed imperfection of this faculty. and expect to be believed, because I speak

In relation to the statement that the paper drawn up in the handwriting of the Presimost esplicitly repeat, if charity is to perform her ha ffice in reconciling these conflicting assertions, it is much more easy to believe that the memory of the President may have failed on this occasion. He saw and conversed with vactous persons on this subject, and has to rely upon his memory for the fact of having shown this paper to different individu-Each thow individuals is required only to speak for himself. The nature of the transaction was such that it could not have escaped the recollection of either of them.

It was impossible if such a paper had been shewn, not to have demanded, and to have persevered in the demand, to have the names of the persons, on whose information the requisition was made. No one would have onsented to have the conditions on which he should continue in office prescribed to him, on the ground of a combination, the evidence of which rested on mere rumour. An inqui ry must have been the consequence, and the transaction could not only not have been forbecome known to others. I, would not myself have retained my office a moment after such a paper was exhibited to me. I will not question the intention of the President to have shewn this paper to me, nor his belief that he did so; but that he did not do so, is certain. Those who know me will not doubt the sincerity of this declaration, and an impartial community will, I trust, perceive no sufficient motive to be deduced, either from representation on my part.

by bearing this testimony to the truth. I know to what it subjects me; but I rely upon the discornment and the integrity of my countrymen, and will abide the result

JOHN M PHERSON BERRIEN. Washington, July 22, 1831.

To the Editor of the Washington Telegraph Washington, 23d July, 1831.

Sin-In my communication to the public, which appeared in the National Intelligences of this morning, I mentioned that I had not yet heard from Mr. Branch to whom I had forwarded a copy of Col. Johuson's letter. morning, I received a letter from Mr. Branch, dated the 20th instant, in which he says:

'You can very well imagine my surprise. on reading the Colonel's [Johnsons's] letter, from what you yourself experienced. My recollections of the interview will most abundantly corroborate all that you have said.

I am, very respectfully,
Sir, your oo't serv't.
JOHN M-PHERSON BERRIEN. To the Editor of the Telegraph.

FOREIGN.

Late from Europe.

By the packet ship President, Capt. H. L. Champlin, at New-York, from London, haring left Portsmouth on the 20th ultime-the received their files of London papers to to 18th of June, inclusive.

His Excellency Louis Mid. one, Modeter Temps entiary to England, and family, came

passengers in the President. FRESH TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

It will be seen by letters from Paris given elaw that the affairs of France may perhaps soon form the most prominent object of the public attention. The London Althou of June 7th, remarks that, as "France is the dist in the career of involution, she properly tikes in a complete state of insurrection against precedence of all her rivils in the race of the Sultan. disorder. Paris is night after hight the scene of riot, and although no resistance has highis reason, from the regular recurrence of the tunciltum y meetings, to believe that a wont of airling weight to the negociations of the of consistency and assungement among the mobile the sole restraint. The Franching Denis has been the principal place of ac-Almost every night the mah assembles there, destroys property, and malticals in it-

By the time that the misslift has been completed, the National Guard turns out, and no further distudy no es occur. The might by assembliges any ir very little for the permanency of existing institutions in France. and taken in connection with what has occur red in Laven lee; the schooling, but by the citizens and the Soldiers, which the King of he French was forced to endure at Metz, the consequences. The fact is (continues hey will not cease to use it at the desire cen of the lease, of that period. The conter before referred to, and his wife home imusion of minds prevalent is well illustrated on Cas and other matters, in which I consiy the familiar and absurd cries of "Success to the Poles," and "down with the Carlists." dered the President as having entirely waiv-There was a rumor that on the anniversary of ed toe a mand made through Col. Johnson, the battle of Waterloo, the people would that my family must visit Ars. Eaton, as the put on mourning, and give other demonstracondition for my remaining in office, and which expressed himself in terms of permas of dissatistaction. It is not dide it to foresee infinite evil, even it our anticipations sonal kin lness towards me, I took my leave. of successive revolutions should not be immediately realized. That they will eventumediately realized. That they will eventu-ally happen we fell thoroughly consinced— though it is impossible to predict the precise form they may assume." It was by many supposed that a general revolutionary movement would take place on the anniversary of the revolution of last July.

Paners, June 15-Afternoon, -Politicians here are beginning to treat with more gravity and suspicion our foreign relations, to say nothing of the state of affairs nearer home. The uneasiness of the public mind is increasing, and but for the existence of the National Guard, the disturbances which have just

from a jeweller in the Rue Fauberg St.
Denis, some severe blows for raying and selling about the streets, a little book, called Histoire de Napoleon, dans la cent jours. A mob collected round the door, now two days since, broke the windows of this Carlist, who -"Down with the Carlists." This was

on Monday! Well, of course, the soldiers were sent for, the guards arrived, a tumult began; but night came and all dispersed. Yesterday the mob re-visited the spot! The Carlist had got courageous in the night, and when the mob assembled, he fired two pistels from the coun-ter, and vowed he would shoot the first man dead who approached his premises. mulcitude now became exasperated; the door was soon forced-the furniture was thrown from the windows-the whole was burnt, and the Carlist was conveyed to prison in a coach for having fired on the people and excited disturbances.

Last night ten thousand persons were collected Guards and troops of the line were employed to clear the streets-no one was allowed to pass without name and address in that direction, and up to midnight there were scenes of riot and anarchy. Now let me exmy character, or the coccumstances of this plain this. The public mind is greatly irritransaction, for the belief of intentional mistated; public opinion is in a most agitated state. It seizes held of trifles, and magni- insurgents, with all the arms, ammunition, &c. The to know better.

At any rate, I have discharged my duty, he by bearing this testimony to the truth. I Carlist jeweller on the hundred days of Naknow to what it subjects me; but I rely upon the discornment and the integrity of my countries which at another time would have been treated with silence or contempt was now magnified into a deliberate attack on the memory of Napoleon, and the revolution of July. This ought to instruct our Governors, if facts From the London Courier, June 18. Half past two o'clock.

ted yesterday:- Pants, Friday, June 17.

"I basten to inform you that the disorders which were anticipated for the 18th, commenced on Wednesday last, and continued yesterday, but they have been elected by the the troops of the line, amid the ches of Vive

.. I have not time to communicate the particulars of these events, but I have the satisfaction of informing you that at this moment order has been restored, and that perfect

tranquility reigns in every point."

German papers to the 10th inst, reached us nis morning. They do not give a word of news respecting Poland, and their contents are otherwise of little interest. The accounts from Semiin state that the insurrection of the Albantans has been saniged, but that the Grand Vizier continued to exercise great caution and vigilance with a view to frustrate any afterior design which might be entertain-1 by the disaffected. In Asia Minor things lare and in seas attend a state and it was thought the Goard Vizier would be ordered for Constandingle with a large body of triops for or preservation of tranquility. We regret to perceive from other statements in these pagers that the general condition of Greece is not very satisfactory, and some of them express learn of disturbances. Letters from Novemberg add, that the whole of Bosnia's

The accounts from Aurona mention that ever I French men of War had entered the Adviate, with the intention of crossing along the coast of Italy, with the presumed object French Give, ament with the Court of Rome.

We are happy to state that some of the billigation which stood in the way of the accemance of the Crown of Belgum by Prince Leopald have been removed, and that strong appears entertrined of a satisfactory settle ment of the B I tree atestion.

Acrival of the Ex Emperor and Empres f B. azil. Don Podra and his Ex Empress; orived at Cherbourg on the 10th of June. THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Some further intelligence has been received from chatter took place on the same day as that of Ostro lenka, in a lack General Chalpowski, the Polisic Go y. The General was joined by several thousand i he consequences. The fact is (continues the Hydrock intergence has power at the Hydrock intergence has Narewky. He fell is at Aiobaaj Bat the events of last July have with the Hydrock intergence has Narewky. He fell is sufficiently that the mobilities power so clearly, that completely surrounded them. The Busyan his heir camon, fice in number, and about 50 teren kei their cannon, the in number, and almost 500 mers belt ord, the remainder of the Russians were completely defeated and mule prisoners. At Byshostnekiey, 1.5 Bussian wagons were taken by the insurgents. It Vollayma the Portress of Haman fellinto their hands, after a well convested and sanguously hattle in which the Russians left 1,200 idead on the field of bettle.— General Budgers, however, with Krassawski's corporat Waterkov need by heart 9,000 men under the my an Corty posses of common. The Reserves may first to you to move to the right has a line Norwe, Out to of method, 14,000 method as a common of at the eight Reservation to normal kind risk, in his fatter from La change with 0,000 Poles, cut his way through

The Lotter State Gazette of Jone 2, contains two rejects of Control Sky Joneski, dator from the Head Question at Prayagon the 1st, and 2d of June. The nest gives an account of the reasons (which are already known) shy the army fought the britle of Originals and already and all prayagons. enks, and afterwards retreated to Praga. The se-cond report to that which gives an account of the de-lest of a Receipt corps in Luburda as stated above. the some and practic better from Warsaw, which we find in the Bernsta Travellar of the 10th June, continuous set of from one of the despatches of the Poon Commonner acove referred to, and a variety of cher details

Privete Correspondence.

Priecte Correspondence.

Warner, Jone 6 — the last letter 1 wrote to you was understate the dist utiling, which flowed you had the present juncture must be looked upon as a bad omen.

Yesterday we had disturbances at Paris. 1 should not refer to them, but that the Jone half take notice of the circumstances, and 1 am auxious that their character should not be misunderstood. A sort of ballad singer, or crief of songs and news having received from a leweller in the Rue Fauburg St.

got into a passion with history as well as with the ballad-singer, and cried "Vive le Liberte,"—"Down with the Carlists." This was besides Cosacks, were sent from Braese-Litewaks with the intention of falling upon the interfering and were led on by one Rengardt. - General Uhalpowski get the start of him, and attacked him in the night, and with such success that the Russian corps was sorrrounded. The Russian lost five cannons, and all the arms, and about MyJ men were killede we lost an officer of the regular troops, four Chasseurs of the mangens, and horse. The remainder of the enenaurgen s, and horse. The remainder of the ene somers. G. neral Chalmowski took the officers with him on his much, but ordered the addition (prisquers) to be sent to Block by the inhabitants, after their has ving taken an oath not to serve again against the Poles,—Four degenerated inhabitants of that country who conducted the enemy towards us, received there

Prage, June 2, 1831.

According to news arrived likewise from Volhynia, the insurgents have given battle to the Russians at at Haman, which fortress fell into the hands of the

insurgents were led on by Count Eintr Maclaw Res-waskis, whose two sons are in the Polish artillery— two as hard fought battle, and 1,200 Russians were left dead on the field; the loss of Alexander Behami-hi, who is either killed or made prisoner, is much re-gretted. The rising in that country will be of great consequence to the Russians, as the pessantry are de-termined to defend the liberty their masters have gi-ven them. The Greek Clergymen have joined them, and bless their flags; and some of them join them in the battles. The inhabitants of the Urkaine remem-ber what they enjoyed in Polish times, and have sworn to assist the Poles in their struggle for liberty and independence. The Russians have sent troops Just as we were going to press, we received by an extraordinary Express from Paris the following short but important letter, da-

them. But it is said that danger threatens the Russaian likewise from other sides, as according to news from Odessa, 2000 infantry were shipped to re-inforce the fortresses on the banks of the Dunay, as the Russian do not trust the Turkish assurances of peace. Gen-Rudiger, with his corps, and a part of Krassowsk's corps, had entered the country, and taken up his head quarters at Werbkowice; he has 9000 men and 30 pieces of cannon. The Jews at Krukiszew and Laszezow are assisting the Russians all they can, and lead them to the houses of those persons known as

lead them to the house a of those persons known as patriots.

At the battle of Ostrolenka, a young kanke was killed, he was a brave young fellow. The battle of the 25th of February, although a very bloody out, was nothing like this —General Skrzynecki on that slay, when a charge was made on the enemy, was in the middle of the troops who charged, and Charles was along with him, who, for his bravery, has been decorated with the Golden Military Cross, and I can assure you he is not a little proud of it. He is much praised by the Commander-in-chief and all his comtrales, and beloved by them. A change will take piece in a day or two in the government, when it is expected that Count Wisdislay Ostrowski, the Marshal of the Diet, will be one appointed.—A deputation from the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and National Guards have been to the head quarters, to National Guards have been to the head quarters, to congratolate General Skrzynicki on the success has had, and to thank him in the name of the nation for the services hell s already rendered to it.

The Russian army have begun to move to the right bank of the Narew. On the 3d, a corps of 14,000

men were encamped at irrishyaz.

The retreat which General Lubenski made from Cirkhamowice was so admirably done, that, he has been advanced to General of Division he had 6,000 nen, satrounded by 40,000 and cut his whethrough At the battle of Dingosiodla, the wife of one of

the gunners took the place of one of the soldiers who was killed, and carried charges for charging the cannon; the officers ordered her to quit the field of battle, but she put on the uniform of a sollher and fought to the end of the battle; it is said she will tecrive a military cross for her bravery. There are several women serving in the army; I have seen two At the battle of Ostrolenka, a soldier wounded in

the calf of his leg gave his razor to one of his comreturning to perf a.n the operation he cut it dut seif, (which was fortunately not deep in the flesh,) tied up the wound and returned into the battle.

The Warsaw propers of June 2d, give the following particulars. There are a tew lines of apparent respection of one or two particulars mentioned above; out as there are some variations, we have preferre not to sinke them out.

Up the Vistula all is tranquil. In the vicinity of Zomose the Russians have dr.wn nearer to the corp-of Coneral Chiganowski. General Davidoff was, on the 50th, in Old Zimose. General Rudiger has advanced from Dubicoka to Hrubiezow, and his head quarters were at Hostyme. The corps of General Rudi was in the destricts of Ploskirow and Kaminezati is about 7,000 strong, but there are only 800 cavalty; for this reason he did not advance against the Lithurmans, whose force consists almost energly of ca-salry, and because, too, the Charknow regiment of fiel are is partly dispersed, and has partly joined the

Polish Frantiers, June 7 .- Count Dichitsch is said to remain in his former position, in order to faciliste the splesstence of his army, but 4,000 men have at vanced to Prasmysz, probably to mark the movemen of a strong corps sent in pursuit of Gener. I Gielgud The Life r is said to be following the corps of General Sacken, which we now hear has taken the road to Kowio. Kalwary is reported to be occupied by the Polish troops, united with the insurgents. In or the Polish government, once Czartoryski will probably be appointed He-

The Warraw Courier says, that the Cossicks have dreads astranged from Frasnysz to Geofismos; on the other hand troups of Gossacks are said to have a-gain appeared about Siedigo. The same paper says there is a report that the Litmanian manigents have again had a battle with the Rossans near Wilms.

The Polish Caz itie says, - 'We have just received intelligence that Colonel Cierakowski, supported by the insurgeous, has had, with a very superior lorce the enemy, near Marrimpol, as bloody a battle as that of Ostroboka, only it was more favourable to selves masters of the town, and to have been twice biven out, till on the third attack they maintained their ground, and entirely dispersed the enemy's

the regression and that the same we record to the distinct of the said necessed, and that the same we reduced the stated that the Russian General Sacken, with 10,000 men under his command, that been completely heart of by the insurgerias in Lithuania, and it printed in the city of Annapolis, was supposed would attempt to cross the Prissian THOMAS T. SIMMONS, was supposed would attempt to cross the Prissian.

The future is inpenetrately to our eye, but if it be true that all exists on earth are confined to refuin bounds, and that the invisible hand which rules the world puts an end to them anoner or later, we think we perceive through the threatening glasmithe first ray of this consolatory truth. However great the de-stroying rage of the revolutionary scourge which has been chastming Europe for these ten months may be, tis, perhaps, nearer being exhausted than we ima-tis, perhaps, nearer being exhausted than we ima-gme. At the aspect of Italy, which is restored to legitimate order and tranquility, Propagandism sees some of those seeds of anarchy, which had been sown so amply over all Europe, destroyed, upon ap-pearance, in the bud Let it cease then to exhaust pearance, in the bud Let it cease then to exhaustrelf in murderous efforts to keep up the remains itself in murderous efforts to keep up the reviains of error and delusion, which can only increase the number of victims; and is not a match for a power that is founded on justice and reason! Let it leave the care of the happiness of nations to the princes who govern them, and who, better than the heads of the Liberal shoot, I know how to render the light of the 19th decreasing of the governments will now that the governments will now have to close early to be efforts the terrible wounds inflicted to the state of the cares of the war, he will fully accomplish when the demon of anarchy shell have been driven from his empire by the powerful. who conducted the enemy towards us, received their deserved punishment—death. The appearance of General Chalpowski heightened the spirits of the insurgents in that party the whole population are taking up arms. Besides the successful battle of Narewks, the insurgents had fallen several times upon the Russian transports, and at Bislostockicy Puszezy 120 waggons tell into the hands of the insurgents.

(Signed) SERZYNECKI. pates the desired moment when, free from the care pates the desired monent. When the from the care of waging war or punishing, he will have nothing to do but to heal the wounds which the too docile. Poles have inflicted upon themselves, by yielding to the influence of men whom they will soon learn

it was the sudden impulse trains from presents on the part of the latter. Here is too much it she affort; and the departure of Lord Possonby, the big ish Minister has increased the excitement. The helping and Government seems to have a very great distance for hostilities. The Generals of Division for hostilities. The Generals of Division as tural service have been summoned to attend a Cacillof War, in the overtt of hostilities re-commenced of the Grand Ducky by the troops of the Capation to the Grand Ducky by the troops of the Capation to near at hour, but the English Jones ists anspect these opinious are premature the federation is near as opinious are premature; the meaning ments pointed out by the Congress of Joseph are those which it is believed will be adhered to, and are those which it is beneved with he american, at though much ill-will may be affort as respects the deferences between Holland and Belgium, it is based a satisfactory arrangement will conclude the discussions.

BRUSSELS, June 15.—Information will have, by this time, no doubt reached you, that houtifiles the commenced between the Dutch and Helgians at Dia. Having been accustomed to skirmlohes of this kial between the outposts, the government situated to importance to it, but, I am sorry to inform you that the state of Antwerp has now become seriously grave. It appears that the King of Holland, anxious to create a dissension in Belgium even at the risk of heatilities, is using his influence and money, and, those ate a dissension in itellium even at the risk of ba-thities, is using his influence and money, and, though his emmissaries, agitating the question of the usua of Belgium to Françe, hoping thus to create a gener-al war. Indeed so far has this system proceed, that a provisional government is secretly organized and Antwerp, and it is expected will publicly declar it, self within seven or eight days. Our kelegander Antwerp, and it is expected will publicly declar is, self within seven or eight days. Our Refeat is dreading the self within seven or eight days. Our Refeat is dreading for Antwerp, to use his influence and popularly with the troops, but without success for it. Curls Rogier, the lately new installed Governer, althout possessing much energy, will, it is feared, not be a within to maintain his place.

possessing much energy, will, it is feared, not be able to maintain his place.

A conference of the Ministers of the Grest Powers was held on the affairs of Belgium vesteriby afternoon, at the Foreign Office, which was attended by the Russian, Austrian and French Ambassadors, the Prussian Minister, the Austrian and Russian Minister on special missions, and Viscount Palmerson,—The ministers remained in deliberation about two hours. Viscount Althorp returned to fourn yesterday afternoon from attending the funeral of his mother, the Counters Spencer. The Governor and Deputy Gov. Countess Spencer. The Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank had interviews with the noble Vi count in the afternoon, after his arrival at the tres-

Casimir Perrier has expressed great dissuitablein at the part taken in the Belgian question by the and has declared that France will not, under an counstances, soul troops into Belgium in covert with the troops of the other powers. This frank as nonneement has forced the other governments to fine go the intention of occupying Belgium, as mosed in the letter of Lord Ponsonby. The French gov-ernment has also expressed itself very warmly to the live-sian Cabinet on the subject of the invasion of Fo.

Dutch papers to the 15th June are announced by appears, from these papers, that the forerowed at the Hague are very cautious in their movement, fearing a surprise from the pugnacious Belgias "A' corps of observation is formed in North Brahas, seen every means are taken to secure the state spaint a-ny unexpected attacks. It is stated in these papers under the head of Kotterdam, that the confact of

Lord Four-only has not been entirely approved by his Government, nor by the Congress of London.

What authority the writer had for this assertian does not appear, but so far as has hitherto transpend, there does not seem to be the least cause for such as assertian. It is also stated that favourable assurance have have been given to the Duth. Comment but have been given to the Duth. have been given to the Dutch Government by the Congress of London. Of that we have no doubt, for with respect to Holland the government has not exhibited any of that atrabilious spirit which is a discernible in the divided Helgi ns. The idea is a gain repeated in these papers, of inviting the Printe of Orange to assume the sovereignty of Belgium It is said that in May, a petition signed by 5000 ishabiants of Brussels was presented to the Congress of London, desiring to have the Prince for their ign, and that copies of the petition had been sents Il the Courts of Enrope.

IN NOTICE.

DERSONS addressing letters to the sabscriber on basiness relating to his Offices Sheriff, are not fied, that they will not be token from the Post Office only as the Postage is B. W. MARRIOTT, Sheriff A. C. ug. 4.

SE SENTARIM TO HEAD Anne . Lundel County, Orphans Court, July 12, 151. O' application by petition of Grafion B. Duvall Adm'r W. A. of Edward Baldwig. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against

R. g. Wills A. A. county.

KERTO TERREN CI SELECT That the subscriber of Anne- Arond I county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Asne Annual County, in Maryland, Eres of Adhi'a, W. A. on the personal state of Edward Baldwin, late of Aone Acadel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased. the said deceased, are hereby warned to the the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of January next, they may niberrise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said eshe. Given under a V hand the 12th day of July 1816. GRAFT N B. DUVALL, Adm'r. W.A. Aug. 4.

Aug. 4. ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Election will be held on Monday the 5th day of September, in the several Election Districts of Anne-Arundel county, for an Election of the Senate of this State. Polls to be opened at 9 of locks A. M. and closed at 6 of clock. at 9 o'clock, A. M. and closed at 6 o'clock,

P. M. BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Shift.

NOTICE.

A N Election will take place at the Assembly Room in the City of Annapolis, on Monday the Atlanta Relector day the 5th of September next, for an Electer of the Senate of the Sate of Maryland. Poles to open at 9 A. M. and close at 6 P. M.

By order. JOHN II. WELLS Clerk. August 4.

ircumstances uncor Jecline ha a Candida Delegates; to the Co have proffered me t most unfeigned ack. Your obedient serv

bert, Esq. declines i

Asne Arundel,

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the Voters of Ann

Frederi We are authorised man, declines bein of Senate.

BANK DO t an Election bald this City, on itlemen were rs Bank of Marylan or Annapolis and A Alexander C Mag Richard Harwo h, Brice J. Wo seph Harris, Saintcholas Stonestreet,

nry Haward. (of Jo illiam S. M.Pherse illiam M. Mahon. . muel Moale, Balti eary Dorsey, Harl rectors for the Bre John Tyler, D.
oss, George B. Itze
nien, Henry Kemp
onathan T. Wilson

n C. Herbert, Pri

Mn. Garen-I the Papils of the this city, which t men present upor uncommonly la

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ared, not be a he Great Powers vesterday af er-ras atjended by Taton.-The nout two hours. yesterday after ind Deputy Gov-th the noble Vis-ival at the tresat diestificties otion by Rusis, ot, under any ca-m in concert with This frank as-

ernments to fore the French gosry warmly to the se invasion of Po-Court Journal e announced to Covernment at heir movements ons Brigians A orth Brabins, and efate sgarat te the conduct of irely approved by say of London. I for this asserting cause for such as ourable assu

overnment by the e liave no doubt, vernment has not The idea is a-inviting the Prince sty of Belgium It id by 5000 inhabi-to the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of n had been sent to E.

Postage is all. AU oCEA art, July 12, 1831. of Grafton B. dward Baldwie. deceased, it is ir claims against same be pob

ers to the sub-

g to his Office at

the newspapers SIMMONS, 1 . A. M. comy. EEREO E Arundal county. s Court of Anlitters of

he space of six

land, letters of attende of El-Americal counts, claims against warned to exthe 12th day of whise by law be he said estate. las of July 1851a Adm'r. W. A.

TICE. at an Election the 5th day of Districts n Blectors of n to be opened d at 6 o'clock, RIOTT, Sh'f.

t the Assembly polis, on Mon-for an Elector of Maryland.

oscat 6 P. M.

LLS Clerk.

Ve are authorised to state, the John C. bert, Esq. declines being a Candidate to resent the District composed of Annapo-Aune Arundel, and Princa-George's nties, in the Congress of the U. States.

Maryland Wagette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, August 4, 1881.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County. Control of the voters of the control of the compel medecline has a Candidate for the next House Delegates; to the Convention that nomiced me, and those of my Fee w Citizens have professed me their apport, I return most unfeigned acknowledgm ats. Your obedient servant, Frederick Lewis Grammer.

We are authorised to and that John S. Iman, declines being a fandidate as Elec-

BANK DIRECTORS.

At an Election and at the Banking-House this City, on all and plast, the following attended by the following and the Far-is Bank of Jaryland for the ensuing year. Annagolis and Anne Arundel County, lexander C Magrader, Henry Mayna-Richard Harwood, (of Thos.) Lewis , Brice J. Worthington, Somerville

seph Harris, Saint-Mary's County. cholas Stonestreet, Charles County. o C. Herbert, Prince-George's County. enry Howard. (of John) Montgomery County illiam S. M. Pherson, Frederick County. isby Tilghman, Washington County. Illiam M. Mahon, Allegany County. muel Moale, Baltimore County. enry Dorney, Harford County. irectors for the Branch Bank at Erelerick.

Town,
John Tyler, Daniel Hughes, William ass, George Baltzell, Richard Potts, John hien, Henry Kemp, Joseph L. Smith, and onathan T. Wilson.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Ma. Gazen—I attended the examination of the Popils of the Primary School No. 38, a this city, which to k place on Wedursday, aly 27th. The number of Ladies and Genemen present upon this interesting occasion, as uncommonly large. I am happy to state, hat the exercises of the lorenoon and afternoon, were highly respectable, and such as sald not fail to give general satisfaction to ill present, as they must have exceeded their not sangune expectations. The promptime and readiness with which they have defined and readiness with which they have repounded to them, and the wanderful proviency which they shewed in the most useiency which they shewed in the most used branches of learning, were alike creditae to themselves and their Professor. It ves me pleasure likewise to state, that this stitution is in the most flourishing and resperous condition, and that if it be a fair recimen of Primary School education elsewhere, the most happy results may most considently be expected to the community from hools so eminently calculated to diffuse according and virtue among all classes, om the highest to the lowes. The high and injuestionable qualification of the gentlemintrusted with the edit ation of the youths the Primary School of his place, together it his uniformly correct and gentlemanly portment, cannot fail to render him in the res of the parents of his pupils, and in the res of all who knownim, a most invaluable quisition to any institution. All who have ea in the habit of visiting this School, must tonly have been struck with the good or which pervades ill throughout, but not have undoubtedly remarked the wonder-ifacility with which he adapts himself to osperous condition, and that if it be a fair I facility with which he adapts himself to s juvenile minds of his pupils. He never ils to clothe his instructions in language so

is to clothe his instructions in language so lain and simple as to render himself intellation and simple as to render himself intellation. Samuel Laurence, 4th N. G. Laurence, 4th N. G. Laurence, 4th T. J. Smith, Surgeon T. J. Smith, Surgeon Garrett R. Barry, Purser Garrett R. Barry, Purser Garrett R. Barry, Purser parental asticitude, and who have evinced an antiring zeal in advancing its prosperity. Every man who reflects how much our li-

berty and the stability of our government must depend upon the wisdon and virtue of its citizens, cannot but feel a lively interest in the prosperity of those institutions whose benefits, like the overflowing waters a fertilizbenefits, like the overflowing waters a fertilizing stream, spread far and wide in every direction. How often has my heart bled with
in me, on beholding crowds of youth growing up in proflictey, serving a kind of apprenticeship to the prison, whose minds were
perhaps formed of the finest mould, and
wrought for immortality, which under proper culture might have rendered them blessings and ornaments to their country. The hap-piness of mankind does not so much depend upon the increase of commodities, and enjoy-

ICUS DOCTRINA.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

At an examination of the Popils of the Primary School No. 38, held in this city on Wednesday, with ultimo, premiums were awarded by a committee of the citizens selectatees for that purpose, to the following p

FEMALE DEPARTMENT. 1st Class. Harriet Dayly, 1st premium, in reading writ-Margiret Baum, 2d do.; in grammar and arithmetic.

Olivia Williams, 2d do., in reading. Eliza Diffendaffer, 3d do., in reading. Rebecca Davis, 1st premium, in spelling and

Mary Jane Ridgely, 34 Mars. Susan Gardener, of premium, in spelling Eliza Baldwin, 21 do.,

Mary Pardy, 1st premium, in spelling. Caroline Thomas, 2d do., Caroline Thomas, 2d do., 5th Class. Blizabeth Combs. 1st. in spelling.
Premiums for regular attendance and good

Margaret Baunt. Ast. Manaret Davis

> MALE DEPARTMENT. at Class.

James Smith, Is premium, in reading, writing, geography, grammar and arithmetic. John Hammond, 31 do., in reading writing, geography, grammar and arithmetic.

William Chyton, 3d do., in arithmetic.
Alfred Huland,
Alfred Riggely,
2d Class.

James Hendry 1st premium, in reading. Joseph lutton, 2d do., in arithmetic. Georg Hyde, 2d do., in reading and arith-

Jame Conner, 3d de... in 3d Cass. Nicholas Holland, 1st premium, in reading. Townley Lockerman, 1st do., in arithmetic.

John Day, 2d do., in reading. James Murdoch, 2d do., in arithmetic. Walter McNeir 3d do., in reading. Alexander Wilson, 3d do., in arithmetic. 4th Class.

Henry Davall, 1st premium, in spelling and reading. John Parish, 2.1 do., do. 5th Class. Nicholas Wayson, 1st premium, in spelling.

James Sallivan, 2d 6th Class. Jackson Baldwin, 1st premium, drafts. Daniel Sprogle, 2d do.

Robert Hanlon, 3d Premiums for attendance and conduct. James Smith, 1st. John Hammond, 2d. Alfred Ridgely, 3d.

-020-

The following is a lest of the offleers of the U. S. Sloop of War Vandalia, at Rio de Ja-

eiro on the 23d June. Beverly Kennon, Esq. Commander, Wm. H. Kennon, 1st. Lieutenant Cadwallader Ringgold, 2d do

J. D. Mendenhall, Schoolmaster Wm. P. Moran, Captain's Clerk

M. White.

Frederick Myers, Boatswain; C. C. Cowpland, Sail Maker; Richard Gray, Gunner; Russel Smith, Carpenter; Wm. C. Sully, Purser's Steward.

Miss Louisa Trefey, aged 26, died in Roston last Sunday morning, from drinking a solution of sugar of lead, which had been carelessly left on the table over night, and which she, being thirsty, mistock for a harm-

sultable reward proposed, and ever knonourable incidement held out, which my stimulate our ingenious youth; to improve to the utmost of their power, the sculties with which Providence has blessed them, in order that the aceds of instruction may produce the most copious harvest of virtue, and their conscientious and able discharge of all the duties of life may contribute equally to the happiness of themselves, and their friends, and to the general prosperity as it true glory of their country.

AllICUS DOCTRINE,

lects that the two hired men came to the house on Monday and asked for the trunk, but it being refused they went away. The trunk has since been opened, in the presence of the Captain of Militia, and a packet of money amounting to about 70L in gold, was found in it. The names of Griffith Campbell or Cameron, was on the envelopes also, the "1st June." It is said the employers lived about the Palais at Quebec, and had been employed by Mr. Campbell. The bodies have been buried, after being visited by a military officer, who will probably report to Quebec.

The bodies were subsequently disinterred by the Coroner, and indentified as those of Hugh Griffith, half pay lidutement of the Navy, and his brother William. Their connections in Wales are very respectable. It was tions in Wales are very respectable. It was supposed the murderers put their clothes on They were ignorant of the management of n boat, and will probably be arrested.

-030-Recovery from the Effects of Curbonic Acid Gus, or Damps in Bells.

The Ravenna papers contain an account of the restoration of two persons, who had been sufficiented with this deadly vapour, by the ef fusion of cold water. The circuisatances of this occurrence are, in substance as follows; A son of a Mr. Vial, of Copley, Madina comy, in descending into a well, which his father was excavating, was observed to fall lifeless; his father attempted to rescue him, but met with a similar fate; another man who was present, started in pursuit of assistance, but during his absence, a lady on a visit to the family, seized a pail of water and dashed it upon the head of Mr. Vial. He immediately revived, so as to be able to place him-self and son in the tub, and they here drawn out together, by the exertions of the finiales. The son was also restored by a shullar ap-plication of cold water; but was very ill for everal hours .- The experiment was afterwards tried upon a chicken with smiler suc. cess. The knowledge of this remedy is not vern, which at all times contains a stratum of carbonic acid gas, rising few inches above its floor. It has long been a custon among the guides to gratin the curiosity of visiters, to take along ratio, and deprive him of animation by containing his head in the 12 s. After all signs of life have disappeared, the dog is plunged into a neighbouring lake and quickly recovers.

Ohio paper, Ohio paper, quickly recovers

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The Talland (Con) Advocate, contains a notice of a case in which a son, two years old, of Mr. Asa Smith, of Ashford, in this state, trank half a pint of corrosive sublimate, which acted powerfully as an emetic. Dr. S. Partridge, (distant two miles) of Willington, was immediately sent for, who on his arrival, found the stomach of the child was violently spasmodically contracted, vomi-ting had ceased, and death seemed to be depicted upon the countenance of the child. The Doctor immediately gave an emetic of Washington Irving. Rea. Charge des Affaires from the United States of America, received the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law at the Convention at Oxford, England, on the 15th ult. vinnus antimonii and enamus of male elm;

ARREST OF CARRERA.

This person, in whose possession the jew els were found on Thursday evening, supposed to be part of those stolen from the Princess of Orange, was arrested on Satur-day evening, about two miles from the Brooklyn Ferry, Long Island. It seems that Mr. A. Seely, a lawyer of this city, having reed to the place, accompanied by three or four police officers. —On thing discovered Carrera attempted to scape by running, and might probably have succeeded, as he out-Passed Midshipman, Saml. E. Munn; Midshipmen, Win. M. Walker; B. F. Sands; stripped his pursuers, had be not fallen while crossing a ditch. Mr. Seely being in address of the police officers, came up with the Ganseworth; Jno. Buchanan; O. H. Berryman; J. I. Thruston; Thos. A Budd; Geo. nistance arrived. Carrera, being a strong nan, in his efforts to escape, did some personal harm to Mr. Seely, but was finally se-

places of manking does not so much adepend use of a plays ments of life, is the peace and security with which we possess them, and this security can only arise from the general viewer and good morals in a state which alone can not cobe dience to the laws, and are the wree bullwark of the liberty and independence of a life country.—For as florate justly observes:

Quid legis sine moribus

Quid legis sine moribus

Vana proficient.

Every sincera lover of his country, there fore, will be eager to promote, by all the expectation his power, a rational, enlighten fore, will be eager to promote, by all the expectation his power, a rational, enlighten end, and he will determine that every channel to useful information ought to be opened, every

At early flood, on Sunday morning, as the brig Rodney, Capt. Samuel B. Jones, was of a pretty good rough workman, he will likely attempt to pass himself of as a passport, the being a pretty good rough workman, he will likely attempt to pass himself of as free and a mechanic.

The Quebeo Marcury is the particulars of a lord affair, which too place recently at Good Island, in the river St. Lawrence.

"Two men who ameared to have been employed in dragging for lost anchors, have been at Goose Island for some time, with two birded and the work of the purpose of keeping it affoat. It contained along the purpose of keeping it affoat. It contained along the mare fore, will be eager to promote, by all the expectation of the Narrows, with papers, perfectly soaked will, water; and papers, perfectly soaked will, water; and ones of them enhanced prove the provential forms of the most of them contained as a passport, the being a pretty good rough work will likely attempt to pass himself of a forget and pretty good rough work will likely attempt to pass himself of a forget and pretty good rough work will likely attempt to pass himself of a forget and pretty good rough work will likely attempt to pass himself of a forget and pretty good rough work will likely attempt to pass himself of a forget

he approaching September Election.

DTBOISPS LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE, WHERE WAS SOLD THE THIRD CA PITAL PRIZE in the Maryland State Lottery, No 4.

No. 6, for 1831, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, ODD AND EVEN.

To be drawn in Beldmore on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of AUGUST.

HIGHEST PRIZE 10,000 DOLLARS.

HALF TICKETS \$1 QUARTER 50 CENTS.

				C. 100 C.
		SCHEME:		
		The second secon		and the
- 1	prize of	10,000	14	10,000
1	1.1	2,000	14	2,000
- 1	of	1,000	is	1,000
1	of	600	i	Goo
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	500	is	500
1	nf	200	is	200
5	of	100	in	500
10	1.1	50	is	500
20	of	20	is	400
50	1.1	10	in	500
500	of	S	is	600
0,000	of	81,50	19	15.000
	-		100	

10,292 Prizes

832,000 MODE OF DRAWING:

The numbers will be put into one wheel as isual-and in the toher will be put the Prizes have the denomination of \$1 50, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of \$1 50 will be awarded to the Odd or Even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be.) dependent on the drawhas unfortunately been perhaps, but little used in practice. A remarkable instance of the beneficial effects of this application, occurs at the Grotto del Cone, in Italy—a carvero, which at all times contains. titled 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 August 4.

NOTICE.

THE Clerk of the Corporation of Annapo-2d and 3d September ensuing, from 19 until 1 n'clark, for the purpose of renewing licences to Carrages, Carts and Drays, according to the by laws.

The price of the license is to be paid to the Treasurer, who thereupon will give a certificategorquiring the Clerk to issue the license JOHN H. WELLS, Clark,

LOOK OUT:

NEGRO DAZ, advertised below, was discovered to be harboured by an individua war the head of South River, in company with here or feur other Runaways. I's now be level they have, or will endeavour to leav-that neighbourhood, and with forged passes from this individual. Constables and others If therefore let none pass without the strut rst securiny of them and their passes. I also merchant vessels, had arrrived at Brest. professional they pay frequent visits to Annapolis and Annapolis neck. B. D. M.

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the sub scriber, in the Holydays. Negro man

52 og 5.3 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inhis walk, (occasioned, as he states, by the bite of a snaks.) hest ates a little before a reply when spoke a to, also turning his head a little in one side, and then talks quick, looking generally towards the ground. His clothing can not be cores ily described, but believe he wore away a plack suit, with a black for hat. Day an uncompon artful fellow, and is good at making out a good tale to excu-e himself from

prison. No further disclasures leve been made, in relation to the missing diamonds—though we understand there is a chance that they will be recovered. Carrera persists in saying that the jewels found he purchased at Algiers. About two hundred and fifty dollars were found upon his person.

N. Y. Merc. Adv.



APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington Globe of yesterday con-tains the annexed official annunciation of ap-

pointments by the President. LOUIS M'LANS, of Delaware, to be Secre-tary of the Tressury of the United States. MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, to be Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extra-ordinary of the United States, to the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Ireland. AABON VAIL, of New York, to be Secreta-Great Britan and Ireland, in the place of Washington Irving Esq. who has signified his wish to retire from that station.

> From the New York Evening Post. FROM HAVRE.

By the arrival this morning of the packet ship De Rham, Captain Wiederholt, from Havre, the Editoral of the Evening Post have received Paris papers to the 19th of June inclusive, and a Havre paper of June 21st. Our former dates from Paris were to the 17th of that month. It appears by the Journal du Commerce, of 19th June, that the Governor of Antwerp and the adjoining provinces had issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of that city advising them not to leave the place, and stating that the hostilities by the Dutch vessels, had been without object or result.—
The Dutch garrison of the forts in the vicinity of Tete de Flandre, had made a sortie in the direction of Twendrecht but were repulsed. Trenches are digging for the protection of the Belgian sentinels from the fire of the Dutch-and musket shots are heard at Inter-

vals, in the quarter of the citadel near the Country.
The King of the Netherlands has given no-

tice that the armistice with Belgium is broken off, and it was expected hostilities would recommence in a few days.

The French people are dissatisfied with the government for not having taken more energetic measures to assist the Poles in their struggles for liberty against the Russian Au-

The army of Diebitsch is said, in a Warsaw paper, to have divided into three bodies. One of which still marches to the west, on the Palatinate of Plosh, The cossacks occupy Szydlow, Suchalin, and the head quarters were at Zambrow. News had been received, that the districts of the Government of Grodno, near Volhynia, were in open insurrec-

The Journal du Havre of the 21st of June says we learn by the way of Berlin, that Die-bitsch is no longer Commander in Chief, Paskewitch having taken his place. And we are also informed, via Berlin, that the corps of Sachon and Kreuz has received a complete check in the Palatinate of Augustowe. The appointment of Paskewitch to the command of the Russian army, is confirmed by a communication from our Consul at Warsaw to Mr. Sebastiani.

Our opinion is every day confirmed, that government has finally decided upon acting for Poland, in concert with Great Britain. But we cannot conceal the difficulties an undertaking of this nature must encounter— for at the press his can be question of nothing less than of erecting ill Rusian Po-land, together with the grand duchy of Warsaw into an independent Government. We cannot expect that the Poles will ever desert the people who have risen and bled in their

The Portuguese corvette, captured by the French near Terceira, with some Portuguese

General Lafavette has addressed a letter, dated La Grange, June 13, to the electors of Meaux, his constituents, in which he announces his intention of again becoming a

Our letters from Havre are to the 20th June. They speak of the unsettled state of things in Paris with some misgivings, and rewithout any provocation what eeer. He is tolerably black, 20th June, we make the quotations of the fer us to the papers for indications of public market.

> CHORRER ROT BEAD WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES.



ngive us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be bereafter 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.

August 4. 1831.

IN CHANCERY,

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 shewn 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 Juto be \$697.50

True cupy Test, RAMSAY WATERS.

Increa Hournages, A. M. Princip and Professor of Mon Science. Boward Spanes, M. D. Professor of Ancient Languages.

TROSLAS E. SUDLER, A. M. Professor of Mathematicks and Civil Engi neering.

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 pros

pects of the Institution. The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have is classes under his inspection, at the College during the hours prescribed by the Boards 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; Æsop's Fables; Brasmus: Cesar's Commentaries, or Sallust: Eclogues, and first six books of the Æneid of Virgit: Mair's Intr-duction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosedy.

Papils 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 parcation in Primary Schools, will be delivered. whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Trachers.

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

Folsom's Livy

Graca Majora-(Xenophon, Hero-1st Term. dotus, Thucydides.)
Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.

Horace. (Odes)-Virgil's Geor gicks. 2d Term. Gimca Mijora. (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.)
Algebra, with Arithmetic revised.

Horace, (Satires and Epistles.) Græca Majora, (Xenophon's Memorabili, Plato.) Sd Term

Algebra completed. Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year. SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Javenal, (Leverett's.) Homer's Had, (Robinson's.) Plane Geometry. (Legendre's.) Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian.

Græra Majora, (Odyssev & Hesiod.) Solid Geometry, (Legendre's:) Rhetorick and Belles Lettres .-(Blair.

Græca Majora - (Tragedians.) 5d Term. Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

Elocut Composition. ring the year. JUNIOR CLASS,

Graces Majora. (Minor Poets.)
Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and

Distances, Navigation, Survey-ing. Levelling, &c. Moral Philosophy. Tacitus .- (History.)

Conick Sections. 2d Term. Chemistry, with Lectures. Tacitus -- (Manners of the German

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. Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures. Horace' De Arte Poetica, with Lec-

tures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin. Logick, and philosophy of the Mine

1 at Term.

Astronomy—with Lectures.
Political Economy—with Lectures.
Evidences of Christianity, & Na-Qd Term. tural Theology,

[Laws of Nations; Constitution,
and Civil and Political History

of the United States. Butler's Analogy. Civil Engineering-(construction, of Machines, Bridges, Roads, 3d Term.

Canals, &c.) Mineralogy and Geology. Declamations of Original Pieces,

Extemporaneou - Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the

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 pos-sible; 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

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Legtures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, until those Chairs shall be permanently supplied.— of knowledge, which the Institution now holds Particular attention will be given to exercises out to the public, will meet the wants and wish-

in Rheibrick and Oratory; and one for cipal) and the Members of the Scales Class, will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. The Cisconaction, 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 said than the usual average of a Class. A pid 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, whi are permitted, under the discretion of the Prin tpal. to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Pencipal, and the Professors during the hours appointed, for their encourage ment and aid in the prosecution of their stu-dies. 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.

The Students will be required to attend pub-ic worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Monitors for the several Churches will make returns of all a soutees, who will give an account of their absence to the Princi The Roll will be called, a'so, before the laily devotions at the College. No Student will. it any time, have the Civ, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured if the prevalence of particular sectation influence at this College.

e following clause is extracted from the Char er with the letter and soitit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply. The second section or the thirty seventh chap er of the laws of Maryland, required, that with said College shall be founded and noin tained locever, upon a most liberal plin, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomina-tion, who shall be freely admitted to equal paivileges 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 at tendance upon any particular religious wor hip or service, other than what they have been dicated in, or have the consent and approfit tion of their parents or guardians to attend." DISCIPLINE. &c.

A record of all deficiencies at College exerises will be kept, and sent to each parent or quardian, at the close of every teem. 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 pri vately, except in cases of a misdemeanous, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adop ion of a kind and parental demeanour, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such xtreme 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 sapassed by that of no place in the Souther States-access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most request and easy, and the expenses of livin ore comparatively small. Annapolis is the Second the Government of the States and the fin of the Annual Commencements, which has pens during the Session of the Legislature, a fords a high incentive to young men, to disty guish themselves, by their literary performances ADMISSION.

Candidates for any standing in the Collyge will be required to bring from their tearly testimonials of good moral character; and, in n ase, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other author ity of such College, a certificate of his 4

It has not been thought advisable to establish y commons. Board, including bedding, wash ing, 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 quar terly, and in advance-

824 pre au 840 dos dos 824 pre annum English Department, reparatory Claracs. Freshman and Sophomore

Classes, Senior and Junior Classes, - 840 do. do. An abatement of the College Wills may b made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten Students, who may bring the proper testimonals or that purpose.

The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees its, to be confected. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates or the Baccalaureate, and for the Manter's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any. All Baggage and Packages to be at the ris one should refuse the part assigned, or neglects of the owners to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR. Capt.

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 stu-which have taken place, on the late appoints of a Principal, seemed to be required, by general advancement of Education; and it shoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete ageaintance with the several branches

in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co appration of the hisman 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 existance and usefulness, may be perpetual. By order of the Board.

A. C. MAGRUDER, President.

Just Received,
M. MAHON'S History of Maryland, 1st vol.
WEBS PER'S SPEECHES, 1 vol. 8vo. HILLP on Acute and Chronic Discases FOLSOM'S LAVY

And For Sale at Ulis Office, by J. THOMPSON.

PHILD DE LPHIA

ALEAND PORTER. Tire subscriber respectfully informs the ciingements which will enable him to keep, and ave constantly of hand.

ALE IND PORTER. From the best In weries in Pieladelphia, which he will be hangy to despose of on reasonable

Person who send for either will be eased to sold an empty bottle or buttles at the HENRY MATHEWS.

FRESH FIRING & SUMMER GOODS GLORGE MINEIR. MENCHANT TAILOR

HAS just received a large and handsome as-GOODS, arranget whichtare a handsome as

Patent Finished Cloths if various qualities and colours, with an as ortment of the latest style of Spring and Summet Stuffa for

PAL CALOONS AND VESTINGS. le requests his friends and the public to cal and'ext sine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the nost rast toward : style, for cash, or to punctual men

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TIME subscriber a till structe ou the North side of Severn River, about 24 miles from Antapolis. The Farm tracked thereto, containing about 150 acres, till be sold with the Mill- if wanted.—Persons uclined to purchase are requested to call on M. T. Bourke, on Mr. Brice's Farm, who will show the property. We terms will be accommodating. Jpply to the terms will be accommodal apply to

CLEM SMITH, Grorgelo N. BRICE, Ba May 12, 1831.

WILLIAM BRYAN. MERCHANT TATLOR.

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

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS variety of colours, and very superior in qualipublic to call and examine, as he intends mak

ing it an object for them to buy. He will make his work at the shortest notice and latest fashion, or many way to suit the

May 19, 1831.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

AS commenced the season, and will pursue her Roules in the following manner:— heave Easton every Welluesday and Saturdhy morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapulis, and thence to Baltimage, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimorer from the Poblice Inspection Warehouse where every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7.5 clock, and proceed to Annapo-lis, 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 Caraica creek, and returning from Chesteriown to Baltimore the

All Baggage and Packages to be at the risk March 31, 1831.

HIREMINGS WANTED PROM 20 to 50 able bodied COLOURED

AROM 20 to 50 able bouten COLLOGERD
MEN are wanted immediately at the Capp
Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi-annually.
Apply to J. GERENA, Esq. Annapolis. Or to
P. G. LECH EITNER, at Cape Sable.
May 5.

RAGSI RAGSI RAGSI CASH will be given for clean hinen and Cetton Rage, at this Office,

111/00/06

The character and to d. as a Planter and

inspector, are too well nown and valued to inspector, are too well nown and valued to require commendation.

The Warehouse is of brak, two stories high, one hundred feet by 40-feet in the clear, and situated within a few feet or old water, where the company are about to construct a where the company are about to construct a where the store site is the building, and its separation from other buildings, exempt of feet the buildings. it from the danger of fire.

The inspection and outage at the Warehouse are the same as at the county War source.

No pains will be spared by the Di Inspector to accommodate Planter

hasers.
HENRY MAYNADIER, Presider
The National Intelligencer, Washington American, Baltimore, will insert the
LawGw, and forward their accounts to the June 30.

THE lat, 2d and the Volume Till. 1st, 2d an eth, Volumes of Anacharais, are missing from the Annapolis Library.

Annapolis Library.

Annapolis Library.

WILLIAM H. HABL, Libratian.

AGENCY,

HR unit signed respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he will attend to the collection of debte, due in this city, and

to the collection of debte, due in this city, and its vicinity, and iso to the pusting of books, making out accounts see.

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

charges will be moderate.

He may be found at Dr. Wm Brewer's Drug and Medicine Store, opposit Messrs. Withauson & Swann's Hotel, Annu olis. RICHARD RIDGELY.

N. B. Communications from a will be faithfully attended to.

Anne-Arundel County, 'Sc.

O'N application to the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphanacourt, by neithin 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 1805, and the several suppliments thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can accretain 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, preceding this his application, a trustee being appointed ceiling this his application, a trustee being appointed for the benefit of his creditors, and said trustee having given accurity for the faithful performance of said trust, it is a therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that the said Stephen W. Cross, he discharged from confinement and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in store never professions. 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 neck for three successive months, that he appear before Anne-Aria del 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 shew cause if any they have why the said Stephen W. Cross should not have the benefit of said acts and the several supplement thereto.

GIDEON WHITE.

July 21, 1831

July 21, 1831

Anne Arundel County, set.

On application to the subscriber, one of the justi-ces of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition in writing, of William Ross, praying for the benefit of the act for the relinf of muddy insolvent benefit of the act for the relinf of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1893, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of this properly and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his perition, 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 ensually for debt goles and the said. William Ross having entered ioto bond, with the said William Ross having entered ioto bond, with of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual ensualy for debt goly, and the said William Ross having entered into bond, with accurrity for his appearance or Anne. Arunded county ember out the fourth Monday of October next, to anaxy were such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having appointed John Hanst trustee for the bought of the creditors of the said William Ross, and the said trustee having given bond, with approved security, for the faithful diveloper of his trust, and the said William Ross, having vectored to the said trustee a good and sufficient devel of conveysues 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 it has estate real, personal and mixed; the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted, for the benefit of his creditors and it is possession of all the saids of said William Ross he discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers of the order to be inserted in one of the newspapers of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers abefore Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, given notice to be creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, given notice to be creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, given notice to be creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, given notice to be creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, given notice to be creditors to appear by that be exceeded to the creditors of the results of the

By Law to remain the to the section of a by law to establish and regulate Fire Compa-nics...
Passed July 1, 1831. A By Law to re

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor.

Recorder, Albernen, and Common Councilmen of the City of Anapolis, that the tenth section of the by lay to establish and regulate for companies, appropriating to the use of the two companies the sum of fifty dollars per anapolish, he mid the rame is hereby repealed.

D. CLASIDE

THE Commissioners of Anne Aran ty will meet at the Could House ty of Annapolis on Tuesday the Shal gustnext for the purpose of hearing and public transfers and transaction

OF MARKETS ON Application by petition of Read Thompson Set of John Trillogs lated Anne-Acondel on any, demeased, it is often that he give the indice required by he is creditors to exhibit their claims against a deceased, and that the same be published as in each week, for the space of its farces weeks, in one of the new supers printed in weeks, in one of the new supers printed in the of Annapolis.

city of Annapolis.

STOTION IN HIS DEAT TWO.

PHAT the subscriber of Ann. Arable county, hath obtained from the spice. ourt of Anne-Arundel county, in Martin atters festamentary at the personal enter Juhn Tydings late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All-persons baving claims again the said deceased, are hereby warned to claim the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of Decea her next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all, benefit of the said estate. Ging inder my hand this 8th day of June 1831. RICHARD THOMPSON, Ear.

A CEASURAE SO EDAES

Jane drander County, Orphans Count, See th 1894.
On Application by petation of Justy flavoris Adm'c, D. B. N. of Thous Haris, late of Anne-Arundel county, diseased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit the same be lished once in each werk, for he space of six successive weeks, in one printed in the city of Anna the newspipers

TROMA T. SIMMONS,

en en Eolden TEVIS TOES That the subscriber hath obtained from the of Saint Mary's county, Orphans Court of Anin Maryland, letters d ne Brundel counts Adm'n. D. B. N. in the personal estate of Chomas Harris, te of Anne Arundel county. leceased All rsons having claims against he said deceas d, are hereby warned to esnibit the same with the vouchers therebl, is he subscribes at or before the 8th day of De cember next, they may otherwise by law to excluded from all benefit of the said evals. Given under my hand this Sth day of June 1851. JOSEPH HARRIS, Adm'r. D. B. N.

STATE OF MARYLAND SC. Anne-Article County, Orphans' Court, June

15th 1831. Hinn by petition of William ON applie Ben.) Executor of Anne Boose late of Anne Armelel county, decrased, it is ordered that he live the notice required by law for Creditor, to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be partially the said deceased, and that the same be partially the said deceased, and that the same be partially the said deceased, and that the same be partially the same because lished once in each cycek, for the space if six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazelle.

THOM S T. SIMMONS.

Reg. Vills A. A. Coonly.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Subscriber of Anne-Arabbl country, hall obtained from the Orphan' Cont eember next, they may otherwise by he is excluded from all benefit of the said, estate-Given under my hand this 15th day of Juc, June 23

NOTIFICE.

THE subscribers being anxions to close spectrice/y the books and acc'ts of the late firm of Evans and Iglebart, beginner of all ly to request the immediate payment of all chains due to said concern, as claims remainded to said concern, as claims remainded. ing unpaid on the 20th August next, will & put in auit. They sincerely hope they sill not be obliged to resort to coercive measure after the long indulgence already giver, and therefore that those concerned will call at James Iglehari's Store, in Annapolis, and selle by that time.

10 SEPH KVANS,

JAMES IGLEHART.

JAMES IGLEHART.

JAMES IGLEHART takes this opposite to the pering his thanks to the Public results or a demany tokens of friends up tokens of the pering them. them, and solicits a continuance ppport as herefolure.

Just Received CRADD'S HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW.

DESTING.
INVABILITS OBACLE, or directions for invigoration or prolonging life; containing Peptic Precepts, pointing out agreeoles and affectual methods to prevale and relieve, Indigentian, and to regulate and strengthes the action of the Suprach and Rowels.

And For Sale at this Office, by

I. THOMPSON.

J. THOMPS ived and offers For S The following BOO renscroft's Works, 2 ve

Theological Institutes The ological Dictionary Dr. Waatt, Dr C

OOLANDORS

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The Perso

shold and Kitch Tables, Ch. CECED rs, or apaards, i curity, with in

NOTION IS Il Il the al orphans co ryland, lette ny. deceased. not the said de shibit the same. subscriber, at next, they ma ded from all bett

RICHAR

under my hand uly 21. MOTION IS IIA I'V the orp lacyland nal estate county, dec ms against sa to exhibit the s a the subscrib June next, the laded from all

ven under my

SITUATIO can give sat aracter and qu glish or Class A line addres receive pro

July 28.

INTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN. hurch-Street, Annapolis.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

J. THOMPSON ived and offers For Sale at this Office The following BOOKS, viz: croft's Works, 2 vols. op Heber by his Widow, 2 vols. 4 50 of Bishop Heber, Theological Institutes 1 25 heological Dictionary mers' Works, of Hishop Hobart, 1 25 a Memorial of that eminent Pervant of Shroeder, and 13 Sermons

on his Death, by the Right Rev Bishop Wyatt, Dr. Gadselen, Dr. Wain-Rudd, Dr. Reed, Rev. Mr. Doane, Kev. n, &c. &c. Also a correct Likeness of the has also for sale, Prayer Books from 25 ets. Sand y School Books published by the

I Union And a great Variety of OOL AND OTHER BOOKS.

CF NOTICE.

sons addressing letters to the subiber on business relating to his Office as are notified, that they will not be taken B. W. M. RIOFT, Sheriff A. A. C. inless the Postage is Paid

CHANCERY, July 19, 1831.

opton D. Welch.

Denton Shipiny, & others, object of the bill filed in this cause is procure a salt of the real estate of Ro-S. Shipley, deceased, who died in An milel county, where said real estate lies. ill states, that the aid Robert A. S shipoff states. But the said Robert A.S. Sopport on personal estates it states that Den-cologan, and Elizabeth his wife (which beth is one of the heir of the said R. A. ipley,) resule beyond the jurisdiction of ourt, whereupon it is ordered, that the inant, by causing the substance of sain d a copy of this order to be publish. accessive weeks in some newspaper print Annapolis, before the 22d day of August gor notice to the said Denton Gothegan. art on or before the 221 day of Novem to make defence, if any th v have. bill, and the relief therein pray

Waters, Reg. Cu

PUBLIC SALE.

at an order from the orphans cour Arundel county, the subscriber ablic Sale. on Friday the 12th August next, (if fair, if not the next day hereater.) at the late residence of lydings, deceased, in Appanolis

The Personal Estate

aid deceased, cusisting of a variety of sebold and Kitchin Forniture, Bed, and ding, Tables, Chair, &c. &c.

TABLE OF SARS,
redit of six months for all sums of Ten are, or apwards, the purchaser giving bond, security, with interest from the date; unthat since the case. to be ten o'clock A. M. RICHAR THOMPSON, Ex'r.

21. NOTION IS HEARBY GIVEN.

AT the superiber bath obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, in orphans could of St. Mary's county, in yland, letter of administration on the soal estate of Villiam Cooke, late of said bity, deceased. All persons having claims ast the said deceased, are hereby warned shibit the same, with he v uchers thereof, he subscriber, at or before the 10th day of y next, they may otherway by law be extend from all benefit of the videstate. Grunder my hand this 12th div of July 1831.

JAMES COOKE, Adm'r.

uly 21. MOTION IS HURLBY GIVEN. HAT the subscriber ha h obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, the orphane court of St. Mary's county, havyland, effers of administration on the soust estate of William Williams, fate of a county, deceased. All persons having ma against said beceased, are hereby warn-to exhibit the same, with the vouches thereto the subscriber, at a before the 14th day Jane next, they may charwise by faw be fuded from all benefit of the said estate; reit under my hand this 12th day of July 31.

JOSEPH STONE, Adm'r aly 21. ANTED.

ION as a Teacher, by one who allefactory references regarding qualifications, to as feither as an dastructor. o the P. M. West Biver

CORRESPONDENCE

Between Mr. BLAIR, Editor of the Globe, and Mr. BERRIEN.

From the Washington Clobe. MR. BERRIEN TO MR. BLAIR.

Washington, 19th July, 1831. Sin:-In an article under the editorial head in your paper of this morning, which has relation to a controversy between the editor of the Telegraph and yourself, I observe the following remark:-

"At this point we should have dropped the controversy, but we have understood that it is reported to give countenance to the contradicted statement of the Telegraph, that Mr. Berrien has received a letter from Col. Johnson, which shews that we had no warrant for the denial, we made as to him. We take the liberty therefore, of quoting from the letter of Col. Johnson, which we have, his express declaration, that the President did not make the exaction of the members of the Cabinet, charged by the Telegraph. The Col. says-'lle (General Jackson) never authorised me to require social intercourse, &c. He always disclaimed it; I told the parties so.' These are the words of the Col. to the word. point, and letter. If this does not satisfy we must refer the parties making the charge, to the witness called by them."

The reference thus made to me, renders it necessary, that I should submit the following observations to the public, and I have accordingly to ask that you will give them a place

in your paper. I have not authorised the report of which you speak, and I would have told you so, without hesitation, if you had intimated its existence to me. That such a course would have been more conformable to the views of Col. Johnson, I infer from the following considerations.

I have a letter from that gentleman, in which after stating his object, and motives, in seeking the interview, which with the approbation of the President, he held with Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself, he proceeds to remark that he has not himself seen the necessity, or propriety, of any illusion in newspapers, to this interviewand adds, that if any should consider it necessary, then the great object would be to state the conversation correctly, for which surpose his views were made known in that letter, in order that any misunderstanding might be corrected .- Acquiescing in the propriety of this suggestion, I immediately comnunicated to Col. Johnson, a statement of the conversation referred to, as it was very listinctly impressed upon my memory-and sufficient time has not yet elipsed, I believe. to authorise me to expect an answer in the egular course of the mail. However this may be, I have not received any.
Independently therefore of my reluctance

to appear before the public, in relation to aby matters connected with the dissolution of the late Cabinet, a reluctance which could only be yielded to my own strong conviction of the propriety of such a measure, I have thought that the understanding implied in the correspondence, to which I have referred. would be violated, by publishing a statement of what passed at the interview in question, until it could be accompanied by the remarks of Col. Johnson on that which I transmitted to him. A departure from this understanding, by that gentleman himself, would of course relieve me from its obligation. from the tenor of your editorial article. I in-

I adhere therefore at present, to the deter mination, which I had formed; and assuming that your object as public journalists, is to present nothing to your readers which is not true, and not to withhold from them, that which is so, I take the liberty of suggesting, as well to the editor of the Telegraph, as to yourself, the propriety of abstaining from any partial & imperfect statements of the con versation, which occurred at the interview in question. The delusion produced by such statements must be speedily corrected; but until that correction is made, the effect is to mislead the public mind, on a subject of a wakening interest to the American people.

I am very respectfully, Sir, your ob't serv't, INO. MACPHERSON BERRIEN. To FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq. ? Editor of the Globe.

MR. BLAIR TO MR. BERRIEN.

Washington, July 19, 1831. Dear Sir:-I have this moment received our letter, to which I will give immediate publicity. I did not suppose that you had authorised the report, which imposed on me the necessity of giving an extract from Col. Johnson's letter: under such an impression I would not have hesitated to call upon you to

disavow it.

The report, I knew, was false, and was merely circulated to keep in countenance the charge made against the President until it could work some prejudices against him in the public mind. I did not suppose that you were an accessory in this business, and therefore, would not insult you by an application which could only be founded on such an inference.

Col. Johnson's letter, grew out of circumstances which will justify me to him, although he did not authorise me to publish his letter -My sole object was, at once, to clear the skirts of the President of a charge which you are well aware ought not, to be attached to him; for you have, as I understand, explicitly declared that he disclaimed to you, at the time when you were in communication with Col. Johnson, any design like that now imputed to him.

With regard to conversation between your self and Col. Johnson, I shall certainly ab stain, as I have hitherto abstained, from making 'any partial or imperfect statements.'

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, F. P. BLAIR.

MR. BLAIR TO MR. BERRIEN.

Washington, July 21, 1831. Sir-vour last letter was received late at night when the Globe was made up for the press. To give it insertion with 4'ie corres pondence which preceded it, rendered it necessary that I should defer the whole until this day, and substitute other matter, previ-

ously set up, for my paper.
With adverting to the special pleading of your letter, (in which, being no lawyer, I have no skill) I come at once to the point. You take issue against with me, by declaring that no such paper as that quoted by me was ever read to [you] or shewn to you or spoken of to you.'-And you further say, that the President will not, you think, authorize the statement that that paper was ever shewn to [vou.']

When the statement which I made, predicated upon Col. Johnson's letter, was im- drive Major Eaton from the Cabinet, the upeached in your second note. I made the ap eal to the President which you seem to think ought now to make. He immediately put my hands the original memorandum which he wrote and which he read to Messrs. Branch, Ingham and yourself, and I am now xpressly authorised to state again, that in he interview referred to in my note and in your own letter, quoted therein, the held in his hand and read to you the paper from which I have given the extracts,' which you say was never read, shown or spoken of to you And I am authorised further to say, that if you will call on the President, he will again exhibit and read to you this o iginal docu ment. It was prepared by him in contemplation that the interview might lead to an immediate dissolution of his Cabinet, and it was intended by him to record the basis he assumed in doing an act which involved his own character and the interests of the country. The paper thus prepared by the President. was communicated at the time to several of his friends, whom he consulted on the occa-And the substance of the conversation which preceded and followed the communication, was also immediately reduced to writing, and connected with the document read to you, that nothing might be left to recollection, if circumstances at a remote period should make a reference to it necessary. With regard to a transaction so recorded and vouched by the concurrent testimony of those consulted on the occasion, there can be no mistake .- A man's memory may be treacherons when the man himself is honest. I am willing to believe this is your case. You have innocently forgotten the declaration made by the President, which stands authenticated, as I have told you, as well as the communication of the same purport made to you by Col. Johnson.

I am obliged to rely on this written record of a fact rather than on your memory, espefer, that the act of publishing' the extract from his letter is not authorised by him. cially when I find this positive proof confirming the statement of Col. Johnson, that the President disclaimed any right or desire to interfere with the private associations of yourself or your family, and that you knew it.

I next quoted your own written admission, confirming the statement of Col. Johnson and the written record of the President, in the following words-In the interview to which I was invited by the President some few days afterwards (after Col. Johnson's visit,) I frankly expressed to him my views on the subject, and he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition.'

You say that 'a disclaimer of an intention to press such a requisition, is a wholly different thing from denial of ever having made

I thought not, in this case; because no such requisition had been made. Col. Johnson says, the President disclaimed to him any desire to control your domestic affairs, or private intercourse, and he told you so. The record of what the President said to you, de clares, that he claimed no right to interfere in the domestic relations of personal inter-course of any member of his Cabinets' and, in allusion to the same conversation, you say, he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition.' When no such requisition had been made by Col. Johnson; when he told you the President made tone; and when you do not pretend he made any, either directly or indirectly, I could not but understand your declaration, that the disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition; as a decla ration that he made no such requisition.

But I find, in the character you have al ways sustained before the public, other conere an accessory in this business, and thereore, would not insult you by an application hich could only be founded on such an inmence.

The course I have taken with regard to your family to associate with any one, contra-

ry to their will and yours, you would not, as I tween us depended altogether upon the veria man of honour, have waited for an invitation to resign. Vou would have thrown your commission in the face of the President, and said to him, Sir, I am no longer adviser or associate with a man who requires me to disgrace myself and family, though he be the President of the U. States !!' In your public character I had a guarantee that you would not, for the sake of your honour, sala ry and emoluments, as Attorney General sink your character as a man, by tamely listening to such a requisition. No. sir; it is impossible to believe that you could have listened to such a requisition; dismissed your self respect; forgot your southern honour, and humble loved in seeming reverence to the man who had insulted you, until politely invited to resign! It is impossible that you could bury such an insult, profess to be the friend of the President, make the speech that you did recently in Georgia, and now that you are out of office, disclose a fact which would seal your own shame. No, sir; no such proposition was ever made to you; you had no cause to complain of the President; you eulogized him in public and private; and you would have gladly acted as Attorney General to the end of his administration, had you not been invited to resign.

But the circumstances under which the harmony of the late Cabinet was restored, repel the inference which you will have it, in your last note, that the extract from your letter to Major Eaton, leaves open to the ambiguousness of its expression. m enent that you denied to the President any participation in the political combination to and con tesies were renewed among its members without any association between their respective families. Maj. Eaton would have been as reluctant to receive visiters, driven into his doors by the power of the President, as they could possibly have been to submit to such tyranny and degradation. His house was througed by those who were among the most respectable people of the city-by the most honourable families visiting annually here, and by those from abroad, most dis tinguished by station. To the gaiety and respectability of parties thus attended, the appearance of persons constrained by the authorsty of the Executive, if it could have been exerted for such purpose, would have added

nothing. It could have served no purpose to have exacted such a requisition as that now imputed, to the injury of the President. To have forced the wife of the Secretary of War, upon that portion of society which was unwilling to receive her, could have added nothing to her reputation. It is ridiculous to impute to the failure of such a design, the dissolution of the late cabinet. You, I think must know that this step was the result of the diversity of political views, which attached the two parties in the Cabinet to different divisions of the new parties which became apparent in the dissention between the President and Vice President. This produced, in the then state of the cannet, combinations lutary measures of the administration. - In the the Tarkish negociation, the members of the Cab net favourable to the newborn opposition, were expressly exempted in the denunciation of those members of the Senate, who then came out and disclosed, for the first time, their hostility to the President and a part of his Cabinet. That a wish to bring Maj. Eaton and his family into society here, had no influence in producing the dissolution of the Cabinet, is apparent from the fact that it o perated to consign them and him to privacy. The want of the harmony essential to the public welfare, however, originated was pregnant with political effects and produced this

You require me to correct the error of my declaration, predicated on the information which Col. Johnson communicated to me, upon the ground that I have no authority to se the evidence which establishes the fact. The testimony which I have in my possession, under Col. Johnson's hand, satisfies me tho roughly of the truth of the assertion I have made, and, therefore, I will not admit it to be an error. Your exception to the use have made of his testimony, may be applica ble as a censure upon my course. But I consider, that circumstances fully justify that course, and I am only responsible to Col Johnson for my conduct in relation to his letter. Your objection to the authority under which I have acted as to Col. Johnson's evidence. does not in the least, change the nature o that evidence. It is as convincing as it could be under full authority to use it, and probably more so than evidence purposely prepared for the public eve.

You seem to think that I am bound to publish, on my own account, the correspondence between Major Eaton and yourself, because I have used a paragraph having exclusive reference to the President. I do not think so. I will have nothing to do with the controver-sy between Major E. and yourself. You have a right to bring that subject before the pubtic in any way you please, and on your own responsibility. I will not hesitate to print it, or any part you may choose to embody, in the discussion with me.

I closed my last note to you, by an inti-mation that it would conclude our correspondence. I did so because the issue be-

ty of the statement, I had made, contradictg assertions in the Telegraph for which I

did not know that you were responsible.
When you volunteered to question my
statements. I laid before you frankly the ground on which I acted; and then, in a second letter brought to your view, the proof on which, as to myself, I was willing to rest the But as you seem inclined to make, through me, an attack on the President, and to use the correspondence on which you' entered (certainly without being called for by any thing I said, as to yourself.) as the medium of bringing on a discussion of the question of the dissolution of the late Cabinet, I shall certainly sacrifice my inclination to what you consider my duty. My reluctance to continue the correspondence with you, proceeds from no want of respect to But I believe the public is sick of the subject; is satisfied with the dissolution of the old Cabinet, and the formation of the new one; and this induced the inclination I have evinced to spare the country the dissection of a subject, which it seems willing to bury. At all events, the progress we have made will be aufficient for one lecture. If you think fit, we will resume it again.

F. P. BLAIR Yours, &c.

From the London Morning Chronicle of June 8th.

The King and Royal Family at St. Cloudtroubles at Tarascon-successes and pre-sent position of the Poles-demands of Hungarian States-election of Prince Leopold.

Stn-Yesterday evening I drove down to

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle. PARIS, June 5, 1831.

St. Cloud, and paid my respects, at the appointed hour, to our Citizen King and his interesting family. It was an evening of reception, and the spartments in the right wing f the Palace were crowded with respectable and even wealthy citizens. There were few Peers, and still fewer Deputies, and not all of the Ambassadors; but the paucity of titled names was compensated for by the abundance of intelligent and enlightened citizens, who, as officers of the National Guarus, came to epresent their respective Companies, to wish his Mujesty a goo journey, and of course a safe return. The King was in good health, walked round the rooms, and conversed with a vast many persons; looked gay and happy, smiled at his children, regarded with tenuerness his wife; spoke to the ladies; bowed and thanked all for their good wishes and withdrew. The Duke of Orleans, who thinks and feels that the sure way to gain the voices of the men is to gain the hearts of the women, was as usual, most attentive and affable to "the life, grace, and ornaments of society." He is not so talented as his younger brother, the Duke of Nemours, but he honest, amiable, and well informed. The young Duke of Nemours spent his time in conversing with the Colonels and inferior officers of the National guard. He remembered the names of all present, and asked after those who were in Congress, calculated to defe t the most sa- absent. He pays very little attention to Generals or Admirals, Ministers or Princes, but opposition which showed itself with regard to he seems to feel, though not sixteen years of age, that the middling classes are the strength a nation and the supporters of a throne. The young Dake d'Aumale, who is nine years of age, was also there. He is a charming boy and a general favourite. The Prince d'Joinville, who is thirteen , is at Corsica, and who has entered the marine service. And the little Duke de Montpensier, who is a pretty fel-low, not seven years old till next July, remained near his mama, and was admired for his good behaviour. There is not certainly a handsomer family in France than that of our Citizen King. I suspect that none of them will be so talented as the Duke of Nemours, though, when some years younger, this was not predicted of him. I remember once entering Neudly with a friend, and seeing the Duke of Orleans with the Prince of Joinville on one knee, and the Duke de Aumalo on the other, whilst the Duke of Nemours was hammering and stammering through a lesson which he did not appear to get through with much adroitness. His father kept us waiting till the lesson was got through, and then, with great good humour, said, "Well, gentlemen, you see my boy is not so forward as I should wish, but he has a good heart."
The Queen last night looked remarkably

well, but she was dressed most simply and becoming the mother of a large family of boys and girls. The three Princesses were all present. I know not which to admire most. They were no jewels and made no display. They were dressed in white, and were affabl , but dignified, and supported their station with propriety of conduct, -not austerity of manners. When I see them separate, I think I love the last one best, but when I see them together, I lave them all alike. One has charming bair, another, lovely eyes, and a third a foot of symmetry, and a hand for an artist or sculpter; one is a little roguish, and another a little melancholy, and a third not a little studious. In their hearts they wish themselves back at Nedilly agains and they would each give their right hand if their faof them to speak about their talents, but every one praises their virtue, their discretion, their simplicity, their amiable manners, and unfeigned goodness of heart. They are after all, nearly children of nature; & nothing, which

rank, education or Courts can produce, can be compared to such a title to esteem and confidence. One blush of innocence, and se act of unconscious, but uncourtlike sinare worth all the jewels of the East,

nd all the camels of Ethiopia. As Llooked on the scene, I Llooked on the scene, I will tell you what I said-"What a pity it is that this man does not understand the Revolution of 1830! Here is a good father, an honest Citizen, an exemplary husband, and the model of a private gentleman, exposing his family, his country, and all Europe, to evils of a serious and sad nature, because he is advised, and adopts the advice, of not marching with his people! He believes, perhaps he is right; and he is told, I am sure at least fifty times a day, that the "juste millieu" is his only chance. Never was there so great a mistake! He might have been the most popular Monarch of which history could boast, if he would but forsake the units and join with the millions. Sooner or later I hope he will do so; for, honestly speaking, I should be most sorry to have a hair of his head hurt, or to have his heart made sad for even half an hour; but yet, he must march with the Revolution.'

I conversed with but few persons, and re-mained not quite an hour. An officer of the National Guard whispered in my ear, "I wonder what they will say at Metz to him;" and as I descended the staircase I asked a friend of Casimir Perrier's whether the journey of the King was expected to influence the elections in Alsace. He smiled and said "They say so; but we must wait and sec .-Party feeling runs very high just now."

I must turn from a happy family and Court reception, to troubles at Tarascon, and disputes at Grenoble, Tarascon you know is a town of France, in the department of the Mouth the Rhone, with a Castle seated on the Rhone opposite Braucaite, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats; it has a trade in oil, brandy, starch, and silk stuffs-is nine miles north of Arles, and 14 cast by south of Nismes. Well at Tarascon, on a recent day in the month of May (a fig for the exact date,) the inhabitants being attached to the Revolution of 1830-to the cause of civil and religious liberty, and to the moving or active party, and not to the Doctrinaires, determined on planting the "Tree of Liberty." The tree was decorated with loyal colours, for they were rea, white, and blue, and with inscriptions, such as "Vive la Liberte!" "Vive la Revolution!" and "Vive Louis Phi-This was a crying evil in the eyes of the Perrier party and his Prefect and Agents, and so the order was given to remove the tree, and destroy the emblems. This was the first act of folly, and all the rest which followed were the necessary results of this step of arbitrary power and petty tyranny. But who were to execute these orders? Why some Lancers! So they arrived on the spot-the people were ordered to withdraw, and having disobeyed, the Lancers were ordered to charge "What, (said the people,) will you charge on us, because we defend the tree of liberty, and the national colours?" This appeal was successful, and the Lancers refused to obey! So, when the authorities learnt this, they sent for some hundred troops of the line, and some pieces of cannon, and they were ordered to proceed to the spot-to arrest the soldiers and the citizens-to take down the tree of liberty-and, by force to put an end to this state of insubordination! So in due form and order, the troops were drawn up, and the law against mobs were read, and the demanps to retire were officially made, and then the sold. iers were commanded to fire! But were the people intimidated? No.-Did they resign their tree of liberty? No.

The people fraternized with the soldiers. and the soldiers with the people; and though some damage was done, and some few were hurt by the violence of the Royalist officers, the result was that the authorities were defeated-that the people were triumphantand that the Prefect and Mayors dispatched courier after courier-and telegraphic communications one after the other, as quickly as possible, in order to procure orders how to act. The Minister has published his veroters shall be tried-that a military tribunal shall be established-that refractory soldiers shall be immediately shot-and has commanded that the troops stationed at Tarascon shall retire, and their place be supplied by those on whom more reliance can be placed. And now then, what is the result of all this force and decision' and violence? Why, instead of one Tree of Liberty, fifty have been planted all over the country; and the Minister, instead of having to contend with one 'mob, would have to fight with a thousand assemblages before he could succeed in his system of 'decision.' When the last courier left, the whole country was in a state of agitation, the Doctrinaries were defeated-and, what is worse than all this, the Carlists were rejoicing at the divisions which existed be-tween the friends of the Revolution. Now you see what it is not to understand the Revolution of 1850—and how hopeless a task it is to reduce France 'to order,' when France is not satisfied with the march of her Government. Yet poor M. Perrier imagine the majority is for him, because the Rentiers pat him on the back, and say, 'Courage,' There have been also some serious and lamentable disturbances at Grenoble, on the occasion of a religious processlen. I can do no more than allude to it to-day, and simply add, that as well at Grenoble as elsewhere, the Government is to blame. We have satisfactory news from Poland, Marshal Diebitch announces, indeed, that he shall wait till the moveable magazines are ready, and until the revolutions in Lithuania and Volhynia arejetified, before he proceeds to his warfare against Russian Poland. Then he says, that he shall Russian Poland. Then he says, that he shall collect all his forces together—and march to Warsaw! i. e. we will march towards Warsaw! it we will march towards Warsaw but to Warsaw! Never! The Poles are well supplied with corn and craw; They are in want of arms, and would delight to

Austrian Ministers at London would send off dispatches to their Governments, and prevent the arrival of the promised aid. I fear measures which you may prepare for its adulthose 'gas pipes' will never reach Poland. Justment, you will carefully adhere to the The Russian army is in a wretched state of want, sickness and dissatisfaction. The plunder of Warsaw was promised to these Barbarians, but Warsaw is farther from the plunderers than ever. The enemies of Po-land are discouraged. A large army cannot enter Poland and remain there. Moveable granaries will soon be emptied, and there are natural obstacles which revent first their Poland so far removed from supplies. The Poles will not allow of any provisions to fall into the power of their cruel oppressors, and therefore, the army of Diebitsch is obliged solely to rely on Russian resources .- This deficit in provisions, want of forage, and malignant character of the Cholera morbus in the Russian army, came therefore most opportunely to the aid of the Poles; and Diepitsch has already discovered the truth of those backneyed lines of Hudibras-

"That he who fights and runs away May live to fight another day Bot he who is in battle slain, Will never live to fight again."

But let me ask, with all seriousness, has British Minister yet left for Warsaw? Will Lord Grey leave the Poles to their fate or to extermination. And will Lord Brougham, who in Poland is held in reverence, both for his talents and patriotism, allow his name to be associated, not with the enemies of the Poles, but those who are indifferent to their destiny? Never.

To day we learn from indisputable authorty that some of the states in Hungary, considering the debt of gratitude which the owe to the Poles for the assistance rendered to the Hungarians in their wars against the Turks, have petitioned to the Emperor of Austria, 1st to revoke the ordinances which prohibit the exportation of arms and provi tions from the Austrian States to Poland, and 2d, praying that the Hungarian Diet may be convoked, to consider what step can be taken either to aid the Poles or to to move the hardships and difficulties to which they are exposed in their perilons conflict. We cannot tell whether this petition will be acceded to; but the mere fact of presentation is important. It reads a lesson to France, who owes much more to the Poles than ever Hungary can do, and who has left them to contend with an oppressive criel and barbarous enemy, ten times more powerful. and having almost boundless resources.

The Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg is elected King of Belgium!!! i. c. of the Belgium of the Constitution-but not of the Belgium of the Conferences and the Protocols. He must swear to observe the Consti tution, and to defend the integrity of the territory. If Holland, who sold gunpow der to her enemies in time of War to fight against herself-because by the sale of the gunpowder, money could be made and proobtained-if Holland will only require a little 'cash'-and will consent to lose pro vinces for gold-the Government is ordered to treat-but is not ordered to sacrifice Belgian territory for Dotch florins, nor to sell Belgian honour to the London Conference. Of course some good meaning honest simpletons, when they read that the Prince of Sare Coburg is elected King of Belgium, will exclaim 'So then all is finished,' and will buy three per cents, and think them cheap under a hundred! Well, be it so-1 merely tell them by way of caution that nothing is settled by such an election as that which has taken place, and that the Belgian revolution is not terminated.

O., P. Q Your ob't serv't.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y Jour of Con

Late from England.

About half past 5 o'clock this morning, ur news schooner Journal of Commerce came p from below, with London papers to June 5th, and Liverpool to the 27th, both inclusive, brought by packet ship York, capt. Bursley. The most important news which they contain, is the DEATH OF MARSHAL DIE-BITSON, commander-in-Chief of the Russian army operating against the Poles.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

On Tuesday, June 21st, at an early hour. every roof, window, balcony, and doorway rom St. James to St. Stephens, were besieg ed with eager and expecting beholders. "A length, the roar of cannon announced the departure of the royal cortege from the palace. The intermediate time, until its arrival at the Parliament, was marked by the reverbation of the multitudinous voices that hailed the King at every turn. *Along the line the signal ran, and the feu de joic of loyal : sices in continu ed cheers, notwithstanding the parched lips and fiery faces, was kept up with little inter-The King, we thought, looked pale and dispirited; and the cheering was not so loud and enthusiastic as the crowd would have led us to expect."

About 2 o'clock, he entered the antique chamber, in magnificent robes, and took his seat on the throne of that long line of Kings, amongst whom there have been few more popular than himself. The Commons were summoned, and His Majesty, in a voice apparently affected by a slight cold, delivered the

ADDRESS.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the late Pardiament.

steem and ence, and receive the gas pipes from Bortand; but if the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my deavours to maintain peace and properly of a reform in the prosperity of my dominions."

THE REFORM BILL. important question to your earliest and most attentive consideration, confident that in any justment, you will carefully adhere to the acknowledged principles of the constitution, by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are equally secured.

"The assurances of a friendly disposition which I continue to receive from all foreign Powers, encourage the hope that, notwith standing the civil commotions which have disprogress, and then their retreat. Not more turbed some parts of Europe, and the contest than 50,000 Russians can possibly remain in now existing in Poland, the general peace turbed some parts of Europe, and the contest will be maintained.

.. To the preservation of this blessing my most airxious care will be constantly direct-

"The discussions which have taken place on the affairs of Belgium, have not yet been brough to a conclusion; but the most complete agreement continues to subsist between the Powers whose plenipotentiaries have been engaged in the conferences of London. The principle on which these conferences have been conducted has been that of not interfering with the right of the people of Belgium to regulate their internal affairs, and to establish their government according to their own views of what may be most conducive to their future welfare and independance, under the sole cond on, sanctioned by the practice of nations, and founded on the principles of public law, that in the exercise of that undoubtd right, the security of the neighbouring states should not be endangered.

"A series of injuries and insults, for which, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, all reparation was withheld, compelled me at ast to order a squadron of my fleet to appear before Lisbon, with a peremptory, demand of satisfaction. A prompt compliance with that demand prevented the necessity of further measures, but I have to regret that I have not vet been able to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Portuguese Government.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you, and I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the publie service, as well as for the farther application of the sum granted by the last Parliament; always keeping in view the necessity of a wise and wholesome economy in every branch of the public expenditure.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

you, that the large reduction of taxes which compassionate by-standers evinced a dispositook place in the last and the present year, tion to rescue these, the police and yeomanry with a view to the relief of the labouring present were ordered to fire indiscriminately classes of the community, has not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the puttic income. I trust that such additional means as may be required to supply a part of tance, and instantly obeying the order, killthe deficiency occasioned by these reductions may be found, without any material abridgement of the comforts of my people.

"To assist the industry, to improve the re sources, and to maintain the credit of the country on sound principles, and on a safe and lasting foundation, will be at all times the object of my solicitude, in the promotion of which I look with confidence to your zealous co-operation.

"It is with deep concern that I have to an nounce to you the continued progress of a

formidable disease, to which my attention had been early directed, in the eastern parts of Europe. Information having been more recently received that it had extended its ravages to ports in the Baltic, whence there is a great commercial intercourse with my domitions, I have directed that all the precautions should be taken which experience has recommended as most effectual for guarding against the introduction of so daugerous a malady into this country.

"Great distress has unhappily prevailed in some districts, and more particularly it a part much less to contagion than to the weather, ern counties of Ireland, to relieve which, in the most pressing cases, I have not hesitated to authorise the application of such means as were immediately available for that purpose. But assistance of this nature is necessarily limited in its account, and can ony be temporary in its effect. The possibili y, therefore, of introducing any measures which, by assisting the improvement of the natural resources of the country, may tend to prevent the recurrence of such evils, must be a subject of the most anxious interest to me, and to you of the most grave and cantions consideration.

"Local disturbances, unconnected with any political causes, have taken place both in this part of the United Kingdom and in Ireland. In the county of Clare, and in the djoining parts of Roscommon and Galway, system of violence and outrage had for some time been carried on to an alarming extent, for the repression of which the constitutional authority of the law has been vigorously and successfully exerted. By these means, the accessity of enacting new laws to strengthen the Executive Government with further pow-

ers will, I trust, be prevented. "To avert such a necessity has been, and ever will be, my most earnest desire; but if it should unfortunately arise, I do not doubt your firm resolution to maintain the peace measures as may be required for their more effectual protection.'

Addresses to the king were . moved in the two Houses, as usual, and carried. In the House of Lords on the 24th, the Lord Chancellor announced the presentation of the Ad-

This important bill was brought forward in the House of Commons on the 24th,—passed in its first reading—and was to be read a second time on the Fourth of July. After the speech of Lord John Russel, Sir Robert Peel made a few observations, intimating that he should not oppose the bill in the present stage of its progress, but should have something to say when the question should come up for a second reading. "The noble Lord," he re-marked, "is, I apprehend, entirely wrong in his expectation that this measure will be per-mitted to go to the committee without a length ened discussion of its principle, and the sense of the House having been pronounced upon This announcement was followed by loud cheers.

LONDON MONEY MARKET-Saturday,

25th of June, The Stock Market has exhibited a languid appearance during the whole of the week .-The price has been gradual and almost imperceptible. Some rather extensive, sales were effected on Wednesday, Thursday, and yesterday, but they are not attributed to political causes; though much uneasiness continues to be felt in regard to affairs in France those districts whither his gloriers ca and Belgium; fears are entertained that the ducted him. Commissioners from the latter country are not proceeding successfully in their mission. The settlement of the Belgian question would, in the opinion of the Stock speculators, remove the greatest existing danger to the peace of Europe, and consequently relieve the market from a weight of anxiety that now oppresses it. The predominance of the war and revolutionary faction in France would lose half its terrors, if Belgium were once settled under a monarch of her own choice, with the concurrence of the great powers. The pre-

terest is about 3 per cent. Consols for the Account 821 6-8.

mium on Exchequer Bills has been very stea-

dy during the week. Money has been rather

more in demand than usual. The rate of iu

WHOLESALE MURDER. A horrible massacre-even more horrible than that of Castlepollard,—has just been committed in Ireland, at a place called Newtonburry; arising out of a seizure for tithe, at the instance of a Rev. dignitary of the Church by law established in that unhappy country. This minister of a religion that inculcates compassion for suffering, and all the concurrent virtues of charity, mercy and peace, had seized and brought to sale two reifers belonging to some of his poor parish-"It gives me great satisfaction to state to oners; and when instead of purchasing, the on the crowd. This, for a wonder, the police refused; but the yeomenry, who in Ireland are all Orangemen, felt no such reluced nineteen people and wounded forty, some of them women and children! How long will such atrocities be tolerated in a country calling itselfintelligent and civilized?

POLAND.

Private Correspondence. BERLIN, June 16 .- A report from Rus ian head quarters at Kleezewo, near Pul-

usk, dated the 18th of June, attributes the death of General Diebitsch to a sudden attack of the cholera morbus. It is stated that previously to his malady be had enjoyed perfect health, and on the day before, was exthe morning of the 9th of June, he was suddenly taken ill, and his malady was immedi ately pronounced to be the cholera. All medical assistance proved ineffectual, and after s painful struggle, he departed this life on Friday the 10th of June, at one o'clock in the morning. This melancholy event (says the above mentioned report) seems to prove that the progress of the cholera must be attributed

great sensation. The Russian forces are at his moment much divided; the army beyond the Narew consists of 36,900 men: a corps of 20,000 men, wito 40 cannons, has marched in pursuit of Gen. Giclgud. The Guards now forms two divisions; one remains at the head-quarters, the other is opposite Gielgud. General Kreutz has abandoned the Palatinate of Lublin, and has marched into Podlachi .-The corps commanded by General's Rudiger and Davidoff have occupied the former posi tion of Gen. Kreutz, and it is asserted that General Knorring has received orders to march against Chalaposki.

General Geismar, who commanded the Russians at Wawer, is shortly to be tried by a court-martial. No official account has ap-peared respecting the movements of Gen. Giel-gud; but all accounts agree as to the fact of his having completely defeated the corps under General Backen: 2,000 prisoners and 8 cannon are said to have fallen into the hands and order of society, by the adoption of such of the Poles; and it is even asserted that the Grand Dake Michael, with a detachment of

the Guards, was present at the battle.

The news from Podolia is every day of a more cheering nature. The insurgents have taken possession of Satanow, and made the whole garrison prisoners, with the exception as follows: "I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address. I receive with pleasure the assurance that you will proceed to the early consideration of the matters which I have recommended to your attention, and I rely with

aurgents, under General Kelytha ardour to purane the Ranslam, had frontier of Galicia, and having been mediately attacked by the Austria suffered a very considerable loss.

FROM THE RUSSIAN HEADS

TERS AT KLECZEWO, Ju I am under the prinful necessity of cing to you that the Inderial Russia mander-in-Chief, General Field Count Diebitsch Sabalkansky, sade this day at half past 1 o'clock, at quarters at Kleczewo. Until his at quarters at Rieczewo. Only ms attack he had been in perfect health, m preceding day had been remarkably at table, when, at 2 o'clock this nor was suddenly attacked by a destruction which bore unquestionable symptomic lera. The violent attacks of sickers came his powerful constitution; and painful struggle, and with manly con-and tranquil resignation, he closed tiant and active career.

The army mourns in him a distance of the army mourns in him a mourn in the army mourns in him a distance of the army peculiar to himself, and sought to the

This afflicting death appears to ataeditional proof that the above moed as dy depends more upon the state of the state phere and individual disposition, that contagion, for hitherto not a single cas sickness had manifested itself at beid or

The General of Infantry, Coast Toll, stantly assumed the command of the arm PARIS, June 22,—'The Messager Chambers contains the following on the of Diebitsch. 'The chagrin caused by dismissal from his command, which is ately preceded this event, joined to bi cessive indulgence in the use of attorig liquors, appears to have occasioned the oplexy which destroyed him. Men Diebitsch partook much of the character manners of General Bluck. He was ther more capable of comming plus tactics; but, like Blucker, have the couple manners of a soldier, and an active wint. He was a great eater, and had the sease ble habit of drinking daily after dinnerse ral bowls of punch, in order, as he sait, promote digestion, and keep off the chie morbus. His military operations in the were all unfortunate, either from mistale tion or bad execution. It is howert, just to take into account the unforesen ficulties by which he was assailed; in the b instance by the sudden thaw, and afterno v the various insurrections, which at is communications. At the same to thwarted by the Russian Generals, when his secret enemies, and by the Grand hi Michael, a Prince brave as any other dier, but incapable of command excepting rade-seeing an extensive conflagration is part of the empire lighted by his own fa or, at least, vexed by the failure of his tempts to pass the Vistala, his mind been distracted. A disposition to apoplery con not but be increased by so many overwhele rits; and the news of his displaced and of substitution in his place of the largin risk witsch, must have been a finishing while him. Paskewitsch is said to be the perfect contrast of his predecessor, reserved to and sober. He has hitherto only distinguised himself by his conduct in the far again the Persians, as Diebitsch was only keep by his campaign against the Terts. In is every reason to believe that Patental is well as his predecessor, fill fet is Poles very different warriers from the Mint

PARIS, June 23 .- The object of Minis Diebitsch in stationing a part of his my the province of Polsk, previous to his en was not to cross the Vistula above Wuns. and to the predisposition of the persons affected; for, at the time of the General's death there was not at the head-quarters of the Russians one single personattacked with this malady.

General Toll has accepted, par iterim, the command of the army. On the 12th inst. Gen Diebitsch's death was not known at Warsaw, where it will, no floubt produce a great sensation. The Russian forces are presented. thousand men, which were very loss creased to three times that number by junction of the insurgents, and the results inhabitants. Rossienie and Telchi were cupied by the detachments. The Rese retired with precipitation at all points insurrection of Urkaine is confirmed by Austrian Observer, in terms from which may be inferred that it was much more siderable than the censored journal dans state. The journals of Wars have also spoken of the insurrection; and here is now he reason to doubt of its circum correctness. It will prevent the Res Volhynia and Podolia from receiving the inforcements of Kiew, and five, with doubt, an irresistible impets to the ments of these

ments of those two Provinges.

The Russian Regiments, it will shedly seen, will capitulate in the midst of as people, who will surround and block these

people, who will surround and discussions some interior position.

The latest accounts from Warsaw is discussed the 14th, but it does not contain any interior of importance. The head quarters the Polish stray were still at a gar.

LONDON, June 24.—The canch has concur with the German Journals in the concept with the German Journals with the German Journa

scarcely reckoned a vice bottle would thus natural

cholers more than the oth Diebitsch derived his t or Passer of the Balcar of his Turkish campaign. likewise a title commem of the same campaign-th rived from the conques Polish Generalissimo has own brow the laurels of Balkan.' Is he destined the glary of the Victor Poles have measured the before, and are not unli occasion, to conquer the their Russian victors of phics of the last war. Extract of a private letter

Polish A "You see, my dear fr

earliest opportunity of

welcome letter, which f

fusion and turmoil of the

him; nor have I yet bee

two other English gent

tion the arrival of C-

our rmy. Several Eng pathy and their courage better if any generals could be sent to joins u "We have just been at Ostrolenka -Onr are what the Russians lost. Ostrolenka my regimen in draving the Imperial frontierit we were cont for ging parties, and to baginge. At Lonza w ue of more than a n mongst the carriage Guards (Bristom), the and all worts of luxurie are now feasting on to in plate; we have more nificent saddle horses fan to hunt in the trun we found many letters. waich one brother writ you my dear brother to I will give you between

and that after six mont vinced these free serva "At the battle of brothers ball their hors I we had two killed had his belly shot aw which tore away the escaped with a very endest brother had a breast, but otherwise

roubles for him. I hay

your valet de chaubre

escaped without injur "We have now had the dussians have no but ! hope and expect e shall still have toug b. fore it is over.

"Good bye, my bless you; write to m

"TRONTIERS O

"The cholera is ve cia, and is of a very Brody especially, w Jewish families resid those who are attack daily)soon fall victi ease is less malign are 30 deaths in a of Podolia and the, since they were disp are now in Lember Rzewuski, who play as he has also estate

to them. The Pod

their flight entered have been disarmed "Notwithstandin in Podolia, the spre rection in that provi likely; but an ever taken place in the confirmed, have the bances have broken ment are stated to which, as that provingst be very diffi

"Gen. Dwernich Austrian Captain Laybach.

WARSAW, June worzow, on the V been received the had gained, on the

from Gen, Chrzon Letters from L surgents, togethe Grand Duke Con

The Warsaw C ed that Gen. Rud Lublin, and Gen lec. General S yesterday, at a g the National Gu the Members of Present. It is a chael was present a detachment of Eul, in the gave

AN HEAD! CZEWO, Ju ral necessity of maderial Russia Pield kansky, sudden Until his said until his said refect health, and en remarkably declock this name by a destruction hable symptom able symptom

stitution; and with manly com n him a distant gride, who in under his com foe with a noticle to the inhibit his gloriers care appears to star

isposition, that o not a single can led itself at head or antry, Count Toll. ommand of the arm - The Messager chagrin caused by mand, which in ent, joined to bi the use of intaring re occasioned the ed bim. Me

e above mon

the state of the at-

luc es He was combining a plan and an active spint. aily after dinner w order, as he sail, d keep off the chie either from mission It is however, n thaw, and aftern ections, which cat At the same to ian Generals, who nd by the Grand be brave as any other f command excepting nsive conflagration in thted by his own fa

the failure of his istula, his mind bee sition to apoplery con by so many overwhe immoderate are de his distribud and ee of the Rubias Pale s sand to by the pe cessor, reterred, to duct in the yar again bitsch was only keen nst the Tarks. The clieve that Pasterita ceasor, will find in warriges from the Asia e object of Maria

n part of his ung is , prévions to his éest Vistula abore Wusse. having been nearly star having been seath size of Nauew after the con-thuapid were cut of-stationed in Samplia. It of the part the other is not wished to the size of the con-winds placehed as one with the placehed as one with the placehed as one with the cut of t nie and Telcha west & ation at all points. ine is confirmed by it was much more or meored journal dark of Warsan have also ection; and there is ubt of its circumstant prevent the Russins a from receiving the a ew, and five, wise e impetus to the sea rovinger.

iments, it will should be the told and block then s from Warsaw is des

The head quarters e. The stand ga.
24.—There and page
we receive as a max
man Journals in stand
is to succeed Manks
nder-in-chief of the ked. Indeed, it en death of the lafter, If it did not lead bin to commit suicide. There seems no foundation in truth for such a suspicion. The Martion in truth for such a suspicion. The Mar-shal was never accused of being a temperate man in a country where intemperance is scarcely reckoned a vice. His habits of the bottle would thus naturally expose him to the cholers more than the other officers. Diebitsch derived his title of Babalkanski,

or 'Passer of the Balcan,' from the success of his Turkish campaign. His successor has likewise a title commemorative of the glories of the same campaign—that of Brivanski, derived from the conquest of Erivan. The Polish Generalissimo has transferred to his own brow the laurels of the Passer of the Balkan.' Is he destined likewise to eclipse the glory of the 'Victor of Erivan?' Poles have measured themselves with Turks before, and are not unlikely, on the present occasion, to conquer them again, by stripping their Russian victors of the accumulated trophics of the last war.

Extract of a private letter from an officer in the Polish Army.

"You see, my dear friend, that I take the earliest opportunity of answering your last welcome letter, which found me in the confusion and turmoil of the camp. You mention the arrival of C-; I have not seen who have proffered me their support, I him; nor have I yet been introduced to the my most untergned acknowledgments. two other English gentlemen who have joined our ray. Several English physicians have also arrived. We thank them for their sympathy and their courage, and it would be far better if any generals or superior officers could be sent to joins us.

"We have just been fighting a great battle at Ostrolenka -Our army has lost a considerable number of men, but not above half what the Russians lost. Before this battle at Ostrolenka my regiment had been employed in driving the Imperial Guards beyond the frontier's we were continually falling in with for ging parties, and took a large quantity of beginge. At Lonza we took spoil to the value of more than a million. (40,000/.) A. mongst the carriage of a General in the Guards (Bristom), the trunks of all his staff. and all sorts of luxuries, so that our soldiers are now feasting on the and coffee served up in plate; we have moreover-seized 300 mag nificent saddle horses. It was very great fan to hunt in the trunks of these gentlemen: we found many letters, one in particular, in watch one brother writes to another-"I bez my my dear brother to sell me your servant; I will give you between 100 and 200 paper roubles for him. I hope you have got rid of your valet de chaubre (who was a freeman) that after six months' trial you are convinced these free servants are a bore.

At the battle of Ostrolenka two of my brothers bal their horses killed under them. have had two killed under me, the second had his belly shot away by a cannon ball, which tore away the sole of my boot, but I esciped with a very slight confusion. My entest brother had a trilling wound in his breist, but otherwise we have all five of us

escaped without injury.

"We have now had a week's rupose, and
the dussians have not dared to attack us,
but I hope and expect that we sale march again of them in a day or two at any rate; but we shall still have tough work (dufil a retodre) b. fore it is over.

"Good bye, my dear friend-may God bless you; write to me, as I will to you, if I

"TRONTIERS OF GALLICIA AND POLAND.

"JUNE 4.

"The cholera is very destructful in Galli cia, and is of a very malignant character, in Brody especially, where a great many poor Jewish families reside. for hitherto most of those who are attacked, (aearly 100 persons daily)soon fall victims. In Lemberg the disease is less malignant, yet sometimes there are 30 deaths in a day. Of the insurgents of Podolia and the Ukraine, who have fled since they were dispersed, several noblemen Rzewuski, who played a part in the Ukraine; as he has also estates in Galicia he will retire

As he has also estates in Galicia he will retire to them. The Podolian insurgents, who in their flight entered the circle of Tarnopol, have been disarmed and sent to the interior.

"Notwithstanding the partial disturbances in Podolia, the spreading of a regular insurrection in that province appears to be not very likely; but an event which is said to have taken place in the heart of Russia, might if confirmed, have the most important consequences. This report is that serious disturbances have broken out at Kiew, which from the small number of troops in that government are stated to have spread rapidily, and which, as that province is very populous, it might be very difficult to put down in the se-

"Gen. Dwernicki was lately at Presburg, accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp, and an Austrian Captain of horse on his way to

WARSAW, June 13 .- Accounts from Guieworzow, on the Vistula, report that news had been received there that Gen. Chrzonowski had gained, on the 1st, considerable advantages over Gen. Rudiger. No direct news from Gen, Chrzonowski has reached Warsaw.

Grand Duke Constantine, was gone to Minsk. tonville, Schoharie county." The Warsaw Gazette says-"It is affirmed that Gen. Rudiger has cutered the city of Lublin, and Gen. Kreatz has occupied Sied-lec. General Skrzynecki was in Warsaw recent period, was good. The great action yesterday, at a grand entertainment given by in which he was a participator, will associate the National Guard to the amy, at which his name among the brave and faithful of an the Mambers of the Government were also era in which it was his good fortune not on

Margland Mazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, August 11, 1881.

MARRIED on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. GUEST, Mr. JOHN C. OBERSTEUFFER to Miss REBECCA ANN PENNINGTON.

We this week give the correspondence between Mr. Blair, (Editor of the Globe,) and Mr. Berrien, late Attorney-General. It should have preceded the Address of Mr. Berrien, concluded in our last.

We are authorised to state, that John C. Herbert, Esq. declines being a Candidate to represent the District composed of Annapolis, Anne Arundel, and Prince-George's counties, in the Congress of the U. States.

To the Voters of Ahne Arundel County. Circumstances uncontrolable, compel me decline as a Candidate for the next House

of Delegates; to the Convention that nominated me, and those of my Fellow Citizens who have proffered me their support, I return

Your obedient servant, - Frederick Lewis Grammer.

We are authorised to say, that John S. Sellman, declines being a Candidate as Elector of Senate.

For the Maryland Gazette. THE GREEN HALL'S SIDE, &c. Let Poets sing of fields, of flowers; Of myrtle groves and vine clad howers; Of lakes, where placed waters stray,

And silvery fish their gamuals play t There is one sweet spot I hold more dear Than any they've prais'd, however fair: A spot, where in fancy I've often stray'd— The Green Hill's Side, where in childhood

Twas there, with a heart as nore and light As the dew that falls in Summer's night, An I before the world a shade could throw Of the cloud, which now hangs o'er my brow.

With happy mates, I sported away The evening hour of each bright day.
Time from my memory never can fade
The Green Hill's side, where in childhood I

-000-Gen. Cars, the new Secretary of War, ar ived in Washington on Sunday last. -030-

From the Washington Globe.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. J. B. Montgomery, to Commalore Jesse D. Elliott. dated U. S. Ship Eric, off Pensacola Navy Fard, July 22d 1831.

Tampico with a note to the American Consul a copy of which, with the answer I received, I have the honour herewith totaclose.) From the letter, Sir, you will percein that the com-merce of the United States, with the ports of the Mexican Republic, is at present conducted with a degree of security, and exemption from molestation rendering the continued presence of a protecting force, upon that

coast, unnecessary.
"I was also informed that tranquility prevailed throughout Mexico, and the fullest confidence seems to be entertained by the native and foreign residents of a continuance of this happy state of things, as well as of the permanency of the existing Government."

U. S. Sate Ears. Of the Bar of Tampico. July 4th 1831.

Sin:- Having just arrived upon this coast for the purpose of prosecuting the views of our Government, by affording all necessary protection to the Commerce of the U. States and property of her citizens. I will thank you to furnish me with any information you may possess calculated to promote the effec-

Should you desire to visit the Erie, I have directed the officer of the boat, who will hand you this, to hold himself subject to your pleas ure, and afford you a passage to the ship.

Very respectfully, Sir, I am your Decient

J. B. MONTGOMERY. (Signed.) J. B. MONTGOMERY.
To EDW'D. H. CAMMANNE. Esq.
Acting Consul of the U. States, at Tampico.

Extract of a letter from E. H. CAMMANNE, Esq Vice Consul at Tampico, to Lieut. J. B. Montgomery, commanding U. S. ship Eric,

dated Tampic , July 5th, 1831. "I am in possession of your note of yester-

"In reply, I have the honour to form you, that the Commerce and Flag of the United States remain respected as beretofore, and do not require any further protection. The most perfect tranquility prevails throughout the country, and there is no expectation of a political change.

-020-Death of David Williams, the last of the Captors of Andre. - A correspondent of the Albany Argus, at Rensselaerville, says-"DAVID WILLIAMS, the last of the captors of Major Andre, died on Tuesday of this week, at sundown. His remains were interred on Letters from Lithuania, say, that the in-surgents, together with Gen. Chlapowski, had taken the town of Stonim, and that the Thursday with military honours, at Livings-

This venerable patriot (says the Argus) was in the 79th, year of his age. Although present. It is said that the Grand Duke Milly and to act, but to perform services, chael was present at an engagement between a detachment of the Garda and Gen. Giellical culable value to his country. There is no event more strikingly characteristic of our daughter of Mr. Philip Clayton of this city.

ravolution, its objects and agents, then the refusal of three observe men, suffering all the deprivations of war and poverty, and gaining a precarious subsistance by occasional labour on their half deserted farms, and by occasion of the suffering agent of casional service in the army, to accept of great wealth and affluence at the expense of he cause in which they were engaged.

DIVING FOR SILVER.

It will be recollected by many that the British frigate Thetis was wrecked off the coast of Brazil with a million of dollars on board, all of which went down with her; but the captain of the British vessel of war Lightning has fished up 100,000 dollars, and said that he expected to get the whole million.

EXECUTION.

crime he was charged with to the last, and expressed great indifference to his fate. He died without a strugg.e. About fifteen thousand spectators were present to witness the execution. Prov. Jour.

NAVAL REGISTER.

Some of the most important changes in the Navy Register, and the stations and movements of most of the public vessels in commission, as ascertained at the Department during the month of July. 1831. DEATHS.

Lieut. Thos. T. Ritchie. Lieut. Benj. Talmadge, at Gibraltar, June 20. RESIGNATION.

Midshipmen R. P. Mayrant, Timothy B. Field CHANGES IN COMMAND. Thompson D. Shaw, detached from com mand of the Schr. Ariel, on the 6th inst. in consequence of sict.ness; and

Licut. E. Farrand, appointed to the command temporarily, till the return of Lieut. Ged-

Master Commandant Rousseau left Pensico la in bad health, for New Orleans, panied by Dr. Spro ton, late Su geon of the U. S squadron, (now on least return to the North. Vessels on each Foreign Station at last ad

PACIFIC. Frignte Gaerriere. Sloup St. Louis. Schooner Dolphin. BRAZIL. Frigate Hudson WEST INDIES.

Sloops Erie, Vincennes, Natchez. oners Grampus, Porpoise, Shark. MEDITERANEAN. Frigates Brandywine, Constellation.

Sloops John Adams, Ontario, Boston, Con-

NOTICES.

Frigate Brandywine, with Commodore Bidtle, was at Gibraltar on the 1st of June last, also on the 20th.

Sloop John Adams, Captain Voorhees, arrived at Gibraltar, 1st June-twenty days from Capes of Virginia to Cape St. Vincent; -to sail the 3d for Mahon, and thence to the Eastward.

Sloop Concord, Captain Perry, arrived at Gibraltar 13th May-to sail 2d June to

ner Shark, Lieut. Commanding Boerum, was at St. Thomas 20th Juneall well;-to sail for St. Croix next day-was still there on the 2d inst. The U. S. schooners Spark, I.t. Com. Piercy;

ward, sailed about July 1st-from Nor-

Frigate Potomac, Captain John Downes, left Hampton Roads on the 16th instant

Sloop Falmouth, Captain Gregory, sailed from

Sloop Lexington, Capten Duncan sailed from Norfolk, 3d 1888 Sloop Vandalia, Captain Callagher, at Buenos Avres on the 28th May last-to sail next day for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro.

Sloop St. Louis. Captain John D. Sloat, was at Callao, Peru, on the 19th April last. Vincennes, Captain E. R. Shubrick arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, on 2d inst. from St. Jago de Cuba, and sailed again on the 3d or 7th for the lat-

ter place. Schooner Porpoise, Lieut. Commanding John Percival, off the Havana on the 3d June-arrived at Key West on the 25th-officers and crew well.

Sloop Erie, commanded temporarily by Lieut Jno. M. Montgomery, left Pensacola 16th June, to complete her cruise on the coast of Mexico, which had been interrupted by the sickness of Master Com'dt. Rousseau, her late Comman-

Sloop Florida, Lieut. Commanding Thos R. Godney, arrived at Norfolk on the 24th instant. oner Grampus, at Port Royal, (Jamaica,

on the 4th ult, from Carthagena. Sloop Vandalia reached Rio 9th Jane; and Frigate Hudson was to sail next day, for U.

************* OBITUARY.

DIED at her residence near this city on he 29th ult. after a lingering illness, Mrs. PRINCILLA MILLS, Consort of Mr. JAMES

A CARD

DENNIS BOYD, offers his services as B-lector of the Senate, and solicits the support of his Bellow-Citizens of Asso-Arundel county at

THE AMERICAN FARMER. BDITED BY GIDEON B. SMITH. Is published in Beltimore (Md.) by I In VINE HITCHDOCK & Co. (Successors of J. S. SKINNER.)

In weekly numbers of eight quarto pages, -at FIVE DOLLARS per annum.

THP purpose of this periodical is to be medium through which a great number of the most enlightened and scientific practical Cultivators of the soil, residing in every sec-We learn by a passenger in the Western stage that Oliver Watkins was executed in Brooklyn, (Con.) on Tuesday morning, at the public, and receive similar benefits from half past nine o'clock, for the murder of his the best theoretical and practical writers of wife. He persisted in his innocense of the foreign countries, on every subject connected with husbandry in the broadest sense of the

It is devoted exclusively to practical Agri gulture; Horticulture, and Rural and Domestic Economy. The American Farmer contains also a great number of useful recipes; readings adapted to the stations of mothers and mistresses of families; so much of the news as relates to the foreign and domestic markets for Agri cultural products, and a correct statement of their prices current, at the time of publication; but nothing connected with party politics is at any time permitted to appear in its columns

The American Farmer was the first periodical devoted exclusively to the promotion of A merican Agriculture, and it is by common con sent acknowledged to have been hitherto i most able and efficient advocate. Indeed it is hazarding little to aver that this work contains a more valuable body of practical information on this subject than any other extant.

The current volume or year is the thirteenth of its publication, and few American periodi cals circulate more extensively. It is taken and written for by men of talents and practical experience in the several departments of which it treats, in every part of the United States; and it has been subseribed for, and i regularry sent to many eminent individuals and trained societies in the different countries of Enrope and America, whose unanimous tesadduced, if its character was not, in the opini on of the publishers, too well established to require recommendations.

The American Farmer is neatly printed on very fine paper, and many of the subjects of which it treats are illustrated by expensive wood engravings. The numbers for a year make a votume of convenient form and size, and the last one is accompanied by a title page. and minute index, completing the volume for

When a number fails of being received by a subscriber or becomes damaged in the mail, another shall be sent if requested.

N. B. The postage on each number is, when not over 100 miles, or when within the state, one cent; when over 100 miles one cent and a half

Although a considerable surplus of copies beyond the current subscription list, has at all tim s been printed, and of some of the volumes a seco d and even a third edition have been is-und, yet such has been the demand for the back volumes that only a very small number of full sets (complete from the commencement)

can hereafter be made.

The price of the work in sets is six dollars per volume half bound and lettered. Some of the volumes may be had single, at five dollars

Communications and advertisements con-Sylph, Lt. Com. Robinson; and Ariel nected with any of the subjects of the Ameri-Lt. Com. Shaw, bound to the South- can Farmer will be gratefully received, and promptly attended to.

In order to render the Farmer pleasant and profitable both to its publishers and its patrons it is hoped that gentlemen will assent practi for New-York-arrived at N. York cally to the necessity and propriety of a careful compliance with the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: I. Price five dollars per annum, due at the

middle of each year of subscription. 2. Subscriptions are in all cases charged by

the year, and I ever for a shorter term. When once sont to a subscriber, the paper will not be discontinued without his special order, and then not till the end of the year of his subscription that shall be current at the time of receiving such order, except at

the discretion of the publishers. The risk of Mail in the transportation of both the paper, and of Bank notes sent in payment for it, is assumed by the publish-

Advertisements connected with any of the subjects of the American Farmer, inserted at one dollar per square.

AGENTS:

All Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the Parmer, and to require a strict compliance by subscribers with the above terms, especially the three first items. They are authorised to retain &t for each new subcriber, and 10 per cent on all other collec-

The list of special Agents is published in the Parmer on the first Friday in each month. * Subscriptions received at the Office of the Maryland Gazette. August 11.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

Will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the Farm belonging to the heirs of Henderson Magrader, on Saturday the 10th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. a sufficient quantity of Rail Timber of Cord Wood, standing, as the case may re-quire, to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.

Late Collector A. A. County.



KENTUCKY BLECTION.

The Lexington Observer Extra of Augu , gives the Result of the first day's poll in Lexington as follows:

CONGRESS-ALLEN (Clay) SHANNON (Jackson) The vote for members of the State Legis-lature exhibited about the same relative strength: the Clay members averaging 454,

and the Jackson members 202. In Jessamine county at dinner time, Kin-caid-(Clay) 66 votes ahead of Adair,—Woodson 27 ahead of Cunningham (Jackson) for the Legislature.

Woodford county at dinner-Allan 308, (Clay) Shannon (Jackson) 177; Railey 294, Whittington 215.

Athens Precinct. majority for Clay Candidate 22.

The following is from the Maysville Eagle of August 2.

ELECTION RETURNS.

MASON-1st Day Marshall (C.) 625 | Coleman, (J.) Chambers, Marris Taylor, 576 Lashbrooke, BOURBON-1st Day. Marshall, 777 | Coleman

NICHOLAS-1st Day. 381 | Coleman, 457 BRACKEN-1st Day-2 Precincts. Marshall, (maj.) 51 | Coleman.

FLEMING-1st day at dinner, (exclusive of one precinct.)
406 | Daniel. (J.)

Balt. Patriot, Davis, (C.)

LATER FROM EUROPE. The ship Romulus has arrived at New York from Havre, whence she sailed on the

17 th of June, but brought no papers.

The ship Edward Quesnel, also arrived at New York from Liverpool, brings Liverpool papers of the 28th June, and London of the 27th, both inclusive. Our extracts are from the second editions of the Daily Advertiser and Journal of Commerce.

Private letters from Havre say that Casimir Perrier had retired from the Head of the French Ministry and Marshal Soult had taken his place; Marshal Soult is in favour of their measures. It is said a French army would march into Belgium.

The cholera had reached Hamburgh. England, and indeed on all parts of the Continent, the alarm appears general that the scourge will spread. It was reported that Antwerp had been burnt on the 25th June.

From Warsaw, the dates are one day later -no new battles had been fought, but the Poles appear to be in good spirits, and ready to act on the offensive. All accounts agree that an important crisis is at hand.

France was tranquil. Nothing from Spain or Portugal. The English papers are filled with the great puestion of Reform which was to be taken up

Parliament on the 4th of July. The Irish papers are occupied with the exminations relative to the Newtonbury Mas-

CLARK'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, July 29, 1831.

R EPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No 5, for 1831.

No. 10,816 (even number) the capital prize t3619 prize of 119141 17914 2410 each prizes of 15955 7256 11940 13:87 15960 **†9509** 9091 } each 113105 1795 14844 1196 % 15999 118754 } each pr's of 50 With 20 prizes of \$20; 200 of \$4, and 10,000 of \$1 50 each.

No. 10816, an even number, having drawn the Capital Prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore, all the even numbers, being those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0 are each en-titled to one dollar and fitty cents to addition to whatever prizes they may have drawn be-

All marked thus t sold at Clark's.

ON WEDNESDAY, August 31, will be drawn in Baltimore, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY—No. 6, for 1831.

ODD AND EVEN. HIGHEST PRIZE.

10,000 DOLLARS. RCHEME.

901	A .III A	
prize of \$10,000	5 prizes	8100
2000	10	50
1000	20	20
600	50	10
400	200	8
300	10,000	1.50
200	3	745

Half Tickets only one dollar-Quarters 50 ets

CLARKS

Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Cal-vert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay,

vert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay,
N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles
8tRets.

Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes,
will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
JUHN, CKARK, Lottery Vender, Belt.
August, 11. August. 11.

REV. HECTOR HUMPHERS, A. M. Principal, and Professor of Moral Science. EDWARD SPARES, M. D. Professor of Ancient Languages. THOMAS E. SUDLER, A. M. Professor of Mathematicks 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 pros

pects of the Institution. The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have its 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; E-op's Finles Brismus; Casar's Commentaries, or Solust Eclogues, and first six books of the . I and of Virgit: Mair's Introduction, or Latin Tains 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 par-ticular views. A course of Leatures 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.

Folsom's Livy Gaera Majera - (Xenophon, Hero-dotus, Thurydides.) Greek and Roman Antiquities. History, and Mythology. Horace, (Odes.)-Virgil's Geor gicks. Græca Majora, (Lysias, Demost 2d Term. Algebra, with Arithmetic revised Horace. (Satires and Episths.) Græca Majora, (Xenophon's Memo rabili. Plato.) Algebra completed. Translations, Themes, and Decla-

mations during the year. SOPHOMORE CLASS. Juvenal, (Leverett's.) 1st Term. Homer's Had. (Robinson's.) Plane Geometry. (Legender's Terence's Comedies, or Quattian Green Majora, (Odysses & Hestod. Solid Geometry. (Legendre's:) Rhetorick and Belles Lettres. (Blair.

Graca Majora - (Tragedians.) Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Ingonometry. Exercises in original Composition. and Elecution, during the year.

JUNIOR CLASS. Graca Majora. (Minor Poets.) Applications of Prigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying. Leverling, &c. Moral Philosophy. Tacitus .- (History.)

Conick Sections. 2d Term. Chemistry, with Lectures. Tacitus -- (Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola. Natural Philosophy, with Lectures. 3d Term. | Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts.

Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year SENIOR CLASS. (Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures,

Horace' De Arte Poetica, with Lec-1st Termtures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin. Logick, and philosophy of the Mind

Astronomy-with Lectures. Political Economy-with Lectures. Reidences of Christianity, & Natural Theology. (Laws of Nations; Constitution,

and Civil and Political History of the greed States. Butler's Analogy. Civil Engineering-(construction,

of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.) SA Term. 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 pos-sible; and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall

to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations to the astisfaction of the Faculty.

Is the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, matruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as herutofore, by the Principal, and the other Professora, sutil those Chara stell be permanently supplied.

Particular attention will be given to exactles

n Rheterick and Gratory; and one forendon or each week, will be spent, drilling the Students, in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking.

These exercises will be conducted by the Prucipal; and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to declaim pieces of men venerable for their patriotism and learning, will always be required to declaim pieces of and has the honour of having educated for the most distinguished public 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 he Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the ionors 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, win are permitted, under the discretion of the Prin cipal, to have their rooms out of Codege, will e visited, by the Principal, and the Professors during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their stulies. They must not be absent themselves from heir rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from ne of the Faculty; and a close attention will e paid to the habits of the Students, that good norals may be cultivated and preserved.

PUBLIC WORSHIP. The Students will be required to attend pub he worship, in this City, both morning and afwill make returns of all absenters, who will give an account of their absence to the Princi-The Roll will be called, also, before the daly devotions at the College. No Student will.

at any time, leave the Cov, without express

eave obtained from the Principal. The the public may rest associated of the prevalence of particular sectation influence at the College. following clause is executed from the Char er; with the letter and spirit of works, the There of fast getton, will marriably comply. In second section of the their seench enaper of the laws of Marshed, required, that "the said College shall a founded and main sained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the bem fit of youth of every retigious denomination, who shall be freely idmitted to equal pri vileges 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 orging their at

tendance upon any particular teligious wor lop or service, other than what they have been d. ated in, or have the consent and approbaon of their parents or guardians to attend." DISCIPLINE, &c. A record of all deliciencies at College exerises will be kept, and sent to each parent or natilian, at the close of every term. And, where a student shall be found failing to end for which he will have been e College, he may be sent home pri pt in cases of a misdemeanour, or at the laws, when he shall be pua ordinary penalties. By the adop d and parental demeanour, on the · Officers, it is hoped that such ares will be avoided; and from the

... tvantages of location for the College. tis be seved, that few places promise this imover y, in a higher degree, than the City of An aports. Its population is not large-the in ation is central-its healthfulness, is sur used by that of so place in the Southern ates-acress to the College, from all parts of toxable stree, for cash, or to punctual mer the Union, by which parents would wish to ald communication with their sons, is most requent and easy, and the expenses of living re comparatively small. Annay olis is the Sea of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Compencements, which hip ens during the Session of the Legislature, at ands a migh incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by then 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 ase, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, untess he shall bring, from the President, or other authoity of such College, a certificate of his honorable dimission

EXPENSES, &c. It has not been thought advisable to establish my commons. Board, including bedding, wash ing, and cooncent, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per nnum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows: and are pavable quar-

terly, and in advance-English Department, - -824 per annum Preparatory Classes, - -840 do. do. Freshman and Sophomore

- 840 do. do. Classes, Senior and Junior Classes, - 850 do. do.

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

COMMENCEMENTS.
The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be confer red. 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 of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR. Capt. ill 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 comulete agesistance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the vants and wish-

in Rheterick and Gratory; and one forences of jes of its numerous, friends, and especially of Anne Arundel County, Sc.

State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visirons and Governous, 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 existance and usefulness, may be perpetual.

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

Cath for Megrops WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, fold hands— Of both sexes. ield hands— ilso, mechanics of every de

scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do wel ngive 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 can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, market. Any communication in writing will and the said William Ross having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the bate promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis. LEGG & WILLIAMS.

August 4. 1831.

Just Received

M.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.

PHILADELPHIA LEAND PORTER. becriber respectfully informs the ci of Annapolis, that he has made arich will enable him to keep, and

ALE AND PORTER, From the best Browerses in Philadelphia, which be will be happy to despose of on reasonable

I Persons who send for either will be seased to send an empty buttle de bottles at the MIENRY MATHEWS.

FRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR

HAS just received a large and handsome as surment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, amongst which are a hand-ome as-

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

PANTALOONS AND VESTINGS. He requests his friends and the public to cal and eximine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the nost FASH

April 28, 1831.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

TAKES this method of informing his friendvery handsome assurtment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

A variety of colours, and very superior in quali ev. 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.

and latest fashion, or image way to suit the May 12, 1831.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

AS 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 Can bridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passen-

gers for Cambridge, She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clack for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the ame day, calling at the wharf on Corsica

All Baggage and Packages to be at the risk

March 31, 1831.

HIRELINGS WANTED PROM 20 to 50 able bodied COLOURED MRN are wanted immediately at the Cape Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi-annually.
Apply to J. GREEN, Esq. Sonapolis. Or to
P. G. LECHLEITNER, at Cape Sable.

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 1805, and the several suppliments thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors on oath, as far we he can secretain 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, preceding this his application, a trustee being appointed 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 hav-ing 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-Arun del 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 shew cause if any they have why the said Stephen W. Cross should not have the benefit of said acts and the several supplement thereto. GIDEON WHITE.

July 21, 1831

Anne-Arundel County, sct. ON 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 relinf of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he 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 an swer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having appointed John Hurst trustee for he benefit of the creditors of the said William Ross and the said trustee having given bond, with ap-proved 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 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 o October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Ross should not have the

Just Received

benefit of said act, and the supplements thereto, a

GIDEON WHITE.

CRABB'S HIS FORY OF ENGLISH LAW.

prayed.

July 28.

INVALID'S ORACLE, or directions for invigorating or prolonging life; containing Peptic Precepts, point-ing 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.

SE SULTABBUR LO EVANO.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, July 12, 1831 ON application by petition of Grafton B. Duvail Adm'r W. A. of Edward Baldwin tate of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by aw for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said neceased, 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

CEVID VEELEM OF COLECE

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orthans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Ailm'n. W. A. on the personal estate of Edward Baldwin, late of Anne Arundel county. deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby hibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 19th day of January 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.

GR. TON B. DUVALL, Adm'r. W. A. Aug. 6w

ELECTION NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given, that an Election will be held on Monday the 5th day of September, in the several Election Districts of Anne-Arundel county, for two Electors of the Senate of this State. Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M. and closed at 6 o'clock, P. M.

BUSIROD W. MARRIOTT, Shift. August 4. te

NOTICE.

N Election will take place at the Assembly Room in the City of Annapolis, on Mon day the 5th of September next, for an Elector of the Senate of the Sate of Maryland. Poles to open at 9 A. M. and close at 6 P. M.

August 4. OHN H. WELLS, Clerk.

THE Clerk of the Corporation of Annapo lis, will attend at the City Hall on the 1st, 2d and 3d September ensuing, from 10 until 1 o'clock, for the purpose of renewing licences to Carriages, Carts and Drays, according to

The price of the license is to be paid to the Treasurer, who thereupon will give a certificate requiring the Clerk to issue the license. JOHN H. WELLS, Clerk. August 4

PRINTING Of every description executed at this Office Cotton Rage, at this Office, Jun. 6, 1831.

WHERE WAS SOLD THE THIRD CA.
PITAL PRIZE in the Maryland State
Lottery, No 4.

No. 6, for 1831, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY. ODD AND EVEN.

To be drawn in Palumore on WEDNESDAY, the Sist of AUGUST.

HIGHEST PRIZE 10,000 DOLLARS.

HALF TICKETS \$1 QUARTER 50 CERTS.

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10,292 Prizes

832,000 MODE OF DRAWING:

The numbers will be put into one wheel as sual-and in the other will be put the Prites above the denomination of \$1 50, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The prizes of \$1 50 will be awarded to the Odd or Even numbers of the Lotters (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawng 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 very Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a prize of \$1. 50; if the \$10,000 prize hould come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of \$1 50.

August 4.

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 JOSEPH KVANS, by that time. JAMES IGLEHART.

July 14th, 1831.

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

LOOK OUT:

NEGRO DAZ, advertised below, was discovered to be harboured by an individual near the head of South River, in company with three or four other Runaways. Its now believed they have, or will endeavour to leave that neighbourhood, and with forged passes from this individual. Constables and others will therefore let none pass without the strictest scrutiny of them and their passes. I also understand they pay frequent visits to Annape-lis and Annapolis neck. B. D. M. is and Annapolis neck. July 28,

\$50 REWARD.

RINAWAY from the sob-Negro man

DAZ,

without any provocation what-32 or 53 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, very square built, limps a little in his walk, (necasioned, as 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 cannot be correctly described, but believe he wore away a black suit, with a black fur hat. Dez 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-

son's estate in 1825, who had purchased him from the estate of Mr. Higgins, of Acce-Arundel county. He has a very general acquaintance, especially in and about Annapolis and Baltimore; has a brother named Sam, living with Mr. Oliver on Elk Ridgerat some of use 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 of shoe maker's tools as a passport, pretty good rough workman, he will likely atempt to pass himself off as free and a mechanic.

The above reward will be given if taken o. ver twenty-five miles from my 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, Marriad.

July 25. Pittors of the Baltimore American, will publish the above Staw3w and feward their accounts to me through the Good Lock Post Office Prince George's county. B. D. M.

RAGSI RAGSI RAGSI



PRINTED AND PUBLI JONAS GRE Church-Street, Ans

E-THREE DOLLARS HE AMERICAN F KRITED BY GIDEON B. published in Baltimore

VINE HITCHCOCK & (Successors of J. S. S ekly numbers of eight q FIVE DOLLARS per a

HP purpose of this period medium through which most enlightened and we tivators of the soil, resulting of the United States, com of their experience to ea ublic, and receive simil est theoretical and prac an countries, on every au hisbandry in the broade is devoted exclusively to

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my The American great number of useful d to the stations of moth families; so much of the he foreign and domestic m aral products, and a corre prices corrent, at the tir othing connected with pa time permitted to appear he American Farmer was levoted exclusively to the an Agriculture, and it is acknowledged to have ! table and efficient advoca rding little to aver that t re valuable body of practhis subject than any other the current volume or yes publication, and few A circulate more extensive written for by men of ta experience in the sever h it treats, in every pa es; and it has been subse arly sent to many em learned societies in the urope and America, who y to the excellence of t serd, if its character was f the publishers, too w ire recommendations. he American Farmer is

dengravings. The nu the last one is accompa minute index, completi When a number fails of t criber or becomes dama her shall be sent if reque f. B. The postage or most over 100 miles, or

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Communications and.

ted with any of the sal Farmer will be grate apily attended to a order to render the fitable both to its publi hoped that gentlemen y to the necessity and terms of sub Price ave dollars per middle of each year of Subscriptions are in a the year, and never fo When once sent to a will not be discontinu order, and then not to the time of receiving the discretion of the The risk of Mail in both the paper, and

payment for it, is ass dvertisements conn ubjects of the Amer at one dollar per squ

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All Postmasters
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The list of special Farmer on the fire Subscriptions of Maryland Gazette

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

E-THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

HE AMERICAN FARMER. EDITED BY GIDEON B. SMITH, published in Baltimore (Md.) by I In-VINE HITCHCOCK & Co.

(Successors of J. S. SKINNER.) reekly numbers of eight quarto pages, -at FIVE DOLLARS per annum.

HF purpose of this periodical is to be a medium through which a great number most enlightened and scientific practical vators of the soil, residing in every secof the United States, communicate the reof their experience to each other, and to ublic, and receive similar benefits from pest theoretical and practical writers of n countries, on every subject connected hisbandry in the broadest sense of the

is devoted exclusively to practical Agri res Horticulture, and Rural and Domestic my The American Parmer contains great number of useful recipes; readings ed to the stations of mothers and mistressfamilies; so much of the news as relates e foreign and domestic markets for Agriral products, and a correct statement of prices current, at the time of publication; thing connected with party politics is at time permitted to appear in its columns. e American Farmer was the first periodidevoted exclusively to the promotion of A can Agriculture, and it is by common con cknowledged to have been hitherto i's able and efficient advocate. Indeed it is rding little to aver that this work contains re valuable body of practical information his subject than any other extant.

he current volume or year is the thirteenth spublication, and few American periods circulate more extensively. It is taken written for by men of talents and practiexperience in the several departments of it treats, in every part of the United es; and it has been subscribed for, and is larly sent to many eminent individuals learned societies in the different countries surope and America, whose unanimous tes ny to the excellence of the work might be uced, if its character was not, in the opini f the publishers, too well established to

he American Farmer is neatly printed or sine paper, and many of the subjects of the it treats are illustrated by expensive dengravings. The numbers for a year kea volume of convenient form and size, the last one is accompanied by a title page, minute index, completing the volume for

then a number fails of being received by a riber or becomes damaged in the mail, aher shall be sent if requested.

B. The postage on each number is. not over 100 miles, or when within the one cent; when over 100 miles one cent

libough a considerable surplus of copie oud the current subscription list, has at all es been printed, and of some of the volumes end and even a third edition have been ed, yet such has been the demand for the k volumes that only a very small number full sets (complete from the commencement)

The price of the work in sets is six dollars volume half bound and lettered. Some of volumes may be had single, at five dollars

Communications and advertisements coned with any of the subjects of the Ameri-Farmer will be gratefully received, and pily attended to.

order to render the Farmer pleasant and fitable both to its publishers and its patrons. hoped that gentlemen will assent practi y to the necessity and propriety of a care-

empliance with the following TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Price ave dollars per annum, due at the middle of each year of subscription.

Subscriptions are in all cases charged by he year, and tover for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber, the paper will not be discontinued without his special order, and then not till the end of the year of his subscription that shall be current at he time of receiving such order, except at the discretion of the publishers.

The risk of Mail in the transportation of oth the paper, and of Bank notes sent in payment for it, is assumed by the publish-

Advertisements connected with any of the objects of the American Farmer, inserted at one dollar per square.

AGENTS: All Postmasters are requested to act as ents for the Farmer, and to require a strict appliance by subscribers with the above ms, especially the three first items. They authorised to retain \$1 for each new sub-ber, and 10 per cent on all other collec-

The list of special Agents is published in Farmer on the first Friday in each month, of Subscriptions received at the Office of Maryland Genette, Luguet 111 theatre, and there, surrounded by her child-ren, explained in verse of her own composi-tion the reasons for quitting them. Display-ing her children she said—

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

MRS. SIDDONS. DEATH AND MEMOIR OF MRS. SIDDONS.

This lady, who, at no very distant period, was not less eminent for the splendour of her mental endowments, than for the towering majesty of her person and demeanour, paid the great debt of nature on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, at her late residence in Up per Baker street, Portman square. We hear that her life was wholly despaired of by her medical attendants on Saturday last, since which, however, she rallied a little and slight hopes were entertained by some of her friends that she might for a time longer be spared to them. The disorder for a little while manifested signs of abatement, but returned with accumula ed force, and she sank under its

effects at the day and hour above stated.

Mrs. Siddons was the eldest daughter of Roger Kemble, and was born on July 16th. 1755, at a public house called the Shoulder of Mutton, at Breckwock, in Wates. Her father was the manager of a strolling company of comedians; her mother was the daughter of Mr. John Wood, in his line an actor of repute, and also the manager of a company of Comedians. Her father was a Catholic, early life was passed under her father's roof till her 13th year. She had at that time excited in her future husband, Mr. Siddons, an attachment of which her parents did not approve. Mr. Siddons was an actor of her father's company; and though he was respectable, both as a performer and as a man, her parents endeavoured to break off the attachment. When the attachment was discovered, the effect of absence was tried, and Mass Kemblewas placed as a companion or servant with a Mrs. Greathead, near Wa. wick. While she was here, this lady informed Mr. Garrick who she was, and solicited his judgment of her abilities, and his protection. - Garrick (says Mr. Boaden) seemed highly pleased with her utterance, and her deportment; wondered how she had got rid of the old song, the Ti-tum-ti; told how his engagements stood with the established heroines, Yates and Young-admitted her merits-regretted that he could do nothing for her-and wished her a good morning. During her residence at Mrs. Greathead's she kept up a correspondence with Mr. Siddens, and at length made up her point &, become an actress, and complete her union with Mr. Sid-

dons by a trip to Scotland. The latter was probably averted by the consent of parents, and before she had completed her 18th year, her father gave her hand to Mr. Siddons. Mr. and Mrs. Siddons joined a company then performing at Cheltenham, and both of them were immediately taken notice of by Lord Bruce, afterwards of Aylesbury, and his accomplished family .-A recommendation to Garrick took place; the Rev. H. Bate, afterwards Sir Bate Dudley, was requested to examine and report concerning her performances. He saw and ad-mired her, recommended her to Garrick, and on December 29th. 1775, when she was 20 years of age, Mrs. Siddons made her first appearance in London at Drury Lane. n the character of Portia, and was received with great applause. She had no articles of agreement and no salary! and her biographer speaks as if Garrick was even then un

sensible to her merits. At the close of his career, on May 23d, he erto prosperous—prosperous beyond the orrevived the Suspicious Husband, and gave her dinary list of mortals, the first distate, and the part of Mrs. Strickland to play to his own Ranger. She added by it to her growing reputation, Her first appearance in tragedy was made in the part of Lady Anne, when Garrick revived Richard the Third. She there met Roscius in all his terrors, and hung back from timidity; his severe glance cor-rected the failure, and the reproach was ed her part of Lady Macbeth in dumb show with extreme sensibility, long remembered.

On June the 5th, she played before their Majesties as Lady Anne, but she seems ther to have made no impression on Garrick. He soon after left the stage, she was dismissed, and retired from a scene that presented little but mortification. She was, however, immediately engaged by Mr. Richard Yates, the Manager of the Birmingham company, and Henderson seeing her there, had the sagacity to predict her great success, and pronounce that she would never be surpassed. She was soon afterwards engaged at Bath, and there restored, by her great powers, the Tragic Muse to her honours, and establish for herself the fame that carried her in a few years in triumph back to the metropolis. She played in the interval chiefly at Bath, but she also played at York and Manchester, and at the latter place performed Hamlet with great applause. It was in 1782-3 seven years after her first appearance at Drury Lane, that she was re engaged at that theatre, and came out in the character of Isabella, on the 10th of October. She was, however, so much at-tached to Bath, and retained so lively a recollection of her failure at London, that she rould hardly be induced to come. The Manager would not raise her salary, and her increasing family compelled her to demand an additional neome. On that not being grant-

ed-and a small increase would have been sufficient—she summoned her friends to the

Her success at London was now as decisive, and her triumph as great, as her former extent of her voice were imperfectly apprecia-

Mrs. Siddons next most deeply interested the public by her Jane Shore. So affecting most delightful persons; the eldest sister was she in this mistress of a Prince, that at an accomplished and scientific musician. the end of a close of the play, where Shore sees her husband and breathes out the few dying words, "Forgive me, but forgive me." the sobs and shricks of the women were distinctly audible, and even the other sex, who tried to suppress their tears, were obliged to weep. Several persons fainted; and the artificial grief of the actress gave rise to much alarm in the audience.

Her salary was at this time &10. a week, but she was allowed two benefits. For her benefit she chose character of Belvidera, in Venice Preserved, and was eminently successful. From this time her reputation was fully estab-Their Majesties honoured her by seeing her in all har characters. Drury-lane closed on June the oth, with Isabella, which but Mrs. Siddons was, we believe, bred up Mrs. Siddons had played twenty-two times. in the faith of her mother. Mrs. Siddons' The returning winter saw twint her brothers, The returning winter saw two of her brothers, Mr. Stephen and Mr. John Kemble, engaged in London: the former performed Othello, and failed, the latter was splendidly successful in Hamlet. The number of Mrs. Siddons' characters was this year 1783-4 increased by Isabella, in Shakespeare's play of Measure for Measure; by Mrs. Beverly, in the Gamester, by Constance, in King John; and by Lady Randolph, in Douglas. In this year Mrs Siddons also played Sirismunda, in Thompson's play of Tancred and Sigismunda, & it is supposed that he appearance in that character, led Sir Joshua Reynolds to paint his noble picture of her in the character of the Tragic Muse, as that picture was painted in this year. Her second season closed, which was one of vast exertion, with great applause, and during the summer she visited Edinburgh. Dublin, and Cork. She was reported to have refused to play for Digges, though that was a work of Charity, unless he paid her £50; and that she would not play for B ereton, though he had been Jaffier to her Belvidera, on any terms. These accusations were, however,

publicly denied by her husband. Mrs. Siddons now added to her other characters Margaret of Anjou and Lady Macbeth. From this time forward, for many years, Mrs. Siddons continued to be the chief attraction at the theatres. Her empire over the public was divided, indeed, by Mrs. Jordan. Each had their partisans, each had her followers, & each ber favourite critics. Her brother, John Kemble, became in 1787 Stage Manager of Druly-lane, which contributed much to his sister's happiness. In 1792 Mrs. Siddons played the Jealous Wife with success, and in 1794 opened the then new theatre of Drurylane with her Lady Macbeth. On the German drama being imported into England, she, too, performed Mrs. Haller in the Stranger. About 1801, Mr. Kemble acquired a share in Covent Garden Theatre, and the services of Mrs. Siddons were aft rwards transferred thither. Mrs. Siddons last one of her daughters, the voungest, whom it was expected Sir Thomas Lawrence would wed, in 1798; her husband died in 1802, and her eldest daughter in 1803, which events gave an bithand she began, for the first time probably since she first knew the enchanting breath of

popular applause, to wish for retirement. In 1808 the conflagration of the the tre for a season suspended her efforts. She however accepted an engagement at the new house at £50 a night which she opened, and performin the midst of the O P. riot. Mrs. Siddons took leave of the profession on the 29th of June, 1812, her last performance being the character of Lady Macbeth. In 1813 she performed the same character for the benefit of her brother Charles, and in 1816 the character of Queen Catherine, for the same object. On the 8th of June in that year she performed Lady Macbeth to gratify the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Prince of Saxe Coburg, which was we believe her last appearance on the stage. She subsequent to that time gave public readings of Shakespeare and Milton; but generally speaking, she lived in close retirement since 1816. She resided in Upper Baker street, and continued in good health and capable of taking air till within

a few days of her death. Mrs. Siddons was gifted with a noble and commanding person, a most beautiful but energetic countenance-a voice powerful and melodious, and with all the charms both of mind and body that are calculated to make an impression of mankind. She was a very Her great natural talents were perfected by diligent study; and she not only comprehended—she knew all the parts she undertook. Her action was noble and impressive; and her character, unsullied by any vice, gave a diguity to her profession, such as never before belonged to it in England. She was as exemplary in her duties as a mother, as she was admirable as an actress. In her time, she was admirable as an actress. In her time, she was admired by Pitt. Burke, Sheridan, and all the great political characters of the last 50 years. Royalty did not disdain to honour her with its countenance, root in vinegar.

the multitude, honoured by the great, and respected by the good, it was Mrs. Siddons. She had three children, who all died before reception had been mortifying. Her next her. Her son was proprietor and manager of character was Euphrasia, in the Grecian che Edinburg Theatre, and died a few years Daughter, and till then the vast power and ago. The death of her two accomplished ago. The death of her two accomplished daughters and of her husband we have already mentioned. The daughters were said to have possessed the happiest minds and the So affecting most delightful persons; the eldest sister was

> Thus did this celebrated actress see all that could connect her with the world perish before her. Her grand children, indeed, and her brother remain, and it was reserved to her, as one of the last pleasures of her existence, to see her niece, though not gifted with her extraordinary talents, attain a high degree of public approbation. Mr. Kemble announced the event at Covent-garden, where the performances were immediately changed. Early in the forenoon bills were posted up at the doors of the theatre, announcing the me-lancholy event, and that Mr. Warde would perform the part of Lord Townly, in the Pro-voked Husband, and Miss E. Tree that of

Laly Townly, in place of Miss P. Kemble. Mrs. Siddons, at the time of her death, would undoubtedly bequeath her fortune to her own children, and her grand children. Her son George is in India, where he had a writership given to him, we believe, by the late Lord Melville. Miss Siddons resided with her mother when she died; and there are grand-children, the offspring of Mr. Heny Siddons, who live with their mother in Eninburgh. This statement is requisite, because some of the morning papers have as serted that Mrs. Siddons has left her fortune to Mr. Horace Twiss and the children of Mr. Charles Kemble.

-030-TREATMENT OF GOUT.

At a late meeting of the Royal College of Physicians, the learned President Sir Heury Halford, read a short paper of his own on this subject. The London Medical Gazette for June 4, gives the following notice of the lec-ture: -Sir Henry remarked that he felt as if some apology were necessary for directing the attention of those present to a complaint on which so much had been written as gout; but, said he "I rest assured that you will receive in good part the result of my long experience in the treatment of that disease, and that if I state to you that there is no malady to which I am called upon to administer that I prescribe for with so much confidence in the resources of our art as for gout-formerly that opprobrium medicororum—you will give me willingly a few moments of your attention." On the various seats of gout he would not dwell; in fact it was to be met with in almost every part of the human frame. Some believed they had seen it in the eye, and he himself had witnessed it in the kidney, in the urethra, in the prostrate gland, and in the

One of his colleagues had suffered from it in these, and he mentioned an eminent physician in the country so harassed by it, and so disappointed by finding no relief from the usual remedies of quinsey, that at length he plunged a lancet into it, in case any deep voted collection of matter had taken place. None followed, but the gout was dislodged, and in a few minutes made an attack upon the great toe. The angira disappeared, but the disease ran its usual course in its new situation. - Among the various remedies for out, Sir Henry's dependence rests on colchicum .- Under ordinary circumstances of gout in the extremities, he does not commence its use immediately, but postpones the antidote till the discase shall have become fixed: he then directs the wine of the root pre-pared according to the formula of the Pharmacopoia; and from this he expressly declared that he had not known a "single instance of any untoward effect .- Frequently it' removes the complaint without the mainfest in crease of any secretion. Sometimes it causes perspiration, and sometimes acts as a diuretic; but so far is it from being apt to purge violently, as the eau medicinale was wont to do, that it is necessary, in most cases, to add a little sulphate of magnesia.

The following is Sir Henry's prescription: A saline draught with camphor mixture; a drachm of syrup of poppier, and not exceeding from thirty five to forty five minims of the vinum colchici at bed time. In the morning the draught to be repeated, but with a little modification, viz: only twenty five minums of the colchicum wine and a half a drachm of the syrup of poppies, while to this is added a drachm of Epsom salts. The method is to be pursued for several successive days, and then followed up by a pill, composed of three grains of an acetic extract of colchicum, and one or two grains of Dover's powder, with a like quantity of compound ex-tract of colocynth, the whole being termina-ted by a mild purgative. "It had been argued," said Sir Henry, that it had been laid to the charge of colchicum that its good effects were but temporary; now, even if it were so," he asked, whither three or four attacks, of as many days each, were to be compared in the extent of suffering they produc-

"These are the moles that heave me from your side, | and if ever woman was at once popular with | the case before the virtues of colchicum were Where I was rooted - where I could have died" | the multitude, honoured by the great, and rese | known?" In addition to which, the evilareknown?" In addition to which, the evils resulting from the formation of chalk stones in the joints are now almost entirely done away by the control exercised by this medicine over the inflammatory stage of the disease. But, besides, Sir Henry Halford's experience is against the correctness of the opinion that gout returns more frequently under the use of colchicum; on the contrary, when the vinous infusion has been followed up by the acasserting that the attacks are removed to as long intervals as they used to be when left entirely "to patience and flannel."

The learned author of the paper did not, however, recommend the above as a specific treatment to be adopted in all the forms and varieties of gout, but as of general ap-plication, requiring to be modified with vary-ing circumstances. Occasionally some light preparation of bark is required in worn-out frames to reinvigorate them after the colchicum; occasionly a blue pill is of service in restoring the flow of bile when it has become deficient. Of the different preparations ofcolchicum an infusion of the root in sherry has appeared to Sir Henry to be decidedly the est: that made from the seeds is apt to excite insupportable nausea, and when this has once happened. it is in vain that you urge a patient to try it again; he prefers the acute agony of the disease to the distressing misery of the remedy. The learned president pro-ceeded to state that colchicum was not a new medicine, having been used in the sixth century under the name of hermodactyle. Being desirous to ascertain whether this was identical with our colchicum, he had procured some from the market at Constantinople, specimens of which were laid on the table: they appeared to be the same as the common meadow saffron, and Sir Henry is about to make trial of them in gout, in the same manner as

In preventing the occurrence of the gouty attacks, by far the best remedy has appeared to be a few grains of rheubarb, with double its quantity of magnesia, every day; or some right bitter infusion, with a little tincture of rheubarb, and fifteen grains of the carbonate of potash, if the digestive powers were con-siderably impaired. Depletion, either by bleeding or strong purging, is to be avoided. But far more depends on the patient's management of himself than on any medicines in keeping the malady at bay. He must live moderately, and dine earlier than the present fashion enjoins. Gentle, but regular exercise, and a mind free from auxiety, and not exhausted by deep study, are also among the pre-cautionary measures; and in addition to these, the patient must be chaste. Pliny alludes to this, and uses a remarkable word in expressing it-sanctitas. In concluding his valuable and interesting remarks, the learned president states he had repeatedly seen the waters of Aix la-Chapelle of much use in restoring the weakness of the knees and ancles, brought on by repeated attacks of other disease.

From the Port of Spain Gazette, June 25. THE LATE STORM.

The Twenty-third of June, 1831 -Our island experienced, on Thursday last, one of the most awful storms of wind and rain ever remembered by the oldest inhabitants. Thanks to a kind Providence, such terrific and alarming visitations are of rare occu rence here. as, since the hurricane of the 12th of August, 1810, (which, though quite as violent, did not last as long.) we have never had the lea cause for alarm; and from the comparative little injury the town itself, as well as the shipping in the gulf, sustained on the late occasion, we have every reason to feel the ut. most confidence in the capability of its present improved construction, to resist any future repetitions of the like, and much cause to congratulate ourselves on the proof we have received of the gulf itself being in the truest sense a "statio bene fide carinis."

About two o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the sky was gloom in the extreme; immense masses of the darkest clouds hung over the tops of the hills, and the heat of the atmosphere was oppressive almost beyond endurance. About 5, the rain began to fall in heavy, but partial showers, with occasional violent gusts of wind. This continued until towards eleven in the forenoon, when the squalls became more severe, and the rain fell in torrents. The wind after shifting several times -east, north west, and south-fi-nally settled at south west. - The gulf at this moment exhibited a most frightful appearance; the sea was dreadfully agitated; the vessels began to drive considerably, and the surf along the wharves, toward which they were drifting, was so heavy as to render instant destruction inevitable to any thing which came near them; but, most forthately, the shallowness of the water proved their safety, and thirteen vessels, of all descrip-tions grounded on the mud, some nearly touching the quays and the fort, and others within twenty or thirty yards of them, without receiving any serious injury. The pale continued without intermission dutil about three in the afternoon, when a few chaps of thunder were heard above the rear of the elements. The rain/shortly after ceased to fall, and before another hour, the wind had nearly died away, but not until it had left frightful vestiges to mark its devolating track. The mement we could venture out with safe

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have anticipated; but, notwithstanding the prospect that met our eyes was most cheerless; the wooden whart that extended beyond the more solid mason work of the King's Quay, was entirely destroyed and swept any.

The Park was shorn of its brightest orna-

The Park was shorn of its brightest ornament in several of its finest trees being torn up by the roots, or stripped of their largest branches, which strewed the ground in every direction. The lead on the roof of Trinity Church, had, in some parts, been rolled up like a sheet of parchment. The Day RIVER, as it is called, had come down like a torrent, and swelled by the mountain stream, had overflowed its banks, and was rushing had the rain lasted but an hour longer, must have carried away several houses .- Every stream in town was more or less obstructed by the fences which had been thrown down, as well as by the trunks and branches of the willows and other trees which lay across them. Most of the valuable garden shrubs have suffered considerably, and the plantains have been all uprooted. The botanical garhave been all uprooted. den at St. Ann's, has suffered materially.

Our accounts from the country are not as yet accurate-all communications being intercepted by the bridges being destroyed, and the rivers being still too rapid to allow being crossed on horseback; but we have this morning learned, from a gentleman who succeeded in getting in from the eastern part of the country, that, in that direction, much incocoa and provision grounds, and a considerable quantity of Sugar washed away. However, it is a great consolation that we have not heard of a single loss of life; and, notwithstanding all the gloomy prognostications of our friends, we venture to predict that things will not be half as bad as they anticipate, although at present we confess every thing looks most desolate.

The wharves at Petit Bourg are, we understand, completely destroyed.

Such is the principal damage done by the unprecedented gale of the 25d of June, 1831.

FOREIGN.

Late from Europe.

The packet ship Sheffield, at New York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 7th and Liverpool to the 8th July, both in-

On the subject of our claims on France, the London Courier contains the following paragraph:

AMERICAN CLAIMS ON FRANCE ADJUSTED.

Our readers will recollect, that under Na poleon's ridiculous Berlin and Milan Decrees several vessels, the property of subjects of the United States, were seized by the French, and burnt or condemned as prizes, between the years 1806 and '12. For these outrages the American Government, through Mr. Warden, its Consul General in France, demanded reparation of the French Govern ment, but, notwithstanding the energetic perseverance of Mr. Warden, Napoleon pro-tracted the negociation until his own downfall. The application was renewed on the accession of Louis XVIII. and continued to be pressed on the Government of Charles X. and again renewed under that of Louis Phillippe. This long pending negociation has at length been brought to a close. The French Government has agreed to pay as an indemnity to the subjects of the United States, for their loss of property above mentioned, 25 million francs, exactly one million sterling. The original sum claimed was sixty million francs, two million four hundred thousand pounds sterling.

After a debate of three days duration, carried on with unusual vehemence and a great display of talent, the Reform Bill passed the fairs, then ascended the tribune, to develope British House of Co amous on the 6th July the result of the mission to London, which er-in Chief has transmitted to the Governon its second reading, by a majority of 136, there being 367 votes in its favour, and 231 against it. The bill was to be considered in Committee on the following Tuesday the 12th. Some alterations had been proposed by ministers in the details of the Bill,—the most important of which they retracted, public opinion and the liberal part of the press having expressed decided disapprobation of The amendment contemplated, was, that persons who paid rent more frequently than every half year should not be allowed to vote.

In relation to the affairs of Europe, a London paper of the 2d says:- There are mate rials enough for combustion in every quarter, and the train, if we mistake not, is about to be laid speedily.'

The London Albien of the 6th says:-'We have good authority for stating that a patient has died at Guy's hospital, under a decided exhibition of every symptom peculiar to the cholera morbus.

The rumours received two days ago that the cholera had broken out in Hamburg-that Soult had succeeded Perrier, and that France was marching an army to Belgium, all turn out incorrect.

The cholers has however broken out at Archangel. Riga dates of 16th June state the sickness we are happy to say continues to leave us. Total attacked 2678; cured 936; deaths, 1,312; in progress of recovery, 120, still diseased 310.

The London Morning Herald of 7th July says -- Monday last (the 4th July) was one of the most glorious summerdays which has been witnessed in our climate for many years, the sky clear and serone, and the thermomethe sky clear and serone, and the thermometer in the shade reaching 86° [On this day the second reading of the Reform Bill was called up.] The heat on the 6th with an enatorn aspect, says the same paper, rose to 12°. This is necommonly warm for England.

The weather throughout the country was the same paper, rose to 12°. This is necommonly warm for England.

The weather throughout the country was tories, towns, and furtresses, shall take place, sians are constructing a bridge for the Rus-

command of the troops.

From-Poland we find nothing of any monent-various movements had been made by the contending armies, but no battle had been fought. As usual there are different rumours from the theatre of war; one account is favourable to the Poles, another states that they are in a very critical situation. Field Marshall Count Paskewitch passed through Willingburgh, in East Prussia, and proceedthrough the town with such impetuosity, as, ed first to Chorzellen, to the head quarters of the Grand Duke Michael. He is no doubt on his way to take command of the army, to which he had lately been appointed.

A private letter from Berlin states that an ngagement had taken place between the Russian and Prussian troops, in consequence of an attempt made by the Russians to force the quarantine orders, in order to escape from strong Polish army. It however wants confirmation.

Letters received in London on the 6th July, from various parts of the Continent, are full of remarks on the f rundable military atitude of Austria and Prussia, which, on the ost moderate calculation, amounts together o about 400,000 men, all armed and equip-, ready to take the field immediately. What the policy of the Foreign Cabinets is. jury had unfortunately been sustained in the a short time must develope. Some of the En glish journalists from this, augur an approach ing convulsion. In relation to the affairs of Belgium, it will be seen that Leop id has consented to accept the throne on condition that the Congress at Brussels consent to 18 articles drawn up at the Conference of the Five Powers' in London, and submitted to them. These articles have been under discussion at Brussels, and by the latest accounts from that Capital, (of 6th July) there was every prospect that Congress would consent to accept Leopo'd, but by a smaller majority, than that by which he was first .: vited to rule in that country. The postseript of a letter to the London Herald, dated Tuesday morning, 5th July, says:-Brussels and Antwerp are perfectly tranquil; I cannot say is much for Liege and Ghent. The Powers hinted at a partition of the country: I think, in a short time, they will find the country partitioned without their as istance. Already great jealousy exists between Brussels and

lege, and Ghent, Liege, and Brussels. BELGIUM. In the sitting of the National Congress, on Tuesday, the 28th, M. Galiache made his report of the mission to the Congress of Lonlon, of which he was a member. He stated that it was not till Sunday evening, the 26th, that the deputation had an interview with the Prince of Saxe Coburg, between 9 and 10 clock, to communicate to his Royal Highness the act+ by which he was called to the throne of Belgium, and which acts his Royal Highness accedes to under certain conditions, which (said M. Gerlache) the organs of the Ministry will announce to you. He took occasion to enlogise the amiable qualities of the Prince, whom he observed, all the members of the deputation were disposed to regard and espect. He then read the Address, which as President of the Deputation, he communi cated to his Royal Hignness, with the Prince's answer, which is already published. A etter from the Prince to the Regent of Belgium was also read, in which his Highness reiterates his respect and good wishes for the happiness and independence of the Belgian nation, and says, that as soon as the Congress shall have adopted the articles which the Conference at London proposes,

he shall then immediately proceed to Belgium.
M. Lebeau, the Minister for Foreign Afwas contained in a sealed packet, entrusted to the deputation, with directions to deliver it into the hands of M. Lebeau. It contained the preliminaries of Articles for a treaty of peace to be equally made known to the Dutch Government, so that if both or either reject the whole or part, then the articles are to be considered null and void. The following are

the articles: Article 1. The limits of Holland shall comprehend all the territories, fortresses, towns and places, which belonged to the former Republic of the United Provinces of the Netherlands in the year 1790.

2. Belgium shall be formed of all the other territories which receive the denomination of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the treaties of 1815.

3. The Five Powers will employ their good offices, that the Duchy of Luxemburg may remain in statu quo, during the course of the separate negotiation which the Sovereign of Bulgium will open with the King of the Netherlands, and with the German confederation. respecting the Grand Duchy, which negotiation is distinct from the questions of the boundaries between Holland and Belgium.

It is understood that the fortress of Luxemburg shall preserve a free communication with Germany.

4. If it is found that the Republic of the exclusively exercise the Sovereignty of Maes- pend on their fellow-citizens. trecht in 1729, the two parties shall consider of means of making an amicable arrangement

on this subject. 5. As it would result from the bases laid down in Articles 1 and 2, that Holland and Belgium would possess districts surrounded

meet at Maestresht as soon as possible, for the demarcation of the territories. They shall also discuss the exchanges to be made according to Article 5.

9. and 10. Belgium shall be a neutral state. but without giving up the right of defending itself against every aggression.

May, 1814.

12. The division of the debt shall be made in such a manner that the whole of the debts before the union shall fall upon the country by which they were contracted, and those contracted since the union shall be divided in a just proportion.

Commissioners shall be immediately appointed to settle this matter, so that Bel-gium may provisionally furnish its portion of the interest of the debt.

14. The prisoners of war on both sides shall be set at liberty fifteen days after the adoption of these Articles. 15. The sequestration of private property

in the two countries shall be immediately removed. 16. No inhabitant of the territories, towns,

and fortresses reciprocally evacuated, shall be molested for his past political conduct-17. The Five Powers reserve to themselves the right of giving their good offices, when they shall be required by the parties interest-

18. The Articles recip, -cally adopted shall be converted thto a definitive Treaty. Signed, Esterhazy, Talleyrand, Palmerston, Buow, Matuschewiez.

A true copy. (Signed,) Palmerston. The Congress resolved that all the docu ments, and the articles of the treaty of Vi enna, quoted in them, shall be printed.

BRUSSELS, June 30th. - The Burgomaster has published the Prince of Saxe Coburg's answer to the address of the city. His Roy al Highness says, " I have read with sincere satisfaction your letter of the 9th .- I her you to believe, that should political events soon bring me among you, it shall be my con stant care to prove my solicitude for the wel fare of the inhabitants."

The London Murning Herald of the 7th July, says: "We received by express at a late hour last night, the Brussels papers of yesterday. They contain the debates in he National Congr ss upon Sunday, and to a late hour on Monday evening. The ques-tion of the acceptance of the 18 propositions is still unsettled, but it was expected that Tuesday's discussion would be conclusive. The opposition are fighting hard, and it looks now as if the majority in favour of the Prince will be smaller than was at first calculated.

We are still assured, however, that there vill be a majority in his favour The Belgian Ministers seem to have been taken by sur prise by the strength and resources of their adversaries. Some of the speeches delivered upon the occasion display considerable cleverness, and the debate upon the whole, is creditable to the talents of the Assembly. The people in the galleries were less uproarious upon Monday.

From the Liverpool Mercury of July 8th. RUSSIA AND POLATID.

The accounts from the theatre of war are of a gratifying nature. The insurrection in the Russio-Polish provinces is extending with great rapidity. Lithuania and Samogitia will soon be able to establish their Independence. and to send Deputies to the National Diet at Warsaw. Gen. Gielgud is at the head of 40,000 men; and is proceeding towards Wilna and the sea coast. In Samogitia, 20,000 insurgents are under arms; and the Commandment the report of a victory gained by a party of the same gallant people in the Province of Volhynia.

Gen. Dembinski, with another auxiliar force, entered Lithuania at Olitta, 50 or 60 miles south-west of Wilna, where he was also joined by a strong body of the insurgents. who had previously beaten a Russian detachment and captured two pieces of cannon and supplies, near Troki, not far from the capital of the province. Gen. Chalpowski, who entered Lithuania near Bielystock, before the other corps, after having dispersed two Rus-sian columns—one near Bielsk, the other near Prouzano-marched northward-crossed the Niemen east of Grodno, and arrived at Lido on the 5th June, where he was joined by many detachments of the insurgents, and a large body of the nobles of Lithuania. The Poquarters about the middle of June, from Praga to Sienniesa, the place which he occupied before he began his series of manœuvres on the Narew; he is said, however, to have been recalled, by an intention shown by the Russians to cross the Narew and Bug near Sierock. But the intention of neither party are manifest-and the Polish General has been hitherto peculiarly successful in disguising his intended movements. The Polish govern ment has announced a loan of sixty millions United Provinces of the Netherlands did not of florins; for raising which they mainly de

The efforts of personal generosity and po cuniary sacrifices, by which the Poles have hitherto supported the expences of the war have been at least as remarkable as their military virtues. We trust that means will be taken to afford the friends of liberty in Great

ty, we hurried through the town, to learn the state was infinitely less than we could not state was infinitely less than we could and flowers; wheat was getting into ear, and and the ear of passage over the Vistula. It appears that the grand Polish army is going to attack the Russians on the side of Pultusk. Authentic accounts have been received that General Chlapowski has obtained brilliant successes lover the Russians, and that he was proceeding to Lithuania with his corps, which was daily in-

A Berlin paper of the 28th ult. represents the situation of the Poles as exceedingly critical, the Russians having crossed the below Plock, and the corps of General Cruetz and Rudiger having effected a junction with the main army. It is however, to be observed, that the Warsaw letters of the 23d ult. 11. The port of Antwerp shall continue to make no mention of any of these circumbe solely a commercial port, according to stances, and that the Berlin State Gazette of Article 15 of the Treaty of Paris, of Soth the 30th of June is completely silent on the subject.

POLISH FRONTIERS, June 16.

The Volhynian-Popolian insurrection resembles that in Lithuania. Every moment it is believed to be quelled, and partial risings give it more consistency, and a more dangerous character. All the means hitherto tried to suppress it by force have failed; and if the authorities succeeded in making themselves respected in one place, in another, the Russian officers were expelled or even murdered. A week ago a park of artillery on its way to join the Russian army in Poland was attacked by a troop of insurgents. As the Russians made a brave resistance, and the insurgents saw that it was impossible to get possession of the canton, they resolved to make it unserviceable. They divided into several bands, profited by the advantages of the ground, made a furious attack on several points upon the escort, and spiked the guns, with the loss of some hundred killed. While the people are so disposed, it is hardly to be expected that order and obedience will be reestablished by the sword alone. Conciliatory

measures might perhaps be more successful BERLIN, JUNE 28 .- For some time our accounts from Poland are very meagre. Almost all we learn is by communications from the Polish Frontiers, the Polish Gazette being again silent with respect to the operation of their army. It is said that, in consequence of the dissatisfaction which is reported to prevail at Warsaw with the conduct of Skrzynecks, Thomas Lubienski, who so bravely opened himself a way through the Russian colums at Nur, will have the chief command.

A CARD

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

SEATE OF MARKELETO, SO. Anne-Arundel County, Orphuns Court, Aug. 10th, 183

ON application by petition of Abner Lin thicum Sen. Adm'r of Elijah Yealdhai tate of Anne-Arundel county, deaeased, 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.

TOTTON TO HUBBLDY GIVES.

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arunde county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal es tate of Elijah Yealdhall late of Anne-Arunde 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 Pebruary next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of August

ABNER LINTHICUM Sen. Adm'r.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne Arundel County will meet at the Court House, in the up his commission, returned to Europe, and City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of sat himself down in the suburbs of Lordes. October next, for the purpose of hearing ap-October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting illness drew round him flocks of relation." the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order, BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Clk. Aug. 18,

CLARK'S OFFICE,

BALTIMORE, July 29, 1831. ON, WEDNESDAY, August 31, will be Brate Lortery-No. 6, for 1831.

> ODD AND EVEN. HIGHEST PRIZE, 10,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

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Half Tickets only one dollar-Quarters 50 cts

CLARK'S

Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. B. cerner of Baltimore and Charles Streets.

or peiwill meet the same prompt and punctual atten-

tion as if on personal application. Address to JOHN CKARK, Lottery Vender, Balt. August 11.

Margiand

ANNAPOLISE Thursday, August 18, 1884

To the Voters of the City of day The Subscriber offers humsel as Cadate to represent the City of Assays; the next General Assembly of Maryland, respectfully solicits the votes and interest of the followed the contract of the of his fellow-citizens.

ROBERT WELCH, of ba

-000 Communicated.

Mr. Green, —Being a rainy day, and a ing withal a leisure moment, and someth perplexed by the sares of this world a moreover, to beguile the time, and for day other unnameable reasons, we have read to employ our pen in reviewing as a same and instructive narration, entitled we of Wealth," by the author of Salation of Wealth," by the author of salatice who has, in this production, eviace a little talent for wit, humour, pleasant, at playful raillery. And who, where is it posed to be descriptive, writer with practice legance. A few extracts from where a Wealth" will, we think, sufficiently that trate the character we have given of it, in wish space were allowed to admit it. trate the character we have given of it, may we wish space were allowed to admit of a transcriptions upon a larger scale. Allow of Wealth? is one of the tales of depat St. Bernard, and commences by spring the reader, that the narrator, an Englishman "was bred to the bar," and that "witel Lincoln by a pen-fever, he abandoned a hope of ever dying Lord Chanceller," a did he, it seems, ever make Richard Feet casual ejector, as the pen-fever had near ejected him, by chaining him, as he says. his bed for six months, and induced his shake off the dust of (from) his feet again the gates of Westminster. He retired to country, after *bidding farewell to the said and uproar of the great city." He thinks us, of his marrying "a pretty creature," the he had found "straying among" his "care-tions and roses," and that, in primeral is plicity, on "a few hundreds a year," he iglided on for twenty years, famous for earliest roses, the largest cucumben, and the two prettiest daughters, in the country." But this picture of rustic content is sadly remed by the appearance, in the neighbourhood, of Mr. Molasses, a sugar-baker, or refin, and our relator doles out his complaints, acquainting us, that "the liveries, equippe, and banquets, of Mr. Molasses, distance" his "wife's pillow." The ensuing extract is a fair specimen of the felicitous manner is which the author blends the versafile quali-ties of his mind:—"I was wandering does the dreariest path, of our dreariest comes merely to escape the flood of showy equipment, that rolled to Molasses' house, for the double purpose of banqueting and congratuating the owner on the arrival of his intended so-inlaw, Sir Mordecai Muscavado, the jame, partner of the firm, when my medition of the unequal distribution of wealth is this world, was broken by a horseman's bentise upon me from a turn of the road. The calision was more formidable to the cavalie than to me; for while it merely flung me into the thicket, it laid him into the centre of the slough. The plunge was complete, and seen was the world nearer losing an eminest which tor; for such, on removing a complete sail of the richest mail in our country from is visage, I discovered him to be, and one of the oldest predictors of my fame and fertue besides. His prediction had termed out par-ly true; for he produced from the very pen-tralia of his surtout, a huge enclosure, blackedged, sealed with triple seals, and directed

letters" and then are superadded these n-"I held the packet in my hand, trabling to open it, and know what new strele of fite was falling upon me." Our re learns, that "an old relative," who "ad been in the military service of the East lada Company, had risen to rank;" "had threen and the "moment" "he enjoyed" "was when, im writing his will, he cut off every soul of them with a shilling a piece, and after pecdering whether he should leave his opsience, (£10,000 a year,) to pay the national dell, w to be battled for in chancery, to the rain of them all, a final impulse of score poured the golden stream upon the only one who has never followed or flattered him in life, and who had left him to die without watching to hour for his plunder." Our narrator was he says "the lucky man," so that at this ; riod he had not experienced the "West Wealth."

to me in the sternest hand of the scrivese."

Here intervenes a solitoquy on mouning

Note, The barmony of the above extracts was have been better preserved, had the words "co plete," "turn." or "turned," notioccurred by repa-tion. We are not told whether the scale were been as well as the edge of the paper. "Double purpor and "triple scale" appear in the same paragraph. (To be Continued.)

KENTUCKY.

The final returns are not received, bat & is certain that the Clay party have secured at ascendancy for the year, in the Legislater. The precise majority is not yet ascertained The majority to Congress is yet doubtful.

ELECTIONS.

Indiana .- The following letter from ladiana, gives us ground to anticipate a complete triumph in the elections in that state. It is heretofore elected large majorities to the legislature of the friends of Mr. Clay, and it he been represented in both branshes of the

the Governor and Lient, the first time, darry into tration, the principles wh in relation to national aff was the scene of Mr. Cla and speech, on leaving C This section has heretofor more inclined to Mr. C tion of Indiana. The most conclusively, that National Republicans in overcast. "LAWRENCESPRO, (II

"Mr. F. P. Blair: "Sin-Our Election i County. Old Dearborn Read, (Jackson) Noble, (Clay) Stapp, (do.) Lieutenant (Smiley, (Jackson)

Wallace. (Clay) Gregory, (do.) Mc Carty. (Jackson Test, (Clay)

Smith. (do.) Jackson Senator and tives to the Legislature. but Mc Carty is elected also Read and Smiley .-Carr's and Boon's Distr ing. In this county No ed, and calculated on fe Duff may say and do w there is no mistake in

Jackson by a majority of The Clay men hi In haste, yours.

Extract of a l "Gen. Jonathan M'C didate for Congress in t by a majority exceeding and O. H. Smith, the f N. B. The whole M'Carty about the abou

KENTI Extract of a "Dear Vir-You ma (J.) as elected, althoug

against him by 41 vote bout Adair's (J.) elect the first days vote, wh ty of 345 votes in the Lyon, Gaither and Joh I think. As to others, be the result, except a beaten. D. White (J. son, by a majority of Smith, of Henry, has t man, for the Legislatu in Oldham and in Gal.

arst day .- [Globe. From the Natio

Mesers, Gales & Seaton ult, that Mr. Inouam had to publish this letter as my

Dear Sir .- Yours of the received, accompanied seems, you have prepared to contain separate conve he journals, that Genera member of Congress to Branch, and yourself, an with Major Eaton, and h of being dismissed from articles in the Globe to public, previously to recit appeared that I had de it had any allusion to After the publication General Jackson, I rece imsting that I was the Ilusion was made, and ever made such a com confined myself to the licly made against the P

table to yourself, and n General Jackson over m me, and as positively de a statement to you. Or now repeat, I did infor terview that the Presid tention to interfere in a legulation of your priv Thus, in a matter in you and other friends, highly confidential nate unexpectedly I found ournals as a witness and ascribing to him made; and placed in the and self-defence called neous statement. I you, that I did in any subject in considering ties to come before the ty of comparing our of

stical character to com you will find me as re-sponsibility or difficulty produce. Up to this-respondence with you not to be divulged to confined it to my own letter to you was to d letter to you was to the spirit of perfect i misunderstood, provi-gress to whom refere have it in your power sion of my communic I did not see how i

a mistake, without y that you understood self, and that you con My wandard of con from a personal and y yould have directe

Congress by members opposed to the administration. From the vote it appears that Test, the late Clay incumbent, is defeated, that the Governor and Lieut, Governor will, for the first time, carry into the State administration, the principles which the people, held in relation to national affairs. Lawrenceburg 1 18, 1881 was the scene of Mr. Clay's display dinner and speech, on leaving Cincianati last year. This section has heretofore been considered more inclined to Mr. Clay than other portion of Indiana. The vote given shows, most conclusively, that the prospect of the National Republicans in Indiana is totally (BLCH, of be

a rainy day, and in-sent, and seneral of this world at time, and for day is, we have reads viewing an annu-on, entitled hwa uthor of Salabed duction.

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wing letter from ladito anticipate a complete ne in that state. It has of Mr. Clay, and the both branshes of the

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and of the scrivese.

overcast. [Globe LAWRENCEBPRG, (Ind.) Aug. 5, 1831. "Mr. F. P. Blair:

"Str.—Our Election is just over, in our County. Old Dearborn has done her duty. The vote for Governor was as follows:

Globe.

Read, (Jackson) Noble, (Clay) 675 Stapp, (do.) 275 Lieutenant Governor. Smiley, (Jackson) 1.033 Wallace, (Clay) Gregory, (do.)
Por Congress. 102 Mc Carty. (Jackson) Test, (Clay) 478 Smith, (do. 466

Jackson Senator and 3 Jackon Representatives to the Legislature. There is no doubt but Mc Carty is elected by a large majority; also Read and Smiley .- The accounts from Carr's and Boon's Districts, are very flatter ing. In this county Noble had formerly lived. and calculated on from 3 to 500 majority. Dull may say and do what he pleases, but there is no mistake in Indiana's going for Jackson by a majority of 10,000.

The Clay men have given up. In haste, yours."

Extract of a letter, dated ... Brookville, August 5, 1831.

Gen. Jonathan M Carty, the Jackson can didate for Congress in this district, is elected by a majority exceeding 800, over Judge Test and O. H. Smith, the former members."

N. B. The whole vote is in, and gives M'Carty about the above majority, or more. [Cincinnati Rep.

> KENTUCKY. Extract of a letter, dated ... Frankfort, August 4th, 1831.

"Dear \ir-You may set dawn Lecompte (1.) as elected, although this county has gone against him by 41 votes. I have no doubt a-bout Adair's (J.) election from the returns of the first days vote, which gave him a majority of 345 votes in the District. Wickliffe, Lyon, Gaither and Johnson, will be elected, think. As to others, I cannot say what will be the result, except as to Coleman, who is beaten. D. White (J.) is elected in Ander son, by a majority of 5 votes over Carlisle, (J.) We are beat all hollow in Louisville. Smith, of Henry, has beat Fields the Jackson man, for the Legislature. The Jackson men in Oldham and in Galatin were ahead on the first day .- [Globe.

> From the National Intelligencer. TO THE PUBLIC.

Blue Spring, 2d August, 1831.

Mesers. Gales & Scaton:—After having finished the within letter, I discovered in your paper of the 23d ult. that Mr. INGUAM had published his letter to me, as well as his statement. You will please, therefore, to publish this letter as my reply, and oblige your ob't servant, RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Blue Spring, July 31, 1831.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 16th instant, was this day received, accompanied by a statement, which, it seems, you have prepared for the public, purporting to contain separate conversations, with the President and myself, relative to an allegation made in the pub and myself, relative to an allegation made in the pub-lic journals, that General Jackson had authorised a member of Congress to require of Messra. Berrien, Branch, and yourself, and your families, to associate with Major Eaton, and his family, under the penalty of being dismissed from office. You refer to two articles in the Globe to justify your appeal to the public, previously to receiving my answer, in which it appeared that I had denied the above allegation, if it had any allusion to me.

publication of this accusati General Jackson, I received a letter from a friend, in timiting that I was the member of Congress to whom allusion was made, and requested to know if I had ever made, such a communication. In my answer, I confined myself to the specific accusation thus publicly made against the President and which is attributed to yourself, and most unequivocally denied that General Jackson over made such a requisition through me, and as positively denied having ever made suc me, and as positively denied having ever made such a statement to you. On the contrary, I asserted, and now repeat, I did inform you, in each and every in-terview that the President disclaimed any right or in-tention to interfere in any manner whatever with the

regulation of your private or social intercourse.

Thus, in a matter in which I was engaged to serve you and other friends, in a matter of a delicate and highly confidential nature, and in which I succeeded, unexpectedly I found myself presented in the public journals as a witness impreaching one of those friends, and ascribing to him declarations which he never made; and placed in that attitude by you, self-respect and self-defence called upon me to correct that erro-neous statement. I cannot, therefore, agree with neous statement. I cannot, therefore, agree with you, that I did in any degree change my view of the subject in considering it improper in any of the parties to come before the public without the opportunity of comparing our different recollections. But if you feel under any obligations of a personal or political character to come before the public previously, you will find me as ready as yourself to meet any responsibility or difficulty which such a course were sponsibility or difficulty which such a course may produce. Up to this date I have considered my cor-respondence with you and Mr. Berrien of a character respondence with you and Mr. Berrien of a character not to be divulged to any one, and have therefore confined it to my own bosom. The object of my first letter to you was to declare frankly and candidly, in the spirit of perfect respect and friendship, that I was misunderstood, provided I was the member of Con-

tion, in any manner whatever, directly or indirectly, nor did I ever intimate to you that he had made such a demand. The complaint made by Gen. Jackson anor did I ever intimate to you that he had made such a demand. The complaint made by Gen. Jackson against this part of his cabinet was specific, that he had been informed, and was induced to believe, that they were using their influence to have Maj. Eaton and his family excluded from all respectable circles, for the purpose of degrading film, and thus drive him from office; and that the attempt had been made even upon the foreign ministers, and in one case had produced the desired effect. He proposed no motor secommodation or satisfaction, but declared expressly that if such was the fact he would dismiss pressly that if such was the fact he would dis

pressly that if such was the fact he would dismiss
them from office. He then resul to me a paper con
taining the principles upon which he intended to set,
which disclaimed the right to interfere with the so
cial relations of his cabinet.

Acting in the capacity of a mutual friend, and obeying the impulse of my own mind, can it be supposed that I would have misrepresented any of the
parties, and thus defeat the object I had in view? I
should have considered it a gross violation of the ties
of that friendship which then existed between us, to
have carried to you such a message, as that I ou should of that friendship which then existed hetween us, to have carried to you such a message, as that you should invite Maj Eaton and his family, or any other persons, to your large r small parties, under a menacof dismissal from office. When the President mentioned this charge of conspiracy, I sindicated you as gainst it. I gave it as my opinion that he was misin formed. To prevent a rupture, I requested the Pre

gainst it. I gave it as my opinion that he was misin formed. To prevent a rupture, I requested the President to postpone calling upon those members of his cannet till Saturday; that I might have the opportunity of Iwo days to converse with them.

When I made my report to the Fresident, I informed him that I was confirmed in my opinion previously expressed, that he had been misinformed him of your unequivocal and positive denial of the fact, and communicated every thing which transpired between maculated to satisfy his mind on the subject. It was this report of mine that gave him satisfaction, and changed his feelings and determination—not his ground as you have supposed; with me he had no ground to change. He had assumed none except that which I have stated; nor did I ever make use of such an expression to you that he had changed his ground. It is true that I informed you that the President was very much excited, but I do not now recollect the precise language used to convey my idea of that excitement. I presume you had the alvantage of your private memoranda, when you say Laguaged him to a rosting Liou.

You attribute to me another declaration which never made—that on our way to Mr. Betrien's I sta-ted that the President had informed me that he would invite Mr Branch, Mr. Berrien, and yourself, to meet him on the next Friday, when he would inform you of his determination in the presence of Dr. Ely. I ne ver received or communicated such an idea.

The paragraph is substantially correct when that part in reference to Dr. Ely is expunged.

It is true, in some of our various conversations, the

It is true, in some of our various conversations, the name of Dr. Ely was mentioned, but in connection with another part of the subject. The President informed me that when the rumours against Maj. Eaton & his family had been opened to him by Doctor Ely he had invited the accusers to make good their charges, and that they had failed—this is the substance of that part of our conversation in which Dr. Ely's name was mentioned. Again, you say I called at your house should or clock, when we walked to at gour house about 6 o'clock, when we walked to Mr. Berrien's The fact is that you called for the a my lodgings about that time, by a previous appoint ment. This is a mistake in a matter of fact of no great importance, except to show how easily we for-get. If we thus differ in matters of fact how much more liable to differ as to words; and still more as to the time, manner and circumstances in which these words have been introduced, and still more as to th

bearer. hearer.

Has ing thought it important to memorandum our conternation, would it not have given additional proof of
your friendship and confidence; and would it not
have been an act of justice to me, to have furnished
me with it, so far as I was concerned,) that I might
have corrected, if necessary, any erroneous impressions which my conversations may have made upon
your. The winess in court, after, minutesteed you? The witness in court is often misunderstood by lawyers and jury, and as often called upon to cor-rect the mistake and to explain his meaning; and you

upon your own notes.

Again: you are incorrect in supporting that I incorred you that the President required me to converse with you and your colleagues. It was my own proposition; and in this you will find I am supported by Mr. Berrien. Nor did I ever say that your familiar than the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties. upon your own notes. ies had not returned the call of Mrs. Eaton, and that if they would leave the first card, and open a formal intercourse in that way, the President would be sa-tisfied. Such an idea never entered my mind, for I never did know the precise manner in which the social or non-intercourse existed between your families whether cards had ever passed from either or not; and sure I sm, that the President and the If never had any conversation on the subject

Prom first to last my efforts were publish to re-

concile the parties concerned, they were for the time being successful. I have never claimed any merit for what I did. I felt happy, however, that I was any way instrumental in prolonging the political relations which have since been severed, in which I have had no gency, and which I deeply regretted Having thus acted, to my great mortification I find Having thus acted, to my great mortification 1 find myself dragged before the public to vindicate mysel against sentments and conversations imputed to me by a part of those friends, without the opportunity of explaining to them their misapprehables of what I did say.

I did say.

Without adverting to any farther inaccuracies of your letter and statement, I have the honour to be, very respectfully, your ob't serv't, R. M. JOHNSON.

Hon. BANDEL D. INGHAM.

From the National Intelligencer. COL. JOHNSON 10 MR. BERRIEN,

misunderstood, provided I was the member of Congress to whom reference was made, that you might have it in your power to correct your misangraters and provided to us for publications.

I did not see how it could impeach your educator a supprison of my communications.

Oakland, (Ky) July 20th, 1831.

Dear list—Tour favour of the 7th instant has been added to us for publication been able to gain and retain possession.

Oakland, (Ky) July 20th, 1831.

Dear list—Tour favour of the 7th instant has been a mistake, without your assumption of the ground that you understood me better than I understood my seeding it in your could make the public believe to My summard of confidence and triepdship, arising from a personal and political attinace of twenty years, would have distant that course to me, and irespectation. He informed me he had been induced to believe that a part of his course would have distant that course to me, and irespectable to me. Such a course of the such as a second point of the such as a second point

the measurement with an intuitive knowledge of the mountain. If the measurement is the chain that the public will place he less take upon the confidence of harmony was inferred more than from any other circumstance; and my desire was to remedy that evil by the suggestion or inquiry which I made. I would have made an absolute, unqualified, and total misrepresentation of his views, if I had represented the President as making any such demand. You will therefore perceive that you have fallen into the mistake of supposing that I attributed to him what was the spontaneous, sole, and independent suggestion of my own mind, I have had no agency in bringing any part of our conversation before the public. I am happy in the recollection that my voluntary exertions to restore har mony to antient friendship, for the time being, was not unavailing, by conversations and mutual explans not unwailing, by conversations and mutual explana-tions, between some of the parties, and that I have had no agency in producing die recent separation llaving now corrected your misapprehensions of what I did say in my endeavours to prevent the disminor of my bottom friends, I feel as if I had performed another secred duty. I have done it promptly, and in the same spirit of peace and friendship. I have confined my remarks to an explanation of what I said massif. my remarks to an explanation of what I said mustlf. This is done to avoid any unpleasant collision which too frequently arises among the best of friends and most honourable men, when efforts are made to detail private conversations.

I am, dea" sir, yours, respectfully, H M. JOHNSON. Hox. J. Macrasson Benning.

> -050-From the Is ashington Globe.

We have obtained from the Department of State some letters from Mr. Reynolds, who embarked in the exploring expedition from this country. They will be found interest-

Los ANGREES, Nov. 1830. My Dear Sir-The Indians will not permit us to pass. Fifteen days ago, we left this place in high spiries and fully prepared with presents and interpreters. Our road bearing off to the southward and eastward. led along a beautiful plain. - The volcano o An'uco was visible from the north, the smoke distinctly seen rising and curling among the white grey clouds, while the rays of the sun, reflected from the snowy peaks of the Cordilleras, seemed to set in bolder relief the rich verdure and shrubbery beneath. Four leagues brought us to Sans-Carlos, on the banks of the Bio Bio, in the time of the King a neat little village and fort, but now in a state of utter ruin. The river is about 200 yards wide, with a deep and rapid current .ou would have laughed to see us adopt the Aracceman method of crossing it. logs lashed together, formed our boat; this we tied to a horse's tail, and two getting on at a time, drove him into the water, -and away we went, near half a mile down the stream before we reached the opposite side. A party of Indians, wishing to cross, took back our boat and so on in succession till all

were over.

South of the Bio Bio the country instantaneously assumed a still more rich and beau-tiful appearance. It is diversified with hills and dales and streams of the sweetest water, and a rich soil waving with luxuriant vegeta tion, as if it had never been trodden on by the foot of man or beast.

On the second day we reached the resi-dence of the Cacique, Marelguan, which in the Indian language signifies 'ten guanocos. He is an instance among these singular people where valour and superiority of intellect had raised him from a common Indian to be the first Chief of the Pulches.

Charles the fifth, when tired of the world, could not have chosen a more interesting spot have gained little, in your desire to be accurate, so for his retirement. In a valley six leagues far as I am concerned, by failing to present me with your private memorands; and if now furnished, I dare think that I might put a different construction and the heat of summer never oppressive. owing to a constant southerly breeze, we found the residence of Marelguan. ed cattle and horses and sheep were lying around, giving such evidence of comfort as is often found among the Cherokees of our own country.

A council of subordinate Caciques was called, to take into consideration the subject of and protection in his power. our bisit, In despite of all our presents, their decision was against us. They said, no one from Chili or from Buenos Ayres had ever been permitted to enter their country, and much less could they permit strangers who had come so far; and should we proceed farther, we would find our path full of spears.

On our return we slept another night on the banks of the Bio Bio. The name of this river is connected with all that is interesting and tragic in the early history of Chili. It was here the old Spaniards met the Araccenians, and were so often repulsed. Army after army crossed this river, for the subjugation of the Indian territory, were as often compelled to retrace their ster , or fall by the war club or spear. Mexico, Colombia, Peru, and the northern parts of Chili, were successively subjugated by the force of Spanish arms, fired by an inextinguishable thirst for gold and dominion, while the Bio Bio to this day, forms the line and southern boundary of Chili, of which the Spaniards have never

vernor of Valparaiso, recommending us to the special protection of General Prieto, has albeen received.

You state that you have received a letter from the Hon. Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State, requesting you to do all that is practicable to promote the objects of our private enterprise. Does the Hon. Secretary mean by this, you should furnish the vessels with a little spare rigging, and provisions, that the United States would never misa?-If so, he will be entitled to our thanks and

Be this as it may, so far and so long from strange country, and in a sufficiently hazard ous enterprise, we feel cheered and encouraged by even this slight notice on the part f our government, and only regret our inability still further to deserve its notice and protection. It is not to be supposed, an enterprise so humble in its character as ours, can excite much interest or expectation in the public mind. There is no national character embarked with us, and it will be time to pass sentence on the character of our la

bours, when they are completed.

Mr. Watson is not in good health, and is besides greatly discouraged with our bad success among the Indians. He thinks of set ting out in a day or two for V Ipariso and the United States by the way of Buenos Ayres.

For my part, I shall not give it up. I have reflected on what I have seen of the Indian character. I believe we have erred in many things from batl advice. In a word 1 am resolved to go one hundred leagues into their country; visit the imperial Villearica. and every other place of interest from this to the south of Valdebia, let my destinies be what they may.—Gen Prieto and all the people here advise me to the contrary, I confess how foolish it is to make such a declara tion-but here it is-written, and shall not be erased.

Very respectfully your obedient servant. J. N. REYNOLDS. Michael Hogan, Esq. American Consul, Valparaiso.

Valdevia, Dec., 1830. "My Dear Sir-With great fatigue, and fter having failed and been repulsed by the natives at several points, I have succeeded in making my way through them, for more than one hundred leagues, and arriving at the pleasure of the depositor, 3 poet. the frontier settlements, left my horses and On Deposits subject to 30 dayanotice, 4 p. ct. proceeded down the river La Cruzos, in a canne to this place.

I have no leisure to write particulars, nor to say any thing of the country through which I have passed,—of its noble forests of timber —of its river and contributary streams,—of its plains and soil capable of the highest cultivation, -and of its beautiful lakes.

'The governor of Valdevia, having received your letter, in which you have been so kind as to recommend me to his special protection. had already anticipated my arrival by sending orders to the frontier stations, to institute inquires among the Indians, and to do all they could to secure my safety.

At the river Emperial I met an interpreter, awaiting my arrival. To these precautions I am certainly indebted, if not for my from the base of the mountains, in a climate as only a few days before my arrival, on the banks of the noble river, more than five hun dred warriors had been paraded, with their lances, at the mere sight of two vessels off the coast, so jealous are they of strangers -They believe no motive, except a desire to take possession of their territory, can induce foreigner to visit them.

I am greatly indebted to the Governor for the readiness with which he grants every aid

'In the morning, I ascended the river Cruges, to where I left my horses, and from hence directly to the Cordilleras.

'I have received news from our vessels; they have been very successful in the Archipelago of Chiloe, should an opportunity, offer communicate this, as well as the success of my 'tour of pleasure' among the Indians, to our friends in the United States . Respectfully your obedient servant,

J. N. REYNOLDS. To Michael Hogan, Esq.

American Consul, Valparaiso.

VILERARICA, base of the Cordilleras.

January 5, 1831. My dear Sir:-On yesterday at 12 o'clock had the satisfaction of placing the American colours on the top of the volcano uf Vil-

From Valdevia to this place I have been stopped twenty times, questioned and crosss questioned by the Indians. With them I have practised a constant system of 'pious fraud.'

whole is now overgrown by a large forest of trees. Here I was near getting into a serious difficulty, nor am I yet beyond the reach of its influence. The first question put by the Cacique, was, who had sent for me to come here. The Indians came in from all quarters, and I was ordered to return immediately.

I had set out for Valdevia with three interpreters, for additional security, two of whom had refused to accompany me within less than four leagues of the old city—the otherwas also much alarmed, and said the Indians would certainly kill us. Of this I had no very serious apprehensions, as the son of the other Cacique, with whom I had treated for leave to ascend the volcano, was with me, and was my staunch friend. Whatever danger there might have been, the appearance of fear would only have hastened it; so I put on an air of the greatest confidence, ordered my interpreter to tell the common Indians to stand back, and not to presume to speak to me: that I was a great Doctor, and only talked to the Caciques. I invited the Chief to return with me tour leagues; to where I had left my baggage and mule, at the house of the other Cacique, and I would make him sone presents. To this he consented, and we were again friends-at least to appear-

I shall here dismiss my two cowardly interpreters, and send my servant with them to Valdevia with such collections as I have been able to make for the Lyceum of New York, and hope they will arrive safe.

In the morning I shall proceed south, with one interpreter, intending to visit several large lakes I saw in that direction from the summit of the volcano.

Excuse this hasty letter, as I have been oliged retire within the bushes to write it-These jealous Indians scarcely permit me to be alone a moment, and should they see me writing it might endanger my liberty, not to say my life.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, J. N. REYNOLDS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS. No. 114, BALTIMORE STREET.

DEPOSI IS will be received at the follow-On Deposits, subject to be drawn for } 5 p.et. On Deposits made for a period not) less than one year, or subject to & p. ct.

90 days notice. CERTIFICATES ill be issued for all Special Deposits.
Aug 18.

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office, THE YOUNG DUKE, 2 vols. THE PERSIAN ADVENTURER, 2 vols. HAVERHILL, 2 vols. MACKINTOSH'S CABINET, 2 vols. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, 2 vols. MASSINGER'S PLAYS, 3 vols. TEACHER'S GUIDE, ANNUAL RETRORPECT, MACKENKIE'S 5,000 RECEIPTS.

Devotion, for the use of Persons receiving Lord's Supper; together with a treatise relating to that Sacrament, and Directions for the Communicant's daily walk with God. By the Rev. Dr. Wyatt.

J. T. Has on hand and intends keeping a Supply of

WRITING PAPER, Folio Post, Quarto Post, Fools Cap, Visiting August 18.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Court of D Chancery, the Subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 10th day of Reptember next,

A House & Lot of Ground

on West Street continued, near the read roce of Mr. Gilbert Murdoch in the City of Annapolis, and on the same side of the street,-Alto a Lat of Greand No. 2, adjusting the residence of said Murdech, which preparty was heretufore mort aged by Samuel Mead to Sooman G. Albers.

Terms of Bale. Cash to be pard on the day of Sale, or on the ravification thereof. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock. LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

AUR IR

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the Farm belonging to the heirs of Henderson Magnuder, on Saturday the 10th day of September best, at 11 a clock A. M. a sufficient quantity of Rail Timber or Cord Wood, standing, as the case may require, to esticify County Charges, due for the year 1829. Attendance by ANNER LINTHICUM, Jun.

Annest 11.

Rav. Hacron Hunritarys, A. M. Principal, and Professor of Moral Science. Professor of Ancient Languages.

THOMAS E. SUDIER, A. M. Professor of Mathematicks and Civil Engi neering.

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 pros pects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have its classes under his inspection, at the College. during the hours prescribed by the Board. He 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; Lafin Grammer; Corderius; Æsop's Fables Brasmus; Casar's Commentaries, or Sallust: Ecloques, and first six books of the Eneid of Virgil; Mair's lotroduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosmiy.

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 par ticular views. A course of Lectures on Edu-cation in Primary Schools, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to

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

Folsom's Livy Graca Majora-(Xenophon, Hero-1st Term. dotus, Thucydides.) Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology. Horace, (Odes.)-Virgil's Geor

Græca Majora, (Lysias, Demost-2d Term. henes, Isocrates.) Algebra, with Arithmetic revised. Horace. (Satires and Epistles.) Græca Majora, (Xenophon's Memorabili, Plato.) 3d Term.

Algebra completed. Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year. SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Jutenal. (Leverett's.) 1st Term. Homer's Had, (Robinson's.) Piane Geometry, (Legendre's.) Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian. 2d Term. Græca Majora, (Odysser & Hesiod.) (Solid Geometry (Legendre's:) (Rhetorick and Belles Lettres.-(Blair. Græca Majora —(Tragedians.)

5d Term. Logarithms: Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. Composition. and Elecution, during the year. JUNIOR CLASS,

Græca Majora. (Minor Poets.) Applications of Trigonometry. the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Burveying. Levelling. &c. Moral Philosophy. . Tacitus .- (History.)

Conick Sections.

Chemistry, with Lectures. "Tacitus -- (Manners of the Germans Natural Philusophy, with Lectures. 3d Term. Llements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts. Debates, Compositions, and De-

clamations during the year SENIOR CLASS. (Natural Philosophy, finished, with Horace' De Arte Poetica, with Lec-

tures on Taste, and a Revision Latin. Logick, and philosophy of the Mind Astronomy-with Lectures. Political Economy-with Lectures. Buildences of Christianity, & Na-

tural Theology. 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. 3d Term.

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

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

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as pos-sible; and in so case will a Scholar be allowed have sustained all the previous examinations, to

the satisfaction of the Paralty.

The alterations in the control of the previous examinations, to

in Rhelorick and Oratory; and one forenous of each week, will be spent, drilling the Students, in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These starcises will be conducted by the Principal; and the Members of the Senter 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 ty 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 bunors 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 Prin cipal, to have their rooms out of Coilege, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors during the hours appointed, for their encourage ment and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their roops, 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 arals may be cultivated and preserved. PUBLIC WORSHIP.

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

A record of all deficiencies at College exer rises will be kept, and sent to each parent or uardian, 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 misdemeanour, or ffence against the laws, when he shall be puni-hed by the ordinary penalties. By the adop tion 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 im numity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large-the ituation is central-its healthfulness, is sur passed by that of no place in the Southern states-access to the Cuilege, 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 ire comparatively small. Aunapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which hap pens during the Session of the Legislature, afords a high incentive to young men, to distin quish themselves, by their literary performances

ADA.14810N. 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 ing it an object for them to buy. College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honor-

able dimission. 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 quar-

terly, and in advance-English Department, - reparatory Classes. - - 840 do. do. Freshman and Sophomore Classes,

840 da. da. Senior and Justor 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 testimonals

for that purpose. COMMENCEMENTS. The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be confer-red. 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.

The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September from the 23d of December, till the

the estisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, listruction 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 exercise.

in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co operation of the alumns 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 existance and usefulness, may be perpetual.

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

CACHEROR ROTELAC WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both seres . from 12 to 25
years of age,
field hands—
also, mechanics of every de

scription. 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.

August 4. 1831.

Just Received

M.M (HON'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.

PHILADELPHIA ALE AND PORTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the c L tizens of Annapoles, that he has made arangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,

ALE AND PORTER,

From the best Br. weries in Philadelphia, which e will be happy to despose of on reasonable

leased to send an empty bottle or bottles at the HENRY MATHEWS.

GEORGE M'NEIR,

sortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, amongst which are a hand-ome as-

ortment of Patent Finished Cloths Of various qualities and colours, with an as sortment of the latest style of Spring and

PANTALOONS AND VESTINGS.

and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the nost FASH IONABLE STYLE, for CASH, or to punctual men

MERCHANT TAILOR.

and the public, that he has just received a very handsome assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

public to call and examine, as he intends mak-

and latest fashion, or ig an way to suit the May 12, 1831.

THE STEAM BOAT



Leave Baston 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 Annapo-lis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passen-

at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and

All Baggage and Packages to be at the risk

March 31, 1831.

HIRELINGS WANTED ROM 20 to 50 able bodied COLOURED MRN are wanted immediately at the Cape

Anne-Arundel County, Sc.

O's application to the subscriber one of the Instices of the Orphians court, by polition in Yriging
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 Norsmber Session 1805, and the several suppliments thereto, a
chedule 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, preceding this his application, a trustee being appointed
for the benefit of his creditors, and said trustee having given accurity 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 sucthis 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 asswer the interrogatories that may be made against him by his creditors, or any of them, and to shew 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.

GIDEON WHITE. July 21, 1831

several

Persons who send for either will be

FRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

MERCHANT TAILOR H AS just received a large and handsome as

Summer Stuffs for

He requests his friends and the public to cal Anril 28. 1831.

WILLIAM BRYAN,

TAKES this method of informing his friends

A variety of colours, and very superior in quali-

v. all of which he invites his friends and the

He will make his wor shortest notice



MARYLAND

HAS commenced the spanon, and her Routes in the following manner:-AS commenced the season, and will pursue gers for Cambridge,
She will leave Baltimore every Monday

norning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica

of the owners.
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR. Capt.

Suble Alum and Copper Works. Liberal was gea will be paid semi-annually.

Apply to J. GHREN, Esq. Annapolis. Or to P. G. LECHLETENER, at Cupe Sable.

Anne-Arundel County, set.

() N application to the subscriber, one of the justi-ces of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition in writing, of William Ross, praying for the benefit of the act for the relinf of sundry debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the 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 floss 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 an wer such allegations as his creditors may propose t 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 ap proved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust and the said William Ross, having executed to the 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; an 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 refore 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 GIDEON WHITE.

July 28. Just Received CRABB'S HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW.

INVALID'S ORACLE, or directions for invigorating or prolonging life; containing Peptic Precepts, point-ing out agreeable and effectual methods to prevent and relieve Indigestion, and to regulate and strengther the action of the Stomach and Bowels.

And For Sale at this Office, by J. THOMPSON.

June 50.

GE CEATERAN TO EDAYE Anne Arundel County, Orphana Court, July 12, 1831. ON application by petition of Grafton B. Duvall Adm'r W. A. of Edward Baldwin. 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, R.g. Wills A. A. county

6w

CEALE LEGERIE EL COLOCE That the subscriber of Anne- Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orohans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. W. A. on the personal estate of Edward Baldwin, late of Anne Arundel county. deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned hibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under normand this 12th day of July 1831.

GRAFTUM. DUVALL, Adm'r. W. A.

Aug. 4. ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Election will be held on Monday the 5th day of September, in the several Election Districts of Anne-Arundel county, for two Electors of the Senate of this State. Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and closed at 6 o'clock, P. M.

BUSTROD W. MARRIOTT, Sh'ff.

August 4.

NOTICE.

A N Election will take place at the Assembly Room in the City of Annapolis, on Mon day the 5th of September next, for an Elector of the Senate of the Sate of Maryland. Poles to open at 9 A. M. and close at 6 P. M.

By or HN H. WELLS, Clerk. August 4

THE Clerk of the Corporation of Annapo 2d and 3d September ensuing, from 10 until o'clock, for the purpose of renewing licences to Carriages, Carts and Drays, according to

the by laws. The price of the license is to be paid to the Treasurer, who thereupon will give a certificate requiring the Clerk to issue the license.
IOHN H. WELLS, Clerk.

PRINTING

Of every description executed at this Office with neatness and despatch.

TO CHOOK ST LUCKY LOTTERY O WHERE WAS SOLD THE THIRD Lottery, No 4

No. 6, for 1831, MARYLAND STATE LOTTER ODD AND EVEN. To be drawn in Baltimord on WEDNESDAY, the Sist of AUGUST.

HIGHEST PRIZE 10,000 DOLLARS.

HALF TICKETS \$1 QUARTER 50 CENTE

		The second secon	-	4.31.00
		SCHEME:	1	S. Land
1	prize of	10,000	is	1000
1	of	2,000	is	10,000
1	of	1,000	is	6.000
1	of	600	is.	Per 1400
1	of	400	is is	000
1	of	300	is	400
1	of	200	is	300
5	of	100	ie	200
10	of	50	is	500
20	of	20	is	500
50	of	10 .	is	40
200	of	3	is	500
10,000	of	81,50	" is	15.00
10,292	Prizes			839.00

832,000 MODE OF DRAWING:

The numbers will be put into one wheel as sual-and in the other will be put the rizes above the denomination of \$1 50, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of \$1 50 will be awarded to the Odd or Even numbers of the Letters, as the case may be,) dependent on the digw. ing 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 very Odd Number in the Scheme will be retitled to a prize of \$1, 50; if the \$10,000 prize hould come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of \$1 50. August 4.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being anxious to close up entirely the books and acc'ts of the late firm of Evans and Iglehart, begleave earnesty to request the immediate payment of all saims due to said concern, as claims remainng unpaid on the 20th August next, will be put in suit. They sincerely hope they will not be obliged to resort to coercive measure 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 KYANS,

JAMES IGLERART. July 14th, 1831 JAMES ICLEHART takes this opportu-nity of returning the thanks to the Public ge-nerally for the many tokens of friendship re-ceived from them and solicits a continuance of their support as heretofore.

LOOK OUT:

NEGRO DAZ, advertised below, was discovered to be harboured by an individual near the head of South River, in company with three or four other Runaways. Its now beleved they have, or will endeavour to lere that neighbourhood, and with forged phases from this individual. Constables and others will therefore let none pass without the strictest scrutiny of them and their passes. I also understand they pay frequent visits to Annapo-lis and Annapolis neck. B. D. M. July 28,

\$50 REWARD.

RIN AWAY from the mb-Negro man

without any provocation whatever. He is tolerably black, 52 or 53 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, very square built, limps a little ia his walk, (occasioned, as 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 cannot be correctly described, but beliebe he were away a black suit, with a black fur hat. Dez 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 Johnson's estate in 1825, who had purchased him from the estate of Mr. Higgins, of Anne-Arundel county. He has a very general ac-quaintance, especially in and about Annapolis and Baltimore; has a brother named Sam, live ing with Mr. Oliver on Blk Ridge; at some of those places he will likely call on his way probably to Pennaylvania. 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 tenla as a passport, he being a pretty good rough workman, he will likely atempt to pass himself off as free and a mechanic.

The above reward will be given if taken over twenty-five miles from my residence, or twenty five dollars for that distance or under, and secured in any jall so that I get him again.
BASIL D. MULLIKIN, Living near the White Marsh.

Prince George's county, Maryland July Fditors of the Baltimore American, will publish the above Staw3w and forward their accounts to me through the Good Luck Post Office Prince George's county, B. D. M.

RAGSI RAGSI RAGSI CASH will be given for clean Lines and Cotton Rags, at this Office. Iss. 5, 1891.



VOL. LXXXVI.

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THE AMERICAN F EDITED BY GIDRON B published in Baltimore VINE HITCHCOCK & (Successors of J. S. 8 weekly numbers of eight qu

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THE AMERICAN FARMER. Epited by Gibeon B. SMITH, published in Baltimore (Md.) by I In-VINE HITCHOOCE & Ca. (Successors of J. S. SRINKER.)

weekly numbers of eight quarto pages, -at THE purpose of this periodical is to be a media a through which a great number most enlightened and scientific practical livators of the soil, residing in every secof the United States, communicate the re s of their experience to each other, and to public, and receive similar benefits from best theoretical and practical writers of ign countries, on every subject connected

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is devoted exclusively to practical Agrisure: Hort culture, an ! Hural and Domestic nony. The American Farmer contains a great number of useful recipes; readings ated to the stations of mothers and misticas of families; so much of the news as relates the luceign and damestic mark its for Agri turil products, and a correct statement of ir prices cure est, at the time of publication; so hing connected with party posities is at time permitted to appear in its commisthe American Farmer was he flist periodiil voted exclusively to the promotton of A erican Agricultur, and it is by common con at acknowledge! to have been hitherto its at sile and etti. i at adva ate. Indeed it is zarding little to aver that I is work con a ma pure a trable body of practical to formation

inhis-object than any other extant.

The current vota of our year a the infrienth lits publication, and few American pyreals is circulate more excensivity. It is taken in written for by min of taken's and profitlexperience in the several department of nchin trate, in every part of the United ares; and it has been sales rithed for, and is plary sent to many emment innividuals ad learned sorie ies in the different countries Europe and America, whose unanimous tes oth excellence of the work might be lduced, if i s character was not, the opinion of the publishers, too well established to gaire recommend . . n -.

the Ame can Farmer is neatly printed on ry fine pane, and many of the subjects of on it chats are illustrated by expensive od engravings. The numbers fo a year ske a volume of convenient form and size, I the last one is accompanied by a tille page. I muste index, completing the volume for

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N. B. The postage on each number is. then not over 100 miles, or when within the tate, one cent; when over 100 miles one cont ad a half

Although a considerable surplus of capies ryond the current subscription list, has at a' es been printed, and of some of the volumes second and even a toud ed ion have been wed, yet such has been the demand for the ack volumes that only a very small number full s .t. (complete from the commencement) in hereafter be made.

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in order to cender the Farmer pleasant and ofitable both to its publishers and its patrons. is hoped that gentlemen will assent practily to the necessity and propriety of a caretompliance with the fillnwing

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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All Postmasiers are requested to act as Igents for the Farmer, and to require a strict ompliance by subscribers with the above orms, especially the three first items. They anthorised to retain \$1 for each new subber, and 10 per cent on all other collec-

The list of special Agents is published in the Farmer on the first Friday in each month.

Subscriptions received at the Office of
the Maryland Gazette.

August 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT A SERMON SHOULD BE. It should be brief; if lengthy, it will steep Our hearts in spathy, our eyes in sleep; The dull will yawn, the chapel lounger dose, Attention flag, and memory's portals close. It should be warm; a living altar coal,
To melt the key heart and charm the soul;
A sapless, dull harangue, however read,
Will never runse the soul, or raise the dead. It should be simple, practical, and clear; No fine spun theory to please the ears No curious lay to tickle letter'd pride, And leave the poor and plain unedified. It should be temter and affectionate. As his warm theme who wept lost Salem's fate; The fiery law with word of love allay'd, Will sweetly warn, and awfully persuade. It should be manly, just, and rational; Wisely conceived, and well express'd withal; Not stuff'd with silly notions, ant to stain A sacred desk, and show a moddy brain. It should possess a well adapted grace, l'o situation, audience, time, and place; A serman form'd for scholars, statesmen, lords. With peasants and mechanics ill accords. It should with evangelic beauties bloom, L.k. Paul's at Cornth, Athens, or at Rome While some Epict 1 cor Sterne esterm, A pleeding Jesus is the gospel theme! It should be m x'd with many an ardent prayer, To reach the heart, and fix and fasten there, When God and man are mutually address'd, God grants a blessing, man is truly blest It should be close'y, well applied at last, To make the moral null securely feet. Thou art the man, and thou abone well make A Felix tremble, and a David quake! [Marsden.

THE FOREWARNING.

In the wilder part of Connwall, lived towards the earlier part of the last century, a beautiful girl, whom I will here call by the name of Chara Tregothick. She was an or-phan; but her fortune had been left o her on the sole condition of marrying with the consent of her under, a man of ambitions and scheming temper. This fortune was such as, sad Clara been as old and hideous as she was young and lovely, would have brought to her teet had the proudest gallants of Cornwall. Among her numerous suitors, two were however, especially favoured above the rest: their times were Bayntun and Vavasour. The former had won already the consent of the uncle; the latter had only paid successful court to the bright eyes of the beautiful neice.

Bayntan was the heir to high but impoveished rank. Accustomed to the intrigues of cities, a wily and deceitful habit of mind made his chief characteristic; deep, shrewd, self-interested, he seldom cagaged in any pursuit without bringing to it all the arts of experience and address, or without foreseeing the exact chances for and against him. If had thus been observed of him, that he was always fortunate in whatever he undertook. He was so-Prudence and Energy united command Fortune. In his early years he had been a daring and successful libertine. Approaching now to the confines of middle age. the interests of the world had become more powerful than its pleasures: there is a lustre in gold that lasts longer undimmed by time. than the smile of woman, or the sparkle of the wine cup. Fearful of sinking into that equivocal and despised state-rank, without the means to support it, he had for sometime, looked abroad for a wealthy marriage. He had prepared himself to disregard youth and beauty, but he found them both united in the object of his choice: for that object was Clara Tregothic. -She did not, it is true, regard him with much favour: once, she had acthe courtier's ad resses should ultimately succeed; and Baynton having once remarked the character of Clara, gave full credence to the assertion .- she was, indeed, of a singular soft and timid nature; nor did there appear any sacrifice which a consistent violence might not extort from her. Tregothick was deep in the petty cabals which, at that time, constituted politics. Step by step he was feeling his way one and to public honours; and he saw in the allience of Boytun-a man destin ed to one of the eldest of the English Earl doms, and connected with some of the most powerful families in the State-a rapid and certain method of attaining his objects, which should not, he resolved, at whatever risk, be neglected. Living with his niece, who was barely eighteen, he had, the instant the young man's designs were apparent, forbidden Vavasour access to the house. In spite of this prohibition, the lovers met, however, often, though in secret. Vavasour was an only son. His father had died many years since, and he resided with his mother, a bedridden and infirm woman, in one of those mouldering and ancient residences common in that part of England: the dilapidation of which his rent roll did not suffer him to repair. was a man of a generous disposition, but haughty and fierce in temper; his early po-

verty, and an ambition constantly crossed and baffled, had given a dark and menacing shade to the brighter dislities of his charac-

ter. Somewhat of this might be easily dis-

cernable in his bearing and aspect; and, tho'

he was small and spare of person, there was

There was a retired and remote spot at one end of the wide chase which surrounded Clara's abode, in which the lovers were accustomed to meet hither Vavasour, who resided several miles distant, would ride on a | well?" black horse, whose speed and beauty are yet within a thick wood, at a little distance, pro- tice. But Clara had been so exalted beyond seemed to shun it. No path was within near-ly a mile of its vicinity, and the neighbouring peasants attached to the glen some ghostly fable, which tended yet farther to preserve its wonted solitude. It was broad noon, in July, when, one day, after an absence of more than ordinary duration, they had again heightened the spirit of Clara from its usual fearfalness; and her lover, perceiving his ad-

vantage, did not neglect to press it. "My beloved Clara," said he, as her head leaned upon his bosom, "let me prove to the world the sincerity of my love. If you marry without your uncle's consent, you will lose your fortune. Can you, dearest, consent to the sacrifice? Show that you love me beyond these calculations, and let us fiv. I do not conceal from you my poverty; but, at least, I have quite sufficient to support us. I offer you an honou, able name, a peaceful obscurity, and a heart that will seek to recompense you for every thing you will have battered for its late; -- speak dearest!"

"Indeed, indeed," said Clara, sighing hea-vily, "it is much better to wait. My uncle must be compared by our constant attach-ments-by my own dejection and unhappiness. Let-es-wait ... Consider, dear Walter, and nor uncle has, perhaps, a right to appeal to time."

"Name him not," said Vavasour, fiercely; the his no right to centern the affintice with one equal to himself in birth, with the rudeness and distain that he has evinced to me. But for your sake, I had — but no matter. What I would say, Clara, is this, —every one sees your uncle's partiality to Henry Bayntun; every one believes that that ruined profligate will ultimately marry you. Do, Clara, have pity upon me. I do not mistrust you-I will not - I cannot; -but if, when Thear this said, and see Bayntun every day received at your house, consorting with san-boasting of his favour-if I feel distracted and maddened, can you wonder, or can you blame me! Release me Clara, from these fears. and this agony, so inseparable from my present situation. Come with me away from them all-come."

"Nay, nay," said Clare, "you know your power-this is angenerous."

"Can you," mattered the lover, struck with her relusal, "can you (it is natural! prefer your fortune, those lands, vonder man sion, to my love? If so, speak openly, and at once-I will bless you and denart."

"You are more to me than all!" said Cla ra, tenderly. "Then fly!"

Clara wept, and did not answer. So bold a step seemed, to her young fancy, unmaidenly, and exposed to a thousand interpretations, which she recoiled from encountering. At length a compromise was made; and it was him, that if he persisted in withholding his consent she should conceive herself compell ed, in justice to the disinterested suit of Va vasour, to submit to all sacrifice, and marry without an approbation which she could not forfeit happiness to obtain. With this they

parted.
The singular will which bequeathed her property to Clara, had decreed the estate. if forfeited by her marriage without Bir-Frederick Tregothick's consent, to a distant relative; so that in neither case was the uncle benefitted by his niece's conduct. It was this which gave to both the lovers some hope that he might, at length, be persuaded to withdraw an opposition, unavailing at all hazards, and in no event advantageous to himself. That very evening, Clara summoned courage, and represented to her guardian all she had promised Vavasour to attempt. He was astonished by the firm and desperate tone she assumed-for she had been deeply wrought upon by Vavasour's remonstrances; and fresh from his exortations, she displayed a courage and decision wholly contrary to her character. Love makes mir lies-though, alas! they are brief ones! Sir-Frederick at first attempted the imposing and severe manner he had hitherto found successful with his niece. Convinced at last of its failure the present time, he dissembled his chagrin. and observing with a constrained kindness in his tone, that he must give the subject ma-ture consideration; that he was actuated solely by the desire of his niece's happiness and what he knew must have been the wishes that in his dark eyes, his proud forehead, and air at once say and imperious, which tes-tified those angrier and more vindictive proof his brother, he left the apartment.

Common to women: they never last long. Assume a frowning brow and a harsh tone tomorrow, and you will subdue her again; but why advise you, who know your policy so

This policy, severe as it was, Sir Fredertraditionally preserved; and, tying his steed ick Tregothick then relentlessly put in pracceeded to the trusting spot. It was a deep herself by the generosity and the pleadings and rugged glen, surrounded by old trees, of her lover, and that exaltation was so chiefly pollards, and overrun with fern, which maintained by interview and letter, that grew in that place with a peculiar and rank | threats, taunta, anger, contempt, were all fuxuriance. None ever disturbed them in and utterly in vain. Worn out with them, this place of rendezvous; -even the deer however, she did, at length, allow them to produce their effect upon her temper:-not the effect which Bir Frederick hoped for.

"One month," said she, retreating from the room in which their altercation had been held; "one month I give you, to retract your opposition; if not retracted, I will be away. ed by it no more; and the house and lands, met. The transport that Vavasour evinced over which you now hold influence and where, should I be mistress and Vavasour lord, you would always be honoured and welcomed, shall pass away from you, as myself, into the bands of a stranger. Mark one month, not a day more!"

Closing the door, she left Tregothick motionless with rage and disappointment. He had not recovered himself, when Baynton was animance I. While he related the past scene, Bavatun employed himself in carelessly turning over some books on the table.

"Da for Heaven's sake," cried Tregothick, cout those foolish books aside, and listen "Stay," said Baynton," are these your fa-

vourite volumes, or do they amuse the solitude of your niece!"

"Pshaw! novels, I suppose; they are her's, to be sure."

"Very well; do you observe their character? They are nearly all of the superstitious order of remance; -ghoses, witches sorcerers. Nay, sie must be curious in the matter, for here it one book, dragged from your musty shelves below, that treats of witchcraft scientifically, (pon, ing to Glanvil's celebrated volume:) and pray observe, her pretty mark is set in one of the most interesting records of the impossible "

"And if it be so, what, in Heaven's name, is that to us? We have nothing to do with

"No; but not so fist-we may have! Let us ascertain whether Chira is really of a nature to delight in, and to be worked upon by these legends; if so, we may hit on a scheme that shall drive her in'o my arms. You know, Tregothick," continued Bayntan, " that a friend of mine, a noted man of pleasure and of wit, having arrived at that pass in which an heiress is a pill to be taken as a necessary. preventative ig first the terrible disease cal-led ruin, by means of a juggling quean, a black cloth, and a large mirror, exhibited aimself to a me h lady of quality, as the shadiw of her intended husband. And the fool was deceived, and did actually marry the nan, because she fancied herself destined to him. Now, some scheme or other of that nature might sot work i'll for us-ehe?"

"Now you speak of it," said Tregothick. of recollect that Chua always has been under strong impressions of the supernatural; when she was a child she could not sleep a lone without shricking about, and fancying she saw spectres. Her maid, to this day, sleeps in the same chamber with her. And I to betoken a preternatural agency. In her remember well, ton, that in her rides she can first childhood, the tales of nurses had instill-

"True, but a powerful handle: let us consider—let us consult—let us devise."

From that day, Sor Frederick Tregothick laid aside his severity to his niece; he seemed to seek every opportunity to conciliate her affection; his voice, look, manner, were all softened into an urbanity, that was the more effective, inasmuch as his bearing was unuqually abrupt and hard. Bayntun, too, as if his suit were now hopeless, absented himself from the house. Tregothick even spoke to her of Vavasour; he allowed his merits; but he dwelt on his defects;-above all, he enlarged on the ferocity and heat of his temper, artfully, perhaps, selecting above all others, a charge which was peculiarly calcu-lated to appal and stagger in her love, a creature so habitually timorous as poor Clara, and which, it must be owned, was, perhaps, juster, in the main, than any other accusation Tregothick could have alleged against her ly ver. Various little impetuosities that had often jarred fearfully on Clara's nerves, now occurred to her with double force. She even shuddered as she recalled them; and every day Tregothick had some new anecdote of Vavasour's irritability or sternness, which he seemed to drop into her ear in the kindest manner and for the most friendly purpose. One day, after a conversation of this sort,

Clara walked alone and musingly into the park. When she had got at some little distance from the house, she perceived a strange figure approaching towards her; it was an old man, in a Moorish, or, at least, eastern dress; his face was sallow, but not bronzed to the colour that should have corresponded with perties of nature that prudent men will not me willingly arouse. Be this asit may, he could, and unlooked for determination that Clara sickly appearance, of a dazzling and he loved Clara with had evinced. The more cold and possessed whiteness; they gave, indeed, something veningly

a fervour, a depth, and a passion, of which suitor listened to him at first with incredulity, she, in returning his affection could not even and even at the last, with indifference.—

dream.

ghastly rather than prepossessing to his aspect, and resembled, from their rat-like length
and colour, the grinders of a carnivorous saiand colour, the grinders of a carnivorous ani-mal, frather than the comely instruments of a human appetite. Stopping, as he reached the young lady, with a deferential air, he swung from his shoulders a box, containing trinkets, lace, &c , and asked respectfully, and in an accent that was rather Italian than Eastern, if he could tempt her to purchase.

The dress, manner, and person of this sin-gular itinerant forcibly arrested Clara's attention, and, in some measure, aroused her fears. She glanced towards the house, to see that she was within hearing of the servants, some of whom, at a little distance, were at that moment exercising Tregothick's horses: satisfying herself on that point, she gave way to her curiosity, and inspected the contents of the box. The triffets were of quaint and foreign workmanship, and to each that she noted, the pedler, if so he might be called, assured her some occult and peculiar virtue belonged: one was a talisman against poison, another against fever, a third preserved the constancy of a beloved object, and a fourth gave a quartan ague to an enemy. As she listened with a smile to these assurances, the man, lowering his voice, said, "And, madam, by this small machine," pointing to a little square black box, "which I would on no account part with, I can call up the sindows of future events, and declare, to one so desiring, the ordinances of Fate, more especially," he added, as he saw the interest he had excited, "more especially, I can forewarn the unconscious of the unseen dangers with which they are threatened, so that they may be euabled to shun the perils that would otherwise cusnate them."

"Andeed!" said Clara, seriously, in spite of herself, "that must be the most valuable of all the arts of divination; generally, seers profess only to show us what inevitably must happen."

"A ceremony painful without benefit," said the stranger; one that I never counsel the mass of the world to undergo; only those destined to great acts or great eminence should foresee the inevitable future: in them such foresight produces the solemn and highwrought tone of mind that becomes the part they are to play on earth. But who is there that stands not in need of a wirning?"

"True!" said Clara, wistfully, "and in what manner can you foretell the dangers by which we are threatened?" .. By what is the type of substance, shalow.

Within the wamb of time he certain dim and vague embryos-uncertainties, on which Fate hath, as vet, set no seal-these I can evoke. May I give you, madam, a proof of my arti"
"Will it not greatly terrify me," said Cla-

ra. giving way to her curiosity.

"Nay, scarcely, if you are prepared for it. Besides, it is better to feel terror for a danger we may prevent, than to sleep in security till we are appalled by an evil we are too late

"Well, said Clars, "can you exhibit your art this evening?"

"Yes madam, assuredly."

"Come, then, to the Hall, and we will put you to the proof."

The man bowed low, and Clara continued her walk but her mind was restless and disturbed. Her thoughts could dwell only on the coming exhibition; she longed yet dreaded the arrival of the fatal hour. It is true, as Pregethick had said, that she was weakly alive to the influence of aught that appeared tually refused him. But Sir Frederick Tee- agreed, that Clara should communicate with never pass a gips, y without having her for- ed into her ductile imagination that fascination that fascination that her uncle once more, and should firmly assure tune told her—a girl sh infatuation!" afterwards wholly cast from its system. Her fancy easily excited, had peopled the dark with spectres. In every moodier impulse of nature, she yet tremblingly shuddered at the wrath of the cloud fiend; and the lonely church-yard, instead of the quiet and body haven for the wearied and the sorrowing, seemed to her saddened credulity but the haunt of the restless spectre and the piping ghost. As she grew up, this early and unhappy bias of temper was strengthened by the books which she pored over with a terrified delight; and, being left to pursue her studies without a guide or corrector, she but rarely recurred to those healthier and diviner works which, whether by fiction or precept, rectify the fancy by enlightening the reason. When fear is once indulged, it easily becomes a predominant passion; -felt by her at first for the supernatural, it was, at length, felt in the most common occurrences in life; and a harsh sound, an angry look, was, at any time, sufficient to banish the delicate blood from the beautiful cheek, or shake into trembling the frail nerves of this poor victim to her own imagination.

From his window, Tregothick watched with secret satisfaction the figure of his niece, as she now turned homeward, her eyes bent on the ground, and her whole air and motion betraying the intenseness of abstraction and thought. He turned to Baynton, who, for the first time for several days, was his visitor.

"You perceive," sair he, smiling, "that your plan already proper success. I say the Moor enter the hous some minutes saite, and, note now, how mysterious our young ta-

say he will coajere up likeness-ur and herself; how the deuce

an he effect that?"

Basily enough, I fancy. He will not, like ther mountebanks, communicate his secret: but, if you reflect, he has only to draw a resemblance to Vavasour and herself, and then, by means of a magic lentern, or some such contrivance, to reflect the resemblance on the

"Ah! exactly so; but here comes Clara." That day, before dinner, Tregothick found the opportunity to detail another anecdote of Vavasour's flerce temper; it produced due ef fect upon this unfortunate girl. "If it were true!" thought one, doubtingly; but then his soft endearment; his kind language to her; the remembrance of the delicacy with which, a-ware of her infirmity, he smoothed his voice, which, indeed, was usually gentle, and curbed his anger, even when stung to the quick, darted across her, and she added, "No—no; it is not true; to me he is never cruel;" and her soliloquy ended in tears.

t came on, and the stranger was introduced into Clara's drawing-room. He had before requested leave to make his preparations in a solitary chamber in the house; chose one that adjoined her drawing-room, but which was usually shut up and uninhabited. It was a gloomy old chamber, with black oak pannels, and small narrow windows sunk in the massive wall, and suffering the light of day to enter only by dim and scattered beams. But it was now closed, and entirely dark .-Thither he led the trembling Clara: she clung to the arm of her maid, who, a kind-hearted and lively girl, endeavoured, ineffectually, to sustain her spirits, and laughed in secret at her credulity. They sat down in total darkness for a few moments, and the maid has since declared, that she literally heard the palpitation of her young mistress' heart. The air, too, was chill and damp, and struck icily into the channels of their blood. Suddenly, a faint light broke fitfully on the gloom; it played vaguely, and as a meteor to and fro, for some moments, till, at length, gathering strength, it flushed full upon the opposite wall; and Clara, to her dismay and terror, beheld a shadowy resemblance of herself, seated at a table, and above her a gigantic hand seemed to extend a pall. Ere she had time to recover from this threatening appari tion, it had vanished. She saw a church crowded round with shadowy figures, seemingly in the attitudes of clamour and joy, and heard, modulated and softened, as by distance, the merry peal of a marriage bell. This also faded away. She saw herself once more, and alone; presently, the figure of Vavasour darted forward; a knife was in hill hand: with a wild gesture he threw himself upon her, and plunged it into her breast. She then heard a shrick and a wild and indistinct hubbub, and, as all faded once more into darkness and silence, she fell, overpowered and appalled, senseless upon the earth.

It would seem as if more of this hideous pantomime had been prepared for the poor young lady; but, on recovering, she refused, have I yet the power to avoid so dreadful a

"You have, madam!" answered the stran-

Clara said no more. She offered her purse to the real or pretended Moor: he took it, but threw it carelessly aside, as she turned away, The two originators of this detestable plot were waiting for their agent in another room. But he did not attend them. He left the house, and was never again seen in that

They were both a little surprised at this negligence. "A strange fellow this," said Tregothick; "he does not stay even for his reward."

"Oh, I suppose he will want it doubled, on account of his delicacy," rejoined Bayntun; "but it is odd in a fellow like this to give one trust, especially as he knew so little of me. You recollect I never saw him till the other day. My servant informed me of the expertness of his juggling, and I sent for him,

and gave him his instructions accordingly."
"Well," said Tregothick, "his confidence in our pay shows that he has dealt only with gentlemen. I dare say, if the truth were known, the impostor practices a very aristocratic profession."

"All cheating is aristocratic, more or less," answered Bayntun, sneeringly, and turning From that time, Clara's mind and affection

had evidently undergone a great revulsion; in fact, she now never thought of her unforte nate lover without trembling at his image; he became associated in her mind with an unconquerable dread; she could not prevail on her self to see him again; by means of her maid who carried on their correspondence, she for an interview.—Agonized and yet enraged, by the tone of one of these short letters. a than usually estranged and lodifferent

always controlled his native austerity—that had taught him, for the first time, to curb the angry glance and the hasty word—that had induced him to bear, without revenging, the insolence of Tregothick, and to aubmit to the indignity, bitterer to his spirit than wormwood, of seeing Clara clandestinely, and stealing to her alliance as an inferior—recurring, we say, to these sore recollections, his stealing to her alliance as an inferior—recur-ring, we say, to these sore recollections, his mind darkened with angry and even viudic-tive thoughts, the image which he had hither-to worshipped with the incense of the gen tlests as well as the most impassioned emoly hills that surrounded his home, he found the spirit of nature congenial to his own He became an altered man; the haste and fitfulness of his temperament darkened into an unbroken gloom. He lived upon one idea-a dangerous luxury, that ends usually

Delighted at the success of their iniqui tious scheme Tregothick and Bayntun redoubled their exertions to complete it. Clara was not at times without regretful and reproach ful recollections of her forsaken lover; to dis sipate her melancholy, Tregothick, who had smoothed the raven-down" of his character into the gentlest simulation of affection, filled the old hall with gaiety and revel. At these festivities, the polished and courtly Bayntun appeared to the greatest advantage; he exerted himself to please and to dazzle, yet Clara could not but note that, in spite of her former rejection, she was the only one whose approbation seemed to clate him. Deeply skilled in woman, the wary libertine assumed in the presence of the timid Clara a demeanor at once so gentle and cheerful, she began to like ed his sait, it was not to meet with rejection. Clara did not, indeed, love him; nay, within an hour after her consent, she repented; she night-that supernatural scene-that hideous warning, chased away the returning softness

news came to Vavasour's ears-he received it with silence and a gloomy smile. On the morning before their wedding, Baytun and Clara were riding through one of the green lanes in the demesnes which the intended bride-groom hoped soon to call his own, when an unexpected turn of the road brought them abruptly within a few yards of Walter Vavasour. He was mounted on his favourite black steed. Few were the cavaliers who in noble bearing and gallant horsemanship could compete with him. Startled by their appearance, seemed at first disposed to turn back his horse's head; but after a moment's resolution. he adopted the prouder conduct and rode past But he scorned to assume an indiffe rence he did not feel; his eye beneath a dark young lady; but, on recovering, she refused, brow, which at all times gave a severity to with shuddering, to witness a continuance of the delusions. She asked the exhibiter but one question, — 'You say this is a forewarning; cast down her eyes, and could scarcely maintain her sent. But Bayntun, exhilarated tsin her seat. But Bayntun, exhilarated by his approaching triumph, and delighted that his rival should witness his happiness, stopped short, and saluting Vavasour with feigned respect, said:-

"By the way, I trust we shall see you a nong our guests to-morrow, none will be more welcome.

The blood rushed over Vavasour's dark cheek, and then as suddenly faded away, save in one round, bright heetic spot, in which am a ruined man!"

4 skilful observer might have read all the pe-

ril of the raging passions within.
"To-morrow!" said he, with a hollow voice; "be it so-I will not fail-trust me, will not." He waved his hand; Bayntur smiled disdainfully; Vavasour noted the smile, and rode away. The bitter invitation, that look of scorn, had turned his heart to iron.

After his departure. Clara bursting into ears, reproached Bayntun for the insolence of his indiscretion. It was long before she could be parified. She felt for her unfortunate lover-she would have given , worlds to have saved him an insult she knew he must ave felt so deeply. The instant she reached home, she even wrote to Vavasour an a-pology, and mingled with it many kind and affectionate expressions. She gave the note to her maid to have it sent to her former lo-

The groom who took it neglected to set off till night. At that time the roads were in-feeted with highwaymen; the mun was robed and tied to a tree, where he remaine ill the next morning: nor was he releases ime enough to return home, or to proceed to Vavasour's prior to the ceremony. So does link after link eke out the chains of fatality.

link after link eke out the chains of fatality.

That night, so Clars sat alone before she retired to rest—her lover's splendid bridal presents before her on the table—her maid expatiating on their beauty, herself gratified by their magnificance, she happened to raise her eyes, and looking on the opposite glass, she turned suddenly pale, and gasped forbreath. "What ails you Madam?" cried the attendant, in alarm.

"Oh! Margaret," said Clars, faintly, tent I looked in that dim, old glass, I appeared exactly as I seemed on that borried night when the macar related up my resemblance—and continued to the continued on the continued o

ointment.

In a numerous' and blithe cavalcade, the marriage procession swept to the old familed church where the ceremony was to be p formed. It was distant only one mile to formed. It was distant only one mile from the hall. The country around was flat and open, and just as they arrived within sight of the church, a horseman, on a well-known black steed, was perceived by the whole com-pany riding towards them across the broad and desolate plain, at full speed. As the bride's carriage stopped at the church-doer, the horseman had reached the procession; he dismounted; his horse stood quiet and mo-tionless by the little gate of the churchyard. Vavasour's hand—for need we say who was the horseman—was the first stretched to assist Clara (who was with her bridemaids) to descend from the carriage. She trembled as she saw him, and looked round for Bayntun,

-his carriage had not yet arrived... "Fear not," said Vavasour, with a smile which re assured and deceived her; "you have bid me to your bridal as a friend-as a friend I attend then. Will you reject my services, even in a form,-a common cour-

"Nay," said one of the bridemaids, laugh ing, "if the bridegroom cannut manage to be in time, you serve him right to take the arm of another;" and she whispered Clara that it would only seem strange to play the prade. Clara, therefore, collecting her spirits, and with an air in which distress was mingled with dignity. descended the steps of the carriage, just lightly touching Vavasour's arm his companionshin, and at length to esteem yard. The bells rang merrily and loud; and himself; she was flattered, too, by the homage of one whom so many admired—and when, relices of the cavalcade behind. Vavasour at length, seizing his opportunity, he renew—cast one glance round him, then fixed his dark with their peal, mingled the laughter and voices of the cavalcade behind. Vavasour cast one glance round him, then fixed his dark and piercing eye upon the the bride. "You forsook me, Clara, and I was wretched-you wept bitterly at her acquiescence—the image of Vavasour reappeared before her in all the green, rank mound of the dead! "Behold!" insulted me, I am avenged!" With these cried he, raising his voice till its deep and before his death. Many were afraid to apollow tone pierced to the very aisle of the thurch, and repeated by a dreary echo, smote the ear of the Priest as he stood prepared by the altar-"behold, Clara, your bridal bed!" Then brandishing his knife, all streaming with the heart's blood of the bride, he strode away fiercely terough the midst of the guests, who scattered themselves, panic-stricken on either side. With a bound, he cleared the slight fence round the church yard, and as he gained his steed, Baynton, who, with all his vices, was at least brave, grasped him by the

> "Fiend!" he cried, "you shall not escape. What ho!-help here!-seize the murder-

Twice Vavasour raised his armed hand .-'No," he muttered the second time, "I strike only for justice. Thou didst as I would have lone-thou didst not, at least deceive methou art sufficiently punished!" Then dashing off the weaker grasp of his rival, he sprang on his horse, and made across the country in the same direction as that in which he had a-

rived at the fatal spot.

Clara was already lifeless; the guests gathered around the false uncle, the plotting bridegroom. Even at that awful hour, the two most connected to the dying woman thought only of themselves. "So perishes my hope of this alliance,—so fades my dream o ambition!" muttered Tregothick. "Had the stroke been delayed but another hour, these lands had been mine," thought the lover-"I

vasour appeared abruptly. "Give me your may safely trust him for "dying grace when blessing, mother! Quick!—Quick!—the dying comes." Such was the case of him, blood hounds are after me!—Quick, if you the painful circumstances of whose dying blessing, mother! Quick!-Quick!-the blood hounds are after me!-Quick, if you wish not for my death!"
"Bless thee, Walter! thou hast been a good

son to me. But what means-"
"Ha! ha!" shouted Vavasour, lifting up his bloody hands. "Enough!—enough!"— He flung from the chamber—threw himself again on his panting steed—baffled the hot again on his parting steed—bassed the hot pursuit of the avengers—in disguise and by stealth he reached Scotland, and claimed protection from the Chief of G—, with whose blood he bore connexion. Some years afterwards, the name of Waiter Vavasour was found amongst the list of slain, in the cause of Charles and Edward at the battle of Cullo-

From the London Morning Chronicle. The American census for 1830 has been completed, and the result published. The population of the United States, which was 9,637,000 in 1820, was last year 12,976,000, or, in round numbers, thirteen millions. What a prodigy is the growth of this Republic!—When the Revolution commenced, in 1776 is had less than three millions of inhabitants, and now it has thirtoen! Then it was on a level with Switzerland or Denmark in politilevel with Switzerland or Denmark in political considerations now it is the second naval power in the world! We rejoice in its progress, for its strength and its glory belong to the people, and to the cause of truth, justice and freedom all over the world. It is pleasant to observe that the States in which there are no slaves, are advancing so much more rapidly than the others. The fact renders the evils of slavery more pulpable, and holds out the prospect of its diminishing every year in the prospect of its diminishing every year in the resultive importance. The population of Scotland and England, in 1811, was 12,353,000, or soone treeling as years and New-York alone has very nearly as many inhabitants as Scotland and in 1815.

Mr. Street although apprehensive of danger from the first, continued to enjoy good health up to Tuesday the 5th instant. On retiring to bed Tuesday evening, he complained of being unwell. His indisposition however, excited ne alarm till Wesluesday morning about 10 o'clock, when, on putting his bands into a bowl of water for the purpose of washing, he was seized with violent spasms, and forced to recoil several paces. After repeated trials he succeeded in washing himself, but under such circumstances as left no doubt, that he was suffering under one of the most appalling of all disorders, the hydrophobia.—His mind, however, was composed. Perfect ly conscious that his end was near, he sent for many of his friends and neighbours, with for many of his friends and neighbours, with whom he conversed with his usual freedom, and without the least perceptible aberration of mind. From the very first, he prayed that if he should be attacked with hydrophobia, he might not be left to do violence to any one or to disgrace the religion of Christ, which he had long professed. His petitions were in both respects, remarkably answered. On Wednesday evening he sent for some persons in his vicinity, notoriously indifferent to the subject of religion, and wicked as to their moral conduct, and praved with them, and exhorted them to repentence. These exhortations under such circumstances, produced most overwhelming effect upon all who Many were brought to weep,

whose eyes had been unwet, and whose hearts had been unaffected for years by any considerations of a religious nature. All this time he was in great bodily distress, his whole frame was convulsed, and he was continually, when on his feet, springing from one side of the room to the other, with the greatest apparent ease. It was with difficulty that he could compose himself to rest, even for a few moments at a time upon the bed, during any period of his sickness. As persons from the vicinity were constantly flocking to see him, he never ceased his conversation, his coun-sels or his exhortations, until a short period proach him, to whom he made repeated assurances that he would not injure them. there approached him, took him by the hand and knelt with him in prayer.

The whole scene was one of deep, absorbing, and painful interest, surpassing all description. The strange spectacle was here presented to the living, of a man in his full strength, walking about the room, conversing with his friends, praying with, and exhorting impenitent sinners to prepare for death; and yet perfectly conscious that he must die in a few hours, foaming at the mouth, and exhibiting by the convulsions of his whole frame, and the horrible distortion of countenance and the unnatural expression of his eyes, which seemed ready to burst from their sockets, that a terrible poison was drinking up his spirits, the progress of whose destructive energy no power on earth was able to arrest. Still, during his most violent paroxysms, his mind was perfectly calm and collected. Not the slightest aberration of intellect was discoverable, in any expression which escaped him during his sickness. The promise "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee," and "as thy day is, so shall thy strength be," was in this instance most wonderfully veri fied. All who witnessed his composure as-cribed it to the power of the christian religion; and that strength which Christ ever imparts to his true followers, to enable them to pear up with composure under whatever appalling circumstances they may be called to pass through the dark valley of the shadow hours are narrated above. He had long beer a follower of Christ,-had long trusted in him for salvation, and now he found that his confidence had not been misplaced. While his convulsions lasted he offered no violence to any one; and about two o'clock on Thursday, he became perfectly composed, laid him-self down quietly on his bed of death, and without at a struggle, gently breathed out his soul on the bosomo f that Saviour, who can even make such a dying bed

"Feel soft as downy pillows are." Previous to his death he requested his friends to commence holding prayer meetings that evening in the room where he slied. The request was complied with, and the services of that occasion will long be remembered by those who had the privilege of being present, Similar meetings are to be held there from week to week.

RATTLE SNAKE.

In the last American Journal of Geology published in Philadelphia, we have a curious sketch of the decapitation of a rattle snake, as performed by Richard Harlan, M. D. in the presence of Capt. Bazil Hall, and several other gentlemen. Dr. H. severed the head from the rattle snake, and afterwards grasping the part of the neck adhering to the head, with his thumb and finger, the head twisted itself by violent movements, and endeavoured to strike him with its fangs. Afterwards, a live rabbit was plunged to the head, which immediately presented its fangs into the rabbit vary deep. Dr. H. than asked Captain Hall to take hold of the tail, which he had no pooner done, than the headless neck bent itself quickly round as if to strike his. The last movement may be attributed to muschlarhabit. RATTLE SNAKE.

A correspondent furnishes the which he requests published for of those families who may have ye ren suffering under the attacks of ra morbus.

ra morbus.

The surgeon of the French Frigue, the Arethusa, while lying at New York, 19 Junago, transmitted for publication, the foliaing remarkable cases:—
During our stay at Annapolis, a first
many of the crew of the above issued fingle
were attacked with the cholera metas, which were attacked with the choiers metal, which was quickly put a stop to by the use of rice water, very strong, with much sugar, and a little laudanum in it, drank pleutifully. Out of 140 sick, only one died."

We learn that the second mate of the high Friendship robbed on the coast of Semita, will go out in the frigate Potemas, for the purpose of pointing out the robbers, who me the leaders at least, well known to him. The first business of Capt. Downs, will be sitis understood, to make a proper settlement for that barbarous piracy. N. Y. Jour. of Con. -020-

A NEW AIR GUN.

A trial of a new air gun, the invention of Mr. Perrault, of Rouin, was made last week in Paris, in the presence of Lieutenant-General Pelet and several General and superior neral Pelet and several General and superior officers of Artillery. This terrible instrument of destruction is mounted on rollers or little carriages. Three guns can be fitted on one carriage, and each pointed in a different direction. They are discharged by means of a wheel, which an infant would be able to move. Each cannon fires of five hundred balls a minute, and 5000 balls can be decharged without its being necessary to get fresh supply of compressed air. All the sp paratus required for the three cannons cu be carried by one horse. A battery of these guns to an indefinite length may be formed and their effects upon a mass would be to cat them through as a saw cuts a plank.

A correspondent of the Boston Sential gives a detailed account of the fray ists which the Siamese Twins were lately drives at Lynfield. The particulars, if true, in equally disgraceful to the Lynfield peak, and creditable to the Siamese. Upon the gal investigation which followed, an amment offered by one of the Twins afforded much amusement to the court. It was sear-Prescott, the complainant: "You swear you fraid o'me; you fraid I kill you, shoot youfraid o'me; you fraid I kill you, shoot you at same time you know I have gune you see I shoot you if I choose—and you keep resid me, following me about—I ask you civily not to follow me—you wont let me go away—you call me and my mother hard name—and yet you swear you fraid I kill you. Now, any the man is my country, in Siam—we pose I see a man in my country, in Siam goes out into woods, and sees a lion asless—he say 'O! I fraid that lion kill me'—what I think of that man if he go up and give that lion a kick, and say 'get out you ugly beast', I wish you'd answer me that."

From the Lexington (Ky.) Gazette. KENTUCKY .- The opposition in this town last week, were thrown into estacies by success of their candidates in Woodford and Jesamine; and the anticipation of similar victories all over the state. At this time, lowever, their spirits are by no means booyant, and disappointment and melanchely are depicted in every "National Republicas" countenance. Before the election, they were certair of giving , us a "Waterloo de that Col. Johnson was the only representative that Col. Johnson was the only representated they were willing to allow the democracy of Kentucky in the next Congress; and even since the election, a succession of Belletiss have been issued from offices in this and other towns of the State, announcing, is the most positive terms, the election of eighty Clay men'to Congress! Thus do men, (wany of whom we have charify enough to believe would scorn a dishonourable action in private life,) jeopardize their characters for rescity as politicians. For the sole purpose of keeping Mr. Clay's head a few months above water! How will they feel in a few days, when the distant papers (mialed by their lying statements) shall have arrived here with their accounts of the defeat of Wichille, Gaither, Daniel, Lecompt, Adair and Lyan, all of whom are elected? Will they not been for the blind zeal which has so misled their judgments? Or repent the unprofitable depravity which impelled them to risk their variety upon so ephemeral and short-lived adulusion?

As a minority in this State and the United our opponents, in putting forth falsehood after falsehood in march would succession. they were willing to allow the democracy of

As a minority in this State and the Union our opponents, in putting forth falsehood after falsehood in such rapid succession, at pursating a most suicidal course so far at incurrent their tene policy. They can esty attain an ascendancy by making convent and this they never affect whilst their their disregard of truth deceives and disgusts the own friends, and excites the indignates of their opponents. To dusy every fact their days in favour of the Administration, which is a week, or a fortuitable

Asgast election; to rejoice secseded in getting rou Mr. Clay; therefore, must possed and his fate will a monument of the eyils of and the danger of despian in a free and enlightened if Daniel's majority over I Gaither's majority for Co

counties, which in confor port, we have placed on the lollowing table of the state next Legislature of the state to be entirely accurate. Clay paper the basis of our have only altered such er such blanks in the origins tified by letters and act

STATE OF PARTIES

With the exception of (

LEGISLAT

is 188 votes.

COUNTIES.

Allen, Anderson Breckenbr Boone, Bracken, Bath. Ballitt, Batler and Edmondson Campbell, Christian, Caldwell Clay and Perry, Camperland, Clarke, Daviess, Franklin, Fayette, Floyd and Pike, Grant, Gallatin, Graves and Calloway. Garrard. Grayson,

Hickman and M+Crac Hopkins, Hardin and Meade, Harrison, lefferson. Jesumine. Keez and Harlan. Logan, Livingston, Louisville City, Montgomery, Mason,

Morgan and Lawren Mercer,

hermone of the habitual falsaheads of their formants,) would believe them not.

If engaged in a righteous cause, the Clay see should not degrade it by enlisting falsahead in its support; and if embarked in an unjust contest, and they hope only for success through error and delusion, they should eccasionally admit obvious truths for the purpose of obtaining credit for those lies which itsy may find it convenient to tell, and which can not be so easily detected.

The Eastern politicians are too shrewd to be deceived by the affected triumph of the Clay man of this State. They know that it is folly is those who claimed eleven Congressional representatives as "ORRTAIN" before the Agast election; to rejoice now because they seconded in getting rown out of Twanya.

Mr. Clay, therefore, must and will be anawnown; and his fate will serve as a splendid monument of the evils of vaulting ambition, and the danger of deaptaing the popular will in a free and enlightened Republic.

Daniel's majority over Davis the Clay man is \$88. Cyrus Wingate Wm. Wood,

Guither's majority for Congress over Brents

is 188 votes.

STATE OF PARTIES IN THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

With the exception of Casey and Wayne counties, which in conformity to general recosnies, which in conformity to general repert, we have placed on the Jackson side, the
following table of the state, of parties in the
next Legislature of the state will be found'
to be entirely accurate. We have made a
Clay paper the basis of our calculation; and
have only altered such errors, and filled up
such blanks in the original table, as are justified by letters and actual returns in our

S Vote Vote in in COUNTIES. 1831 1830 ounty.

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Adair, Anderson. Mirren, Breckenbridge and Hancock, Bracken. Ballitt, Batler and Edmondson, Campbell, Christian, Caldwell. Clay and Perry,

Casey, Cumberland, Clarke, Daviess, Franklin, Fayette, Floyd and Pike. Grant, Gallatin, Green,

Graves and Calloway,

Mergan and Lawrence,

Mercer, Nelson

Garrard, Grayson, (Ky.) Gazette. position in this town Hickman and M+Cracken, Henderson and Union, s in Woodford and cipation of similar Hardin and Meade, Harrison, te. At this time, Henry,

by no means beeyand melanchely are tional Republican" election, they were Knoz and Harlan, Waterloo defeat," Livingston, Lociaville City, Montgomery, Mason, Madinus, Montgomer,

nd mate of the sin coast of Sunatr., Potomac, for the he robbers, who are known to him. The was, will be as its oper settlement for V. Y. Jour. of Con.

n, the invention of was made last week of Lieutenant-Ge-

eneral and superior

punted on rollers or runs can be fitted on pinted in a different

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the Boston Sentinel

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mese. Upon the le-followed, an arga-the Twins afforded

court. It was sear

addressed to Mr.

t: "You sweet you

ill you, shoot you

have guns—you see and you keep round

I ask you civily out let me go away ther hard name—and kill you. New, aspountry, in Siam—he

ountry, in Siam he sees a lion asleed lion kill me' what

go up and give that out you ugly beast, that."

its a plank.

GUN.

only representative w the democracy of ongress; and even canons of Bulletine ices in this and othumouncing, in the election of eighty Thus do men, (mo-rify enough to be-nourable action in air characters for re-

he sole purpose of a few months above el in a few days, misled by their lyearrived here with ofeat of Wickliffs, Adair and Lyea, Will they not have be unprofitable deem to risk their wand short-lived and short-lived and short-lived.

John B. The

Henry. Washington Adair. Campbell. Mercer.

Total 20. In the next Legislature, therefore, the par-ties, on joint ballot, will stand thus: Clay Representatives, 52 Senators.

Jackson Representatives,

Clay majority,

There are several of the Clay men elected by majorities of from 10 to 20 votes, and others, in consequence of a double portion of candidates on the Republican side. We uncandidates on the Republican side. We understand that more than one of the elections will be contested, and should the seat of a single Clay member be vacated, in consequence of bribery, corruption, or spurious votes, the parties will be equally balanced to the Legislature! This is the splendid victory, by which our distant fellow citizens are imposed upon, for the purpose of again inducing them to embark in the cause of the purpose of the cause of the cau inventor of the cabalistic words "The American System."

From the Louisville Advertiser.

KENTUCKY.

It is now reduced to a certainty, that the opposed to Chilton, and have unquestionably a majority in the 11th District. Whether Chilton has been elected or defeated, which is yet matter of doubt, it is manifest that the Jackson party, have a majority in eight out twelve. Congressional districts. In the Legislature, parties will be very equally di-vided.

From the Maysville Monitor, Aug. 12. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The following gentlemen have been returnd members of the next Congress from Ken-

JACKSON MEMBERS. 1st Dis. Henry Daniel.
Sth R. M. Johnson.
Sth Jos. Lecompte.
11th A. G. Hawes.
7th John Adair.
2th C. Lyon. CLAY MEMBERS.

2d Die. T. A. Marshall. 4th Die. R. P. Letcher. 3d Chilton Allen. 10th C. Tompkins. Until last night, it was believed that Mr. Chilton was elected-but we learn by passen-

Chilton was elected—but we learn by passengers in steamboats from below that Mr. Hawes' majority over Mr. Chilton, is 15.

Mr. Marshall's majority over Mr. Coleman, is 375. In 1828, Mr. Chambers' majority in this district. was about the same—in 1829, Mr. Coleman's majority over Judge Beatty, was 12. At the same election, Maj. Bedinger received near 500 votes, and Dr. Leack, a small vote. Mr. Coleman's votes teach time, has not varied nore than vote at each time, has not varied nore than 80 or 100—so that the veto, the breaking up of the cabinet and all, has not impaired the popularity of the president here

-000 NORTH CAROLINA. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The following gentlemen having no oppolistricts in which they respectively reside,

Halifax District, John Branch Newbern Jesse Speight. a James M'Kay. Daniel L. Barriages Augustin H. Shepper Wilmington Caswell Abraham Rencher. Salisbury Merganton Samuel P. Carson.

Sury
Complete returns have not yet been received from the Edenton & Tarborough districts but we have intelligence from those districts which places beyond doubt the re-election of Wen. B. Shepard in the former, and Thomas H. Hall in the latter.

In the Fayettsville district, Edmund De-

In the Payetteville district, Edmund Deberry and Lauchine Bethane are the candidates. The result of the election in this

The Hoston Patriot says—"Dr. King, of North Carolina, a philosopher of considerable reports, who has loctured in that city for specting lightening rade, that they should not be smooth but rough and Jagged, that each small boing land should not be smooth but rough and Jagged, that each small boing land should not be presented in the portion of electric field. It is take that the red does in Districtions is altered in this manner.

James Raymond, Esq. for Prederick county,
James Dixon, Esq. for Washington and
Allegany counties.
Roymar Wilson, Jr. Esq. for Baltimore
county in criminal cases.
Richard W. Gill, Req. for Baltimore
county in civil suits,
Richard W. Gill and Thomas James Parents.

Requ's, for Baltimore city court.

WILLIAM B. BOND, Esq. for Harford county.

JOSEPH WICKES, Ath, Esq. for Kent and Cecil counties. Jone B. Eccaraton, Esq. for Queen-Anne's

Jone L. Kenn, Esq. for Talbet county.
The Attorney General will act in person in Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Wor

coater counties.

N. B.—No application has been made with respect to the appointment for St. Mary's county.

[Communicated.]

just arrived at that period in life when the her example as a Christian furnishes ample ground for the hope, that she had secured for herself the eternal favour of her Creator .-We might here stop, and leave her numerous friends silently to cherish in their own hearts the recollection of her virtues, did not justice. to Society ask a brief notice of them. The only manner in which the dead can be made useful to the living, is by exhibiting, for the imitation of the latter, the excellencies which shewed themselves in the characters of the former. In the character of the subject of this article, there were moral points, separate Jackson party in this State have elected seven out of twelve members of Congress, namely:
Daniel, Johnson, Wickliff Adair, Lecompte, Gaither, and Lyon. We had two candidates (Gen. Daviess and Mr. Hawes) teem and respect of all who became acquinted with her. As a Daughter, she was obedient and dutiful. In the performance of her duties as a Sister, she was tender and laffectionates and as a Friend, she was disinterested and frank. Though some may expect us to do so, it is scarcely necessary to add, that she lived respected, and descended to the grave regretted. Her body was vesterday committed to the earth in the presence of number of relatives and friends, who assembled to witness the last solemn duty which the living owe to the dead. Peace to her gentle spirit.

JUST RECEIVED THE DUTCHMAN'S PIRESIDE, 2 vols.
And For Sale at this Office, by
L. THOMPSON.

TRUSTRE'S SALE.

By virtue of a defree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the abscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 16th day of September next, on the prestises. All the estate and interest of Daniel Smith, in and to a

In the village, called E kridge Landing, at the corner near the separth mile stone, on the Washington road, water with all the im nts thereon.

Cash to be paid on the day of Sale, or eatiment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorised to convey the above property to the

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Trustee

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

THE Maryland State Colon-Zation Society will despatch a vessel with emigrants to Liberta on the 12th day of October next. A number have already engaged to sail in her, and further applications for a passage free of charge, will be received by Dr. Ayres the agent of the Society, at his house in Sharp street near Welcome Alley.

The different Auxiliary Societies throughout the State, are required to proceed with their collections, and in transmit their accounts to the Agent, together with the names of sit applicants for emigration as toos as possible.

SOLOMON ETTING,

MARKS SIEPPERD, Countific MARKS SIEPPERD, COU AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Baltimore, August Lath 1851.
Editors throughout the State, friendly to the cause of Colonization, are respectfully requested to the above.

In the Veyttteville district, Ramuna.

From the Mecklenburg district, where Heary W. Conner is opposed by Bartlett.

By NKING HOUSE OF BROTHERS.

Record Harrives speak.

Record Harrives a speak.

Record Harrives a speak.

Record Harrives speak.

Record Harrives a s

heretofore morigaged by Essauel Most to So-loman G. Albers.

Terms of Sale. Cash to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the ratification thereof. Sale to commence at Sociock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY. Trustee.

A18.

IN CHANCERY,

Michael Victor Leroy, David Hollman, and Charles F. Mayer.

Authory Taurin Chirar, Mathew Chaput Anne Maria Chaput, Mathew Thevenon, Maria Thevenon, John B. E. Bitard Beporte, and Maria B. Deporte.

THE object of the Bill filed in this capae, is I to obtain a decree for a conveyance from the defendants, to the complainants. Heff-man and Mayer, as Trustees of Michael Vic-Departed this life, on Tuesday morning for Lerny, of the piece or parcel of ground last, Miss Mandager Praco, Daughter of hereinster mentioned upon the uses and trusts Mr. Samuel Peaco, of this city. She had expressed in the deed of trust from said Le-

just arrived at that period in life when the character of the woman is completely formed the year 1812, the complainant, Michael Vicand fairly developed: Though young in years, ber example as a Christian furnishes ample from Anthony Taurin Chirac, Alathew Chiput, otherwise called Chapus, otherwise called Chapus, and his wife Anne Marie Chaput, cd Chapias, and his wife Ame Maria Chapat, otherwise called Chapas, otherwise called Chapas, otherwise called Theyenot, and his wife Maria Theyenon, otherwise called Theyenot, John B. R. Brard Deporte, otherwise called Desportes, and his wife Maria E. Deporte, otherwise called Desportes, among other interests, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, at law and in equity, of said vanders to act the control of said vanders to act the called Desportes, among other interests, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, at law and in equity, of said vanders to act the called Desportes. at law and in equity, of said vendors, to and in all that piece or parcel of ground, situate in the City of Baltimore, which is contained with in the following description, that in to say-Beginning for the same at the North East cor ner or intersection of Sharp and Barre streets, and running thence North binding on Sharp street one hundred and sixty-ix feet six in thes, thence Bast, parallel with Conway street, one hundred and twenty six feet, thence South twenty one degrees East, one hundred and seventy-five feet six inches to Barre street, and thence West binding on Barre street, to the place of beginning-which said piece or parce of ground belonged to said vendors as heirs of and by right of inheritance from John Bap tist Chicac, formerly of the City of Ballimore, deceased. That said vendors entered into a contract with complainant, Leroy, in the kingdom of France, where they then, and always have resided, whereby after acknowledging the payment, which complainants aver was made of the said sum of thirty thousand france, they agreed to transfer in due form of law to

complainant, Leroy, all their right, title, claim, interest and catate, to and in all the preperty of every kind in Maryland which could be claimed by them as beirs of said John Baplist Chirac, and authorised a certain John B E. Allegre in their names to make the pro-per conveyance of said right, title, claim, interest and estate, to the said Leroy—said Allege heing then a resident of Haltimore,—That the Court of Chancery on the 22d of July, 819, passed a decree directing that said Al legre, as afturney of said vendors, should convey and assure to said Leroy, and his heirs, the said piece or parcel of ground-That the said Allegre has departed this life, and that in July, in the year 1830, by deed dated in said month and year, and now of record among the land records of Baltimore county, said Lerry conveyed to complainants Hollman and Maner, in trust to sell, and on other trusts, a mong other property and interests, the said piece. or parcel of ground-That said Lerny, under or parcet or ground—that said Leray, under said contract of sale, in due time took posses sion of said piece or parcet of ground, and has ever since continued, for many years, in full possession and cojoyment by himself and by and with complanants, Hollors and Mayer,

and with complainants, flotinan and mayer, as his Trustees aforesaid.—That although the court of chancery passed its decree aforesaid, requiring said Allegre as attorney as aforesaid, to convey and assure to said Leroy, and his heirs, the said piece or parcel of ground—yet complainants are advised said decree having passed without the vendors sforesaid being par-ties defendants in said cause, the decree a-foresaid and the deed made in pursuance there of by said Allegre to said Lerny, and his burn, or by said Alegre in the same to said Leroy, and the other complainants, as his trustees, said piece or parcel of ground. That some of said vendors may have departed this life, but if such be the fact, complainants, aver that they know not, who are the beirs or devisees on legal re-

not who are the nears or devisees on legal re-presentatives of the persons who may no have died, or of any such, nor do they know of a ny such death having faken place.—This bill also states, that the said Anthony Emris Chirac, Mathew Chaput, Anne Maria Chaput, Markew Therenon, Maria Thereston John B. P. Bitard Deports, and Maria E. Deports, re-aids out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon adiodect and ardened, That the complainants by coming a copy of this Or-der to be inserted once in such of three suc-

The Louisville Advertiser of the 15th instanza, that Devin Chanker, who externed his cost in the last Congress, has been issued by Mr. Fitzgerald, by 600 or 1000 majority.

A letter from Nashville states, that the majority in the Legislature of Tennesses in favour of General Jackson, will be much larger than heretofore.

Letters received in this city last evening, also confirm the defeat of Crockett by a large vote.

CLAIMS ON PRANCE.

The Editors of the Journal of Commerce have been favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated,

Pages, 29th June, 1831.

At length I can confidently announce to At length I can confidently amounce to you the settlement of our claims on Prance, and that a treaty has been agreed upon between Mr. Rives and the French Governament. Now as the King is expected to arrive from his journey on the 3d, how singular it would be if he should happen to order the treaty to be signed on our glorious anniversary, the Fourth of July!

I learn that we are to receive between 28 and 49 millions of france, payable in six an-nual instalments. But what per centage on the claims will that sum pay? That is the question which so deenly interests the claimints, and yet is so difficult to solve. From what I can learn, it will be nearly or quite par,—of course without interest. My principal ground for the opinion is, that My. Gallatin estimated the total amount at about five millions of dollars:—two millions to be considered hopeless, because they were for cape tures regularly tried and condemned under the Berlin and Milan decrees. It is suppos-ed that he would have been glad to compromise for only three millions of dollars, being about the amount of property burnt or destroved at sea, or seized under even worse circumstances than the captures. see Mr. Rives has obtained nearly double as much as Mr. Gallatin would probably have

heen willing to take.
This treaty will be one of the most important events to our country, that has happened for many years. It is not merely the sum to be received by our critizens, but the con-solidating of the friendship of the two countries. Instead of the danger of our being forced to have recourse to the measures of retaliation against France, such as non-intervention, non-intercourse, or even War, we have now the prospect of long continued friendship, and increased commerce, the more desirable from the danger of eventual collision with England on the score of our

maritime powers.
This treaty I confess, is as unexpected to me, as it is fortunate for our country; and I am convinced it would never have been effected, but for the unparalleled exertions, the untiring perseverance, the skill and address of Mr. Rives. I trust and hope, that if his labours are not adequately rewarded, the swill at least be duly appreciated.

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office, THE YOUNG DUKE, 2 vols. THE PERSIAN ADVENTURER, 2 vols. MACKINTOSH'S CABINET, 2 vols. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, 2 vols. MASSINGER'S PLAYS, 3 vols. TEACHER'S GUIDE ANNUAL RETRORPECT MACKENKIE'S 5,000 RECEIPTS.

THE CHRISTIAN ALTAR, or Offices of Devotion, for the use of Persons receiving the Lord's Suppers together with a treatise relat-ing to that Sucrament, and Directions for the Communicant's dally walk with God. By the Rev. Dr. Wyatt. J. T. Has on hand and intends keeping a Supply of

WRITING PAPER,
Follo Post, Quarto Post, Fools Cap. Visiting
Cards, and Ink Powder.

A By law for extending the Public Wharf.

DE it established by the Mayor. Recorder,

Aldecmen, and Common Councilmen of
the Ciryfol Amopolis, and by matherly of the
same, that the Public Wharf teating from the
corner near the Market Florier in an eastern
direction, be extended in a direct fine towards
deep water to a point which the Ciry Commissioner shall deem most advisable as respects
navigation on one hand and the ungence at
the other, and from said point, in a firect line
towards the wharf which runs nearly in a line most and a BY - LAW

Græca Majora-(Xenophon, Hero-

dotes, Thucydides.)

Greek and Roman Antiquities History, and Mythology.

(Horace, (Odes)-Virgit's Geor

Algebra, with Arithmetic revised,

Graca Majora, (Schophon's Memo-

Translations, Theres, and Decla-

mations during the year.

Homer's Had. (Robinson's.)

Plane Grometry. (Legendre's.)

Solid Geometry, (Legendre's:)

Terence's Comedo s, or Quintilian

Græca Majora. (Orlyssev & Hesiod.)

Rhetorick and Belles Lettres .-

Graca Majora - (Trazediana.)

Exercises in original Composition.

and Elecution, during the year.

Distances, Navigation, Survey.

Tacitus—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.)
Natural Philosophy, with Lectures.
Elements of Crificism, with Lec-

ebates, Compositions, and D. clamations during the year

Horace' De Aste Poetica, with Lec-

Astronomy -with Lectures

Political Economy-with Lectures

Evidences of Christianity, & Na-tural Theology.

ercises to Criticism, during rthe

the study of the Modern Languages, shall assumed, as not materially to interfere the College course.

tores on Trate, and a Revision of

3d Term. Logarithms; Plane and Spherical

JUNIOR CLASS,

ing. Levelling. &c.

Chemistry, with Lectures.

tures on the Fine Arts.

SENIOR CLASS.

Moral Philosophy.

24 Term. & Conick Sections.

Tacitus - (History.)

Trigonometry.

Harace, (Satires and Epistles.)

2d Term. Graves Mejors. (Lysias, Demost-

rabili, Plato.)

Algebra completed.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

(Juvenal, (Leverett's.)

(Blair,

8d Term.

Ad Term.

henes, Inperates.)

ion of their parents or quardians to attend." DISCIPLING, &r. A record of ail deficiencies at College exer ises will be kept, and sent to each parent or quardian, at the close of every term. And, shenever a Student shall be found falling to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home pri vitely, except in cases of a misdemeanour, or offence against the laws, when he shall be pumished by the ordinary penalties. By the adontion of a kind and parental demeanour, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such streme 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 - he ituation is central-its healthfulness, is sur passed 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 noild communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living Graca Majora. (Minor Ports.)
Applications of Trigonometry to are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State and the time of the Annual Commencements, which hap the Measuration of Heights and pens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men. to distin goish themselves, by their literary performances

ion, who shall be freely admitted to equal pri-

vileges and advantages of concation, and to all

o their merit. without requiring or enforcing

iny religious or civil test, or orging their at

endance up or any particular teligious wor

hip or service, other than what they have been

ducated in, or have the consent and approba-

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 honor-

EXPENSES, &c. It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, wash Natural Philosophy, finished, with ing, and recovered, 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 psyable quar-terly, and in advance— Logick, and philosophy of the Mind | English Department, -

Preparatory Classes. - 540 do. do. Classes, \$40 do. do.

Senior and Junior Classes. - 850 do. do. Laws of Nations, Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States. An abstement of the College bills may be nade, to becessitous Students; and provision a secured for the gratuitous instruction of the of the United States.
Butter's Analogy.
Civil Engineering—(construction, of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)
Mineralogy and Geology.
Beclamations of Griginal Pieces,
Extomporaneous Debates, and ex-Students, who may bring the proper testimonals or that purpose.

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

The regular Vatarious, shall be from the last well-estav in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December. till the Rest Monday in July and the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December. till the Rest Monday week followings and the Fourili of July.

The fallerations in the course of studies, which was taken place, on the last appointment of a Business, seemed to be required, by the course of Studies, which was taken place, on the last appointment of a Business taken place, on the last appointment of a Business taken place, on the sate appointment of the sate of the sate

State, some of her most Statemenshed public bies. The Board of Yustrons and Governous. In their efforts to discharge the daties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and so operation of the diseases of their alma mater, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cheriabed. Seminary of the State, that her existence and usefulness, may be perpetual. By order of the Board,

A. C. MAGRUDER, President. Cash Dor Negrous

WE WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES,

> of both sexes. from 12 to 25 years of age, niso, mechanics of every de

scription. 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. August 4, 1831.

Just Received

M.MAHON'S History of Maryland, 1st vol. WEBS FER'S SPEECHES, 1 vol. 8vo. PHILIP on Acute and Chronic Diseases FOLSOM'S LIVY.

And For Sale at this Office, by J. THOMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA ALGAND PORTER.

TitE subscriber respectfully informs the ci-tizens of Annapoles, that he has made ar-rangements which will enable him to keep, and ave constantly on hand. the literary how mis of the College, according

ALE AND PORTER. from the best Br. weries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to despose of on reasonable

Persons who send for either will be eased to send an empty buttle or bottles at the HENRY MATHEWS. ime.

PRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. GEORGE M'NEIR,

MERCHANT TAILOR H 15 just received a large and hands sortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, amongst which are a handsome as-

Patent Finished Cloths Of various qualities and colours, with an as softment 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 FASH IONABLE STYLE, for CASH, or to punctual men

April 28. 1831.

WELLIAMBRYAN. MERCHANT TAILOR.

TAKES this northod of informing his friends very handsome assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOCUS A variety of colours, and very so erior in qualiublic to call and examine, as he ildends makng it an object for them to boy.

He will make his work at the short and latest fashion, or it was to fancy. May 12, 1831.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND AS commenced the season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:-Leave Baston every Wednesday and Saturday orning at 7 b'clock, and proceed to Cam-Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Waterhouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapa lis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be apy passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.

gere for Cambridge,
She will leave Boltimore every Monday meening at six o'clack for Chesterrown, calling at the Company's wharf on Coraca creek, and returning from Chesterrown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Coraca

All thegarga and, Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

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

HIR BLINGS WANTED
HOM 80 to 50 July bodied COLOURS
MEN are stapfed immediately at the Cap

has resided two years in the State of Maryland, preceding this his application, a trustee being appointed
for the benefit of his creditors, and said trustee having given wearty for the faithful performance of
said trust, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by
me, that the said Stephen W. Cross, he discharged
from confinement and that he by tanning 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
shew 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 WHTTE.

GIDEON WHITE. July 21, 1631 Anne-Arundel County, sct.

O'N application to the subscriber, one of the justieas of the Orphans. Court of said county, by
petition in writing, of William Ross, praying for the
benefit of the set for the relinf of sundry insolvent
debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the
several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on eath, 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 btate
of Maryland two years next preceding his application, of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual custody for debt only, and the said William floss having entered into hond, with security for his appearance in Anne Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to an swer 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 ap-proved 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 said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate rest, 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 appearation Anne Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to shew 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.

Just Received

RABB'S BISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW. DESTINY.

NVALID'S ORACLE, or directions for invigoration or prolonging life; containing Peptic Precepts, pointing out agreeable and effectual methods to preven and relieve Indigestion, and to regulate and strengthen

And For Sale at this Office, by
J. THOMPSON.

June 50.

ocata of Stabulato, 00. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, July 12, 1831. On application by petition of Grafton B. Dovall Adm'r W. A. of Edward Baldwin, 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 Annuapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills A. A. county

COURS TO WEIGHT CIVES. That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of An ne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters o ne Jound's county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. W. A. on the personal estate of Edward Baldwin, 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 12th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said critate.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OTICE is hereby given, that an Biection will be held on Monday the 5th day of ptember in the several Election Districts Abne-Arandel county for two Electors of the Senate of this State. Polls to be opened DESHROD W. MARRIOTT, Shift.

getherte. NOTICE.

AN Election will take place at the Assembly
Room in the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 5th of September next, for an Elector
of the Senate of the S ate of Maryland.
Poles to open at 9 A. M. and close at 6 P. M.
By order.
JOHN H. WELLS, Clerk.

HE Clerk of the Corporation of Annapolis, will attend at the Ciry Tall on the 1st, 2d and 3d September ensuing, from 10 until 1 o'clock, for the purpose of renewing licences to Carriagas, Caris and Brays, according to the by lawy.

The price of the license is to be paid to the Treasurer, who thereupon will give a certificate requiring the Clark to issue the license.

JOHN H. WELLS, Clerk.

Of avery description excentral at this Office with meatness and despotch

MARYLAND To be drawn in Baltimore on WEOS the Stat of AUGUST.

HIGHEST PRIZE 10,900 DOLLARS

BALF TICKETS \$1 QUARTER 50 CEN SCHEME: prize of 10,000 10,000 600 400 300 100 20 20 50 10 200 0,000 15.000

August 4. CLARK'S OFFICE,

0.292 Prizes

BALTIMORE, July 29, 1831. ON WEDNESDAY, August S1, will be drawn in Baltimore, MARYLAND STATE LOFFERY-No. 6, for 1831.

332,000

ODD AND EVEN. HIGHEST PRIZE. 10,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

A	Avenue and
5 prizes	£100
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	50
20	20
50	10
200	5
10.000	1.50
	10 20 50

Half Tickets only one dollar Quarters 50 cts

CLARKS

Offices, N. W. corner of Bultimore and Calvert. N. W. corner of Baltimore und Get. N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets.

". Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attenion as if on personal application. Address to JOHN CKARK, Lottery Vender, Ball. August. 11.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne Arondel Com-ty will meet at the Court House, in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

SHROD W. MARRIOTT, OR.

WANTED.

SITUATION as a Teacher, by one who can give natisfactory references, regarding character and qualifications, to act either as an Buglish or Classical Instructor.

Attine addicased to the P. M. West River, will receive the pt attention. July 28.

COLLECTOR'S SALE VILL be sold at public sale to the the helest builder for cash, on the Farm belonging to the hours of Henderson Magruder, on Sall the 10th day of September next, at 11 delect GRAFTON B. DUVALL, Adm'r. W. A. M. a sufficient quantity of Bail Theber or Given under my fand this 12th day of July 1831.

GRAFTON B. DUVALL, Adm'r. W. A. year 1839. Attendance by

Rug at 11. Late Collector A. A. County

COATO OF SIABTRADO, OS. On application by petition of Ahner Linthicum; Sen. Adm'r of Elijah Yeslahail at 9 o'clock, A. M. and closed at 6 Octock, late of Anne Arundel county, degeased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of his successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis,

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

SPORGER IS IMPRIMITY GIVENS
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Aradel
Licounty, hath obtained from the orpham,
courtlef Anne-Aradel county, in Marvisile,
letters of Administration on the personal estate of Elijah Yealdhall late of Anne-Aradel
county, accessed. All persons having claims
against the said deceased, are hereby warned
to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof,
to the subscribed, at or before the 10th day of
February next, they may otherwise by law by Pebruary neat, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said catalo-Given under my hand this 10th day of August

PARNER LANTHICUM Sen, Admin

PAGSI RAGSI RAGSI

CASH will be given for clean Lines and
Cotton Rags, or this Office.

PRINTED AND PUBLIS JONAS GREE

Church-Street, Ann THREE DOLLARS MISCELLANDO

DHI STEAL THOU NOT MY By Charles Gilborns Ly

By Charles Gilborns Ly

with dred not thous my faith as

for remot to doubt the trust

Let all that earth can yield dees

not leave this heavenly gift i

or life is but a meteor glean,

Lit no anid surrounding gio

a dving lump, a firth bream,

Quencied in the coid and all

the if a hely men have said Quenoird in the cold and air ayet if, as hely men have said. There iis beyond that drear same region where the faithful elements of the cold, the sworth resource the souff, the sworth resource the souff in the shadowy sphere that but in the shadowy sphere was the sworth resource the second and baseless mock the second and baseless mock. The second that eternal a Which knoweth not of dreaters.

Then welcome that eternal a Which knoweth not of dre "Yet bush! thou troubled has Reucounce thy vain philoso Like morning on the misty he light of truth will hee Go—search the prophet's de Go—question thou the rad And learn from them, mistal The glorious words." The From the New York

GIC WHISK THE STYLE OF MODERN B Bing an abridgment of eig

Young Hyacinth Primros iten with the mania for on as he was his own in rel his travels, and in the care poked his nose into copie of hard characters. Black sea, the White sea, he visited the cataracts of mis, the Sphinx, and the heace he took an excu-where he saw Mount Tab s, the rains of Tyre; had Lady Hester Stanhope, a

suprised at any-thing. it Alter this he perambu ne. saw every thing the een for a thousand years the point of invading old and ascertaining the cour t occurred to him he m tiere; whereupon, consid so more old worlds to short in his career, and

be city of the restaura While there, the Sav bisowa country, and e brigines, concerning w Earope are exceedingly ad passed so much of knowledge of other c ittle or nothing of his ed his ignorance one e cieve manber, a learn neur, if you wish to other people, you show Bracinth beat a retre see world, with a pr

He determined to arned of Europe, b borant. But how to Books can teach m fellows know, for th ate travelling, ever his been explored. He thought of the

pi; but, as ill luck crait had just been book. Next he pro trybeyond Lake Su ha had been before tongit of the vast ri, the Yellow Stor kansaw; but, sias! and Clarke, and M bin. He was all bother Alexander,

bother Alexander, his that no one h cease of the Roci tersined to set al "It must be a quoth hes "and i my wonders as I body to contrain Accordingly h