

# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1832.

NO. 36.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN.

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

## THE JOURNEY OF THE DEAD.

The following affecting lines, says the Editor of the Episcopal Watchman, were occasioned by the death of Mrs. Huntington, wife of Samuel H. Huntington, Esq. of Hartford, and daughter of Mr. George Brinley, of Boston. She was grand-daughter of the late Col Putnam of Brooklyn, and her remains were removed to that place for interment in the family burial-ground. It is to this melancholy office that "The Journey of the Dead" especially refers. Mrs. Huntington was a woman of high worth and intelligence, and though cut off at the age of 26, she had been for several years an exemplary Christian.

Thy journey 'neath a summer sky—

And lo! and lo! and lo!—

But nature speeds her genial charms

To form their souls in vain.

Husband and wife and child are there,

Warm-hearted, true and kind,

Yet every kindled life is sealed,

And every heart declined.

Weary and sad their course is bent

To seek an ancient home,

Where hospitality hath made

Her long remembered home—

And on its mournful shore they bring

Whose step was once so gay

Amid those halls—why comes she now

In sorrow's dark array?

There fell a sainted grandchild's prayer

Upon her infant bed.

And while the love of that dear year

The cherishing heart was blest.

Here was the woman that bade—

Her heart's blood sparkle high—

Why steals now dusky across her cheek?

No lightning to her eye!

They bear her to the house of God—

But though that hallowed spot

Sends up the supplicant cry to heaven,

Her lip responds not—

She heareth not—She heareth not,

She who from early days

Had joy'd within that holy Church

To swell Jehovah's praise.

Then onward for a narrow cell

They tread the grass-grown track

From whence the returning guest

Doth send no tidings back—

There sleeps the warrior high and brave,

In freedom's battles tried.

With him whose banner was the cross

Of Jesus crucified.

Down by these hazy men she laid

Her young unfettered head,

To rise no more until the voice

Of Jesus wakes the dead—

From her own dear domestic bower,

From deep conflicting love,

From earth's ungodly smile, she fled

To purer bliss above.

Monday, July 23, 1832.

L. S. II.

This, says the Banner of the Church, is true poetry. But it is more than poetical, in its literal truth. The subject of these lines was our loved and valued friend, the cherished darling of some of our best loved on earth, and of one who went before her to the heavenly rest. She was worthy to be so honoured, loved and cherished. To a judgment, a discretion, a chastened sobriety, far beyond her years; she added an extraordinary degree of the choicest graces of the female character. She was sincerity itself. She was all kindness, tenderness and charity. Her various gifts were all refined and exalted and consecrated by a true, living, and fervent piety. Tried through an intimacy of years, we lament her, as a true and faithful friend. The centre and the charm of one of the most delightful, happy, hospitable homes on earth, we mourn for its bowers deserted, and its light put out. We, from the heart, unite our sympathies with the bereaved and the desolate; but theirs is a sorrow too sacred for words, and we may not—they are Christians, and we need not—speak of it. May the anointing of the Holy One be their abundant consolation; and their spirit of heaviness, in their conviction of her infinite gain, give place, as becometh those who sorrow not, as they who have no hope, to the garments of praise.

Col. DANIEL PUTNAM, our beloved, revered, lamented friend—the son of Major General Putnam. The allusions to the warrior high and brave, and to him whose banner was the cross, the Rev. Mr. Fogg, former rector of the church, are as just as they are happy.

## TALES OF THE EARLY AGES.

The Messrs. Harpers, of New York, have recently published two volumes, entitled, "Tales of the Early Ages," by Horace Smith. Mr. Smith is known to the public, we believe, as the author of certain rejected addresses; he is avowedly the author of ZILLAN, one of the most interesting novels of the time, illustrative of the manners and history of the Jews in the reign of Herod. Most of our readers are of course familiar with the work, and will, we think, gladly improve an opportunity of cultivating a further acquaintance with the production of such a writer. The present volumes take us back to the times of the Caesars, and introduce us to their contemporaries, and we even have a look at ZENO. We give a taste of the volumes by extracting the following from the first tale, which is the longest—

In order to render the extract intelligible, we will merely add, that Mariamne was a Jewess, married to the Roman Lucius, under circumstances of great privacy while living in a desert, and that there they passed many happy years, when, by a turn of fortune, Lucius was restored to his honours and fortunes, which affected not the simple and somewhat misanthropic sternness of his character, but developed the weakness and foibles of Mariamne, and of her father Aaron. Among these foibles was the love of ostentation, which grieved and offended her husband, and exposed her (who was looked upon as a barbarian by the exclusive Romans,) to sarcasm and reproach. In this spirit it was that the magnificent Gala described in the extract was undertaken.

Fired at the thought of the triumph she was about to achieve, Mariamne was every where superintending, ordering and altering, until she had seen every preparation completed, when she retired herself with the utmost magnificence, and seating herself in her vestibule, awaited with a beating heart the arrival of her guests. Wreathed with flowers, and decked in all their gala dress, visitors soon poured in, spreading themselves through the apartments, admiring, wondering, ridiculing and abusing, according to their respective feelings. In the hearing of Mariamne, however, there was but one tone—that of unbounded admiration and flattery. With affected ecstasy, some lauded the splendour of the atrium or vestibule, in the centre of which a fountain diffused a refreshing coolness; others praised the paintings and rare devices on the walls, the beautifully tessellated floors and mosaic figures, the gorgeous preparations for the banquet; every thing, in short, obtained the most zealous eulogies in the hearing of the hostess, although many of the flatterers took ample revenge when her back was turned. Whatever might be the feelings of individuals, their countenances told no tales, and the festival presented a gay, glittering, joyous scene, that excited admiration even from the envious.

As the throng increased, some betook themselves to alcoves and recesses to play dice; the ladies who had white and delicate hands had recourse to the game of morris; many strolled into the garden at the back of the house, some walked in the ambulatory; but the greatest number was collected on a raised terrace, with seats and summer-houses, which commanded a delightful view over the rich and fertile plains of Pompeii, enlivened with towns and villages, among which wound the meandering river Sarnus; the prospect being bounded on the left by the distant islands and gleaming waters of the Tyrrhenian Sea; on the right by the deep blue hills of Nola and Nucera, whence the river might be traced; and in front by Mount Vesuvius, at that time over-shadowed with groves, luxuriant orchards and vineyards, and so far from inspiring any terror, for it was unknown as an active volcano, that the poets had imagined it to be an elysium of pleasure, and the favourite resort of the rural deities.

On the terrace had presently assembled the mass of the company from all quarters, attracted by a vast and singular cloud ascending into the atmosphere from the summit of the mountain, in some places dark and spotted, in others vividly bright. Upon this strange object all eyes were presently fixed with a deep interest, but without any feeling of alarm, watching it as it majestically climbed higher still, until it attained an immense elevation, when it spread out horizontally, in form like the branches of a pine. At this juncture a violent shock of an earthquake was felt; the tiles from the top of Lucius's house were shaken down into the paved court with a loud crash, and the Pompeians, whose city had been nearly destroyed by a similar calamity not many years ago, becoming instantly sensible of their danger, were seized with a frenzy of terror. Ere yet they could rush from the terrace, from the garden, from the apartments of Lucius's villa, without knowing whether they should fly, the enormous cloud, they had been watching burst with a stunning and astounding explosion, precipitating over the whole country an unintermitted torrent of hot cinders and pumice stones, mixed with black and broken pieces of burning rock and boiling mud, which, veiling the light of the sun, completed the horror of the scene by a mid-day darkness. Throughout the villa of Lucius, and indeed the whole town of Pompeii, all was confusion, flight, and agony of terror; the shrieks of women, the cries and clamor of men, and the wailing howling and howling of maddened cattle, being mingled with the repeated explosions of the mountain, as it vomited forth its burning bowels into the air.

At the first alarm, Mariamne, exhausted and unmoved by her previous exertions, sank fainting upon the terrace; her children, whom she had fantastically dressed up for the festive party, ran streaming to seek their father; the guests, not one of whom offered the smallest assistance to their helpless hostess, hurried to their own homes, except a few who took refuge in the villa as the only place of immediate safety; the slaves, as usual upon all occasions of consternation and confusion, betook themselves to pillage; bursting tumultuously into the gorgeous banquet room, devouring the viands and precious wines, and then decamped with the plate. Starting

\*Guessing at the number of Romans mutually raised up, a game still played by the lower orders of Italy.

from his study at the first shock of the earthquake, Lucius ran into the garden, and meeting his terrified children, was by them conducted to their still senseless mother, whom he took in his arms, and carried her into one of the wooden summer-houses, being afraid to convey her to the main building, lest its roof should be endangered by new shocks of the earthquake. Desiring his children to remain there, he hurried to procure restoratives from the villa, assailed, both in going and returning, by falling masses of volcanic matter, as well as by the noxious exhalations they emitted. He returned, however, in safety, and by proper applications, soon succeeded in reviving Mariamne, although so confused by the uncertain recollection of what had occurred, and scared by the terrific noises of the mountain, and the clatter of the falling materials on the wooden covering of the summer-house, as to be quite stupefied and bewildered, and only able to utter incoherent ejaculations. Distressed and awe-stricken at this great convulsion of nature, but still firm and collected in the midst of it, Lucius thought only of preserving the lives of his family—an object which seemed most likely to be attained, should the eruption continue; and the convulsions be renewed, by removing them to the sea-shore, and getting them on board ship. The dire commotion of the elements might, however, subside as rapidly as it had burst forth, in which case it would be better to remain at the villa than to expose his family to the dangers of a removal. Aaron, whom Lucius had at length found, after shouting out his name for a considerable time, concurring in this opinion, they remained watching the awful phenomena before and around them, until night came on, when a momentary pause gave reason to hope that the worst throes of nature were over.

Suddenly, however, broad, resplendent expanses of fire burst from every part of Vesuvius, and shining with redoubled splendour through the darkness, now accompanied by the horrors of a continued earthquake, which, shaking the edifices from their foundations, and precipitating their roofs upon the heads of the affrighted beings who had sought shelter beneath them, threatened universal desolation.

As a part of the villa and its supporting columns fell, to the earth with a frightful crash, burying in its ruins all that remained unimpaged of the magnificent banquet, Lucius thanked heaven that he had taken refuge in the wooden summer-house, which, though it rocked violently to and fro, did not fall to pieces. Instant flight seeming now to be the only chance of safety, he committed Mariamne and her children to the care of Aaron, and hurried to the offices, which still remained standing, for the purpose of procuring a carriage to convey them away. From his numerous slaves and servants, even if he could have found them, no obedience was to be expected at such a moment of panic and universal insubordination; but the powerful and undiminished Lucius needed little extraneous assistance when his own resolute energies were once called forth. Blindfolding two of his stoutest slaves, to prevent their being startled by the incessant flashes, he harnessed them to a carriage, which he had previously dragged, by incredible exertions over a mound of rubbish, when he returned for his wife and children, encouraging them by the collected firmness of his demeanor, while he exhibited so much tenderness, forethought and solicitude for their safety, that the now conscious Mariamne felt a pang at her heart as she recollected how often she had latterly accused him of being cynical and morose, and upbraided him with a diminution of his love. Binding his robe, which he tore for the purpose, around their heads, as a protection against the falling stones and cinders, he escorted them to the carriage, placed them within it, and desired Aaron to follow, declaring that he himself would be their driver.

"I cannot leave the villa," cried Aaron, "without my money. All that I am worth in the world is secured in an iron box beneath the stairs of my bed room. I will run for it—those apartments remain uninjured—and I will return to you immediately."

"Madman!" exclaimed Lucius, indignantly, "what is a bag of dross at such a moment as this?"

"Ten times more precious than ever. Are we not all utterly ruined? and may I not be reduced to beg my bread, unless I can secure this treasure?"

"I will not endanger lives more dear to me than my own, for an object so sordid and contemptible."

"And I value not my life without the means of living. Risk nothing, however, on my account—Drive on—drive on, and I will overtake you before you reach the end of the road of Tombs." With these words Aaron ran towards the house, spite of the entreaties of Mariamne and the reproaches of her husband, who left him, as he said, to his own obstinacy and aversion, and urged forward his mules, already restrained with the greatest difficulty, from the heat of the cinders accumulated around their legs. At the end of the road of Tombs Lucius stopped, calling loudly and repeatedly upon Aaron; but his voice, powerful as it was, was drowned in the universal uproar. Ashes and rubbish, mixed with hot liquid mud, for around them in such quantities that a little delay would have buried and flung them to the ground; and all further deliberation was quickly prevented.

ed by the mules themselves, who, wounded and maddened by the pumice stones, became unmanageable, and plunged wildly forward.

In the open country, where they had anticipated greater safety, spectacles of terror and misery burst upon them with hideous aggravation. Numerous fugitives, covering their heads with pillows, or whatever defence they could snatch up, ran about wildly and with piteous cries. Many were lying dead either killed by the fall of heavy stones, or poisoned by noxious exhalations; others thrown down by the rocking of the earth, and unable to arise, were imploring that aid which all needed and none could afford. The convulsions became so violent that the carriages, agitated to and fro, could scarcely be kept upright, even when propped with stones; the intense darkness was rendered more appalling by the fitful glare of torches, or the transient blaze of lightning that revealed new sights of misery, new objects of terror; while the horror of the whole scene was consummated by incessant and tremendous explosions from the volcano, resembling peals of the loudest thunder, accompanied with a continued hoarse bellowing and rushing noise, as of the sea in a violent storm. The disturbed imagination of the fugitives, adding chimerical dangers to those that were real, conjured up before them huge giants and terrific spectres, stalking about with menacing gestures through the gleaming darkness. No wonder that the wretched Pompeians, as they witnessed this universal convulsion of nature, imagined that earth was returning to her primeval chaos; that the last day was come, and that gods and men, and the world itself, were about to be involved in one universal ruin. To our Hebrews it recalled the recorded destruction of the cities of a-bomination; and Mariamne and her children would almost have abandoned every hope of escape, especially when they saw the number perishing around them, but for the sustaining fortitude and presence of mind of Lucius, who upheld their sinking courage, and pledged himself either to effect their deliverance, or to perish with them.

Resolutely did he press forward towards the beach, imagining, as did multitudes of others, that the sea would afford certain means of retreat; but the boisterous agitation of that element, occasioned by the convulsive heaving of the earth, precluded all possibility of escape, and only increased the danger, by accumulating the people in dense masses.

A cloud of thick smoke, bringing with it a shower of fine ashes and the most noxious exhalations, rolled like a torrent among the miserable fugitives, who, in their consternation, crushed and trampled down one another, as they pressed forward without an object, amid darkness and desolation, some invoking death, with outstretched hands, to deliver them from such insupportable anguish. This was by far the greatest danger our Hebrews had to encounter, though their whole flight was one of continued life perils. More than once was Lucius in danger of suffocating from the smoke, of being overwhelmed with the volcanic matter, or borne down by the blind and maddened crowd; but his mules were fortunately young and vigorous, and after incredible exertions, and a hundred hair breadth escapes, he at length succeeded in disentangling his carriage from the throng, turned the mules' head towards the east, and was eventually fortunate enough to reach his little farm at the foot of Mount Lactantius, himself covered with bruises, but without any serious injury, while his wife and the children had only suffered from the effects of terror and exhaustion. Mariamne's mind, however, remained sunk in such an utter prostration, that she could scarce utter a word. When she caught a view of her pale and haggard features in a mirror, and surveyed her magnificent gala dress all soiled and torn, and the blaze of her diamonds quenched in dirt and ashes, a deep sense of humiliation sent a pang to her hearty a conviction of her own folly, vanity, and arrogance, and of the worthlessness of her pretended friends, filled her with deep remorse; and, as she sank upon her knees, endeavouring to return thanks to heaven that herself and her family had thus far been spared in the general calamity, she penitently murmured—"Richly have I merited that the dust and ashes wherewith I am now covered, should for ever be my portion; in sackcloth, not in these gorgeous trappings, should I be clad;"—and as she spoke she tore away her gauds and jewels, dashed them upon the ground in a passion of repentant grief, and then, pouring forth her thanks for the signal and undeserved mercy she had experienced, made the most solemn vows of future amendment.

Fortunate, indeed, might Lucius be deemed in thus having reached a place of comparative security, while the mass of Pompeians remained for three days and nights exposed to all the anguish of suspense—all the fury of the still raging volcano. Many were stifled by the mephitic vapors; others, spent with the toil of forcing their way through deep and almost impassable roads, sank down to rise no more; some died from terror and inanition. On the fourth morning the darkness began gradually to clear away, the real day appeared, the sun shining with a wan ghastly light, as in an eclipse; but all nature, to the weakest eyes seemed changed, for towns and

fields had disappeared under one expanse of white ashes, or were doubtfully marked there and there, like the more prominent objects after an Alpine fall of snow.

It was Lucius's first care, as soon as he could venture forth with safety, to seek the missing Aaron, whose probable fate had inspired the most lively alarms, both in himself and Mariamne. For this purpose he returned to Pompeii, contemplating the still smoking ruins with a withering of heart almost as intense as that which he had felt in surveying the desolation of the once stately Jerusalem; but, alas! the road of the Tomb, where he was to have met his father-in-law, was no longer distinguishable, and of his own handsome villa nothing remained but a few columns, more than half buried in ashes, and in the rubbish of the pediment and roof which they had once supported. From his fellow townsmen whom he found upon the spot, endeavouring to individualise their habitations, and glean something from the wrecks, he could gather no tidings of Aaron, but was himself braced with inquiries respecting the guests at his wife's grand entertainment many of whom were missing. He could furnish no information whatever. They were never heard of after; neither the bodies of these individuals nor that of Aaron could be found, though a most diligent search was made for them.

So utterly devoid of selfishness was the mind of Lucius, so completely was it engrossed in regret for the probable fate of Aaron, and commiseration for the sufferers whom he had seen deploring the loss of relatives or the destruction of property, that his own altered circumstances did not occur to him until after his return to the farm. His houses were laid prostrate, his vineyards were covered with ashes, his whole estate was a mass of rubbish, not worth an obolus. But he was too much of a philosopher to grieve for the privation of that, the possession of which had afforded him so little pleasure; and he had subsequent reason to congratulate himself that, if he had lost a fortune, he had at least found a wife. From that moment Mariamne became an altered and amended woman.

\*At Pompeii, in the year 1775, a suburban villa was excavated, at the entrance to which, from the road of the tomb, was found the skeleton of an individual holding a purse containing many coins and medals, and a key. In a subterranean passage of the same building, amid large earthen ware vessels, ranged in order against the walls, were discovered twenty-three other skeletons, with earrings, bracelets and various ornaments, the bones of the fingers of some still adhering to trifling articles they had wished to preserve. It is presumed they died from suffocation, since the volcanic powder was so fine that the forms of their persons and apparel remained impressed on the indurated matter. The mould of the bosom of one is yet shown in the Museum of Naples. Whether the first skeleton be that of Aaron with his treasure, and the key of his iron box, and the latter mentioned remains, those of Mariamne's gayly arrayed guests who took refuge in the cellar, we leave to the conjectures of our readers.

## THE PALM OR TODDY TREE.

The most extensively useful tree in India, and probably in the world, is the palm tree, in India I have only observed four species, 1st. The *cocos nucifera*, or cocoa-nut tree, which is common all along the western coast, near the sea, as far north as Surat—some are found even more to the northward.—2dly. The *bonanias flabelliformis*, which the natives call the "tar," is also in great numbers as far up as Cutch; I have myself seen it 130 miles from the sea; but I believe it is to be found at a much greater distance. 3dly. The *phoenix dactylifera*, or date palm, is common all the way up the coast from Cape Comorin to Cutch, and is found several miles inland. 4thly. The *oreca*, which is cultivated only on account of the nut, is found in gardens in Bombay, Baroda, &c. &c.

Every part of the cocoa-nut tree is used for some purpose or other. The nut is well known, and is not only an indispensable ingredient in every article of native cookery, curries, pilawa, &c.; but yields by expression (when dried) an oil which is superior to linseed oil for burning, both as having less smell, and producing in the combustion no visible smoke. The natives also anoint themselves all over with it. The shells of the cocoa-nut, when burnt to charcoal and pounded, are used in paint like lamp-black in England. The hard, or inner shell of the nut, forms their drinking cups, as well as a material part of their smoking apparatus: half full of water, with two hollow bamboo fitted into as many holes bored in it, and an earthen "chillum" at the top full of Tobacco, it forms their "hookah," a companion which no native would willingly be without. The outer shell consists of a stringy substance called "coir," pronounced "kyar." It is equal to horse hair for stuffing mattresses, pillows, &c. and when formed into ropes is in some respects equal, and in others superior to hempen cordage, being much lighter, more elastic, and not so likely to be damaged by wet. The leaves of this, as well as of the "tar" tree, when dried and platted, are called "rajan," and are used for laying under the thatch of houses, by which a much smaller quantity of grass will suffice. They are sometimes used without grass, but then require to be renewed annually. The body of the tree is of much service, when hollowed out, as a conduit to conduct water across a road, or through a

See Fourth Page.



Continued from First Page.  
(the dry and arid, or mountain-  
tous) for the purpose of irrigating lands at a  
distance from the well, or tank, from whence  
the water is drawn. But to the owner of the  
property, the most valuable part of the palm  
tree is the toddy. The best and sweetest is  
extracted from the date palm; the cocoa-palm  
tree yields the next best, which, however, as  
well as that obtained from the "tar," or fan-leaf  
palm, (as I believe it is called) is more abun-  
dant than the former; it is never taken from  
the arca. This liquor is thus obtained. At  
sunset, a man of the Boudhar caste of Hin-  
doos mounts the tree with two or three earthen  
pots, called "chatty," capable of contain-  
ing about a gallon each, tied to his waist, and  
a large knife, shaped like a sickle, in his hand.  
He is assisted in his mounting by two cir-  
cular-pieces of rope, large enough to extend  
round (when doubled) two thirds of the cir-  
cumference of the tree, one of them being at-  
tached to his hand, and the other to his feet,  
by which means he ascends the tree without  
the assistance of his knees. Some of these  
trees, I should guess, are above one hundred  
feet in height; and one man has twice daily  
to ascend and descend some fourteen or fif-  
teen, or even more of them. He cuts off one  
of the leaves of the tree when the stalk is ab-  
out two inches in diameter, and ties on one  
of these chatty pots. If the leaf has before  
been cut off for the extraction of the toddy  
he only removes half an inch from the end of  
the stalk, whence the toddy again exudes.  
After having thus fixed his pots, sometimes  
three or four on one tree, he descends the tree,  
and mounts as many more as may be necessary.  
In the morning, at day break, he returns to  
the trees, takes down the pots, which are half  
full of liquor, and places others in their stead.  
This liquor, which, when fresh from the tree,  
is called "neera," is as transparent as water,  
and of a pleasant, sweet taste; but immedi-  
ately the sun rises, it begins to ferment, af-  
ter which it becomes of a milky colour tart,  
and sourish—it is then termed "tarce,"  
whence our corruption, toddy. The fermenta-  
tion is soon at its height, and in that state  
it is used by our bakers as a substitute for  
yeast to raise dough. A great deal of the tarce  
is drunk by natives, and is of an intoxicating  
quality, but by far the greater portion is made  
into vinegar, or distilled into arrack. The  
European soldiers, and even warrant officers,  
who are used to it, prefer arrack to brandy or  
rum, though it is not relished by Europeans on  
their first arrival. Besides arrack, there is  
another species of distilled liquor, called  
"mowah," which is made from the flowers  
of a tree of the same name, which grows to  
the size of a beech tree. As I have not had  
an opportunity of examining it, I do not know  
to what class it belongs, or what its English  
or Linnæan name may be. The flowers, when  
dried, have much the appearance of a fig,  
but are only about the size of a raisin; and  
their taste is somewhat like the latter, with a  
bitter flavour exactly like hops; and I have  
no doubt that when we shall have proceeded  
to so high a degree of refinement in this coun-  
try as to brew our own "Hodgson," that they  
will fully answer every purpose of the lat-  
ter.  
Goozerat, Oct. 28, 1830.

**LICENTIOUSNESS OF THE BAR.**  
In court, Dunning was too often in the ha-  
bit of displaying that sort of overbearing and  
arrogant manner into which successful coun-  
sellors too apt to be betrayed, a fault that once  
subjected him to a punning rebuke from the wit-  
ty Solicitor-General Lee, best known among  
his professional brethren by the familiar appella-  
tion of Jack Lee. Dunning was relating to  
him how he had just completed the purchase of  
some capital manors in his native county. "Aye,  
in Devonshire," said Lee; "but what a pity it  
is you have no good manors in Westminster-  
hall." The following may serve for a sam-  
ple of the consequence he brought on by an  
unsuccessful attempt at bragging—a wit-  
ness:—It was a crim. case, where he  
was retained for the defendant. To prove  
the fact of adultery, the lady's maid had been  
called, and had deposed to the having seen  
the defendant in bed with her mistress. When  
it came to Dunning's turn to begin the cross  
examination, he desired the witness, in a  
stern tone, to take off her bonnet, that he  
might have a full view of her face, and con-  
vince himself by her looks, whether she was  
speaking the truth. The girl happened to be  
an Abigail of that description which Moliere  
has so well portrayed in the persons of his  
Lisettes and Toinettes, so it may be imagin-  
ed, she was not easily to be abashed; and, hav-  
ing a pretty face to shew, she felt not the least  
objection that bench, bar, attorneys, jurors,  
and by-standers should command a full view  
of it. When the bonnet was removed, Dun-  
ning began and endeavoured to shake her tes-  
timony, as to the identity of her mistress's  
beef-fellow. "Was she sure it was not her  
master she had not seen in that confusable  
capacity?" "Perfectly sure," "What did she  
pretend to say she could be certain, when the  
head only appeared above the bed clothes, and  
that enveloped in a night cap?" "Quite cer-  
tain." "You have often found occasion, then,  
to see your master in his night cap?" contin-  
ued the questioner. "Yes, very frequently."  
"Now, young woman, I ask you, upon your  
oath, does not your master occasionally go to  
bed with you?" "Oh!" answered Toinette, noth-  
ing daunted, "that trial does not come on to-  
day, Mr. Slabberchops." A loud shout of  
laughter all around achieved the discomfiture  
of Dunning, who had nothing for it but to ad-  
just his bands, change the position of his wig,  
and look very foolish. Lord Mansfield leant  
back on the bench in an uncontrollable burst  
of mirth, and he had not more than half re-  
covered the judicial gravity of tone, when he  
asked whether Mr. Dunning chose to put any  
more questions. A short negative was the  
answer. Another incident has been recorded  
of a shock to his personal vanity, which  
was, perhaps, the more effective, that it was

given apparently without intention, and in  
perfect simplicity of heart. An old woman,  
a witness in an ancient case, administered this  
bitter dose. Here, too, his object was to in-  
validate the evidence as to the identity of  
parties; but here, he went about it with much  
gentleness. Something like the following  
dialogue took place between them. "Pray,  
my good woman, he said, 'are you very well  
acquainted with this person?' 'Oh, yes, your  
worship, very well, indeed.' 'Come, now,  
what sized man is he?—Is he short or tall?'  
"Quite short and stumpy, singular as small  
as your honour." "Humph! What kind of  
nose has he?" "What I should call a snubby  
nose, sir; much such a one, just for all the  
world, as your own, only not quite so cocked-  
like." "Unt! His eyes? Why he has a kind  
of cast in them, sir, a sort of squint." "They  
are very like your honour's eyes." "Pshaw! you  
may go down woman,"—*he last number of  
the Law Magazine: Life of Lord Ashburton.*

**LONDON SHARPERS.**  
A correspondent of the Metropolitan tells  
a good story of them. He had been robbed  
of his watch and safety chain without being  
aware of the degradation, and he proceeds:  
"I was mentioning my adventure at dinner,  
and wondering how I could have been robbed  
so easily on the part of the thief and so un-  
consciously on the part of myself, when one  
of those practical wags whom one occasionally  
meets in society, and who happened to be  
of the party, declared with a look of lam-  
like innocence, that he saw nothing at all  
strange in it: 'for,' said he, 'the London pick-  
pockets are so expert, that put your money  
where you will, they'll have it.'"  
This I, suspecting nothing, ventured rather  
to doubt, whereupon this gentleman—for so I  
must call him—said that he would bet twenty  
pounds that, put my money where I pleased,  
a London thief should get it away from me  
between Charing Cross and the Royal Ex-  
change. This seemed to me, having conceived  
a little project of mine own for its fru-  
stration, a contrivance next to impossible; so  
when he said he would bet the twenty sover-  
eigns, I said, Done, and he said, Done: Who  
was done eventually you shall hear.  
The only condition which was imposed up-  
on me was to tell my friend whereabouts my  
person I meant to carry my property; to this  
of course I consented, and then came out the  
depth of my contrivance and the ingenuity  
of my precautions. "A guinea," said I to the  
gentleman, "is the property I mean to pre-  
serve, and in order to do so, I mean to carry  
it in my mouth."  
The company laughed heartily at my oppo-  
nent, and gave me the greatest possible cred-  
it for my readiness, and we finished the even-  
ing with much hilarity, and at the close of our  
sitting, the following day was fixed for my  
experimental journey from King Charles to  
First at Charing Cross to the Royal Exchange  
on Cornhill.  
Well! away I went, muffled in the golden por-  
traiture of his late majesty George the Fourth;  
as tight between my teeth as I had formerly  
held a bit of wood while under the painful  
discipline of Dr. Waddington's birch at school,  
resolved that no power should induce me to  
let go my guinea.  
All succeeded according to my wishes. The  
tall portal of Exeter Hall, already for Gog  
and Magog when they walk westward, and  
the lengthened avenue of Waterloo bridge,  
were passed in safety; Somerset House, the  
Strand, Theatre, Jones's Lucifer shop, the  
Lancet office, Paul's banking house, and  
Twining's tea shop, were successfully achiev-  
ed: when just thinking of an epigram on the  
said shop, which I recollected to have seen  
some years since in a newspaper, and which,  
I dare say, every body else has forgotten, I  
repeated to myself the thing, which runs thus:  
It seems as if nature had curiously planned  
That names should with calling agree;  
There's Twining, the tea-man who lives in the Strand,  
Would be winning if robbed of his TE.

Just as I had finished, I heard a prodigious  
noise, and in a minute found myself in the  
middle of a crowd assembled, as it appeared  
to me, like Roderick Dhu's troopers at a pre-  
concerted signal. "There I was in the midst  
of it. What then said I; let what may oc-  
cur I say nothing; I shall keep my mouth shut,  
and keep my golden opinion to myself; noth-  
ing shall drop from the honourable gentle-  
man," which shall endanger my treasure and  
my bet.  
"Come what's all this here noise about?"  
said a police man; "move on."  
"Move on, Sir!" said a poor Jew boy, his  
eyes streaming with tears, I wish I could move  
on; but these cool gentlemen have run right  
against me and upset my box with all my raz-  
ors, and combs, and shagbats."  
"Poor boy!" said one man, (a remarkably  
genteel looking individual,) "here my poor  
fellow!" and he picked up a comb for him.  
Then came another who handed him a razor  
or two, and so on, until it appeared to me he  
had collected nearly the whole contents of  
his box; when another gentleman said to him,  
"Well, Moses, have you got all your rattle  
traps together again?"  
"All but my guinea, Sir," said the boy; "a  
guinea which is all de monish I half in de whole  
varnal world; dat I shupposes is rolled in the  
muds."  
"Muds, Moses!" said a little urchin with a  
snub nose and a hairy cap—I never shall for-  
get his countenance—"what d'ye mean by  
muds?" I said that ere gentleman with a  
black stock pick it up ever so long ago."  
The policeman looked me full in the face,  
so did the rest of the people. I wore a black  
stock.  
"What did he do with it, my dear?" said a  
Brobolignean woman without a bonnet, ad-  
dressing the imp who had just spoken.  
"Vy, he vint it into his mouth," said the urchin.  
"I seed him vith my own eyes."  
With whose eyes he should have seen such  
a sight excited his own; I did not stay to ask  
but I exclaimed, foaming with rage, "Why  
you little—"

"Ah!" followed the huge Amazon,  
"The guinea is lost, it is true."  
"You have not got it in your mouth, have you?"  
"Upon that the mob, policemen, and all, put  
me to trial. Never were more relations as-  
sembled to a culprit, than the consolidated one-  
pound note at that moment between my teeth  
was to be called out as evidence."  
"Give the boy his money!" cried one. "Shame!"  
cried another. "You'd better give it up!"  
said the policeman; when, seeing several of  
the more active of the mobocracy falling to  
the rear, and arming themselves with sundry  
handfuls of thick Madras pudding from the  
highway, I made a merit of necessity, gave  
the Jew boy my gold for Ransom, and slunk  
off to Morland's to write a cheque for my lost  
twenty pounds.

We copy from the Connecticut Mirror, the  
following extract from the address lately de-  
livered in Hartford by the Rev. Mr. Magie,  
of the Methodist Episcopal Church.  
**AN APPEAL.**  
To the Young Men of Hartford, on Temperance.  
My Dear Friends!—You are called upon  
by the united voices of humanity, pleading for  
kindred lost, and virtue, and religion, and every  
generous passion that now heaves in your  
bosoms, to make a desperate attack upon that  
desolating array, which the expressive lan-  
guage of Robert Hall denominates "distilled  
death and liquid damnation."  
Oh, could I inspire you with a holy enthu-  
siasm in the sacred cause of Temperance!—  
could I command the energies of the young  
men of this city to the Godlike enterprise—  
then would victory attend here the march of  
the blessed cause—then would songs of deliv-  
erance break out on our right hand and on  
our left—then would the child in its mother's  
arms, learn to lip the names of those who  
saved its father as a brand plucked from the  
burning—then would Howard smile, as he  
viewed from his golden resting place in the  
realms of glory, this fast and greatest of hu-  
man ameliorations, wrought out by modern be-  
nevolence—then would Jesus approve—Jesus  
who descended from the heavens to heal our  
woes, and set our imprisoned souls at free-  
dom. He would approve and own us fellow-  
labourers with him, in the work of the world's  
redemption!  
Young Men!—Array your banded powers  
against this most deadly of all plagues.—  
Heaven will appreciate your motives. Eternal  
love shall baptize you with glory, as you  
put on the armour of moral courage, and face  
the deadly foe which has peopled more graves  
than red handed war with all its gory ensigns.  
Young Men! You are more than the hope and  
stay of a nation. You are the bone, muscle,  
and sinew of the most sacred of all earthly  
organizations—that of the living church of  
Christ. From your ranks, one by one, as di-  
vine grace shall prepare you, the highest places  
of moral influence will be filled. But in  
the sight of the pure heaven, that spread  
their blue arches over your heads, I ask you  
to act as one man—now and forever—against  
the pollutions of intemperance. Never let  
this arch enemy of man gain a single advan-  
tage over society, while you live on the earth.  
Clear up the fog and the miasma of death,  
which drunkenness would hang over your  
beautiful state. Then, when the glorious sun  
shall rise over your mountains, and beam up-  
on your plains, it will exhale no vapours of  
stale debauch to poison the upper regions as  
they rise. Then turn your labours to other  
lands. Let not the stormy ocean, nor moun-  
tain barriers impede your progress in the  
march of benevolence.—Let a world be gladden-  
ed by your zeal—let heaven above reflect  
back to earth the light of your example.

Would you have the pure, I had al-  
most said the angelic fame of Howard, or  
would you have a game to be remembered on  
ly with the groans of the sufferers you may  
in your inactivity and indifference have caus-  
ed.  
Reject the poison from your lips—and go—  
if you go the way of all the earth—go into  
eternity sober, and see your Judge with every  
faculty of the bright soul which he has given  
you unimpaired and fresh.—Let the aged  
drunkard see your sunny eyes and sprightly  
frames bidding defiance to the ill, his spirit-  
dimmed flesh is heir to.  
Thus you will disarm that horrible pestil-  
ence, the Indian cholera, which even now  
seems to look towards our city from a not  
distant point—of its great power to harm.—  
Put out the wasting fires of intemperance,  
and you need light no funeral torch for the  
Cholera. Thus will you meet the angel of  
destruction which rides on the troubled winds,  
in your seaboard strand. The breath of the  
malaria may be here—it may be breathed 'in  
the pure face of National Temperance, and  
find no breath on which to fatten its poison-  
ous influences."

**TO RENT.**  
THE FRAME HOUSE in Church  
street, next door to Mr. Frederick C.  
Hyde's new brick building, lately oc-  
cupied by Mr. Charles Stewart. The  
stand is well calculated for mercantile busi-  
ness. Any person wishing to rent the property,  
will be shown the same by Mr. Hyatt.  
To a good Tenant the terms will be moderate.  
JACOB WATERS.  
July 20.

**INSOLVENT NOTICE.**  
ORDERED by the court, That the creditors  
of Thomas R. Johnson, a petitioner for the  
benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state,  
be and appear before the court at Leonard  
Town, Saint-Mary's county, on the first Mon-  
day of November next, to file allegations, if  
any they have, and to recommend a permanent  
trustee for their benefit.  
By order, J. O. HARRIS, Ck.  
True copy—J. O. HARRIS.  
Ck. Saint-Mary's county court.  
July 19.

**FOR SALE.**  
A Pair of well broke YOUNG CARRIAGE  
HORSES, a good second-hand CAR-  
RIAGE and HARNESS, almost new. In-  
quire at this office.  
June 24.

**GEORGE M. SMITH,**  
**REMOVAL NOTICE.**  
I have returned from the Philadel-  
phia and Baltimore markets, with a choice  
selection of handsome and most fashionable  
**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.**  
Of the latest descriptions, solicits a call from  
his friends and the public generally.  
CLOTHES shall be made at the shortest no-  
tice, and in such style as to suit his customers  
for cash, or to punctual men.  
May 24.

**Saint-Mary's County Court,**  
March Term, 1832.  
ORDERED by the court, That the creditors  
of Clement Dorsey, a petitioner for the  
benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be  
and appear before the court at Leonard Town,  
Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of  
November next, to file allegations, if any they  
have, and to recommend a permanent trustee  
for their benefit.  
EDMUND KEY,  
True copy—J. O. HARRIS,  
Ck. Saint-Mary's county court.  
July 25.

**STATE OF MARYLAND: St.**  
**Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,**  
August 7th, 1832.  
ON application by petition of William Pumphrey, (of Wm.) Executor of Margery Cissel, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the news-  
papers printed in Annapolis.  
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,  
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary the personal estate of Margery Cissel, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 7th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of August, 1832.  
WILLIAM PUMPHREY, of Wm. Ex'r.  
Aug. 9.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**  
THAT the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint-Mary's county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration with the will annexed, on the Personal Estate of Robert Lilburn, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 22nd day of May next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 10th August, 1832.  
WILLIAM D. DISCOR and WIFE,  
Adm'rs W. A.  
Aug. 10.

**Saint Mary's County Court,**  
March Term, 1832.  
ORDERED by the Court, that the creditors of Stephen Martin, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.  
By order, J. O. HARRIS,  
True copy—J. O. HARRIS,  
Ck. St. Mary's County Court.  
May 31.

**City Collector's Office,**  
June 28, 1832.  
THE City Collector is now preparing his  
Bills for the current year. Those per-  
sons who are yet in arrears for the last year's  
Taxes, are earnestly requested to settle the  
same, without further delay, or he will be com-  
pelled to resort to coercive measures, without  
respect to persons.  
RICHARD RIDGELY,  
City Collector  
June 28.

N. B. The subscriber will execute with  
neatness, accuracy and dispatch, instruments  
of writing, such as, Deeds Bonds, Mortgages,  
Articles of Agreements, Contracts, Bills of  
Sale, Powers of Attorney, Inventories, Papers,  
Apprentices Indentures, &c. &c. will attend  
to the collection of debts in town or country.  
He will also perform the duties of a Justice  
of the Peace.  
He solicits a share of public patronage.  
RICHARD RIDGELY,  
Opposite Williamson & Swann's Hotel.  
July 12.

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**  
THE HOUSE AND LOT in church  
street, at present occupied by Mr.  
John Smith. For terms apply to  
JOHN SMITH, or  
HENRY MATTHEWS.  
June 28.

**PRINTING**  
Neatly executed at this  
OFFICE.  
July 19.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Am Wright, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand the 30th day of July 1832.  
WILLIAM LINTHICUM, Ex'r.  
Aug. 2.

**Anne Arundel County, St.**  
ON application by the subscriber, a Justice of the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel County, by petition in writing of William T. Gantt, praying for the benefit of the Act for the relief of solvent insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1830, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William T. Gantt, having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years, immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that said William T. Gantt be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order, to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once for three successive months before the first Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel County Court, on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William T. Gantt, then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering of his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William T. Gantt should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.  
GIDEON WHITE.  
July 12.

**Anne Arundel County, St.**  
ON application to the Judges of Anne Arundel County Court by petition, in writing of Dea Galtier of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of solvent insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1830, and the several supplements thereto; and the several vouchers mentioned, a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Dea Galtier having satisfied the Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Dea Galtier having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given security for his personal appearance at the Court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Joseph Warfield, of the county, his trustee, who has given bond as such, a receipt from said Dea Galtier, a copy of the possession of all his property real, personal and mixed, it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Dea Galtier be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said County Court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Dea Galtier should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements as prayed.  
WILLIAM S. GREEN.  
May 17.

**FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.**  
The Steam Boat "RYLAND," will commence her regular run for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven), Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday at Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.  
Passage to Castle Haven or Easton 80 cts to Annapolis 50 cts.  
N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.  
LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Cap.  
March 24.

**CASH FOR NEGROES.**  
I WISH TO PURCHASE  
100 LIKELY NEGROES  
Of both sexes  
from 12 to 25  
years of age.  
Field hands  
also, mechanics  
of every de-  
scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do  
give me a call, as I am determined to  
HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES, than  
any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in  
market. Any communication in writing,  
be promptly attended to. I can at all  
times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.  
RICHARD WILLIAMS  
May 1, 1832.



# The Maryland Gazette

VOL. LXXVH.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1832.

NO. 37.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

## THE TRIUMPH OF THE PESTILENCE.

From the Philadelphia Advertiser.  
"On the wings of the wind,  
While my train of attendants  
Are lingering behind,  
I bear in my right hand  
The arrow of Fate,  
Its point is envenomed  
With poison of Hate.  
I come not in darkness,  
I come not in night,  
I ride on the sin-bearer,  
In brightness and light.  
I come from the billow,  
From the lands of the East,  
On the breath of existence,  
To hold my dread feast.  
Like the raven, I feed  
On the flesh of the land,  
And the drunkard falls low  
At the touch of my wand,  
I scatter their bodies  
Like chaff to the wind,  
And I revel at ease  
Midst the groans of mankind.  
I seek out corruption;  
Wherever it be,  
And the slave of its power  
Is a banquet for me.  
My desert is the disolute,  
Lowly or great,  
And I single them out  
As an offering to Fate.  
I come to the pestilence,  
On the wings of the wind,  
In my triumph I stride  
O'er the powers of the mind;  
The seeds have been sown,  
And the harvest I'll reap;  
And when drunkenness dies,  
I will take my last sleep."

W. B. B.

## OUR SHIP OUTRODE THE STORM.

Far off on the stormy main,  
Where nature holds her wide domain,  
While time revolving glides;  
And sea-birds' heart-rejoicing cry,  
Tells no more that land is nigh,  
Our stately vessel rides.  
The dark green sea calm and smooth,  
As summer's stillness o'er the grove,  
When gentle zephyrs sleep,  
Not a clinking ripple throbs,  
Against our proud ship's lofty bows,  
So buoyant on the deep.  
From the mast the broad white sail,  
Pendant waits the propitious gale,  
To waft our bark aloft;  
Here and there a group is seen,  
Of gay sailors blithe and clean,  
Chanting in merry song.  
Now the sun's last rays of light,  
Are retiring from our sight,  
While evening shades appear;  
O'er the gilded western skies,  
Now the threatening clouds arise,  
Resplendent in the sun.  
Distant peals of thunder roll,  
Lightnings flash from pole to pole,  
Illuminating the night.  
With a calm and steady eye  
Now our captain views the sky,  
Far freed from coward fright.  
High the angry surges rise,  
Tossing far towards the skies,  
With foaming waters capst;  
Then mountain billows rear,  
Midst the liquid chasms cast  
Us, in dread terror wrapt.  
While sportive winds our ship assail,  
Toss'd like bubbles light and frail,  
On summer's pearly streams;  
With pale fear every heart  
Is fill'd, and earth's hopes depart—  
Vain visionary things.  
But "Our ship the stormy main,"  
The raging elements withstood,  
And safely "held her course,"  
That as the moon rode through the sky,  
Gladness beam'd in every eye,  
And burst from every voice.

## A YEAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

BY MR. EARLE.

CANNIBALISM.

I witnessed a summary specimen of their method of executing justice. A chief residing in the village had proof of the infidelity of one of his wives; and being perfectly sure of her guilt, he took his patoo-patoo (or stone hatchet) and proceeded to his hut, where this wretched woman was employed in household affairs. Without mentioning the cause of his suspicion, or once upbraiding her, he deliberately aimed a blow at her head, which killed her on the spot; and, as she was a slave, he dragged the body to the outside of the village, and there left it to be devoured by the dogs. The account of this transaction was soon brought to us, and we proceeded to the place to request permission to bury the body of the murdered woman, which was immediately granted. Accordingly, we procured a couple of slaves, who assisted to carry the corpse down to the beach, where we interred it in the most decent manner we could. This was the second murder I very nearly witnessed since my arrival; and the indifference with which each had been spoken of, induced me to believe that such barbarities were events of frequent occurrence; yet the manners of all seemed kind and gentle towards each other; but infidelity in a wife is never forgiven here; and in general, if the lover can be taken, he also is sacrificed with the adulteress. Truth obliges me to confess that, notwithstanding these horrors staring them in the

face, they will, if an opportunity offers, indulge in an intrigue.

But worse remains behind. The New Zealanders have been long charged with cannibalism; but as no person of importance or celebrity had actually been a witness to the disgusting act, in pity to our nature such relations have been universally rejected, and much has been written to prove the non-existence of so hideous a propensity. It was my lot to behold it in all its horrors. One morning, about eleven o'clock, after I had returned from a long walk, Capt. Duke informed me he had heard, from very good authority, (though the natives wished it to be kept a profound secret) that in the adjoining village a female slave, named Matowe, had been put to death, and that the people were at that very time preparing her flesh for cooking. At the same time he reminded me of a circumstance which had taken place the evening before. Atoi had been paying us a visit, and, when going away, he recognised a girl, whom he said was a slave who had run away from him; he immediately seized hold of her, and gave her in charge to some of his people. The girl had been employed in carrying wood for us; Atoi's laying claim to her caused us no alarm for her life, and we had thought no more on the subject; but now to my surprise and horror, I heard this poor girl was the victim they were preparing for the oven! Capt. Duke and myself were resolved to witness this dreadful scene. We therefore kept our information as secret as possible, well knowing that if we had manifested our wishes, they would have denied the whole affair. We set out, taking a circuitous route towards the village; and, being well acquainted with the road, we came upon them suddenly, and found them in the midst of their abominable ceremonies. On a spot of rising ground just outside the village, we saw a man preparing a native oven, which is done in the following simple manner: A hole is made in the ground, and hot stones are put within it, and then all is covered up close. As we approached, we saw evident signs of the murder which had been perpetrated; bloody mats were strewn around, and a boy was standing by them, actually laughing; he put his finger to his head, and then pointed towards a bush. I approached the bush, and there discovered a human head. My feelings of horror may be imagined as I recognised the features of the unfortunate girl I had seen forced from our village the preceding evening! We ran towards the fire, and there stood a man occupied in a way very few would wish to see. He was preparing the four quarters of a human body for a feast; the large bones, having been taken out, were thrown aside, and the flesh being compressed, he was in the act of forcing it into the oven. While we stood transfixed by this terrible sight, a large dog, which lay before the fire, rose up, seized the bloody head, and walked off with it into the bushes; no doubt to hide it for another meal! The man completed his task with the most perfect composure, telling us, at the same time the repast would not be ready for some hours! Here stood Capt. Duke and myself, both witnesses of a scene which many travellers have related, and their relations have invariably been treated with contempt; indeed, the veracity of those who had the temerity to relate such incredible events has been every where questioned. In this instance, it was no warrior's flesh to be eaten; there was no enemy's blood to drink, in order to infuriate them. They had no revenge to gratify; no plea could they make of their passions having been roused by battle; nor the excuse, that they eat their enemies to perfect their triumph. This was an action of unjustifiable cannibalism. Atoi, the chief, who had given orders for this cruel feast, had, only the night before, sold us four pigs for a few pounds of powder; so he had no excuse of want of food. After Capt. Duke and myself had consulted with each other, we walked into the village, determining to charge Atoi with his brutality. Atoi received us in his usual manner; and his handsome open countenance could not be imagined to belong to so savage a monster as he had proved himself to be. I shuddered at beholding the unusual quantity of potatoes his slaves were preparing to eat with this infernal banquet. We talked coolly with him on the subject; for, as we could not prevent what had taken place, we were resolved to learn, if possible, the whole particulars. Atoi, at first, tried to make us believe that he knew nothing about it, and that it was only a meal for his slaves; but we had ascertained it was for himself and his favourite companions. After various endeavours to conceal the fact, Atoi frankly owned that he was only waiting till the cooking was completed to partake of it. He added, that knowing the horror we Europeans held these feasts in, the natives were always most anxious to conceal them from us, and he was very angry that it had come to our knowledge; but, as he had acknowledged the fact, he had no objection to talk about it. He told us that human flesh required a much greater number of hours to cook than any other; that if not done enough, it was very tough, but when sufficiently cooked it was as tender as paper. He held in his hand a piece of paper, which he tore in illustration of his remark. He said the flesh then prepared would not be ready till next morning; but one of his sisters whispered in my ear that her brother was deceiving us, as they intended feasting at sun-set. We inquired why and how he had murdered the poor girl. He replied, that running away from him to

her own relations was her only crime. He then took us outside his village, and showed us the post to which she had been tied, and laughed to think how he had cheated her.

"For," said he, "I told her I only intended to give her a flogging; but I fired and shot her through the heart! My blood ran cool with feelings of horror at the savage while he related it. Shall I be credited when I again affirm, that he was not only a handsome young man, but mild and gentle in his demeanour? He was a man we had admitted to our table, and was a general favourite with us all; and the poor victim to his bloody cruelty, was a pretty girl of about sixteen years of age! While listening to this frightful detail, we felt sick almost to fainting. We left Atoi, and again strolled towards the spot where this disgusting mess was cooking. Not a native was now near it: a hot, fetid steam kept occasionally bursting from the smothered mess; and the same dog we had seen with the head, now crept from beneath the bushes, and sneaked towards the village; to add to the gloominess of the whole, a large hawk rose heavily from the very spot where the poor victim had been cut in pieces. My friend and I sat gazing on this melancholy place; it was a lowering, gusty day, and the moaning of the wind thro' the bushes, as it swept around the hill on which we were, seemed in unison with our feelings. After some time spent in contemplating the miserable scene before us, during which we gave vent to the most passionate exclamations of disgust, we determined to spoil this intended feast; this resolution formed, we rose to execute it. I ran off to our beach, leaving Duke on guard, and, collecting all the white men I could, I informed them of what had happened, and asked them if they would assist in destroying the oven, and burying the remains of the girl: they consented, and each having provided himself with a shovel or pick-axe, we repaired in a body to the spot. Atoi and his friends had, by some means, been informed of our intention, and they came out to prevent it. He used various threats to deter us, and seemed highly indignant; but as none of his followers appeared willing to come to blows, and seemed ashamed that such a transaction should have been discovered by us, we were permitted by them to do as we chose. We accordingly dug a tolerably deep grave; then, we resolutely attacked the oven. On removing the earth and leaves, the shocking spectacle was presented to our view,—the four quarters of a human body half roasted. During our work, clouds of steam enveloped us, and the disgust created by our task was almost overpowering;—we collected all the parts we could recognize; the heart was placed separately, we supposed as a savoury morsel for the chief himself. We placed the whole in the grave, which we filled up as well as we could, and then broke and scattered the oven.

And when they were gone, the natives disinterred their favourite dish and eat it; for the next day our old friend King George paid us a long visit, and we talked over the affair very calmly. He highly disapproved of our conduct. "In the first place," said he, "you did a foolish thing, which might have cost you your lives, and yet did not accomplish your purpose after all, as you merely succeeded in burying the flesh near the spot on which you found it. After you went away, it was again taken up, and every bit was eaten"—a fact I afterwards ascertained by examining the grave, and finding it empty. King George further said, "It was an old custom, which their fathers practised before them; and you had no right to interfere with their ceremonies." "I myself," added he, "have left off eating human flesh, out of compliment to you white men; but you have no reason to expect the same compliance from all the other chiefs. What punishment have you in England for thieves and runaways? We answered, 'After trial, flogging or hanging.' "Then," he replied, "the only difference in our laws is, you hang and hang, but we shoot and eat." After thus reproving us, he became very communicative on the subject of cannibalism. He said, he recollected the time prior to pigs and potatoes being introduced into the island (an epoch of great importance to the New Zealanders), and stated that he was born and reared in an island district, and the only food they then had consisted of fern roots and kumera; fish they never saw, and the only flesh they then partook of was human.

The scene (continues Mr. E.) I have just described, brings into consideration the subject of slavery, as it now exists in New Zealand. Here slavery assumes its most hideous shape. Every one they can effect a seizure of in an enemy's country becomes the slave of the captors. Chiefs are never made prisoners; they either fight till the last, or are killed on the spot, and their heads are preserved, by a peculiar method, as trophies. Children are greatly prized; these they bring to their dwellings, and they remain slaves for life. Upon the number of slaves a chief can muster he takes his rank as a man of wealth and consequence in society; and the only chance these wretched beings have of being released from their misery, is in their master getting into a rage, and murdering them without further ceremony. On entering a village, a stranger instantly discovers which portion of its inhabitants are the slaves, though both the complexion and the dresses of all are alike. The free Zealanders are a jovial, good-humoured looking man, full of laughter and vivacity, and is chattering incessantly; but

the slaves have invariably a squalid, dejected look; they are never seen to smile, and appear literally half starved. The beautiful characteristics of a New Zealander are his teeth and hair; the latter, to his mode and study; but the slaves have their hands half shorn. The male slave is not allowed to marry, and any intercourse with a female, if discovered, is generally punished by death. Never was a body of men so completely cut off from all society as these poor slaves; they never can count, with certainty, on a single moment of life, as the savage caprice of their master may instantly deprive them of it. If, by chance, a slave should belong to a kind and good master, an accident happening to him or any of his family, will probably prove equally fatal to the slave, as some are generally sacrificed on the death of a chief. Thus these poor slaves are deprived of every hope and stimulus by which all other classes and individuals are animated; no good conduct of theirs towards their masters, no attachment to his person or family, no fidelity or long service can insure kind treatment. If the slave effect his escape to his own part of the country, he is there treated with contempt; and when he dies, if a natural death, his body is dragged to the outside of the village, there to be made sport of by the children, or to furnish food for the dogs! But more frequently his fate is to receive a fatal blow, in a fit of passion, and then be devoured by his brutal master! Even the female slaves, who, if pretty, are frequently taken as wives by their conquerors, have not a much greater chance of happiness, all being dependent upon the caprice of their owners.

## HISTORY OF THE PESTILENCE.

The following condensed abstract of the history of the pestilence in different nations and ages, was given in a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Spring, of New York, on the occasion of the late fast in that city, and furnished for publication in the *Genius of Temperance*.

"There are seasons in the history of nations and individuals, when the cup of their iniquity is full, and when God can no longer mitigate or defer his anger. This period had come in the Old World, when the waters of the universal deluge overflowed it. It had come upon Sodom, Tyre, Babylon, Carthage and Jerusalem, when God so fearfully destroyed them. It had come upon the Amorites, Israelites and Assyrians, when God swept them away in his fury. He is not wanting in means and instruments to accomplish the purposes of his indignation. All secondary causes are in his hands, and he employs them to accomplish his designs of judgment, as well as mercy. Sometimes he makes use of men as the rod of his anger. Think of the millions that have been swept into eternity by such men as Cyrus, Alexander, Julius Cæsar, Tamerlane, Louis IV. and Napoleon. Sometimes he employs the material creation to promote his vengeful designs. The sun, moon and stars, the earth, the ocean, and the elements, all conspire as the ministers of his rebuke. Fire and hail, snow and vapour, stormy winds, and tempestuous billows fulfil his word. Sometimes he withholds the rain of Heaven, and takes away the fruits of the earth. Sometimes he sends the earthquake, the lightning and the pestilence.

The pestilence is emphatically his own messenger. It was so in various epochs of the Jewish history, and has been so ever since. God has made the bodies of the dead lie in heaps before the eyes of the living, to admonish them of his displeasure. In one instance of the Jewish history, he destroyed seventy thousand men, in the short space of a few hours. In another instance the destroying angel cut off one hundred and eighty five thousand in a single night. In the reign of Tarquinus, the fifth king of Rome, a pestilence cut off the greater part of the Roman Empire. About the time that Nehemiah repaired the walls of Jerusalem, not far from four hundred and thirty years before Christ, about the second year of the Peloponnesian war, that great pestilence called the Great Plague of Attica, overran Ethiopia, Lybia, Egypt, Judea, Phenicia, and the whole Persian and Roman Empires, Greece and the Athenian States, and continued to rage for fifteen years. This is the plague of which Thucydides wrote, and Lucrætiæ and Virgil sang, and is the first universal plague. Upon the ruin of Carthage, a pestilence spread over all Africa, and destroyed in Numidia alone, eight hundred thousand. So grievous was this pestilence, that upwards of fifteen hundred dead corpses were carried through one gate, of a single city, in one day, and upwards of two hundred thousand died in a few days. Two years before the birth of Christ, a pestilence spread over all Italy, and raged with such fury, that few or none remained to till the ground.

Since the commencement of the Christian era, and in later years, several plagues have raged in England, Scotland and Wales, sometimes almost depopulating the principal cities of those kingdoms. In the second year of Claudius, the Roman Emperor, so fearfully did the pestilence rage in England, that the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead. In the year 180, in the reign of Commodus, and during the persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire, a pestilence spread over all Italy, Greece, and almost all the Roman Empire. In the city of Rome alone, there were for a considerable time together, twenty thousand buried a day. In the year 256, a pestilence raged in Ethiopia, and

universally that it was impossible to calculate the number of the dead. In the year 541, during the persecution under Maximilian, a pestilence raged that cut off from the army of that monarch, five thousand a day. In the year 544, a universal pestilence began at Pelusium in Egypt, and thence spread over the whole world, sparing neither age nor sex, family nor country, island nor mountain. In the second year of its fury it visited Constantinople, with such violence, that for a considerable time together, five, and sometimes ten thousand and upward, died daily. In one part of the world or another, it continued fifty-two years, so that the greatest part of mankind then living, may be said to have been destroyed by it. In the year 717, a pestilence again visited Constantinople, and cut off in three years, three hundred thousand souls. In 825, in the reign of Louis the Pious, a plague destroyed almost all the inhabitants of France and Germany. In 836, it raged in Wales to such a degree that the country was covered with the carcasses of men and beasts. In 1346 a malignant disease broke out in Asia that overspread and wasted the inhabited earth. Three parts out of four scarcely survived, and in some places not one twentieth part remained alive. Beginning with the year 1348, the same plague raged in England, nine years; and in London alone, from January 1st, to the first of July, destroyed one million five hundred and seventy-three thousand and seventy-four. In the year 1611, a pestilence again visited Constantinople, and destroyed two hundred thousand in five months. And still later in the year 1665, was the great plague in London which raged the year before in Egypt, Greece, Germany, Holland and other kingdoms, and which destroyed in that city alone ninety seven thousand in a single year. In the year 1720, in the city of Marseilles, from the 25th of Aug. to the end of September, one thousand were swept off in a day. And in our own times, and during the last year, (1831) the plague raged so irresistibly at Bagdad, that the city is almost desolated, and cannot probably be re-inhabited for ages.

## CONSTANT POLARI, ALIAS CARRARA.

This individual, who has been confined in the New York City Prison for more than six months, was discharged from process on Thursday last, and delivered up to the Dutch Ambassador, to be conveyed to the Hague. He was accompanied by two of the police officers, and his daughter, a child about nine years old. The object of the Dutch Government in taking him to Holland, is said to be merely to clear the character of the Prince of Orange from unfounded aspersions in regard to the loss of his wife's jewels.

Carrara was arrested, in the first place, in New York, for a violation of the Revenue Laws. He resided at the time in Pearl street near Broadway, and suspicions were excited that he had in his possession a large quantity of smuggled jewelry from the circumstance that he had offered a number of valuable diamonds for sale, at several jewelry stores in the city. His house being searched, the jewels found were ascertained to correspond with the description of those stolen at Brussels from the Princess of Orange. The lady of the Chevalier Huygens, the Dutch Minister, being in the city, was immediately waited upon by the Collector, and informed of the discovery, who at once identified them as the property of the Princess, and having made her affidavit of the fact, a warrant was issued against Carrara, under the constitution of the state, for the robbery. He was arrested on Long Island, and conveyed to New York for examination.

In the meantime, his wife, a young woman of interesting appearance, proceeded to Philadelphia, accompanied by Roumage, a Frenchman of suspicious character, and embarked under an assumed name, in one of the packet ships for Liverpool. Information of their sailing no sooner reached New York, than it was believed that her object was to return to Brussels, and enable Roumage to find the spot where the larger portion of the jewels were buried. The Dutch Minister at once dispatched Mr. Raymond, a police officer, who knew both parties, in the packet ship Silvanus Jenkins for Liverpool, with a hope that he would arrive there in season to take measures for their apprehension.—Mr. Raymond arrived in Liverpool a few hours after the packet ship from Philadelphia, furnished himself with the necessary papers, and having ascertained where Roumage and his paramour had taken lodgings, he had them apprehended without delay. Mrs. Carrara being informed by him that his instructions were not to molest her, provided she would disclose all the facts connected with the robbery, within her knowledge, availed herself of the opportunity without hesitation, and agreed to go to the Hague, and make known all the information of which she was possessed. No such lenity was shown to Roumage; his liberty was restrained beyond his power to escape, and he was transported to Holland, to be dealt with, with no ordinary severity. A number of very valuable diamonds were found concealed in his walking cane, which he had made in Philadelphia for the purpose of concealing the diamonds from the vigilant eyes of the English revenue officers.

Mr. Raymond, on his arrival at the Hague, was provided with all the means necessary for a journey to Brussels, and immediately [See Fourth Page.]



**COUNCIL CHAMBER.**

Annapolis, Aug. 25th, 1832.

The Executive Council will meet this day, the 13th of September next.

**THOS. CULBRETH,**  
Clerk of the Council.

The following gentlemen will be supported as Candidates for the Assembly by the Jackson Republican Voters of Anne Arundel county.

**ALEXANDER FRANKLIN,**  
**BARZILLAI MARRIOTT,**  
**EDWARD E. ANDERSON,**  
**WESLEY LINTHICUM.**

**TERMINATION OF THE INDIAN WAR.**

The Missouri Republican of the 28th August, mentions the arrival of the Wm. Wallace at that port from Olenia, with intelligence confirming the report of an engagement between a party of Sioux Indians and the hostile band of Sacs and Foxes. The victory over the latter was a most decisive one: two hundred of them being killed, and forty taken prisoners. Only about 70 warriors escaped. Among the prisoners, is Na-o-po-pe, the second in command in all the enterprises against the Whites, and the celebrated Prophet. Black Hawk, it is said by the prisoners, was wounded by a shot from the steamboat Warrior, in the action at the crossing of the Mississippi, and died three days afterwards.

Many conflicting accounts are given of the engagement. It appears that the Sioux were not alone concerned in the combat; but that they were assisted by parties of the Menomonees and Winnebagoes. The latter tribe, it is said, counselled the hostile Indians to hold out to the last; and then, perfidiously turned against them, and aided in the massacre.

The New Orleans Bee of the 28th ult. says: "The U. S. schooner *Grampus*, JOSHUA TATNALL, commander, at anchor inside, from a cruise of six months on the Mexican coast, with 3,300,000 specie on board. The *Grampus* captured the Mexican schooner of war *Montezuma*, captain Pedro Villanet, for committing an act of piracy on the schooner *William A. Turner*, 74 days from New York for Matamoros. The officers and crew of the *Montezuma* (eighty in number) are in irons on board the *Grampus*, and the prize is ordered into a port in the United States. Passengers in the *Shark*, captain TATNALL, B. J. Canhoone, (partner), midshipman M. Cutcheon, of the *Grampus*, and Mr. Quintana, a passenger from the *Grampus*."

**PIRT CARRON,** Schuylkill Co. Sept. 5. Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, a train of loaded coal wagons, 8 in number, coming down the lateral rail road, leading from a mine of Col. Samuel P. Wetherill, to the Mill Creek rail road, without horse or attendant. Near the town they encountered a train of ascending wagons, with a tremendous concussion. The driver of the latter escaped unhurt, but lost his horse. Most of the wagons were crushed. A spectator says that the descending wagons left a streak of fire along the road, and that the shock was like thunder, fragments of the shattered wagons being hurled into the air, and the road strewn with the ruins. This destruction of property proceeded, as we learn, from inattention.

**MONTREAL ELECTION.**

It will be recollected that in consequence of its becoming necessary to fire upon the rioters during the Spring election for members of the Provincial Parliament at Montreal, several persons were killed; and the Coroner's Jury in a general state of excitement, found bills against the officers having immediate command of the troops.

A postscript to the Montreal Gazette of the 1st inst. announces that the Grand Jury then sitting, had come into court with the three bills presented to them against Dr. William Robertson, Pierre Lakin, Lieutenant Colonel Mackintosh and Captain Temple, for murder; which they had rejected.

The Grand Jury at the same time handed in a presentment wherein they gave a detail of the circumstances which attended and preceded the events of the 21st of May, and declared their decided opinion that the inhabitants of Montreal are indebted to the firm and decisive conduct of the Magistrates and the Officers for the restoration of order and peace, and for having averted still more serious calamities than had occurred."

N. Y. Com. Adv.

**THE KEMBLE.**

As these accomplished actors, says the New-York Gazette, are to appear shortly at the Park Theatre in this city, the lovers of the drama may partake of a foretaste of their playing, on a perusal of the following notice, published in the Liverpool Times of the 21st July on their appearance at the Theatre Royal, the fortnight preceding the debarkation at New-York:

Mr. and Miss KEMBLE made their appearance here on Monday evening last, and received as they deserve, a very flattering reception. The play of the evening was the Hunchback. It was repeated on Tuesday on Wednesday, Romeo and Juliet was represented, and on Thursday, Miss Kemble's tragedy of Francis the First, for the first time in Liverpool. Last night for the benefit of Mr. Kemble, the School for Scandal, the part of Lady Teazle by Miss Kemble.

Of Mr. Kemble's performance it is unnecessary now to speak. The world long recognized in him the finished actor, improved by gentlemanly bearing; and though the per-

formance of which has elapsed, he was not less graceful in Liverpool than he was in London. There is still in his performance all the energy and discrimination which have distinguished him in the theatre. In the Hunchback he played Sir Thomas Clifford; and though the part is a poor thing, one's curiosity to make it telling. His by-play was all eloquence; and his interview with Master Walter, after he leaves the wreck of his hopes under personal provocation, was a beautiful piece of acting, and elicited bursts of involuntary applause. His feelings, however, were expressed otherwise than by words, but they were not expressed less forcibly. We need not praise his Mercury on Wednesday. It is in the best on the stage; and his Boanar, in the new play, was so novel, and we might say so great, that the audience, we are sure, lamented with us that he disappeared so early from their sight.

Miss Kemble since her last visit, has ripened in womanhood, and now displays all that roundness and perfection of form which leaves the eye perfectly pleased. Experience and time have matured her judgment: there is more ease in her movement, more confidence in her look, and less straining after effect; but still she labours under some defects which no care can obviate. Her voice is deficient in fullness and strength, and owing, we suspect, to a want of ear, she permits herself to fall, where she would be pathetic, into a tone of measured monotony not very agreeable, and by no means expressive. She was more apparent in her Juliet than her Julia; and to be candid, her personation of the hapless maid of Verona was by no means as good as her acting in the same part when here before. The character no longer suits her. Her features, though regular, and, we may add, beautiful, are not of that flexibility that can reflect the images of her soul. Her face is too short, too petit; and the lowness of her forehead is aggravated by her manner of dressing her hair. When we consider all this, her talents, in other respects, can be of no common order, when we find them sustaining her in the public estimation, rendering her now as popular as when she first burst on the theatrical world.

Her Julia, in the Hunchback, was a studied and effective performance. She dressed the part admirably, and looked lovely and interesting. In the garden scene, however, previous to her departure for the town, she looked a little too knowing for one bred up in rural simplicity; and after her arrival in town, she assumed more the ease of a fine lady than was consistent with her short acquaintance with the gay world. Her interview with Sir Thomas, when he assumed the office of secretary, was well managed; but her delivery of that beautiful line, "I called you Clifford, and you call me Madam," was marred by an injudicious pause. Her start, when Sir Thomas was too persevering, was full of dignity. Her subsequent scene with Master Walter was excellent in attitudes; and after the storm of passion she sat upright, pallid, and lost, the swell of emotion struggling to escape through her throat. It was a perfect picture. She made an excellent point in seizing her father's hand. On the whole, she appeared to great advantage in the part.

**CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.**

**BALTIMORE.**

Deaths reported, September 5th; Private practice, 16; Hospital 5. Total 21; of which 9 were whites and 12 coloured.  
Sep. 6.—Private practice 28; Hospital 5. Total, 33; of which 16 were whites, and 17 coloured.  
Sep. 7th.—Private practice 49; Hospital 6. Total 55; of which 33 were whites, and 22 coloured.  
Sep. 8th.—Private practice 23; Hospital 5. Total 28; of which 13 were whites and 15 coloured.  
Sep. 9th.—Private practice 17; Hospital 7. Total 24, of which 13 were whites and 11 coloured.  
Sep. 10.—Private practice 16; Hospital 7. Total 23—whites 11 coloured, 12.  
Sep. 11.—Private practice 13; Hospital 5. Total 20—white 8 coloured 12.  
At the Alms-House, three miles from the city, 125 deaths had occurred some days since, out of 500 inmates.

**WASHINGTON CITY.**

Tuesday, 4th Sep. Private practice, 31 cases, 6 deaths. Central Hospital, 11 cases, 4 deaths. Total 42 cases, 10 deaths.  
Sep. 5th.—Private practice, 30 cases, 5 deaths; Hospital, 16 cases, 6 deaths; total, 46 cases, 11 deaths.  
Sep. 6th.—Private practice, 36 cases, 6 deaths; Hospital, 10 cases, 4 deaths; total, 46 cases, 10 deaths.  
Sep. 7.—New cases 49, deaths 8.  
Sep. 8.—New cases, 59, deaths 8.  
Sep. 9.—New cases, 62, deaths 15.  
The above numbers reported, the Intelligence says, falls short of the reality.  
Sep. 10th.—Private practice, New cases, 32, deaths 7, Hospital, New cases 10, deaths 6, total New cases 42, Deaths 13.

**ALEXANDRIA.**

Sep. 7th.—Two cases announced by the Board of Health; both intemperate.

**NORFOLK.**

Sep. 5th.—Interments 4.  
Sep. 6th.—None.

From the Cambridge (Md.) Chronicle.

**CHOLERA.**

It is our painful duty to state that three or four cases, believed to be the Cholera, and two deaths, have occurred in this town since our last. We have heard of no case this morning.

We trust our citizens will constantly bear in mind the paramount importance of a strict regard to diet, and other precautionary measures. However innocent and wholesome vegetables and fruit may have heretofore been, they now seem, as experience has sadly shown to be fraught with potent poisons; and fre-

quently the eating of a single apple, or pear, or peach, has provoked an attack of Cholera, and caused a visitation of death. This may appear a singular circumstance, but it is not so. Cholera is a disease which has been established in the human system, and it is now a matter of fact, that it is no longer a disease of the tropics, but of all climates. It is good to be firm and cautious. Whenever the preliminary symptoms arrest attention, our readers know the absolute necessity of a speedy resort to remedial means. Let them recollect that all may be well.

From the Centerville Times.

**CHOLERA IN QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.**

We have to announce to our readers today, the appearance of cholera in our neighbourhood, and enjoin upon them the absolute necessity of being guarded in their diet, &c. The least imprudence may cost them their lives. The first subject was a negro boy, aged 20, belonging to Major James Massey of Queenstown, which occurred at the Camp, in Wye on Sunday last. We presume he was in a collapse state before a physician saw him, having been found along the road to the camp, where he had been several hours. He died in about four or five hours after being taken.

On several of the succeeding days of the present week, cases of cholera have occurred in the Major's family, at Queenstown, and three other of his negroes have died; also a free negro who had a wife at the Major's house.

We cannot learn that any of these negroes had been eating any improper food, except the first, who ate crabs on the Friday preceding his death; in fact such has been the alarm among them, that they would scarcely eat any thing. We think it highly probable that they have taken the disease from fright alone. It would be prudent however in the Major to abandon his premises for the present: there may be some local cause thereabouts, that gives greater violence to the epidemic.

We repeat again—be prudent. Eat no fruit whatever—no vegetables, except potatoes, and only the Irish; drink nothing but water; and all may be safe.

**CHOLERA.**

There have been two other cases of cholera at Head of Chester since our last.

From the Troy Budget.

A correspondent has politely furnished us with the annexed account of an unusually bright arch, which was observed in the Heavens on the evening of Thursday, last week.

**CELESTIAL PHENOMENON.**

On Thursday evening, 23d inst. a few minutes past ten, a phenomenon of rather rare occurrence, was presented to the view of those who were so fortunate as to be abroad at that hour.

At twenty minutes past ten, an arch of light was seen extending from the eastern point of the horizon to the zenith. In its form and colour of its light, it closely resembled the narrow portions of the milky-way. Its breadth was about 5 degrees, and uniform until near its termination in the zenith, where it expanded itself and became blended with the light of the galaxy. It rose from the horizon in a due east direction, gently curving towards the south, until it attained an elevation of 20 or 25 degrees, whence it stretched in a straight line to the zenith.

On its first appearance the light was whitish, as the diffused light which remains a short distance above our western horizon two or three hours after sunset. The smaller stars were visible through it as through the ordinary Aurora Borealis, and the appearance of the larger was scarcely changed. It seemed to be collecting additional matter from every point of the heavens within the range of its attractive influence. It did not remain the same for a moment. The light became condensed, the belt was consequently narrowed, until, at half past ten, ten minutes from its first appearance, it was reduced to a narrow strip, no more than 1 or 2 degrees in width. Its position too, was a little different—the base was still due east, but the curvature was considerably increased by the inclination of the curve towards the south, perhaps 10 degrees.

It now presented a most interesting appearance, and to the superstitious would have, no doubt afforded a fruitful subject for alarming speculation. Its colour was now reddish like the deeper tints of a summer evening's sunset hues. The smaller stars could no longer be discerned through its substance, and the larger ones were dimly seen. A feeble, tremulous motion was perceptible throughout its whole extent, as if it were violently agitated, but at too great distance for its motions to be distinctly visible. The planet Jupiter, which was about 15 degrees south, assumed a peculiar appearance. His light was diminished, while his disk was apparently enlarged by a nebulous, misty light, in which he was enveloped. The whole eastern heavens were divided into nearly equal portions by this belt of light coloured flame, whose slender contrasted with the deep blue of the sky on either side, increased the brilliancy of many stars of the first magnitude which decorated the constellation Andromeda Cassiopeia and Pegasus.

It continued with little variation, to present the same appearance during 5 or 10 minutes; it was then crossed by dark lines—whether occasioned by clouds or merely by the disappearance of the light could not be precisely determined—the base gradually dissolved or gathered itself up towards the centre; the other extremity began at the same time to melt away. And in less than ten minutes from the time of its greatest brilliancy, it vanished away by insensible degrees, leaving the deep blue of the eastern sky again unbroken.

Hereafter I may offer some explanations of this singular phenomenon. I do not consider it strictly Aurora.

**OBSERVATIONS AT CLACKMONT.**

[On the same evening at about the same hour, similar observations were carried out at Clackmont, New Jersey, and the result was not less striking. It was undoubtedly the Aurora Borealis, and an excellent illustration of the fact, that it is no longer a disease of the tropics, but of all climates. The day had been sunny and rather warm, the thermometer in the forenoon at about 75. In the afternoon it became much cooler, and in the evening the weather was clear and cold, the thermometer probably scarcely above 50. Till after 9 o'clock, the Northern region of the Heavens (from the horizon to an elevation of 45 degrees, presented a light aspect, brighter than the clearest twilight; it resembled the brightness in the vicinity of the moon, when its disk is obscured by a small cloud. We first observed the Aurora Borealis at about 10 o'clock. It was then continually rising in streams of pale light from the horizon to the Zenith, and embracing the whole Northern hemisphere from the East quite round the West. The appearance of Aurora Borealis, embracing but a few degrees of the Northern horizon, and shooting up from 20 to 40 degrees, is familiar to every star gazer; but the streams of light in this instance, were of a similar character, only they were better defined, were of a brighter appearance, of a much more extensive compass, of far greater elevation. For half an hour it presented a most beautiful spectacle: the northern half of the Heavens, appeared to be illuminated, not by steady lights, but by brilliant streams ascending in a fantastic manner, from the horizon to the Zenith; sometimes it would be brighter in one place than another, and would frequently subside for a few seconds in particular places, and immediately after, appear shooting up, with augmented lustre. We know not what to compare it to; if one could imagine an inverted cascade, of great elevation, it would convey some material idea of the streaming light. We noticed the planet Jupiter, it was remarkable bright, but we did not perceive any alteration in his appearance. The night and the next day were exceedingly cold for the season. We in common with several others witnessed these phenomena, and we have giving a faithful account of their appearance, leaving it for others to account for them.—Centinel.]

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

**POPULAR POWER.**

We took occasion the other day to suggest, in the course of a few remarks upon the present aspect of political affairs in Great Britain, how entirely Earl Grey and his colleagues will find themselves mistaken in supposing that the Reform Bill just past, is to be a final measure. We also briefly adverted in the same article to the plans already in progress for securing other and still more sweeping measures of reform. A re-perusal of our latest English papers, has amply confirmed the correctness of the suggestions to which we refer. The political combinations, called 'Unions,' not only refuse to dissolve themselves, but are strengthening the ties which bind them together; and the indications clearly show that the Reformers are preparing themselves for another, and probably still more determined contest, for a participation by the many, in the power so long enjoyed by the few. They seem deliberately to have resolved upon a line of policy by which they are to be governed at the elections, which may, and probably will be found most effective. Instead of allowing themselves to be hurried into early promises in favour of this or that candidate, the people are now admonished by their leaders, to be on their guard, and instead of giving promises, in the preliminary canvasses for seats in Parliament, to extort them from the candidates. In pursuance of this plan, various conditions and precedents have been proposed from different sources, from among which the twelve questions that follow, have been framed and arranged, so that the elector, who is importuned for his vote, may propose them in order to the candidate, and from his answers, to be exacted in writing, determine whether he will vote for such candidate or not:—

1. Will you vote for a bill to empower the people to elect their representatives every third year?
2. Will you vote for the equal distribution of the elective franchise throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, extending the right of voting to all payers of scot and lot?
3. Will you vote for the total abolition of tithes?
4. Will you vote for the repeal of the Law of Primogeniture?
5. Will you vote for the repeal of the tax on malt, and of the duty on soap?
6. Will you vote for the repeal of the whole of the assessed taxes?
7. Will you vote for the total repeal of stamp duties of every description?
8. Will you vote for the abolition of the duty upon every variety of imported foreign grain?
9. Will you vote for the complete abolition of the slave trade?
10. Will you vote for the abolition of the punishment of death, except in cases of murder?
11. Will you vote against a renewal of the charters of the Bank of England and East India Company?
12. Will you vote against granting 'supplies,' if a war should be declared, with a view of enforcing the principle of legitimate monarchy, in foreign countries?

These are searching questions; and arrangements are making to have them printed on cards, with blanks for the answers, and circulated among the electors throughout the three kingdoms. Thus it is intended that prior to the elections, bonds full and explicit shall be executed between the candidates and electors, and it is recommended that every candidate who does not say "I WILL" to three-fourths of the questions, shall be deemed unfit to represent the people in the House

of Commons. Should Lord Grey, therefore, and returned agents, be elected, the will and power of the people will be brought forward, and the Reform Bill will be carried into effect. In the present state of civil and religious freedom in this country, it is not natural that the American people should rejoice in the progress of every revolution, and every measure of political reform, the tendency of which is to procure the like privileges and enjoyments from their fellow men in the old world. It is right that it should be so. In the eyes of the philanthropist, the whole human race should be viewed as a single family; every member of which has a claim on every member of the whole. The principle of every increase of the sum total of human happiness. The great question, however, is, in what manner can the cause of well regulated freedom be most safely and efficiently advanced, and the result be most certainly attained. The democratic principle is every where on the advance.

Its march is rapid in some countries, as in France and England. It is steady over all Europe, although as yet not a little impeded by the measures of the more despotic monarchies of the North. But still even there, we can perceive that its progress is visibly onward. And it will go on, conquering and to conquer. In all this the friends of human liberty have reason to rejoice. The great danger, however, is, and from this danger even England is not yet exempt—that popular power may advance more rapidly than popular intelligence. The grand conservative principle of free government, is EDUCATION, and so long as popular education, combining moral and religious, as well as political instruction, advances pari passu, hand in hand, with political power among the people, there can be no danger. The means to strip the political power of the people of its terrors, is to teach them to use it well—in other words, to give them that kind of education which becomes citizens. Thus instructed, they will be no objects of apprehension to the enlightened and the honest. The true friends of order and of public good, far from looking with alarm on their political influence will rejoice at it. But unless the people are well and soundly instructed—unless their understandings are raised to the position they are called to occupy in free governments—unless they have sufficient intelligence to exercise a sound and enlightened discretion at the elections—the elective franchise is the most dangerous privilege with which they can be entrusted. Whether, in any country—even in our own—for the government of the United States, is but an experiment even yet—the great body of the people possess the adequate amount of political and moral instruction, remains to be seen.

**FOREIGN.**

By arrivals at New York of the *Charlemagne*, Capt. Robinson, from Havre on the 1st of August, and the *Columbia*, Capt. Drano, from London same date, we have our files of European papers to the latest date, from which and the Journal of Commerce we make the following abstract.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 29th July, mentions the increase of the cholera in London—one hundred deaths per day being the average at that date; and almost every town and city in the two kingdoms is more or less afflicted. In Paris and Havre the cholera has nearly ceased.

Don Pedro has obtained an important victory over his brother Don Miguel. The following are all the particulars that are given of the battle and victory.

**LONDON, July 31.**—Twelve o'clock. "The accounts this morning from Oporto are of the most favourable description, and completely confirmatory of the news received yesterday."

"The Agent for Lloyds at Falmouth states that the loss on Miguel's side was upwards of 3,000 killed, wounded and taken prisoners, whilst the loss experienced by Don Pedro's army did not exceed 100. From other letters which we have seen, the loss of the latter was considered greater, but not to be compared with the loss of the Usurper."

"The blockading squadron at Lisbon, under the command of Admiral Sartorius, amounted to 9 vessels, besides which notices had been issued at Lisbon, at Oporto, St. Ubes, and Figueira, against any vessels under colours being allowed ingress or egress."

"Don Pedro's army is stated to have captured 2,000 of the enemy's troops, besides their artillery, and camp equipage at Valongo."

"Two regiments of cavalry, and one of two of infantry, are stated to have joined Don Pedro, and a force of three thousand volunteers and recruits had been raised at Oporto."

"At the latest date, the force of Don Pedro was said to be on their march to Coimbra."

"The next accounts are looked for with much anxiety; the result is no longer doubted."

"HALF-PAST ONE."

"Consols remain 83 1/2 5/8 for the account."

From the London Courier, July 31.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a Commercial gentleman, dated Oporto, July 24, 1832:

"I have only time to inform you that Don Pedro has gained a great victory at Valongo, after two days hard fighting. Two thousand prisoners, all the artillery and camp equipage taken; the army of the enemy entirely dispersed. They were 10,000 strong. Our force only 7,000. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is immense. We have suffered also, but not severely."

"Yesterday they attacked the whole South Bank of the Douro, and kept up a constant fire all day; but we beat them off with the schooner and gun boats. The whole of the regular army is at Valongo, and to-day advances on the road to Coimbra to attack it, where they will no doubt be successful."







[Continued from First Page.]  
took his departure for the purpose of finding the spot described by Carrara's will, and disintering the remainder of the jewels. The first way was fruitless, and he was obliged to return to his home, a more accurate description of the place. The hostile relations existing between Holland and Belgium rendered his journeys both difficult and dangerous, and on one occasion he narrowly escaped being killed by the broad sword of a Belgian soldier. On his second visit to Brussels, he was so confident that he had discovered the spot he made a purchase of the ground, alleging that he wanted it for agricultural purposes, and erecting a large shanty over that part where he had reason to think he should find the property. He then commenced digging, and, after a few days labour he succeeded in disintering the iron chest in which they had been buried, returned to the Hague, and delivered the jewels safely into the hands of the Princess, in the presence of all the Royal Family. Mr. Raymond being a Frenchman, and speaking the language with great fluency, was enabled to accomplish the ends of his mission, without exciting any suspicion of his real object. He was liberally rewarded by the Prince of Orange for his services, and returned to this country during the last spring, with instructions to conduct Carrara to Holland, in case he should be surrendered to the Dutch Minister by the American government. He fell a victim to the cholera about a month ago, and the young rays have therefore been despatched in his place.

Mr. Raymond ascertained to his satisfaction that the jewels were stolen from the chamber of the Princess by Carrara and an accomplice. The accomplice is believed to have been murdered by Carrara, in order to possess himself of the whole booty, and to prevent discovery. So large a reward was offered by the Dutch government for the apprehension of the thieves and the recovery of the jewels, that Carrara's confidence in the fidelity of his companion was shaken, and knowing that dead men told no tales, he deemed it prudent to put him in a situation where his disclosures would not be likely to do him injury. Raymond was formerly a merchant in New York, and occupied the loft in Davis and Brooks' store, in South-street, at the time their store was burned. There were so many circumstances that tended to fix suspicion on him as being the incendiary, that he was indicted by the grand jury, and tried for the offence in the Court of General Sessions. From the deficiency of legal evidence he was not convicted, but there was hardly a doubt but that he was the incendiary. He had a quantity of goods in his store, that were insured for more than their value.

The jewels of the Princess were a present from her brother, the Emperor Alexander, at the time of her marriage, and were then valued at nearly a million sterling. When the robbery was first made known, it was believed by many that they had been abstracted by her husband in order to raise money to pay his gambling debts. That impression, it appears, has never been removed, and the Dutch government, in causing Carrara to be conveyed to Holland, are actuated mainly by a desire to wipe off that aspersion from the Prince's character.—*Boston Atlas.*

#### GRANDEUR OF ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES.—By William Wirt.

It was a pleasant evening in the month of May, and my sweet child, my Rosaline, and I had sauntered up to the castle's top to enjoy the breeze that played around it, and to admire the unclouded firmament that glowed and sparkled with unusual lustre from pole to pole. The atmosphere was in its purest and finest state of vision, the milkway was distinctly developed throughout its whole extent; every planet and every star above the horizon, however near and brilliant or distant or faint, lent its lambent light or twinkling ray, to give variety and beauty to the hemisphere; while the round, bright moon (so distinctly defined were the lines of her figure, and so clearly visible even the rotundity of her form) seemed to hang off from the azure vault, suspended in midway air, or stooping forward from the firmament her fair and radiant face, as if to court and return our gaze.

We amused ourselves for some time in observing through a telescope the planet Jupiter, sailing in silent majesty with his squadron of satellites along the vast ocean of space between us and the fixed stars, and admired the felicity of that design, by which those distant bodies had been parcelled out and arranged into constellations, so as to have served not only for beacons to the ancient navigator, but as it were for land marks to astronomers of this day; enabling them, though in different countries, to indicate to each other with ease the place and motion of these planets, comets, and magnificent meteors which inhabit, revolve, and play in the intermediate space.

We recalled and dwelt with delight on the rise and progress of the science of astronomy, or that series of astonishing discoveries through successive ages which display, in so strong a light, the force and research of the human mind; and on those bold conjectures and sublime reveries, which seem to tower even to the confines of divinity, and denote the high destiny to which mortals tend; that thought, for instance, which is said to have been first stated by Pythagoras, and which modern astronomers approve, that the stars which we call fixed, although they appear to us to be nothing more than large spangles of various sizes glittering on the same concave surface, are, nevertheless, bodies as large as our sun, shining like him with original, not reflected light, placed at incalculable distances asunder, and each star the solar centre of a system of planets, which revolve around it, as the planets belonging to our system do around the sun; that this is not only the case with all the stars which our eyes discern in the firmament, or which the telescope has brought within the sphere of our vision, but according to modern improvements of this thought, that there are probably other stars whose light has not yet reached us, although light moves with velocity a million times greater than that of a cannon ball; that these luminous appearances which we observe in the firmament, like flakes of fire, white clouds, or windows, as it were, which open to other firmaments, far, far beyond the ken of human eye, or the power of optical instruments, lighted up, like ours, with hosts of stars or suns; that this scheme goes on through infinite space, which is filled with thousands of those suns, attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed to them, and these worlds peopled with myriads of intelligent beings.

One would think that this conception, thus extended, would be bold enough to satisfy the whole enterprise of human imagination. But what an accession of glory and magnificence does Dr. Herschel superadd, when, instead of supposing all those suns fixed, and the motion confined to the respective planets, he loosens those multitudinous suns themselves from their stations, sets them all into motion with their splendid retinue of planets and satellites, and imagines them thus attended, to perform a stupendous revolution, system above system, around some grander unknown centre, somewhere in the boundless abyss of space!—and when, carrying on the process, you suppose that centre not stationary, but also counterpoised by other masses in the immensity of space, with which attended by accumulate trains of

planets, suns, and adamantine spheres wheeling unshaken through the void immense, it maintains harmonious concert, surrounding in its vast career, some other centre still more remote and stupendous; which in its turn—"You overwhelm me," cries Rosaline, as I was labouring to pursue the immense concatenation—"my mind is bewildered and lost in the effort to follow you, and finds no point on which to rest its weary wing." Yet there is a point my dear Rosaline; the throne of the Most High; imagine that the ultimate centre to which this vast and inconceivably magnificent apparatus is attached, and around which it is continually revolving. Oh! what a spectacle for the cherubim and seraphim, and the spirits of the just made perfect, who dwell on the right hand of that throne, if, as may be, and probably is the case, their eyes are permitted to pierce through the whole, and take in, at one glance, all its order, beauty, sublimity and glory, and their ears to distinguish that celestial harmony, unheard by us, in which those vast globes, as they roll in their orbits, continually hymn their Creator's praise."

One December night, or rather morning, Mr. Mungo Mackay gave a thundering rap at the door of Mr. Jonathan Nut, who, benumbed with cold, opened his casement and commenced the following dialogue.

N. What do you want?  
M. Does Mr. Nut live here?  
N. Yes Sir!  
M. Mr. Jonathan Nut?  
N. Yes Sir!  
M. I wish to speak with him.  
N. My name is Nut.  
M. Is your name Jonathan Nut?  
N. Yes Sir, what is your wish?  
M. If your name be Jonathan Nut may the Devil crack you. Good night.

#### TO RENT.

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

July 26

#### INSOLVENT NOTICE.

ORDERED by the Court, That the creditors of Thomas R. Johnson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the court at Leonard Town, Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

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

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

By a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—  
For deposits payable in ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent.  
For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent.  
On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent.  
By order, WILSON, Cashier. May 17

#### NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 15th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.  
By order, R. B. BOWMAN, Ck. Sept. 6

#### IN CHANCERY.

July Term, 1832.  
Benjamin H. Marshall vs. John Freeland, and Ann his wife.  
The object of the bill is to obtain a decree from the defendant, to aid at the suit pending in a court of common law, and state that the complainant is the acting administrator of Francis Hauces, late of Calvert county, deceased, who died, and by his last will and testament directed his real estate and crop to be sold for the payment of his debts, and bequeathed the residue of his estate to his daughter, and appointed the complainant his executor, who renounced, and letters of administration were duly granted to the complainant and John Hauces—that the defendant, Ann, who married the other defendant, John, is one of the said daughters, and is right of his said wife entitled to the one fourth part of the clear residue of his said estate—that the complainant has as administrator, greatly overpaid the personal estate—that in 1817 at the August term of the Orphans' Court of Calvert county, he had overpaid the personal estate \$59,700, and at that time debts were due from the deceased to the amount of \$479,09, and on the twenty-first day of October 1819, he paid a way another sum of \$151,22, and that on or about the thirtieth day of July 1832, he paid to John Davenport & Co. an account amounting to \$83,72, to William Hill another account of \$6,33, of a cent, on the fourth day of November 1832—that on the tenth day of May 1832, he paid to Robert W. Ogg another account, amounting to two dollars, and all which accounts were paid by the complainant to the said John Davenport & Co. and the said Hill & Ogg, at the request of the said Ann while sole, and were for goods, wares and merchandise, furnished by them to her—that she has since intermarried with the defendant John Freeland, and both reside out of the state of Maryland, and refuse to allow him on settlement the said accounts and over-payments—that the defendants have brought suit in Calvert county court on the administration bond of your Orator, and also filed a bill against him in said court to make him account as trustee for the sale of the said real estate, and that he has no evidence of the said payments and over-payments, except by the knowledge of the said Freeland and Wife.  
It is thereupon, this 31st day of August 1832, Ordered, on the motion of James Boyle, the complainant's solicitor, that a copy of this order be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in some of the papers published in the city of Annapolis, before the first day of October next, to the end that the said John Freeland, and Ann his wife, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the subject and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the tenth day of January next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.  
True copy—Test.

Sept. 6

#### IN CHANCERY.

July Term, 1832.  
Samuel Chew, and others, against Edward G. Reynolds, Samuel Chew, and Frances Hawkins.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a specific performance of a contract for the purchase of part of a tract of land called Robertson's Rest, situate in Calvert county. The bill states, that Thomas Reynolds, late of Calvert county, deceased, being seized in fee simple of part of a tract of land called Robertson's Rest, lying in Calvert county, and desirous of selling said land, George R. Cranford agreed to purchase the same, containing eighty-five acres, and under said agreement took possession of said land—that Thomas Reynolds died intestate as to said land, and that letters of administration on his personal estate were granted to John H. Chew, and on a settlement made with the said John H. Chew, administrator as aforesaid, & the said George R. Cranford, the said Cranford was found to be indebted to the estate of the said Thomas Reynolds to \$1066,33, and for the payment of which he executed his bond to the said John H. Chew, and the said John H. Chew executed an instrument of writing to Cranford, conditioned, that on the payment of the purchase money a good and sufficient deed of the said land should be made in fee simple—that John H. Chew afterwards obtained a judgment on Cranford's bond, in Calvert county court, which was affirmed in the Court of Appeals—that John H. Chew is also dead, and letters of administration D. B. N. have been granted to the complainant Samuel Chew—that the heirs of the said Thomas Reynolds are his brother Joseph W. Reynolds, his sisters Mary Reynolds and Betty H. Reynolds, of Calvert county, Edward Reynolds, William Reynolds, Richard Reynolds, of the city of Baltimore, Edward G. Reynolds, Samuel Chew, and Frances Hawkins, who are non-residents of the state of Maryland—that Cranford has not paid the balance of the purchase money, but refuses to do so, alleging that he cannot obtain a deed in fee simple by reason of the minority of some of the heirs, and the non-residence of others, and because the said Thomas Reynolds left a widow who is entitled to dower in the said land. It is thereupon this third day of September 1832, Ordered, on the motion of James Boyle, the complainant's solicitor, that a copy of this order be inserted once at least in each of three successive weeks, in some of the newspapers printed in Annapolis, before the third day of October next, to the end that the said Edward G. Reynolds, Samuel Chew and Frances Hawkins, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the subject and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by solicitor, on or before the tenth day of January next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.  
True copy—Test.

Ramsay Waters, Reg. Cur. Cal. Sept. 6

ORDERED by the Court, That the creditors of Clements, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the court at Leonard Town, Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.  
EDMUND KEY, True copy, JO. HARRIS, Ck. Saint-Mary's county court. 3m.

STATE OF MARYLAND, St. Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court, August 7th, 1832.  
ON application by petition of William Pumphrey, (of Wm.) Executor of Margery Cissel, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscribers of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary the personal estate of Margery Cissel, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 7th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of August, 1832.  
WILLIAM PUMPHREY, of Wm. Ex'r. Aug. 9.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint-Mary's county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration with the will annexed, on the Personal Estate of Robert Lilburn, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 22d day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 10th August, 1832.  
WILLIAM D. BISCOE and WIFE, Adm'rs. W. A. Aug. 16.

ORDERED by the Court, that the creditors of Stephen Martin, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.  
By order, JO. HARRIS, True copy, JO. HARRIS, Ck. St. Mary's County Court. 3m.

City Collector's Office, June 28, 1832.  
THE City Collector is now preparing his Bills for the current year. Those persons who are yet in arrears for the last year's Taxes, are earnestly requested to settle the same without further delay, or he will be compelled to resort to coercive measures, without respect to persons.  
RICHARD RIDGELY, City Collector.

N. B. The subscriber will execute with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, instruments of writing, such as, Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreements, Contracts, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Insolvent Papers, Apprentices Indentures &c. He will attend to the collection of debts in town or country. He will also, perform the duties of a Justice of the Peace.  
He solicits a share of public patronage.  
RICHARD RIDGELY, Opposite Williamson & Swann's Hotel. July 12

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE HOUSE AND LOT in church street, at present occupied by Mr. John Smith. For terms apply to JOHN SMITH, or HENRY MATTHEWS. June 28.

FOR SALE, A Pair of well broke YOUNG CARRIAGE HORSES, and second-hand CARRIAGE, and HARNESS, almost new. Inquire at this office. June 21.

PRINTING Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscribers of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William T. Gantt, 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 subscribers, at or before the 30th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of July 1832.  
WILLIAM LINTHICUM, Ex'r. Aug. 2.

ON application to me the subscriber, a Justice of the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel County, by petition in writing of William T. Gantt, praying for the benefit of the Act the relief of said insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to the petition; and the said William T. Gantt having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland for years, immediately preceding the time of application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that said William Gantt be discharged from his confinement, that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once for three successive months before the first Monday of October next, give notice to creditors to appear before Anne Arundel County Court, on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Gantt, then and there taking the oath by said acts prescribed for delivering of his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William T. Gantt should have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereof, prior to the said day of October next.

July 12. IDEON WHITE, J. Anne Arundel County, St. ON application to the Judges of Anne Arundel County Court by petition, in writing, of the Gaither of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to the petition, and the said Gaither having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Gaither having taken the oath by the said Act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the Court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Joshua Warfield, of the county of Anne Arundel, as a conveyance in possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Gaither be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said County Court, at a court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Gaither should have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements thereof, prior to the said day of October next.

Test.—WILLIAM S. GREEK, May 17.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON. The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven), Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.  
Passage to Castle Haven or Easton 25 cts. to Annapolis 51.  
N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.  
LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt. March 24.

CASH FOR NEGROES I WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES. Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, bold, healthy, and well adapted for every description of service. Persons wishing to sell, will do so to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I live at all times found at Williamson's Store, Annapolis.  
RICHARD WILLIAMS, May 1, 1833.



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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

From the Free Press.

THE CHOLERA.

The glittering breast of the sea  
Swell'd bright in the bosom of the sun,  
And winds like the breath of the sea,  
Kiss the waves as they sparkle on  
Aurora, mid the blue of the sky  
Are pushing the splendours of event  
But the emigrant's desolate eyes  
Look through them in sorrow to heaven.  
Though his bark so triumphantly glides  
O'er the buoyant breast of the deep,  
And the tones of the tremulous tide  
Greet with music the prow they sleep—  
His bosom the sublimed and wave  
As vain to beguile of its doom!  
For his bark breathes the breath of the grave,  
And his home on the deep is a tomb.  
They rock not, who spy her bright wings  
Spread forth to the summer winds' sigh,  
The pang every bosom that cringes  
Shot up in that prison to die.  
O'er the Christian at home amid friends,  
Who expires on the pillow of love,  
Some angel in tenderness bends,  
And prayer wings his spirit above.  
But when, in the Cholera ship,  
The emigrant lies down to die,  
Winds only their watch round him keep,  
And the dying re-echo his sigh. N. W.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Free Sentinel.  
**THE CHOLERA.**

To the Mayor and Common Council of the  
City of Troy.

GENTLEMEN:—I am one of those among our citizens, who have looked upon our common country, and especially upon our large cities, with a deep interest in relation to that disease which has carried such desolation through the eastern world; and which has, at length, made its appearance among us. I need not tell you of its ravages in New York and Albany, or of its actual existence in this city. You are, no doubt, as individuals, and as a body of men, placed in authority for our protection, minute observers of these things. I have not been an insensible, nor an ungrateful spectator of the precautionary means which you have adopted for the defence of our citizens from this sweeping pestilence; and with honesty and cordiality I can add, that in my judgment, you have thus far acted wisely. What you have done has been well done. But there are other measures, of safety which are of vital importance, and the adoption of which lies within the legitimate sphere of your operations; and to these I take the liberty of calling your attention. I address you through the press, because, I wish the community to read and weigh my suggestions; and I give my name to this communication for the double purpose of preventing all needless speculation respecting its origin, and to evince my willingness to sustain the sole responsibility of the facts and reasonings which it embodies.

In relation to what you have already done, I wish to make a remark or two, before I proceed to the grand object of this communication. The Quarantine established on Green Island, was a wise regulation, and especially demanded at the time when it was adopted. My own views of the non-contagious nature of the cholera were, at that period, what they are now; but a contrary opinion, extensively prevailed; and the fears of the community which bordered upon panic, could, by no other step, have been so effectually allayed and controlled. Besides, this measure conferred a special favour on the emigrants themselves, for while it provided them food and clothing, and the opportunities for needful ablutions, there is very little doubt that it may have prevented the occurrence of malignant disease in their own ranks. The efficient measures which have been adopted for cleansing our city, cannot fail to receive universal approbation. There is but one voice on this subject. The same care and vigilance have been evinced in the appointment of a city physician, a board of health and a board of physicians. And, last, not least, the course pursued by our body in relation to the celebration of the 4th of July, was noble in character, as I have no doubt, it was beneficent in its consequences. The public stand which you took on that occasion, and the declared reasons of it—a regard to the health of the city—produced a salutary effect. The feverish excitements of the day were far less violent than they probably would have been, had not the public eye seen the dark cloud charged with pestilence, lowering upon us from the heavens; and that cloud, because the object of such distinct visibility had inspection, because it had been pointed out by your finger. But even as it was, with these countervailing influences upon the exposures and dissipations of the day in our favour, it is a well known fact, that there was an increase of disease, fairly attributable to the celebration of that day.

With these remarks of approbation for what has been done, I am prepared to invite your attention, and that of the community, to some additional measures for the preservation of the lives and health of our citizens, which are loudly called for, and which, if adopted and carried into effect, could not fail of securing

the most happy results. I shall mention but two things—one is the adoption of immediate and efficient means to suppress nocturnal dissipation, and the other, some new regulations in relation to the retailing of ardent spirits. These two things are generally the same, but I separate them in this discussion, because different views may be entertained by different individuals, respecting the powers of a city corporation to interfere in the two cases.

In relation to the first point, there can be no doubt that our city authorities ought, at all times, and especially at such a time as this, to keep a vigilant eye upon the scenes which take place at night so far as they come within the purview of the law. To say nothing of morals, the public health depends much on attention to this matter. There are houses in this city where large numbers assemble for drinking and dissipation; and sometimes a considerable part of the night is spent in this manner. Assemblages of noisy and drinking men in the streets have not been unfrequent, even since the alarm respecting the cholera, and some things have recently occurred of this character, of which my own eyes, and ears have been witnesses, that can be accounted for on no other principle than that, the persons concerned were making extra and special efforts to quell those apprehensions which had been excited by the impressive acts of Providence! Persons who hurry into excess and dissipation, become the first victims of the cholera. This fact is written in letters of blood on every page of its sad history in Asia and in Europe. It is woven into many a shroud—inscribed upon the lids of ten thousand coffins—and might form the appropriate inscription upon an equal number of tomb stones. If the sons of pleasure and self-indulgence will not take warning, they must die! But if, in any of their modes of self destruction, they violate the laws, and endanger the health of the community, then let the guardians of the public well restrain them from inflicting wounds upon themselves and others. Quiet and temperate citizens have a right to claim protection at your hands, in this respect; and as one of that number this protection I do now publicly claim. If a man may not fire his own dwelling because the kindling configuration may consume the habitation and destroy the family of his neighbor, neither may he be allowed to hang additional fearfulness around the terror by night, nor dip in still deeper venom the arrow that fleeth by day. It is neither his moral nor legal right to impart fresh malignancy to the pestilence that walketh in darkness, nor furnish with more rapid pinions the destruction that wasteth at noon-day.

The second point to which I would call your attention, relates to the retailing of ardent spirits. I have said, that some new regulations ought to be adopted in relation to this business; and the remark was made with deliberation, and under a deep conviction, too, of the difficulties and embarrassments which may attend the adoption of any efficient plan for the accomplishment of the object I propose. To obviate objections, and to place the whole subject in all relations before you, will require some labour on my part, and I fear, not a little patience on yours. The conclusions to which I would conduct you, and the process by which I arrive at those conclusions, may be stated in the following manner:—The Cholera is a disease principally dependent for its existence and malignancy on the use of ardent spirits—the retail establishments furnish the grand incentives to the use of the liquors in our cities—and it is the duty of our municipal authorities to take immediate and efficient measures in relation to these causes of disease.

With respect to the first declaration, that the Cholera is a disease principally dependent for its existence and malignancy on the use of ardent spirits, I shall not deal in speculation, but rest the whole matter on well authenticated and recorded facts. On this point we have the concurrent testimony of most of the physicians who have had the opportunity of observing the progress of this disease in Asia, Europe, and America. Dr. Bischoff, who was in China, the disease selected its victims from among such of the people as live in filth and intemperance. Ramonh Pinjee, the famous Indian doctor, says, that people who do not take spirits or opium, do not catch the disorder, even when they are with those who have it. In the army under the command of the Marquis of Hastings, in India, consisting of 18,000 men, more than 9,000 died in the first twelve days. And every one knows that soldiers, and especially in warm climates, are notorious for habits of intemperance. Dr. Josenichin, of Moscow, declares that drunkenness, debauchery, bad food, and personal indiscretions, were indubitably its predisposing causes. Monsieur Huber, who saw 5,160 persons perish in twenty-five days, (more than 86 a day,) in one town in Russia, says, "It is a most remarkable circumstance that persons given to drinking have been swept away like flies. In Tiflis, containing 20,000 inhabitants, every drunkard has fallen!—All are dead!—not one remained!"

A physician of Warsaw states, that the disease spared all those who had led regular lives, and resided in healthy situations; whereas those whose constitutions had been broken down by excess and dissipation, were invariably attacked. Out of one hundred individuals destroyed by the cholera, it was proved

that ninety had been addicted to the free use of spirituous liquors. It is stated, that after the decline of the epidemic of Riga, the occurrence of the Whitsan holiday caused a temporary augmentation of new cases, from the indulgence in intoxicating drinks, and other irregularities incident to a popular (religious) festival. Dr. Becker, whose extensive experience entitles his opinion to deep respect, has recorded this caution, "Above all things avoid intemperance, which at Berlin, as every where else, has been found to render its votaries the first victims to this destructive pestilence." The London Medical Gazette remarks, that "intemperance gives a claim to the pestilence which it never overlooks. In every town, and every district, from the Ganges to the Wear, the drunkard has been the object of its earliest attack, and its most ruthless visitation." The London Morning Herald observes, that "The same preference for the intemperate and uncleanly has characterized the cholera every where. Intemperance is a qualification which it never overlooks. Often has it passed harmlessly over a wide population of temperate country people, and poured down as an overflowing scourge upon the drunkards of some distant town." The Edinburgh Board of Health says, "Experience has shown that the most essential precaution for escaping the disease is sobriety—that intoxication during the prevalence of the epidemic is almost sure to be followed by an attack, and that those addicted to drink are the most subject to cholera, and the most likely to sink under it." The Journal of Humanity states, that "In Poland nine-tenths of those who died of the cholera were known to be brandy drinkers. In Paris the victims of the disease were, with few exceptions, among the lower classes, all of whom drank intoxicating liquors to excess. In Montreal, after 1200 had been attacked, a Montreal paper says, 'not a drunkard who has been attacked has recovered of the disease, and almost all the victims have been at least moderate drinkers. Dr. Thomas Sewall of Washington city, tells us, that "The epidemic and the intemperance have no safety but in a speedy and thorough reformation. Wherever cholera has prevailed it has invariably sought out the glutton, the drunkard, and the dissolute, and made them its earliest victims." Total abstinence from all fermented liquors should be observed." "Cholera," says Dr. Bronson, in a letter from Montreal, has pleaded the cause of temperance most eloquently, and with tremendous effect. The habitual use of ardent spirit, in the smallest quantity, seldom fails to invite the cholera, and to render it incurable when it takes place. Five sixths of all who have fallen by the disease in England, it is computed, were taken from the ranks of the intemperate and dissolute." Dr. Rhineland of the city of New York, who had an opportunity of witnessing the cholera in Montreal, recommends "entire abstinence from spirituous liquors." "Temperance," says he, "in every shape, is the great preventive. We may ask who are its victims? I answer the intemperate—it invariably cuts them off." The opinions of the two last named gentlemen ought to be recorded, by the side of the recommendation of Brandy by another physician as a preventive for the cholera. How many physicians who understand the theory of his own profession, or who has glanced an eye at the state of facts, in relation to this disease, could hazard such an opinion is to me unaccountable. If a doctor wished employment for physicians, coffin makers, and grave-diggers, the united inspiration of ingenuity and the Muses, could not dictate a more happy sentence than the one he has written. Facts might be multiplied till this article would expand into a volume; but it is unnecessary. The above are enough, and from them it is perfectly safe to conclude that from five sixths to nine-tenths of the destructive power of the cholera, is generated by ardent spirits. This is a moderate calculation.

My second position—that the retail establishments furnish the grand incentives to the use of these liquors in our cities, can be easily supported. The number of taverns and groceries where spirits are sold by the small measure, speaks for itself, and needs no exposition. If a large amount of the tipping which exists in our cities, were not carried on at these establishments, they could never afford to pay the license, and instead of multiplying they would diminish in number. A very small proportion of the ardent spirits consumed in any place, and especially in our cities, is used at home.—There are many reasons for this. Some who drink much are too poor to pay by the quantity, and literally live, in relation to the glass, "from hand to mouth." Others have families whose influence is exerted to counteract the habit of tipping. Their wives, and sons, and daughters, are members of the temperance society; and as dearly as they love the bottle, a sense of shame averts them into sobriety at home. Besides, company is the great incentive to the use of strong drink. A drunkard would be a rare character, if during the whole process of his trainings, he were to be shut up solus cum solo, with his bottle alone in a cave. Look into a bar-room, or a retail grocery, you may see the social principle on which the poison is diffused.—Annihilate the business of retailing, in our cities, and you will reduce the consumption of ardent spirits one half, or three fourths of the present quantity. And let the public authorities lay their hand on this business, on the same principle that they stop

any on the river, or exclude them from port, or remove nuisances from the streets, because they might introduce or originate pestilence, and let this be done in an enlightened and judicious manner—and, my word for it, while this pressure continues, the consumption of spirits would be more affected than by all the energetic temperance movements in the land.

But this brings me to my third point, which is to show, that it is the duty of our municipal authorities, to take immediate and efficient measures in relation to these sources of disease. The evil to be resisted is so tremendous, that every thing ought to be done which promises security against its ravages. The cholera, since August, 1817—the period of 15 years—has swept off fifty millions of the human race upwards of one-sixteenth of the population of the whole world. In Jessore, where it originated, it destroyed, one tenth of the inhabitants. In the city of Benares, 15,000 people died. In the Isle of France, one statement says, 20,000 died in six weeks, or nearly one fourth of the population; another statement places it at 7,000, or nearly one twelfth. In the capital of Siam, 40,000 of the inhabitants died, and in the Island of Java, 100,000.—Wherever this scourge has gone, it has marked its way with death. When it commences, no human foresight can predict its termination. Neither does one visit afford any security against future ravages. Calcutta has been visited 14 times since 1817. This pestilence has commenced its fearful ravages in our land; and what the end will be, remains for time to reveal. Wisdom and benevolence, however, unite in the sentiment, that every measure ought to be adopted, which furnishes a reasonable prospect of staying its desolations, and of restoring and preserving health among the people.

The facts recorded in this communication, and a thousand others of a kindred character, which might be presented, tell us, in language loud and impressive, that the cholera is greatly dependent on the use of spirits for existence and nutriment. Do every thing else but dry up the fountain of mischief, and the stream of death will continue to flow! Measures of prevention become a duty, only as they have the power to reach the evil; and nothing but a diminution of the use of ardent spirits, has this power. On this point, facts cannot be resisted. Five sixths, if not nine tenths of this amazing amount of evil lies here, and no where else. If any thing effectual is to be done, let the effort commence at the central point. Where is the wisdom of the government, that exhausts its forces in intercepting and cutting off a few stragglers from the enemy's camp, while the main army is permitted to march through the very heart of the land? What wise physician will spend his time in paring the nails of his patient, or in binding up a scratch upon his finger, while death is seizing upon his vitals?—And such are the efforts which have hitherto been made by way of prevention, to resist the progress of the cholera.—Our civil authorities have plucked off a few of the leaves, and removed some of the extreme branches from this Bonon Uras of evil, but they have not laid the axe, or begun to deal their blows, at the root of the tree! Other measures, in my judgment, are a mere mockery, while this is neglected. Should it be said, that our city authorities have no power to prohibit the sale of spirits by the small measure, I would reply, that such a regulation is in perfect keeping with what they have already done. The only question is, is such a measure called for by a wise regard for the health of the community; and this position, if facts can establish any thing, has already been settled. Why is it lawful to establish a quarantine, and stop vessels, and plant sentinels on the highway, and conduct men into quarters, merely because they come from a particular city or district of country? On what principle may the citizens be required, on severe penalties, to remove, from their cellars, yards and out houses, all articles that might generate pestilence? I answer, the public safety requires it. And all this may be done with the prospect of disarming the cholera of one sixth or one tenth part of its power to destroy! And shall it be said that the legalized fountains of pollution—the source and centre of a vast and disproportionate amount of the mischief can neither be drained off nor sealed up? Is this then our condition? Shall it be said, that every thing may be done, but the very thing that ought to be done? Shall we say in relation to this disease, and the legal efforts which are employed to arrest its progress, you may evaporate the drops, but you must not annihilate the ocean! you may divert the rills, but the broad and black stream of pestilence must be permitted to pursue, unobstructed, its onward course? If this is the doctrine of the day, I cannot subscribe to it! If this is the practical maxim of men in office, no in our cities till the vials of heaven are drained to exhaustion upon them! The profit of vending, or the pleasure of drinking, is not for a moment to be regarded, when the lives of thousands are at stake. If the same charge of generating cholera could be fixed upon a tan yard, a slaughter pen, or a fish pond, which has been substantiated against the places where ardent spirits are retailed in cities, the legal arm would remove them at once, and the question would never be asked, how much sacrifice of pleasure would be sustained by the owner of the fish pond, or of money by the owner of a tan yard or slaughter pen. Pleasure and money are not to be weighed against human life. And why should this rule be entitled to peculiar favour? Why throw around the vending establishments—these notorious sources of the cholera—a protection that belongs only to the churches; and make it a kind of sacrilege to intermeddle with their interests? It is time for the community to awake to this matter, and I know of none more likely to commence the operation than yourselves.

In the sentiments advanced in this paper, I am not entirely alone. The editor of The Journal of Humanity has given us a few pertinent suggestions on this subject, under date of July 5th. "Of what avail," he asks, "is it to remove external filth, or to pave the streets with the chloride of lime, while rum, twin brother to the cholera, is sold by hog-heads at every corner? Why make clean the outside, when pollution rages within? Is it not perfectly plain that these dangerous places should be attended to? Ought not the sale of intoxicating drink to be forbidden by law?—The public safety evidently requires it. If the government has a right to enforce quarantine laws, or to send a man to the hospital without his consent, have they not the same right to interpose in such a case as the present? We believe they have, and would respectfully suggest the propriety of their exercising that right."

The same view of this subject seems to have been taken by some men in authority. The N. Y. Evangelist of July 21st says—"We learn that the aldermen of the 5th ward have published an energetic note 'to the retailer of spirituous liquors, requiring their doors to be closed on the Sabbath,' and also establishing 'a strong police' to enforce the regulation." In Quebec, the sale of ardent spirits in less quantities than two gallons, is interdicted by recommendation of the Board of Health, on account of the cholera. But measures still more decisive are required: such as will place intoxicating liquors on a footing with other nuisances, which give existence and strength to this wasting pestilence. The details I leave to others.

With sentiments of regard for your personal and official standing, I subscribe myself yours most respectfully.

NATHAN S. S. BEMAN.  
July, 1832.

ABDUCTION AND SUICIDE.

A young lady of considerable personal attractions, and now about nineteen years old, and who, on coming of age, will be entitled to an independent fortune of her own of about £500 a year, living in great respectability with her father, at Kensington, had been for sometime persecuted with the addresses of Captain M., who had, in some measure, been received by her family as a suitor for her hand. He had, however, lately shown considerable jealousy of her, and had displayed much violence of temper.

On Saturday week Miss — had been making a morning call on a lady in the neighborhood whose husband returned home with her to her father's house; and in a very short time after Capt. M. arrived, and on learning she had just returned home, accompanied by a gentleman, betrayed the greatest agitation and passion, and, producing a brace of pistols from his pocket, declared to Miss — that, had he met her with the gentleman, he would have blown his brains out with one pistol, and have then destroyed himself with the other. He then urged her, as a proof of her sincerity, to take a walk with him. She became alarmed at his violence, and endeavoured to excuse herself. She, however, by his threats and intimidations, at length consented to go; but her alarm was so great, that, under an excuse of arranging some part of her dress, she had an opportunity of retiring for a few minutes, during which time she desired her man servant to follow her wherever she went without letting Capt. M. observe, as she should be obliged to get into a coach, he was to take one also, as she was alarmed at Capt. M's conduct. The servant, however, could not find another coach to get into, but, at the instant, an omnibus going the same way, he got into it, thinking he should be able to keep the coach in sight; in this, however, he did not succeed, and on coming into the city, lost all trace of his young mistress.

In the meantime Capt. M. took her from the coach to a Stratford stage in Ladbroke street, in which they went to the Eagle and Child at Forestgate, about a mile beyond Stratford. After they had been there some time, he again persuaded her to take another walk in the country, not before she had strong fears of his intending something dreadful. After walking down the lane nearly as far as Maryland point, he became suddenly ill, and calling to her to come to him. The only person near at the instant was an Irish woman, who Miss — begged would help the gentleman. He, however, refused to be assisted by her, and called the more, "Mary Ann, Mary Ann, it is you I want near me!" at the same time feeling for something at his breast, under his coat. His illness increased, and by this time assistance arrived, and he was conveyed back to the Eagle and Child, where he acknowledged having taken laudanum, and under his coat was discovered a dagger, with which he intended to make Miss — his victim. The laudanum taking effect sooner and stronger than he expected, was the cause of her escape from this horrid project. Mrs. [See Fourth Page.]



ANNAPOLIS:  
Thursday, September 20, 1832.

The following gentlemen will be supported as Candidates for the Assembly by the Jackson Republican Voters of Anne Arundel county.

ALEXANDER FRANKLIN,  
BARZILLAI MARRIOTT,  
EDWARD E. ANDERSON,  
WESLEY LINTHICUM.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. as a Candidate to represent the city of Annapolis in the next House of Delegates.

We are requested to state, that JAMES HUNTER will serve, if elected, in the next House of Delegates.

JAMES HUNTER & ROBERT WELCH, (of Ben.) are recommended by the Working Men of the city of Annapolis, as Candidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland by  
MANY VOTERS.

We have been remiss in not sooner acknowledging the politeness of Dr. B. I. Sommes, our Representative in Congress, for many valuable Documents transmitted to us during the late Session. His kindness has not been forgotten—and we now beg leave to tender him our acknowledgments for his attention.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE.  
September 11, 1832.

SAMUEL BROWN, jr. Register of Wills of Anne Arundel county, vice Simmons deceased.

Warrants were issued to the respective Sheriffs of Harford, Cecil and Kent counties, for the election of a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, vice George E. Mitchell deceased.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk.

For the Maryland Gazette.  
LINES.

ON THE DEATH OF MISS ELIZABETH A. HART.  
"Tis difficult to feel that she is dead,  
"Her presence, like the shadow of a wing,  
"That is just given to the upward sky,  
"Lingers upon us."  
"Tis difficult to feel that she is dead,"  
To bring in truth the sad conviction home,  
That she, the lovely and beloved, has fled,  
To watch in vain, and feel she cannot come.  
"Tis difficult to think that never more,  
From those dim eyes, the look of love shall beam,  
On that pale cheek, no skill the bloom restore;  
Would we could wake as from a wild ring dream.  
"But ah! the sad reality is here,  
The shroud of form—the cold and pallid brow,  
The moan of anguish that heaves upon her dear  
Was she, who lies in dreamless slumber now.  
"So young, so lovely," who had thought that death  
So soon would mark her for his destined prey,  
That graceful form, so early life beneath  
The "valley clod," the monumental clay.  
"How vain, how futile, are the things of earth,  
How bright, how fancy painted years to come—  
No grief was sketch'd—but gaiety and mirth,  
For her, the darling of a cheerful home.  
"Twas but a dream, and she hath passed away,  
Ere sin could sully—or false pride defile—  
Ere she had learn'd that friendship could betray,  
Or hearts seem pure, that are replete with guile.  
"No disappointment sou'd her youthful breast,  
No grief to mar her journey here was giv'n,  
One withering touch she gently sunk to rest,  
Praising her God—her spirit soar'd to Heaven.  
GERTRUDE.

For the Md. Gazette.

The Cholera, and its destructive ravages, engross the public attention. All classes of people are now impressed with the danger that besets them. The expectation, but while ago indulged, that it was to be confined to particular descriptions of the community, must now be abandoned. If poverty, filth, and intemperance, seem to be the immediate cause of the destruction of some, others are attacked because of over-indulgence. No one can tell what places will be visited by the pestilence, and there is no security that it will not return to the places which it may now visit, and with increased violence. A London print speaking of its reappearance there, says:—"with respect to the cholera it should be observed, that wherever it has appeared once, whether in the East or in Europe, it has made its reappearance under the form and with the character of an Epidemic. In some instances its visit is annual, and its ravages are unvaried; in others it is more eccentric and uncertain as to time, but where it has once shown itself, there it will be again, sooner or later. If we are to reason by what we know of other diseases, as well as of this, we must say that it is highly probable it will be acclimated both in France and in Great Britain, (and in America.) There are a variety of diseases now common to Europe, which were unknown some centuries ago, and it is rare indeed that any epidemic can be completely exterminated."

"Much has been said of the necessity of precautionary measures; and to the advice of those who are most competent to give correct advice, every degree of respect should be paid. Those who indulge in luxury and fashionable dissipation—those who indulge freely even in the comforts of life—those who frequent crowded places—those who expose themselves to sudden chills by the change of temperature from a heated ball-room, or a crowded theatre, or any other large assemblage of people, to the open air, are true cholera subjects."

At such a time no man surely has a right to be imprudent—to neglect any measure of abstinence or self-denial, which those most able to judge recommend as proper either to prevent its approach or to lessen the danger of an attack—unnecessary alarm is dangerous, and equally so is fool-hardiness.

But at such a time especially these are not the only reflections to be indulged. It is

day of adversity, and God is emphatically calling upon us to consider, whether the positions which we take for judgment or for warning, it comes not of course, or by chance. It is under the direction and control of the Omnipotent God. Of all diseases, as well as their remedies, it is true

Let them not by the Deceit,  
Receive commission all from Thee."

Of that humble christian, and eminent Physician, the late Professor Hal, we are told, that "he had a rooted aversion to the philosophy which pretends to inform us that the Creator, having called the world into being, and imposed certain laws upon matter, leaves the great powers of nature to perform their destined functions without His further interposition or superintending Providence." It was a source of sacred pleasure to Mr. Hal to conceive of the Supreme Being as effecting every movement by an unseen, and, indeed, unfelt energy, which penetrated ultimately through all his works, upholding, controlling and protecting, all things in subservience to His great purposes."

Let not the Atheist, or the man who pretends to believe in a God, but will not acknowledge His hand in every blessing which we enjoy, and in every affliction which overtakes us.—Let not such "professing to be wise," now urge their reason and doubts in regard to this. To all such the Christian has already answered, that the ideas of Fate and Chance, and accident, and nature, in the government of the world, are equally gloomy. Shewing in nature, neither Creator, nor parent, nor judge, they lead him to despair, or give him up to the momentary indulgence of his passion as his only remaining good. Not such is the creed of the real christian, who believes in that God who is revealed to us in the Scriptures, and in none other—a God omnipotent as well as omniscient, who knoweth all things, and declareth His power chiefly in showing mercy and pardon. "In the revolutions of Empires, in famine and pestilence, in the most dark and disastrous aspects of Providence, where the human mind is confounded, and the ordinary spectator sees nothing but desolation and despair, the genuine christian calmly confides in Him whose kingdom ruleth over all—in whom we live and move, and have our being—and whose Providence will by unsearchable ways bring good out of evil, and order out of confusion."

Let us not, however, confound with trust in God a quiet indolence, a sinful neglect of any of our duties.—Herein is folly, not the christian's piety—weakness, not the believer's prudence and good sense. He maintains that we are bound to exert ourselves as if the whole success of our endeavours depended on our own efforts, and we are to rely upon the Divine Providence as if we were insufficient for any thing. The Christian is to behold God present every where, and to feel himself continually under the protection of a Father of Mercies and God of all comfort. Affliction he, and only he, knows springeth not from the dust. He receives it as the chastisement of an all-merciful Parent, inflicted with some gracious design—to lead us to repentance and amendment of life—sent for good to those who study to learn the lessons which it conveys.

National afflictions, whether the visitation be in the form of pestilence, famine or of war, come not by chance, and are not to be ascribed to secondary causes. We may talk of a law of nature, but who gave that law to nature? We may talk of death by disease—but who gave to the disease the power to kill? Disease cannot produce itself, nor has it the power at its will to spare, or to slay; whence then cometh it—and whence the power to stay its progress, if not from Him who alone can create and destroy? Whence any national affliction, if it be not that God hath a controversy with the nation, and is coming to speak terror to a guilty people.

And what are the sins of a nation, but the transgression of each individual who compose the nation—the sins of those who rule, as well of those who are ruled—of all in whatever station in life? And if iniquity abound in our land—if drunkenness, sabbath-breaking, profane swearing, pride, dissipation, extravagance, idleness, false-dealing, infidelity, and impiety, do prevail among us, and are suffered thus to prevail, with scarcely an effort to restrain them, whether for those things, a famine, a pestilence, or a war, be sent among us, we have abundant cause, and it is our duty to pray, "O! God, whose never failing Providence ordereth all things, both in Heaven and earth, we humbly beseech Thee, to put away from us all hurtful things, and to give us those things which are profitable for us, thro' Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen." "I cannot conceive, (said the eminent physician before named,) a more elevated state of devotion than that of a soul prostrating itself before the Throne of the Almighty, and breathing out its desires in this beautiful prayer. It is the very spirit and disposition which becomes a frail, ignorant, short-sighted creature. We here acknowledge the overruling and never failing Providence of God, and present, as it were, a blank to be filled up as infinite wisdom sees fit for us. We beg of God to put away from us all hurtful things, and to give us those things which are profitable for us. We do not ask for riches, or honour, or ease, or health—these may be hurtful to us. We do not pray to be preserved from sickness, trials, or adversities—they may be profitable to us. We leave the disposal of all events to Him who is too wise to err, and too gracious to be unkind, and could we imbibe more of the spirit which breathes thro' these Holy Scriptures, this would be the habitual language of our hearts."

It has not been revealed to us, nor is it permitted to man to know, in what manner the Lord of All thus regulates and disposes the concerns of men. Let not man, because he cannot discover the manner in which God ordereth all things, allow himself to dispute or doubt the truth. It is to the believer the source of his greatest comfort.

"If," said Sir Robert Boyle, "we consider that innumerable method and unspeakable variety of bodies that make up this vast universe—to know that all these, as well as the rest of the inanimate matter, are every moment sustained, guided and governed, according to their respective natures, and with an exact regard to the catholic laws of the universe, to know that there is a Being that doeth this every where, and every moment, and that manageth all things without either aberration or intermission, is a thing that if we attentively reflect on, ought to produce in us for that Supreme Being, who can do this, the highest wonder and the lowliest adoration."

"At that decreed day when the whole offspring of Adam shall by the loud voice and trumpet of the Arch-angel be called together from the remotest ages, and the distant climates in the world—when, I say, besides the fallen Angels, all the human actors that ever lived, shall appear upon the stage at once—when the dead shall be raised, and the books shall be opened, (that is the records of Heaven and of conscience) then the wisdom of God will shine forth in its meridian lustre, and its full splendour. Not only the occurrences that relate to the lives and actions of particular persons, or of private families, and other lesser societies of men, will be there found not to have been overlooked by the Divine Providence; but the fates of kingdoms and of commonwealths, and the revolutions of nations and of empires will appear to have been ordered and overruled by an incomparable wisdom, and those great politicians that thought to outwit Providence by their refined subtleties shall find themselves taken in their own craftiness, shall have their deepest councils turned into foolishness, and shall not be able to keep the amazed world from discovering, that whilst they thought they most craftily pursued their own ends, they really accomplished God's—and those subtle hypocrites that thought to make pretended religion the instrument of their secular designs, shall find those designs both defeated and made truly subservient to that advancement of religion which they really never aimed at."

Such were the reflections of a genuine philosopher and christian. These are truths which man's reason could never have taught him, but which are written "as with a sun-beam" in the volume of Revelation. God holdeth our souls in life.—He is a very present help in trouble. The very hairs of our head are numbered—not a sparrow falls to the ground without the Deity. The lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. Of Him, thro' Him, and to Him, are all things. The Lord killeth and maketh alive.—He bringeth down to the grave and bringeth up. God doeth great things, and unsearchable marvellous things—things without number. It is He who spoke the world into existence, and there is "nothing so small and inconsiderable as to escape His infinite knowledge, nothing so great or unwieldy as to encumber His Almighty power."

In every time of our affliction, national or individual, God speaketh to warn us of our guilt, and to repent of our sins.—"Amend your ways and your doings. Obey my voice and I will be your God, and you shall be my people. Repent, and turn yourselves, know all your transgressions, no iniquity shall not be your ruin. Put away the evil of your doings before mine eyes. I am the Lord, and there is none else. I form the Light, and create darkness. I make peace, and create (natural) evil. I, the Lord, do these things."

He is "the Lord of life and death, of sickness and health" He is "our only help in time of need." How precious then to the believer is the assurance that "the steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord, and he delighteth in his ways." Judgment is His "strange work." He afflicteth not willingly, nor grieveeth the children of men." When calamity cometh, then let the hitherto thoughtless sinner reflect that "the Lord is righteous, but I have rebelled against Him. Let him beseech his Heavenly Father to raise him "from the death of sin unto the life of righteousness," in order that he may obtain "the comfort of a reasonable, religious, and holy hope," and thus be prepared for all the changes and changes of this mortal life. C.

#### TEMPERANCE.

At a special meeting of the Annapolis Temperance Society, held in the Methodist Church on the 4th instant, SAMUEL RINDOUT, was called to the chair, and ALEXANDER RANDALL, appointed secretary.

The chairman stated that the managers of the Society, believing a considerable interest, was then taken by the public in the prosperity of their Society, had called this meeting to enable all who are desirous of adding to its influence to co-operate with its members, that the prevalence of the Asiatic Cholera all around us, its peculiarly fatal effects upon the temperate, our present exemption from that pestilence, and our well grounded apprehensions of its coming amongst us, all combined to render this an auspicious meeting to extend the influence of the Temperance Society.

Extracts from newspapers were then read by the secretary, showing that most of the deaths from the malignant cholera were among the temperate drinkers of ardent spirits, that some cities in the U. States, had prohibited the sale of these liquors within their limits, and that merchants in other cities had agreed not to sell them.

The Rev. Dr. Mr. Guest then offered the following resolution, with some remarks—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, vice and irreligion inevitably flow from intemperance.

Mr. MAORUNKA offered the following preamble and resolution.  
Whereas, among those who profess to be sober men, and who for that reason, pretend that it is unnecessary for them to become members of a temperance society, there are known to be many who in reality are intemperate, though not openly so as others; And whereas it is observed, that when urged

to become members of a temperance society, such characters uniformly refer to the justification of their refusal, to the example of some persons of unquestioned sobriety, who yet occasionally indulge in the use of ardent spirits.—Therefore Resolved, That all among us, who really are sober men, and without any self-denial, can adopt the principle of total abstinence, be earnestly entreated to consider the consequences of their evil example, and of thus forbidding the drunkard with a pretext for drinking, (as they drink) when he wants it.

And be it further resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that it is the duty of those who are in the habit of selling ardent spirits to any person who offers to buy, seriously to reflect upon the fearful tendency of that conduct at all times, but more especially at this time, when the use of ardent spirits is known to be so fatal among those, when the disease which is now in our land assails them.

Which were adopted.  
The Rev. Mr. Humphreys observed, that the specific purpose which brought him to the meeting, called emphatically for deeds rather than for words; and he would therefore avoid detaining the audience by a speech. It ought to be the inquiry of every individual, what can I do on this subject? The reply must be, give your example. The example of every person has its influence, for which he is responsible to his connexions, to his country, and to his God. No one can be found, whose example is not capable of producing some effect. The influence of example is compared to the circle raised by dropping a pebble on a tranquil lake, which extends to the adjacent waters, till the whole surface is moved. No matter how small the pebble may be, an effect will be produced. So every individual has it in his power, by setting a decided and consistent example, to affect the circle of society. And, for that capacity, he will be called to account at the final judgment.

Mr. Humphreys said, he had given this illustration, presuming, that the announcement he was about to make, would excite some surprise—that announcement was, that he had not hitherto formally become a member of a temperance association. He had supposed that in entering the Christian church, he had taken up his warfare against every vice; and that this was enough. He had become convinced, however, by the vast results already produced by such associations, that we ought to allow the vice of intemperance, to form an excepted case; and that nothing was wanting but the concentration of the efforts of all good men, to ensure the most triumphant success, in banishing this abomination of desolation from the land. He alluded to the unparalleled success which had attended former efforts; and in the sure anticipation, that like causes will always produce like results, he thought it not too much to promise, that the country could be purified from this pollution. He therefore gave his heart and hand, freely to the cause, and only regretted that the step had not been sooner taken; saying in conclusion, if any good should result from this late decision, of what he deemed one of the most important questions that can be put to a responsible being, he would count his subscription among the happiest actions of his life.

He did not wish to take his seat, however, without requesting the meeting to express their sense of the importance of the subject, in one particular view, which to him appeared equally interesting, with any that had been offered. He referred to the reasonable prospect of benefitting the country, by bringing the temperance cause to bear upon the business of education. If the fountains opened in the schools, academies and colleges, can be kept pure, it will go far in extending and perpetuating the blessings of temperance, and of all social and moral order. He, therefore, moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That this meeting, considering the paramount importance of training up the young in principles and habits of virtue and true religion, believe the temperance cause to be vitally connected with the best interests of schools, academies and colleges throughout our country.

He did not wish to extend his remarks in support of a resolution, the bare suggestion of which, must secure every suffrage; but he would urge every individual, by the consideration, that the present may be the last opportunity he will enjoy for doing it, to come out, in the face of the world, and give the influence of his name to advance the good cause especially at a time when death is waited about on every breeze, and entering in at our windows, in an hour that we think not of.

Mr. H. warned every one who had hitherto postponed the decision, to delay no longer. "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor knowledge, nor device, in the grave whither thou goest!"

Mr. H. said he felt it incumbent upon him; however, to accompany his appeal by one caution; that no one who signs his name to a temperance constitution, should, with that solemn content. No person ought to stop short of a full and perpetual covenant with the Son of God, who came into the world to seek and to save that which was lost. Let no one, therefore, who has resolved fully to be temperate in all things, lay this as an opiate to his conscience; for this association is only the auxiliary and not the substitute of Christianity.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Blanchard offered the following resolution.  
Resolved, That the malignant cholera is prevailing in our State, and our fellow-citizens are falling beside us and on our right hand, but hitherto it has not come high up—And whereas all experience shows that most of its victims are the temperate—Therefore,  
Resolved, That we consider it the solemn duty of the citizens of Annapolis, to improve the temple thus Providentially granted to

show active and strenuous efforts, to suppress the cause of intemperance in this city in the best security against any destructive pestilence.

It was a unanimous sentiment, shown as the truth of the premises of his resolution and leading to the same end, that the performance at once of the solemn duty mentioned in the resolution by themselves joining the Society and cordially co-operating in its measures.

This resolution was adopted.  
Mr. Hughes then suggested that the managers of the Society should take into consideration, the propriety of calling another meeting of their Society, or of the citizens generally, in order to induce the merchants and others to abandon the sale of ardent spirits for some time, and to have the many known violations of the laws in relation to their sale in this city, brought before the next county court.

Persons present were then invited to join the society, and about fifty new members were added.

The whole number of the members of the society now are 443.

[Want of room obliges us to omit the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Guest, Mr. Magruder, and Dr. James of the U. S. A.]

#### CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.

In PHILADELPHIA the Cholera does not appear to be extinct. Of 124 deaths reported to have taken place in that city during the week ending on Saturday last, eight were by Cholera.

In New York, last week, the Commercial Advertiser of Saturday supposes there were between 135 and 150 deaths by cholera.

#### HEALTH OFFICE—BALTIMORE.

September 14th, 1832.  
REPORT OF DEATHS BY CHOLERA in the City of Baltimore for the last 24 hours ending at 10 o'clock this morning, viz:

Total 19, whites 12—col'd 7—19.  
By order, DAVID HARRIS, Sec'y.

Sep. 15th.—Private practice 13; Hospitals 5. Total 18; of which 8 were whites, and 10 coloured.

Sep. 16th.—Private practice 7; Hospital 1. Total 8; of which 7 were whites, and 1 coloured.

Sep. 17th, Private Practice, whites 3—col'd 2—Total 5. Hospitals none.

Sep. 18th, Private Practice, white 1—col'd 3—Total 4. Hospitals none.

From the Hagerstown [Md.] Press, Sept. 12.  
In Washington county the Cholera has been fatal in a great many cases—in the lower part of the county, the canal labourers are sickening and dying daily. In Hagerstown there has been but one case, and that did not prove fatal. He was a labourer from the canal. In Boonsboro' there have been two cases, one of which, a resident of the town, terminated fatally. His name was Cleland, and his death is attributed to eating one or two peaches. He was taken sick about 10 o'clock at night and was a corpse before day-light. Sharpshurg being immediately in the vicinity of the canal, has felt the effects of the disease more severely than any place in the county—report stating that as many as six and seven were dead at one time, though we believe none of them were citizens. In Williamsport there has been one suspicious case, on which the doctors could not agree. The citizens of the county enjoy uninterrupted health.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.  
In the Board of Commissioners of Health, 6 o'clock. P. M. Sept. 11 1832.  
This Board announce to the public that five cases of malignant cholera have occurred and terminated fatally, in this city, since four o'clock yesterday afternoon; the particulars of which are as follows, viz. Isaac Blanchard, aged 18, received into the Tremont street Hospital, from Elliott street, and in the Hospital at half past 6 o'clock, yesterday afternoon.  
John Montgomery, aged 32; received into the Tremont st. Hospital, from the rear of Essex st. died in the hospital at half past 11 o'clock this forenoon.  
Mary P. Hutchinson, aged 50, died at a house in the rear of No. 75 Elliott st. at 2 o'clock this afternoon.  
John Elliot, aged 48, died at No. 75 Elliott street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.  
Charles Sisson, aged 43, died near Dock square, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.  
Charlestown Board of Health, Sept. 11.  
It becomes the painful duty of the Board to announce to their fellow citizens a case of malignant cholera.

NEW YORK.  
New cases, Deaths  
Brooklyn, 6th to 19th  
NEW JERSEY.  
Paterson, (week) ending Monday 13  
RHODE ISLAND.  
Providence Tuesday  
North Providence  
MASSACHUSETTS.  
Boston, (Tuesday),  
Charlestown, Monday  
CANADA.  
Quebec, Sept. 6

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.  
Report of cases of Cholera by the Board of Health of this City, for twenty four hours ending 13th September, at noon.  
Whole number of New cases, 40  
Whole number of Deaths, 6  
HEALTH OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA,  
Sept. 13, 1832.  
The Board of Health report one new case of Cholera for the 24 hours ending this day at noon.  
In Private Practice—One case, a coloured man, dead.  
In Northern Hospital.—The case reported yesterday, dead.

Boston, Sept. 12.  
The Cholera.—This malady is in Richmond. Six ascertained cases have occurred

since Friday. The night, however, is now spent in no great alarm, when the Cholera is fatal. The Board of Health, on Sept. 14th, report of the hours ending in private man. Five cases of Health, on Sept. 14th. LATER The packed Philadelphia, brings a London paper by the following greatest import. PARIS. A tuesday evening from the private city as plagues not even a fish. Tague. The home at 6 o'clock are closed. the cessation intolerable. tion; those re favourably receives an article with official 21st, which c reports already that the king equally by the biants show whether they gi of their attack. The report long, over confirmed. Oporto. The king and thirty-two easily increa her by the L such modifica will be made portion of the NOTICE election Room in this ing the 12th purpose of President of States. Sept. 20. NOTICE election for holding, on the second November next FOUR ELE President of Sept. 20. Farn THE Pres Bank of T and Bank instant and day of Dec Western S to Stock Branch B Mon, on the A by Law of Ann By Law same. Skotton by the Man Court the week, a market, and that or the pre Act day, within the stated ma the storm in the me September from the



since Friday, all boats, and all persons, have been...  
Hagerstown, Md. Sept. 13.  
Our citizens enjoy, at present, unusually good health. We have had but one case of cholera, and that was a labouring man from the canal, who is in the recovery.  
There have been several deaths of cholera, within the last week, in the lower part of the county, and in Sharpsburg and Boonsborough.

Washington, Sept. 15.  
Report of the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending Sept. 14—at noon.  
Deaths, 10.  
New cases 22.  
Health Officer, Alexandria, Sept. 14.  
The Board of Health report for the 24 hours ending this day at noon.  
In private practice—One case, a coloured man.

Richmond, Sept. 13.  
Five cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health, and one death.  
Sept. 14th—Eight cases; 2 deaths.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.  
The packet ship Monongahela, at Philadelphia, brings Liverpool papers to the 9th, and London papers to the 8th August. We copy the following items from the morning papers of yesterday. The information of the greatest importance is that which relates to PORTUGAL.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Nouvelliste, of yesterday evening says, that no despatch had arrived from the liberating army in Portugal; but private letters from Lisbon describe the city as plunged in consternation. No boat, not even a fishing smack, can navigate in the Tagus. The inhabitants are obliged to be at home at 6 o'clock, at which hour the shops are closed. Lisbon awaits with impatience the cessation of a state of things which grows intolerable. Various reports are in circulation; those relative to Don Pedro are very favourably received. The Nouvelliste, which gives an article from Madrid, of the 26th, with official accounts from Portugal to the 21st, which confirm, says the article, all the reports already sent to us on the tranquillity that the kingdom enjoys, and which is only equalled by the enthusiasm that all the inhabitants show for his Majesty Don Miguel, to whom they give the most unequivocal proofs of their attachment.

The report of Don Pedro's victory at Vitoria, over the troops of Miguel, is fully confirmed. Don Pedro continued to occupy Oporto.

IN HOLLAND.

The king maintains an army of a hundred and thirty-two thousand men, which may be easily increased to nearly double that number by the Landsturm but it is believed that such modifications of the twenty-four articles will be made, as will ensure the peace of that portion of the continent.

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an election will be held at the Assembly Room in this city, on the second Monday, being the 12th day of November next, for the purpose of choosing FOUR ELECTORS of President and Vice President of the United States.

By order,  
JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an election will be held at the several places for holding elections in Anne Arundel county, on the second Monday, being the 12th day of November next, for the purpose of choosing FOUR ELECTORS of President and Vice President of the United States.

BUSHROD MARRIOTT,  
Sheriff A. A. County.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of THREE per cent on the Stock of the said Bank for six months ending on the 30th instant and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of Attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order,  
SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.

The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

BY-LAWS.

A By Law to regulate the Market in the City of Annapolis, and to designate the duties of the Market Master, and repealing all former By-Laws heretofore passed, regulating the same.

Passed Sept. 15, 1832.

SECTION 1. Be it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That every day in the week, (Sunday excepted) shall be held a market day, within the city of Annapolis; and that all provisions brought to the said city, or the precincts thereof, for sale, upon a market day, shall be carried to the market house within the said city, there to be sold, at the stated market hours, to wit: from any time in the morning until nine o'clock in the forenoon, in the months of May, June, July, August and September, and until ten o'clock in the forenoon the rest of the year.

SECTION 2. And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That no person shall buy, or cause to be bought, of any person or persons bringing or having brought, any kind of provisions whatsoever, to the said city for sale, upon a market day, during the time of the above stated market hours, but at or in the above stated market house, under the penalty of ten dollars, current money, for every offence, to be recovered before the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, one half of said fine, when recovered, to go to the informer, and the other half for the use of the Corporation.

SECTION 3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any apprentice, servant, or slave, shall buy any kind of provisions, bringing or brought to the said city or the precincts thereof, for sale as aforesaid, upon either of the market days during the time of the above appointed hours, but at the above stated market house, the master or mistress of such apprentice, servant, or slave, shall pay the penalty of five dollars, current money, for every such offence, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

SECTION 4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, residing within said city, or the precincts thereof, shall stop any provisions of any kind, or cause them to be stopped, on their way to the said market, and buy up or cause to be bought up, the said provisions, on their way to the said market, or at the market house, during market hours, and sell, or cause to be sold, or offer to sell, the said provisions again, such person or persons, as buying and selling, or offering to sell the provisions, or any part thereof, as aforesaid, or causing the same to be bought and sold, or offered for sale, to any person or persons whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of this By Law, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, current money, for every such offence, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid; Provided, That nothing in this By Law contained shall be construed or taken as to prevent any person from purchasing fish at the public wharfs, or from buying hay, fodder, straw, oysters, beef in barrels or large casks, fish and pork in ditto, dry fish, live stock, such as cattle, sheep, and hogs, wheat in Indian corn, dried peas and beans, oats, rye, bran and fruit, at any time or place within the said city, or precincts thereof, and selling the same again, any By-Law or Ordinance to the contrary, in anywise notwithstanding.

SECTION 5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all Butter brought to said market house, for sale in lumps or prints, of less than two pounds weight each, shall be composed of lumps or prints of one pound, or one half pound each, and no others; and that any butter offered for sale in lumps or prints weighing less than two pounds, and not weighing either one pound or one half pound each, shall be forfeited to the use of the Corporation.

SECTION 6. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That on the first Monday in January next, and annually thereafter, all the stalls and divisions in the market house of this city, shall be offered to rent conformably to the rates prescribed by this ordinance; the said rents to be paid to the market master, in advance.

SECTION 7. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be a market master, to be appointed hereafter annually, on the second Monday in April, or on such other day as the corporation may deem proper, and that for the performance of his duties he shall receive the sum of sixty dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and that before he enters upon the performance of his duties, he shall give bond to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, to be approved of by the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, in the sum of two hundred dollars current money, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and the trust reposed in him, by this or any future Ordinance.

SECTION 8. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the market master shall have full power and authority to take possession, care and charge, of the market house, in this city, and collect all rents, &c., during his continuance in office; and it shall be his duty, and he is hereby required to attend at the market house, daily, at the usual market hours, to enforce obedience to the rules and regulations, directed to be observed by any ordinance of this corporation, touching said market.

SECTION 9. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the market master shall attend at the weigh-house daily, during the months of November, December, January and February, from six o'clock in the morning, until nine o'clock, and during the months of March, April, September and October, from five o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock; and during the months of May, June, July and August, from four o'clock in the morning, until nine o'clock; and he shall not at any time charge more than 1-4 cents per hundred weight, and if less than one hundred weight, 6-14 cents for each draft weighed in the large scales, to be paid by the seller of the article so weighed, and paid to the Treasurer for the use of the corporation; and it is hereby declared to be his further duty to attend at any time, to weigh articles in the large scales when required, the charge for which, except in market hours, shall be his compensation therefor.

SECTION 10. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the market master to prevent all Blown, Stuffed, unsound or unwholesome provisions from being sold, or being exposed for sale, and to weigh, try and examine all Butter, Lard, and other articles of provision, sold at a given weight—to see that the same are of due weight for which the same are offered for sale, and the same, when false, to seize and dispose of, to the highest bidder, the money arising from the sales thereof to be paid over to the Treasurer, for the use of the corporation; and it shall be his duty to decide all differences and disputes which may arise in the market, between buyers and sellers, touching the weights and measures, of the things there bought and sold;

and it shall be his duty to cause the market house to be swept every day, and to remove all dirt, filth, and refuse from the same, as often as may be necessary.

SECTION 11. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the market master, to give notice to the public, by advertisement at the market house, previous to the first Monday in January, that the several stalls and divisions in said market house, shall be rented for the term of one year, conformably to the rates and terms prescribed by this ordinance, and, during the market hours of said day, publicly offer the same to be rented as aforesaid, and shall give to the person or persons obtaining the same, a certificate thereof, which shall specify the terms of the tenure, and the number, or other description of the stall, stand or division, and also return a list of the names of the persons who shall have rented the same, to the Treasurer of the corporation.

SECTION 12. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in case the whole of the said stalls or divisions shall not be taken by the year, that the market master is hereby authorized to rent said vacant stalls or divisions for a shorter period, but in no case for a less period than three months, nor at a less rate than fifty per cent above the annual rent; the said rent to be paid in advance; and he is hereby authorized to hire out any stalls or divisions not rented as provided for by this ordinance, at the rate of fifty cents per day, for the centre stalls; twenty-five cents per day for the eave benches on the east side, and all other benches, or divisions at twelve and a half cents per day, and the said market master shall pay over monthly all monies by him received, by virtue of this By-Law, to the Treasurer of the corporation.

SECTION 13. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the eave benches on the east side of the market house shall be appropriated to the use of the sellers of Fish, and shall be rented according to the directions of this ordinance, for a sum of not less than five dollars per annum, and that all other stalls, benches or divisions, under the eave shed, for whatever purpose used, shall be rented for a sum not less than three dollars per annum, and the stalls or stalls in the centre of the market house shall be appropriated to the use of the Butchers, where only butchers meat shall be sold, and shall be rented for a sum not less than twelve dollars each, per annum; and the stalls and benches under the west shed, shall be rented for the sum of five dollars per annum; and eave stands or benches on the west side of the market house, are hereby declared and directed to be appropriated exclusively to the use of persons from the country, having articles for sale and not prohibited by the provisions of this ordinance, free from all and every charge; the person first occupying the same, having the right to the space necessary for his or her use; and it shall be and is hereby declared to be the duty of the market master, to settle any dispute which may arise between persons occupying any part of said stalls or benches, by assigning to persons thus disputing their respective stalls, and his decision shall be obeyed and enforced.

SECTION 14. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That that part of the market house within the pillars thereof, be, and the same shall be appropriated for Butchers stalls, and that no person shall keep or occupy any bench, shambles or other apparatus whereon to expose butchers meat, for sale, or shall sell at market such butchers meat, except under roof of the market house, and within the brick pillars thereof, under the penalty of three dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered as other penalties are directed to be, and appropriated one half to the informer, the other to the use of the corporation.

Provided, however, that persons from the country and persons not in the usual practice of selling butchers meat, may sell as heretofore, without being subject to the penalty prescribed in this section.

SECTION 15. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That any person laying or sleeping upon the benches or stalls, or in any way demeaning themselves indecently, in said market, at any time, shall, if free, pay a penalty of two dollars for each and every such offence, to be recovered as other penalties are recoverable, one half to the informer and the other half to the city treasury; and any slave so offending, shall be punished for each offence, by any number not exceeding twenty stripes, in the discretion of the authority before whom the case may be tried.

SECTION 16. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the market master, to pay strict attention to and see that the provisions of this By-Law are duly observed, and it is also made part of the duty of the City Constables and Messenger, to see that the provisions of this By-Law are enforced, and to report all violations of the same, so far as may come to their knowledge.

SECTION 17. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the person to be appointed market master under the provisions of this By-Law shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take the following oath: I, A. B. do swear, that I will, diligently and faithfully, according to the best of my skill and judgment, execute and perform all and singular the duties of market master, with out favour, affection, partiality or prejudice.

SECTION 18. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall think himself aggrieved by the judgment of said market master, he or she may appeal to the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, whose decision shall be final; Provided, such appeal be made immediately after seizure of any article.

SECTION 19. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all and every By-Law or ordinance, regulating or in any manner whatever relating to the market house in the city of Annapolis, or designating the duties of the market master, heretofore passed, be and the same are hereby repealed, abrogated and made null and void.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

By-Law to provide instructions to the Harbour.  
It is established, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That boats of any denomination, or to condition to keep afloat, by which shall be suffered to sink in any part of the inner Harbour, or within a line drawn from the end of Major Jones' Stone Wharf, to the low water mark on the point on which the Wind-Mill used to stand, owned by Charles Carroll, (of Carrollton) or which shall be grounded upon any of the shores within said line, and there left for a longer space than five days, shall be considered as a public nuisance, and if not removed after five days' notice, given by the City Commissioners, the boat so left, shall be considered as forfeited to the City, and the City Commissioners shall proceed, after giving five days' public notice, to sell the said boat at public auction; the purchaser obligating himself to remove said boat forthwith, so that it shall not obstruct the harbour or shores within the aforesaid line; the proceeds of said sale to be paid into the City Treasury.

And be it further established, by the authority aforesaid, That in case no purchaser is to be had for such boat so offered for sale, as herebefore provided, on the condition therein mentioned, it shall be the duty of the City Commissioners to proceed to remove or destroy the boat or boats so left, in order to preserve the navigation and appearance of the Harbour. Passed September 15, 1832.  
D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MAGAZINE.

PROPOSALS  
For publishing by subscription,  
A Military and Naval Magazine, of the United States.

In offering a new enterprise to the notice of the public, the successful prosecution of which must essentially depend upon the encouragement which that public may be disposed to bestow upon it, the Editor feels bound to accompany it with a brief, but plain and distinct exposition of his plan, and the reasons which have induced him to think it worth the attention of his fellow citizens. He would be sorry to entrap any one into the support of a work, the objects of which were hidden or undefined, or capricious; on the contrary, strong in the integrity of his motives and purpose, he hopes for the most liberal patronage from those who shall be most fully acquainted with the views and designs they are called upon to approve and encourage.

The Editor is not aware that any such work as that now proposed to be published, at present exists, or has ever been attempted, in the United States: he does not, therefore, wittingly interfere with the labours of another. Perhaps, heretofore, the times have been considered as unpropitious, or such a work was not supposed to be needed: whatever may have been the deterring cause, the Editor does not perceive the operation of any such at the present moment. Farmers, Physicians, Mechanics, Philosophers, Sportsmen, have each their exclusive Magazine, all of which it is believed, have led to the happiest consequences, by creating in the several classes an esprit du corps, and exciting a spirit of generous emulation, which are the necessary stimulants to improvement. There can be no reason to doubt, that like good would be produced by like means, when applied to the Army and Navy.

That the seat of the General Government possesses advantages, not enjoyed by other localities, for the establishment of such a work, it is persuaded, will be so readily conceded, that to point them out would be needless.

As its title indicates, the Military and Naval Magazine will be principally devoted to the diffusion of useful information, in all the branches of their respective professions, among the officers of every rank in the two services. It is, therefore, chiefly to these two classes of his fellow citizens, that the Editor addresses himself for the support necessary to animate and encourage him in his labours. But though the work will be avowedly professional in its general features, yet it will necessarily embrace much, in the various and extensive range which its binary character must require, to which every reader will find something to instruct or amuse him. All who are fond of hydrographic or geologic information; all who feel an interest in the condition of the Army or Navy; all who are connected by the ties of consanguinity or friendship with the individuals composing either, will hardly fail to derive gratification from some of the pages of the Military and Naval Magazine. They will find there a notice of the latest discoveries and improvements, in every branch of science which it belongs to the soldier or sailor to understand; details of the most recent operations and movements of the several detachments on land, and squadrons at sea; and what will be of more interest to parents, relatives, and friends, the latest and most accurate information of individuals, which that assiduous Editor, and the courtesy of the Departments, aided by an extensive correspondence, may enable him to procure.

The 'United Service Journal' of Great Britain—a work of extensive and deserved celebrity—has been adopted as, in some measure, the model upon which the Military and Naval Magazine will be conducted; and a portion of each number will be given to the republication of the most interesting articles of that valuable work.

The original and domestic department—for which competent assistance has been secured—will consist of essays, letters, notes and problems on the multifarious matters embraced in Military and Naval science; narratives of interesting voyages, cruises, marches, and campaigns; biographical sketches of deceased Military and Naval officers; notices, analytical and critical, of new publications on any subject connected with military or nautical studies; a monthly chronicle of remarkable events

in the two services, changes of stations, arrivals and departures; and, lastly, a register of deaths, resignations, commissions, dismissals, and promotions.

It will hardly be expected that the whole of this extended plan can be developed in a single number—sixty-four pages at least—the volume must be made up of parts; and it is only when the several parts are brought together, that the nature or value of the structure can be fully discerned to be fairly comprehended. To conclude, the Editor will make it his unremitting study, to render the Military and Naval Magazine, a repository of every thing that may be supposed, in any way, to conduce to the instruction or recreation of the gallant defenders of the Republic.

THE MILITARY & NAVAL MAGAZINE OF THE U. S.

Will be published in monthly numbers, of sixty-four pages Octavo each, upon superfine medium paper, and forwarded to subscribers the first day of every month.

The first number will be issued on the first of January, 1833, provided 500 subscribers shall have been obtained prior to the first of November next.

TERMS—Five DOLLARS per annum.—Subscribers who remit to the publishers one year's subscription in advance, shall receive their numbers per mail free of postage.

The numbers for Naval officers upon service on Foreign Stations, will be deposited at the Navy Department, to be forwarded with despatches from the Government. Orders for the work to be transmitted per mail (post paid) prior to the 1st of November, 1832, to THOMPSON AND HOMANS, Washington, D. C.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

We observe that proposals have been issued by Messrs. Thompson & Homans, of this city, to publish an Army and Navy Journal, upon the plan contemplated by our prospectus, which has been for some months before the public. It is probable that these gentlemen supposed that we had relinquished the work. So far from doing so, we have obtained a sufficient subscription to justify the commencement, and have contracted for a press and paper large enough to publish a sheet containing sixty-four pages, and intend to issue it as an extra from the Telegraph; thus reducing the postage to one and a half cents per sheet of sixty-four royal octavo pages.—The first number will appear about the first of December or before. Editors with whom we exchange will do us a favour, by copying this notice.—U. S. Telegraph.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 14. for 1832.

Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.

To be drawn at Baltimore, On FRIDAY, 28th September, 1832, AT FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Fifty-four Number Lottery, Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME:

|                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1 prize of      | \$15,000 |
| 1 prize of      | 5,000    |
| 1 prize of      | 2,000    |
| 1 prize of      | 1,776    |
| 5 prizes of     | 1,000    |
| 5 prizes of     | 500      |
| 5 prizes of     | 400      |
| 7 prizes of     | 300      |
| 10 prizes of    | 200      |
| 10 prizes of    | 150      |
| 10 prizes of    | 100      |
| 46 prizes of    | 50       |
| 46 prizes of    | 40       |
| 46 prizes of    | 30       |
| 92 prizes of    | 20       |
| 1,058 prizes of | 10       |
| 8,280 prizes of | 5        |

9,624 prizes.

Tickets 25—Halves 12 50—Quarters 6 25.

To be had at  
**DUBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,**  
(Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.)  
Sept. 20.

CITY TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the CITY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL TAXES for 1832, are now due. The citizens will be waited upon by  
R. RIDGELY, City Collector.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 23d day of October, next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.  
By order, R. J. COWMAN Clk.  
Sept 6

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the great decline in travelling, the Steam Boat MARYLAND, will go to Easton only once a week, commencing on Friday next, and continue the same day in each week, until further notice.  
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Master.  
Sept. 6



**Continued from First Page.**  
Mosley, the landlady of the Eagle and Child, on his being brought back, recollected hearing his say, as he went out, to Miss—  
"Never mind, Mary Ann, our troubles in this life will soon be over, and then we shall be happy in the next."

Medical assistance being immediately sent for from Stratford, Dr. Elliott and his assistant soon arrived, and although every means were resorted to, in order to save his life, the quantity of laudanum he had taken was too powerful, although the stomach-pump was used within as short a time as possible. Doctor Elliott remained with him the whole night, and at three o'clock on Sunday morning he died in the greatest agonies. The situation of Miss—who was in the adjoining room, was scarcely less pitiable. Her friends, however, from what little information the servant had been able to give, had by this time traced where she was, and soon afterwards a gentleman conveyed her to her father's house. The most remarkable part of this dreadful affair is, that after his death Miss—and her friends for the first, discovered that Capt. M. was a married man, and has a wife living. An inquest was held on Tuesday on his body, at the Eagle and Child.

**London paper, July 28.**  
**Further particulars.**—It appears that Capt. Moss was engaged some time back in the service of Don Pedro in procuring people to go out to Terceira; and also that he, and another officer equally zealous for the Ex-Emperor's cause, were both in love with this young lady, and about 6 months since fought a duel about her, on which occasion he (Capt. Moss) received a ball in his thigh, which was the cause of his not being at this moment with the troops of Don Pedro at Oporto. His adversary went out and joined the expedition, and it was under a supposition that he had unexpectedly returned, and was the gentleman he had heard of as being seen walking with her, that he produced the pistols which were to destroy them both; and under a strong feeling that this gentleman would one day possess the object of both their loves, it was that he intended to sacrifice her life with his own! He appears to have had a considerable hold on her affections, from her ignorance of his being a married man; for, after the coroner's inquest was over, she insisted on again seeing his body, when a scene ensued of the most affecting kind. The ball with which he was wounded by his more fortunate rival was then cut out of the inner part of his thigh by Dr. Elliott, and has been preserved by the friends of the parties. His wife is represented as a most interesting young woman; she was married to him twice—first in the Brazils, and afterwards in England; but he has for sometime separated himself from her, and many who are acquainted with her say that his conduct to her was very unfeeling and improper. The verdict, delivered on the inquest, was "That at the time of his committing the act, he was of unsound mind."

**IRELAND.**  
**Atrocious Murder by Whitefoot.**—It is with feelings of horror and disgust that we find it our painful duty to have to record another sacrifice of human life by these deluded and sanguinary wretches. The victim in this instance is Mr. Richard Marum, of Aherney, Queen's county, who acted as land agent to George Healy, Esq., of Violet-hill, in the county of Kilkenny. The following are the particulars of this deplorable occurrence:—Mr. Marum, besides his farm in the Queen's county, held another called Bornea, in the county Kilkenny, situate within three miles of the Royal Oak. To this he proceeded in the course of the past week to have some meadow cut down, and for that purpose he engaged mowers from the neighbourhood. After the first day they demanded an increase of wages, which was acceded to by their employer. The day after this, however, a further rise was demanded, but being refused, the work was left off. On this Mr. Marum procured mowers from his farm in the Queen's county, and they commenced the work; but early on Tuesday they were obliged to quit, in consequence of a threatening notice; and on the same morning, about 10 o'clock, as Mr. Marum was standing in his carpenter's workshop—there being then present in it an apprentice of the carpenter—three fellows, strangers, rushed into the place, having no disguise whatever on them. They immediately exclaimed, "you villain, we have you now, and we have been long looking for you." A blunderbuss was then presented at him; he begged for mercy, but the villain who held it discharged it at his victim, who instantly dropped dead, several slugs having penetrated his brain. The miscreants then beat him with the butt end of the piece on the face, until the features were so defaced that even his own family could scarcely have recognized him. After this ferocious act they departed, and up to the hour at which we write no account of their being traced has reached us. In the course of the same day an inquest was held on the body before J. Greene, Esq., a magistrate for the county, and a verdict of "Wilful murder against three persons unknown" was returned by the jury. The deceased was nephew to the late Mr. John Marum, Mountstapford, who, it may be in the recollection of our readers, was murdered some years back by a party of Shanavests, on the ground of his having taken lands out of which the former tenantry had been ejected. He was also nephew to the late Dr. Marum, Catholic Bishop of Cloyne. He was in his 38th year, and has left a wife with a large and young family.

**GOOD ADVICE.**  
In one of the courts in New York a blacksmith, who had a gift of stammering to perfection, was called into court as a witness between two journeymen of his. In a law suit the amount in question being about 75 cents. The judge, after hearing testimony, asked him why he had not done his workmen

to make, the cost being five times the amount of the disputed sum. In reply, the witness observed: "I am not the one who stammers, but the one who is called into court as a witness, and by jingling if they get into your Hon. Court, you'd skak-skak-skak em."

When Stephen Price went to America after his bankruptcy, he was called Half-pricey but having returned and most honourably paid his debts, his friends now call him Whole-price again. [London Age.]

An Irishman, standing on the tongue of a wagon, was run away with by a pair of horses and had his legs very much bruised by the violent motion of the "wangle-trees." Some person to whom he was relating the accident, asked him—"Why didn't you jump off Patrick?"

"Faith Sir," returned Pat, "and it was as much as I could do to stay on." [Constellation.]

A gentleman noticing an urchin devouring green apples, took occasion to caution him for the danger of subjecting himself to an attack of Cholera; the boy replied, "I ain't afraid of Cholera, I live in a Drug Store."

Some one was speaking of the snow in New Hampshire, as being three inches deep, when a Vermontier anxious for the credit of his state, interrupted him with a "why darn it, we don't pretend to use snow in Vermont till it is three years old!"

### PUBLIC SALE.

ON Friday the 5th of October next, at 11 o'clock in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day. The President, Directors and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at M-Laughlin's Tavern, Ellicott's Mills,

### THE FARM

on which Richard H. Harwood, lately resided, and now in the occupation of Mr. Neilson Phelps, on Elk Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, about three miles from the Waterloo Tavern, and 12 miles from the City of Baltimore, and near the contemplated Rail Road route from Baltimore to the City of Washington, containing about

### 420 ACRES OF LAND.

The roads from the Waterloo Tavern up the country, and from Owen's Mills to Baltimore, pass through this land, and the best judges are of opinion that this land is capable of being made equal to any of the lands on Elk Ridge. There are on it a pretty good dwelling house, and convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water near the house, and an ice-house.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—one fourth of the purchase money cash, one fourth in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the same, possession to be given on the first day of January next.

**H. H. HARWOOD** Prest.

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

### FOR SALE,

**THE** large and commodious Brick Dwelling House, in the City of Annapolis, belonging to C. Birnie, Esq. fronting the Market House, and at present occupied by Thomas Duckett, Esq. This Property is in good condition, suitable for the accommodation of a large family, in a public part of the city, and will be sold for a sum far below its real value. Possession will be given on the 20th of December next, and perhaps earlier if required. For terms apply to the subscriber in Annapolis.

**HENRY MAYNADIER.**

### TO RENT.

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

**JACOB WATERS.**

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Walker, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of September, 1832.

**GUS AVUS BROWN, Adm'r.**

### NOTICE.

**AGREEABLY** to law an Election will be held at the Assembly Room, on the first Monday in October next, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent the City of Annapolis, in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

By order, **JOHN H. WELLS, Ck.**

### NOTICE.

**AGREEABLY** to Law, an Election will be held at the places for holding Elections in the several Election Districts of Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday of October ensuing, for the purpose of electing four Delegates to represent said county, in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

**HUGHROD W. MARRIOTT, Sheriff.**

### STATE OF MARYLAND, SO.

**Ann-Arundel County, Orphans' Court.**  
July Term, 1832.  
On application by petition of William Davenport, of said county, for letters of administration on the personal estate of John Davenport, late of said county, deceased, the said court doth order, that the said William Davenport, do exhibit to the said court, a true and correct list of the debts and claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

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

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Margery Cissel, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 7th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of August, 1832.

**WILLIAM PUMPHREY, of Wm. Ex'r.**

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint-Mary's county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration with the will annexed, on the Personal Estate of Robert Lilburn, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 22d day of May next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 10th August, 1832.

**WILLIAM D. BISCOR and WIFE,**

**Adm'rs W. A.**

### Saint Mary's County Court,

March Term, 1832.

**ORDERED** by the Court, that the creditors of Stephen Martin, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

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

### City Collector's Office,

June 28, 1832.

**THE** City Collector is now preparing his Bills for the current year. Those persons who are yet in arrears for the last year's Taxes, are earnestly requested to settle the same without further delay, or he will be compelled to resort to coercive measures, without respect to persons.

**RICHARD RIDGELY,**

**City Collector**

**N. B.** The subscriber will execute with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, instruments of writing, such as, Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreements, Contracts, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Insolvent Papers, Apprentices Indentures &c. He will attend to the collection of debts in town or country. He will also, perform the duties of a Justice of the Peace.

He solicits a share of public patronage.

**RICHARD RIDGELY,**

Opposite Williamson & Swann's Hotel.

### FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

**JOHN SMITH, or**

**HENRY MATTHEWS.**

### FOR SALE,

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

**JUNE 21.**

### BANK OF MARYLAND,

Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1831.

**BY** a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—

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

5 per cent.

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

4 per cent.

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

3 per cent.

By order, **WILSON, Cashier.**

### INSOLVENT NOTICE.

**ORDERED** by the court, That the creditors of Thomas R. Johnson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the court at Leonard Town, Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, **JO. HARRIS, Ck.**

True copy, —JO. HARRIS,  
Ck. Saint-Mary's county court.

### IN CHANCERY,

July Term, 1832.

**Benjamin H. Mackall** against **John Freeland**, and **Ann his Wife.**  
The object of the bill is to obtain a discovery from the defendants in aid of the suit pending in a court of common law, and states that the complainant is the acting administrator of Francis Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased, who died, and by his last will and testament directed his real estate and crop to be sold for the payment of his debts, and bequeathed the residue of his estate to his daughters, and appointed the complainant his executor, who renounced, and letters of administration were duly granted to the complainant and John Hance—that the defendant, Ann, who married the other defendant, John, is one of the said daughters, and in right of his said wife entitled to the one fourth part of the clear residue of his said estate—that the complainant has as administrator, greatly overpaid the personal estate—that in 1817 at the August term of the Orphans' Court of Calvert county, he had overpaid the personal estate \$39,700 and at that time debts were due from the deceased to the amount of \$479 09, and on the twenty-first day of October 1819, he paid a way another sum of \$131 25, and that on or about the thirtieth day of July 1832, he paid to John Davenport & Co., an account amounting to \$83 75; to William Hill another account of \$6 25 of a cent, on the fourth day of November 1832—that on the tenth day of May 1832, he paid to Robert W. Ogg another account, amounting to two dollars, and all which accounts were paid by the complainant to the said John Davenport & Co. and the said Hill & Ogg, at the request of the said Ann while sole, and were for goods, wares and merchandise, furnished by them to her—that she has since intermarried with the defendant John Freeland, and both reside out of the state of Maryland, and refuse to allow him on settlement the said accounts and over-payments—that the defendants have brought suit in Calvert county court on the administration bond of your Orator; and also filed a bill against him in said court to make him account as trustee for the sale of the said real estate, and that he has no evidence of the said payments and over-payments, except by the knowledge of the said Freeland and Wife.

It is thereupon, this 31st day of August 1832, Ordered, on the motion of James Boyle, the complainant's solicitor, that a copy of this order be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in some of the papers published in the city of Annapolis, before the first day of October next, to the end, that the said John Freeland, and Ann his wife, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the subject and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the tenth day of January next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy—Test,

**RAMSAY WATERS,**

Reg. Cur. Can.

Sept. 6

### IN CHANCERY,

July Term, 1832.

**Samuel Chew**, and others,

against

**Edward G. Reynolds, Samuel Chew, and**

**Francis Hawkins.**

**THE** object of the bill is to obtain a specific performance of a contract for the purchase of part of a tract of land called Robertson's Rest, situate in Calvert county. The bill states, that Thomas Reynolds, late of Calvert county, deceased, being seized in fee simple of part of a tract of land called Robertson's Rest, lying in Calvert county, and desirous of selling said land, George R. Cranford agreed to purchase the same, containing eighty-five acres, and under said agreement took possession of said land—that Thomas Reynolds died intestate as to said land, and that letters of administration on his personal estate were granted to John H. Chew, and on a settlement made with the said John H. Chew, administrator as aforesaid, & the said George R. Cranford, the said Cranford was found to be indebted to the estate of the said Thomas Reynolds in \$1066 25, and for the payment of which he executed his bond to the said John H. Chew, and the said John H. Chew executed an instrument of writing to Cranford, conditioned, that on the payment of the purchase money a good and sufficient deed of the said land should be made in fee simple—that John H. Chew afterwards obtained a judgment on Cranford's bond, in Calvert county court, which was affirmed in the Court of Appeals—that John H. Chew is also dead, and letters of administration "D. B. N. have been granted to the complainant Samuel Chew—that the heirs of the said Thomas Reynolds are his brother Joseph W. Reynolds, his sisters Mary Reynolds and Betty H. Reynolds, of Calvert county, Edward Reynolds, William Reynolds, Richard Reynolds, of the city of Baltimore, Edward G. Reynolds, Samuel Chew, and Francis Hawkins, who are non-residents of the state of Maryland—that Cranford has not paid the balance of the purchase money, but refuses to do so, alleging that he cannot obtain a deed in fee simple by reason of the minority of some of the heirs; and the non-residence of others, and because the said Thomas Reynolds left a widow who is entitled to dower in the said land. It is thereupon this third day of September 1832, Ordered, on the motion of James Boyle, the complainant's solicitor, that a copy of this order be inserted once at least in each of three successive weeks, in some of the newspapers printed in Annapolis, before the third day of October next, to the end that the said Edward G. Reynolds, Samuel Chew and Francis Hawkins, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the subject and object of the bill, and may be warned to be and appear in this court in person, or by solicitor, on or before the tenth day of January next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy—Test,

**RAMSAY WATERS,**

Reg. Cur. Can.

Sept. 6

### STATE OF MARYLAND, SO.

**Ann-Arundel County, Orphans' Court.**

July 30th 1832.  
On application by petition of William Linthicum, Executor of Anne Wright, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, to creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

**THOMAS T. SIMMONS,**

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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

**WILLIAM LINTHICUM Ex'r.**

### Anne-Arundel County, Etc.

**ON** application to me the subscriber, a Justice of the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition in writing of William T. Gantt, praying for the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William T. Gantt having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years, immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only. It is therefore ordered, and adjudged by me, that said William T. Gantt be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel County Court, on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit; on the said William T. Gantt, then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed for delivering of his property, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William T. Gantt should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

**GIDEON WHITE,**

July 12.

### FOR ANNAPOLIS.

**CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.**

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

Passage to Castle Haven or Easton 35 cts to Annapolis 50 cts.

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

**LEML. G. TAYLOR, Cap.**

### CASH FOR NEGROES

**I WISH TO PURCHASE**

**100 LIKELY NEGROES**

Of both sexes, from 12 to 35 years of age, sold hands, also, mechanics, and every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do so to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES, than any other purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the market. Any communication in writing, will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

**RICHARD WILLIAMS**

May 1, 1832.

### PRINTING

Neatly executed at the

**OFFICE.**



# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1832.

NO. 30.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
J. H. GREEN.  
Chestnut Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

## THE DEATH FEAST.

We think those of our readers who have not before met with the following poem, will thank us for bringing them acquainted with it. It is taken from a volume entitled "Catharine Rhymes, and the Village Patriarch." The author, it appears from this preface, is a self-educated man, and one who has witnessed, in all probability experienced, some of that misery which he so forcibly and truly describes as pervading the labouring community of England. There is a simplicity and pathos in the poem which we have quoted, which cannot fail to touch a sympathetic cord in the bosom of the reader. Honest pride and independence, coupled with deep and genuine affection, are fairly portrayed; nor is the picture of endurance and suffering at all exaggerated as was remarked by a London reviewer, "what this poem describes happens, daily in England."

[Wash. Telegraph.]

The birthday or the wedding day,  
Let happier mortals keep;  
To death my fatal vows I pay,  
And try in vain to weep.  
Some griefs the strongest soul may shake,  
And I such grief have hid;  
My brain is hot—but my mistake,  
Who deem that I am mad.  
My father died, my mother died,  
Four orphans poor were we;  
My brother John worked hard; and tried  
To smile on Jane and me.  
But work grew scarce, while bread grew dear,  
And wages lessened too;  
For John's horse was bidden here,  
Our half-paid work to do.  
Yet still he strove, with falling breath,  
And sinking cheek, to save  
Consumptive Jane from early death—  
Then joined her in the grave.  
His watery hand in mine I took,  
And kissed him till he slept;  
O, still I see his dying look!  
He tried to smile, and wept!  
I thought his coffin with my bed,  
My gown bought earth and prayer;  
I pawned my mother's ring for bread,  
I pawned my father's chair.  
My Bible yet remains to sell,  
And yet unsold shall be;  
But language fails my woes to tell—  
Even crumbs were scarce with me.  
I sold poor Jane's gray flannel then,  
It cost a groat a year;  
I sold John's hen, and missed the hen  
When eggs were selling dear.  
For autumn nights seemed wintry cold,  
While seldom blazed my fire,  
And eight times eight, no more I sold,  
When eggs were getting higher.  
But still I glean the moor and heath;  
I wash, they say, with skulls;  
And workhouse bread ne'er crossed my teeth,  
I trust it never will.  
But when the day on which John died,  
Returns with all its gloom,  
I seek kind friends, and beg with pride,  
A banquet for the tomb.  
One friend, my brother James, at least  
Comes then with me to dine;  
Let others keep the Marriage-feast,  
The Funeral feast is mine.  
For then on him I fondly call,  
And then he lives again!  
To-morrow is our festival  
Of death, and John and Jane.  
Even now, behold! they look on me,  
Exulting from the skies,  
While Angels round them weep to see  
The tears gush from their eyes.  
I cannot weep.—Why can I not?  
My tears refuse to flow;  
My feet are cold, my brain is hot—  
Is fever madness? No.  
Thou smilest, and in scorn—but thou,  
Dost thou forget the dead?  
No common beggar, curries now,  
And begs for burial bread.

From the New York Republican.  
THE SILENT WITNESS.

Monsieur's father, Juv.  
In the town of Musselburg, near the Capital of Scotland, there lived about 15 years ago, a man by the name of Dundonald, who though in easy and affluent circumstances, was not visited by any of the inhabitants—and he seemed to be as averse to society, as the latter was unwilling to admit him to its privileges. His family consisted of himself, a natural daughter he had by his housekeeper, and a distant female, who superintended his household affairs. Dundonald was a man of about 40 years of age, handsome in face and person, but with a very repulsive countenance. There was a degree of sternness in his expression, which at once checked all approach to familiarity, but when he succeeded in any scheme of villainy, or plan of revenge, his features were forced into a smile still more horrible than their natural gloomy cast. His daughter, who received the name of Louisa from that of her frail mother, was in the full luxuriance of rural beauty—her dark brown locks giving a beautiful relief to the exquisite symmetry of her face, and the richly blended lily and carnation of her cheek. Although she had not received the advantages of a fashionable education or polished society, there

was a natural ease and grace about her, which as art could not imitate, her native good sense, and the gentleness of her heart, taught her that true politeness which far surpassed all the studied regulations laid down by any Lord Chesterfield.

In the same street with Dundonald lived a young man named Charleville, whose parents, though poor, managed to give him an excellent education, such as Scotland alone affords to youth of aspiring talents, but without pecuniary resources. He was at this time prosecuting the study of surgery, under the able and popular Dr. McDaniel, a gentleman whose heart and hand were always actively devoted to the cause of benevolence. Charleville soon became acquainted with Louisa—and very often happened to be strolling over the country, just in time to meet her in her evening walks. Alas! those walks were verdant hills and shadowy vales! they make still have in the hearts of two young and susceptible beings—who, instead of admiring Nature's charms, commonly reserve all their admiration for one another. In short, the student and Louisa, soon became inseparable—to the terrible neglect of the dry pages of Sir Astley Cooper and Charles Bell.

This intimacy did not long escape the penetrating glance of Dundonald, who resolved at once to crush the passion in embryo.—So that one evening, as the lovers were about strolling forth from the paternal porch, the father suddenly advanced upon them, sternly ordered Louisa into the house, and asked Charleville what he meant by eternally darkening his door with his presence? This abrupt question and rude deportment, quite frightened the student "from his propriety"—"why, sir, (said he,) the pleasure of Miss Dundonald's society."—"No sir! I can see what you're driving at; but I—me if you're mistaken—I have had too much trouble and misery in making a fortune, to bestow it on a beggar." This insulting remark called the blood into Charleville's cheek, and he was about replying, when the father exclaimed:—"No words, sir! Keep away from Louisa—or, mark me, you'll rue it!"—with this, he re-entered the house, violently slamming the door after him.

Charleville returned to the office in the deepest state of dejection, and he now was aware, for the first time of the extent of his passion for the sweet girl of his heart. For several days he walked over his favourite haunts, in a vain search for Louisa. One evening, after a long and fatiguing ramble, he entered the graveyard to find repose and shade under one of the bending willows which ornamented it. He came to a place where the grave digger was shovelling up some earth, in order to fill an adjacent hollow. He sat down on a tomb whose shafts had sunk several feet in the moist ground, and watched the motions of the sepulchral laborer in his occupation. Occasionally a mouldering arm or thigh bone would appear, and at last a skull was tossed up with some force and rolled to the feet of the student, who turned it over when, in a prominence back of the ear, he felt something which produced a grating sound, when the brass tip of his cane rubbed against it. He stooped to examine it when to his horror and astonishment, he found a large nail driven through the cranium! He asked permission of the digger to carry this relic home, which was immediately granted. Without divulging the dreadful secret, he asked the man if he knew to whom that skull belonged: "why yes," said he, "that head has been lying here next Michaelmas 15 years. It belonged to the old wife of Squire Dundonald, who left him, as such a large fortune. I recollect her funeral, as it was only yesterday—Oh! she was a fine old lady, so kind and so gentle!—there was not a dry eye present but that of her husband." This observation strengthened his suspicions he had already formed of a crime like that committed by Jael on Sisera, mentioned in the Scriptures. He took the skull to the office, and after binding Dr. McDaniel to secrecy, at least for the present, he showed it to him. They examined the cranium anatomically, and found that a long spike nail had been driven through the brain, which still clung in a mouldering mass around it. The Doctor afterwards gave the following account of the unfortunate victim. She was a wealthy widow, of about 55 years of age, at the time she first met Squire Dundonald, during an excursion over the lovely scenery of the Highlands. He was then in all the opening maturity of manhood, and remarkable handsome. D. had rendered her some slight service, the manner of which pleased her—she soon became intimate—and the old lady, with that doating and impotent susceptibility which often renders age ridiculous, fell violently in love, which was eagerly returned by the youth, who had, by some means or other, found out the extent of her rent-roll. They travelled together, and finally, before returning home, and to the great disappointment of all her collateral heirs, they were privately married at some country church. On her arrival here, her doating affection for him showed itself in a variety of ways, the most substantial of which was, that she put him in possession of all her property, and made a will to the entire exclusion of her nephews, nieces and country cousins. As soon as he got this document in his power, he took off the mask, and evinced at first coldness, and then disgust for his benefactress. He, without difficulty, reduced the daughter of his

house-keeper, a beautiful girl, brought up to great admiration of her own person and fondness for dress, two principles which invariably lead from the path of virtue and end in ruin. The old lady was not long in perceiving the intimacy between the parties, and the condition of the girl who behaved on the occasion with the utmost indifference. "I have no doubt," continued the Doctor, "that these two miscreants conspired the death of their victim who had threatened to alter her will, and take refuge among her relations. At all events, one morning the neighbours were astounded by the news that Mrs. D. had died of a fit. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body—but, although some suspicions were abroad, nothing was proved—and the wretched victim was consigned to the grave without further examination. Dundonald and his paramour lived together like man and wife. He appeared to be extremely fond of her—and at her death (which occurred in the giving birth to Louisa) he gave every sign of abject despair. The only being he has since been known to love is his daughter—before whom alone his savage nature seems to soften.

The Dr. and his student next consulted on some plan to solve the terrible mystery; during which Charleville found that his hopes of eventually possessing Louisa began to revive. McDaniel was afraid to send Dundonald the skull, under the apprehension that he would detain, and afterwards obliterate all traces of this important witness—and he hesitated about trusting the young man alone with him, for fear of violence. Charleville, however, overcame this objection, by going armed with a brace of pistols. He went to the house, and asked to speak to the Squire as he was generally called. The servant had received orders not to admit him; but as he was extremely urgent, he took him to a private cabinet, and called his master down.

"What's your business?" said he, sternly, and darting a look of ominous meaning.—"Sir, I have brought you news from a lady, to whom you are under some obligation."—"No riddles, sir, but quick and be done!" Charleville, then in a firm and distinct voice, told him the result of his visit to the grave-yard, and the dreadful suspicion which the skull had excited in his mind. Had a thunder-bolt suddenly fallen at his feet, he could not have been more terror-stricken than at this discovery; his whole frame shuddered with a convulsive movement—his eyes and countenance exhibited a wild and horrifying expression, and his first idea was to grasp Charleville by the throat. One moment of reflection, however, brought him to his habitual cunning, and with a mighty effort he bore down the demon that was rising within him. He immediately assumed the utmost serenity of aspect, attempted to laugh at the suspicions of the student, and expressed a wish to see the "dreadful skull." He finished by saying, that he had lately been thinking about Louisa's attachment for him, which he had too long opposed—that he found his harsh conduct to her had preyed upon her health, and he was now resolved to gratify them both. At the same time he humbly begged his pardon for his past treatment, and asked him to sup that very evening with his intended bride—and Charleville, (he exclaimed, as he left him) don't forget that nailed skull you were talking about.

The exquisite delight which this unexpected change caused in our student, removed for the moment, all his unfavourable impressions, and he returned to the Doctor to relate the result of his interview. McDaniel, however, knew the man too well, to place the slightest confidence in his professions. He, therefore, impressed upon the youth's mind the necessity of extreme caution—and before trusting Dundonald with the skull, he took the precaution of calling in a confidential friend as a witness to the important discovery of the nail. In the evening, Charleville, well armed as before, and with his ghastly burthen wrapped up, went to the dwelling of his intended father-in-law, to whose cabinet he was soon introduced. About an hour afterwards, the Doctor and his friend proceeded unseen through the garden, and planted themselves in some bushes immediately under the hall window, which had been left open purposely by the student on his arrival.

In the mean time, Charleville placed the skull on a dressing table, where it was seen by Dundonald immediately on his entrance.—An involuntary expression of terror, and remorse passed over his features, when he saw the horrid object before him—but this he quickly suppressed, and he received his young friend, with every demonstration of apparent affection. He took him by the hand, conducted him to the parlour, and presented him to Louisa, who was dressed in a style at once simple and elegant—and her beautiful shining ringlets were confined by a coronet of white roses, which were an appropriate emblem of her own purity and natural grace. The fond lovers were left to the luxury of their own society, till supper was announced, after which they were again allowed to be alone in all the sweet ecstasy of love. In the midst of their endearments, Dundonald entered, preceded by a servant with a couple of goblets on a waiter. "I have interrupted your conversation," said he, trying to force a smile into his ragged features "in order that we might mutually pledge the sincerity of our reconciliation." He then handed Charleville one of the goblets, and kept one for himself.

He quaffed off. In carrying the liquor to his lips, the student, whose organ of smell had been rendered acute by the habit of assuaging various drugs, thought he distinguished the peculiar odour of opium. The advice of the Doctor now flashed upon his mind, and his resolution was immediately taken. To evince any distrust at this moment would have been fatal; but, by an artful movement, he avoided the direct glance of the ruffian, took a mouthful of the poisonous compound which he emptied into the handkerchief, and deliberately poured the remainder into his bosom. Then, while he felt the cold liquid trickle down his breast, he adroitly buttoned up his coat, and returned the glass to the servant. All this was done in less time than I have taken to record it. After a few minutes talk, he affected to be drowsy, and, apologizing to Louisa for his breach of courtesy, he requested permission to lie down. He was conducted to a retired room opening into the hall, where he was left to his awful meditations. He soon pretended to be asleep, and snored loudly.—In a few minutes he heard the approach of footsteps. The door was slowly opened, and through his half-closed eyes, he perceived Dundonald cautiously approaching his couch on tip-toe.—The miscreant bent his knee with the intention of pressing upon the breast of his victim, and put forth his murderous hands to grasp him by the throat and mouth, in order forcibly to suppress his breathing. When Charleville suddenly sprang up with all the energy of despair, and uttered a loud and piercing shriek, at this moment the Doctor and his friend rushed in and secured the villain, who, now seeing that all hope was gone, tamely suffered himself to be bound and led forth. While they were manacled him, Louisa burst into the room and threw herself around her father's neck. Charleville removed her fainting to the sofa; and in this interval, the Doctor, after possessing himself of the skull, gave orders to take Dundonald to a place of confinement till a warrant could be obtained to commit him to prison. In the mean time, Louisa revived from her swoon, and received from her lover the horrid particulars which I have given above. After some time spent in administering consolation, and intermingling the sweet digressions of love, he at length succeeded in calming her altogether.

Dundonald was duly committed to take his trial for the murder of his wife. For several days he persisted in a state of obstinacy, denying all knowledge of the imputed crime, but at length the conversation of a pious divine wrought upon his better feelings, and he made a full confession of the murder, some of the circumstances of which are too horrible to relate. He made his will, and after leaving handsome legacies to his wife's relations, he bequeathed the balance of his property to Louisa, with the hope, (as he expressed it) that she would bestow her hand upon the worthy youth she so fondly loved. This excellent pair came every day to see him in his gloomy cell, soothed his melancholy reflections by their assiduous attentions, and suggesting to his mind those sweet consolations which religion alone can bestow.

At length the day of trial came on; the sheriff and officers went to his cell to bring him forth—but they found the bed and floor deluged with blood, and the criminal a stiffened corpse! It appeared on examination, that he had opened the large artery of his thigh—and he no doubt expired almost instantaneously. A few months after this fatal occurrence, Louisa disposed of all her property in the town, and retired to a charming cottage she had purchased at Tarbet near the sublime and picturesque scenery of Loch Lomond. Here she was shortly afterwards joined by Charleville, who had in the interim obtained his degree at Edinburgh, and they were soon united in those holy bonds which fix our happiness or misery for this life.

With the exception of the painful thoughts which would sometimes throw a cloud over her serenity, it might be said that Louisa was now happier than she had ever been—and Charleville rendered himself, in every respect, worthy of such a bride.

A horrible method of destroying life was resorted to a few years ago by the monster Burke, in order to provide subjects for the dissecting room! It is also particularly mentioned in the last and most thrilling tale of the "Country Curate"—in which the dreadful secret which it possesses over the common methods of assassination, is spoken of in a manner which might whisper horrid temptations to men of lawless and uncertain thoughts.

From the Saturday Bulletin.

THE WORLD IN A NUTSHELL.  
Most of the editors of this city have set their faces strongly against Cholera Gazettes. We cannot agree with them, having never taken the trouble to open a single one.

Niblo's garden in New York which has been shut during the epidemic is again opened. The number of emigrants arrived in Canada this season is estimated in round numbers at 45,000!

The number of interments from Cholera in Quebec from the commencement of the disease on the 8th of June to the 19th of August, were 2080.

A new paper has been attempted at Monroe, Louisiana, entitled the "New Moon." We receive a "Sky" and a "Sun" already—the New Moon will be a valuable auxiliary to these shining lights.

Bipha's Comet, according to the calculation of astronomers, is now in the immediate neighbourhood of our system, and will soon be visible, if it is not already. It will be nearest the earth on the 23d of October, distant about 51,000,000 miles. It will appear brightest on the 13th November. Its apparent course for a month to come, will be nearly due west. Its last periodical return was in 1828.

Cooking by coal is all the fashion now in Philadelphia. Savage's kitchen range is highly spoken of, as well as Steinhauser's patent cooking apparatus. Both are said to be more economical than wood.

Every man who carries a watch on a sunny day, has a ready, and efficient means of obtaining fire, when the sun is near his meridian altitude. If the crystal of the watch be opened and filled with water, it forms a plano-convex lens, by which the solar rays are reduced to a focus, which being thrown on any dark coloured combustible body, will cause it to take fire.

A biography of Robespierre, which appeared in an Irish paper, concludes in the following ridiculous manner:—"This extraordinary man left no children behind him except his brother, who was killed at the same time."

Topay Turry, in the National Republican can ticket for congress in Vermont, we observe that Nathan N. Bottom is at the top of the line.

The Hudson Republican says the Whaling Company have purchased the ship Vermont, of 300 tons burthen, and intend fitting her out for a three years voyage.

By a recent act of the General Court of Massachusetts, a large number of soldiers of the Massachusetts line, and in case of Death, their heirs have become entitled, each, to two hundred acres of land, from the state of Massachusetts.

According to the census of 1830 there was then living in the United States, 2079 persons more than 100 years old.

The body of Com. George W. Rogers, was enclosed in three coffins, and in the grave was a fourth shell of rough pine boards; the second coffin was lead, weighing five hundred pounds, the commodore weighing 260 pounds, and the whole weight was 1,132 pounds. No doubt his remains will be brought home.

At a target firing lately in England, one ball out of sixty hit the mark. The captain of the corps finding his men shooting rather wide, ensconced himself behind the target, as less liable to be hit there than any other else.

It is better to be laughed at than ruined; better to have a wife, who, like Martail's Mamurra, cheapens every thing, and buys nothing, than to be impoverished by one whose pride will cheapen nothing.

A Windy Day.—A day advertises, that he has a large quantity of bellows for sale.

Shingles Wanted.—Mr. Abraham Shingles advertises for a wife in the New Hampshire papers.

Gentle Water fall.—George Water, is said to have fallen from a second story window, but received no material injury.

Silver has increased in value thirty times since the reign of William the Conqueror.

The expedition for Africa sailed from Liverpool on the 19th of July.

Artificial Hands.—The Salem Gazette mentions that Mr. Increase Hill, an ingenious artisan at that town, has just finished a pair of artificial hands which, in their admirable adaptation to the multifarious uses of those important members are said to surpass any thing of the kind ever before seen in this quarter. The unfortunate young man to whose necessities they are destined to minister, came from the country, and has already tested their efficiency in various ordinary manipulations, such as writing, cutting food, &c. If it were possible we should like to have a pair to wield the editorial scissors.

The Quorra and Elburka steamers, built expressly for the purpose, and possessing all the qualities necessary for performing the voyage up the river Niger and its various branches, arrived at Millford from Liverpool on Saturday, accompanied by the Columbo coal brig, of 170 tons, where they are to remain a week or ten days to obtain a clean bill of health, and to wait the arrival of Mr. Lander, who is to accompany the expedition in the capacity of superintendent and general director. The steamers are secured against the attack of the savages on the coast by bulwark fortifications. Devonport Telegraph.

Quintines.—The Rev. Lorenzo Dow advertises for sale in Richmond, a few copies of the "Chain of Reason," consisting of six links, two hooks, and one swivel. Price 25 cents. This almost carries us back to the good old days of puritanism, when the press teemed with "Crumbs of Comfort for the chickens of the Church," "Heuks and emn to haud up Creepid Christians' Breeks," and the like.

The protracted length of the late session of Congress has left but a short interregnum in the franking privilege of its members, viz: about 18 days. By the law of March 3, 1825, the privilege extends to sixty days before and sixty days after, each session. In the present case, it continues to the 14th of September, and begins again on the 3d of October.

Marriage.—Choosing a wife is like dipping the hand into a bag which contains twenty snakes and one eel.—Twenty is one you catch the eel. So says somebody, but we rather think if the ladies had written the paragraph, they would have reversed the word wife and written husband.



The following gentlemen will be supported as Candidates for the Assembly by the Jackson Republican Voters of Anne Arundel county.

**ALEXANDER FRANKLIN,  
BARZILLAI MARIOTT,  
EDWARD E. ANDERSON,  
WESLEY LINTHICUM.**

We are authorised to announce **ROBERT WELCH**, of Ben. as a Candidate to represent the city of Annapolis in the next House of Delegates.

We are requested to state, that **JAMES HUNTER** will serve, if elected, in the next House of Delegates.

**Mr. Green.**

Sir—You will do me a favour by inserting my name in your next paper, as a candidate (friendly to the re-election of our present worthy Chief Magistrate,) for the next General Assembly.

The report lately circulated, that my sole object for consenting to have my name announced in the *Republican*, was to defeat the election of one particular Candidate (out of the four) on the opposite side of the question, I pronounce to be totally false, and conceive it to be the effusions of a black heart and weak head. I have but two objects in view, the first to give myself and friends, an opportunity to vote for a Candidate of our own political principles, and of the second I leave the public to judge. I am still subject to the decision of any Jackson Republican meeting, that may take place between this and the Election.

Yours, with respect, &c.  
**MARTIN F. REVELL.**

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor.—Will you be pleased to insert the following copy of a short provision of an act of assembly, that the voters may have correct information before the day of Election. Is this law in force, if not, by what act was it repealed?

An act for regulating of ordinaries, passed at May session 1717, for the better regulating of ordinary-keepers and Inn-holders, amongst other matters contains the following: "Provided always, that no person or persons so licensed or to be licensed to keep ordinary, be Delegates, Justices of the peace, Attorneys, Deputy-Commissioners, Clerks, Sheriffs, Deputy-Sheriffs, or hold any other public office whatsoever, for any county within this province." If this law be in force, then ordinary-keepers, as well as Preachers, are prevented serving as Delegates. The information is asked by a Voter.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman residing in Calvert county.

I am afraid the cholera has invaded our county. The physicians think there is no doubt but that several cases have occurred. Ah, I believe, proved fatal.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The right of suffrage taken away from the people, so far as relates to the voting for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, by the House of Delegates of Maryland, inasmuch as depended on that branch of the Legislature, (a majority of whom were Clay-men) at the December session thereof in the year 1831, as it seems to the writer of these hasty lines, thrown together on the spur of the moment for the purpose of bringing the subject before the Public.

This is a grave question, and if the affirmative thereof can be sustained, (which appears to be quite an easy task,) should cause every Patriot's eye to weep, and every Patriot's heart to ache.

Let us for a moment turn to the Constitution of the United States, and we shall there find in the second article thereof, and first section of that article, among other things the following provision:—"Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, (that is of President and Vice-President of the United States) equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives, to which the state may be entitled in the Congress;" And by reference to the amendments to the Constitution of Maryland, it will appear that at November session 1809, chap. 83, confirmed by November session 1810, chap. 33, the Legislature thereof directed the "manner" in which the said electors should be appointed, to wit: "That every free white male citizen of this State, above twenty-one years of age, and none other, having resided twelve months within this State, and six months in the county, or city of Annapolis, or Baltimore, next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot, in the election of such county or city or either of them, for electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States, for representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, for delegates to the General Assembly of the State, electors of the Senate and Sheriffs." It is also provided "by the fifty-ninth section of the constitution of Maryland, among other things, 'That this form of Government, and the declaration of rights, and no part thereof, shall be altered, changed or abolished, unless a bill so to alter, change, or abolish the same, shall pass the general assembly, and be published at least three months before a new election, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election.' Thus then it appears—that the constitution of the United States authorises the Legislature of each state to "direct" the "manner" of

appointing "electors" of President and Vice-President of the United States, and that the Legislature of Maryland have directed the "manner" of appointing them in that manner, and that that manner cannot be changed, except by two consecutive sessions of the Legislature with the intervention of a new election of Delegates. Yet the House of Delegates of Maryland at its last session, passed an act (which for the honour of the state was rejected by the Senate,) authorising and requiring an election by the people of one person from each county and city, with power to fill any vacancy by death, which should constitute a body, when so elected, to choose another body, consisting of as many persons as the state might be entitled to Senators and Representatives in Congress, after the then pending apportionment bill of representatives should be acted on definitively in Congress, with the power to fill up any vacancy by death. For which see the votes and proceedings of the House of Delegates, December session, 1831. The effect of this bill was not that the people should vote directly for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, but that they should vote for persons to vote for the said electors, thereby removing the right of suffrage from the great body of the people, and placing it in the hands of a few, whereby the right of suffrage would have received a vital stab,—the constitution of Maryland would have been violated—and the door to "bargain"—"intrigue"—"management"—with its attendant evils, "War"—"Pestilence"—and "Famine," would have been opened. People of Maryland pause—! beseech you pause—before it may be too late. The right of suffrage in which every thing dear to Freedom is involved, has been assailed.—Your constitution trampled on—and for what? That the Golden Calf of the west might be exalted in the Temple, and receive the homage of office-hunters.

As I have accomplished my object in bringing this subject before the public, I will here leave it in the hope that it will be taken up by others whose experience, and habits better fit them for the task, of exposing this bold attack on the rights of the Freemen of Maryland.

A MARYLANDER.  
Sept. 22, 1832.

From the Nantucket Enquirer.

**VERY GRATIFYING.**  
Col. Webb, the redoubtable editor of the Courier & Enquirer, of percussion lock memory, has recently deserted the Jackson ranks. This event has given rise to numerous speculations among the knowing ones.—Some attribute the change to principle, others to interest, others again to both principle and interest while some with hempen thoughts shrewdly suspect that he has discovered some leak in the old ship, and has made this timely retreat only to reserve himself for another end. Whatever may be the cause, this is certain, the change is a source of rejoicing to all parties. For our own part, we think that the Jackson folks have got all the advantage of the affair, for we believe they have gained much by the loss, while the Clay folks have lost equally by the gain of the Colonel.—There now, Mr. Webb, next time let our ninepenny lectures alone.

HARRISBURGH, (Penn.) Sept. 18.

A very singular occurrence took place last week, with the Baltimore stage. The driver stopped, as usual, to give his horses water, at Highspire, six miles below this place, in the evening. Giving his lines a knot, around the front standard of the carriage, he stepped into the tavern, leaving his horses in the charge of the hostler, who is rather, as we understand an aged man. A conflict arose, between a dog and a cat near the feet of the horses—they became alarmed threw the hostler down and passed over him, without doing much injury, and pursued their journey towards Harrisburgh. When they arrived at the gate about two miles from this place, it was closed, and they made a halt. The keeper went out and opened it as usual—the stage passed on in the customary way, and it being dark, the gate keeper did not observe that it was without a driver. The horses "pursued the even tenor of their way," and came into Harrisburgh at a moderate trot, without the crack of a whip, of course—passed Mrs. Buchler's in Second street—turned up Walnut street at right angles—turned into an alley by Gleim's at right angles again—and again turned into the alley, at the corner of the jail yard, at right angles, and arrived at the usual place of unhitching, in perfect safety. There happened not to be a passenger in the stage, and no inconvenience was experienced, except that the driver had to foot it six miles instead of being perched upon the box, in the usual way.

**CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.**  
ANNAPOLIS—Still free from the disease.

HEALTH OFFICE—BALTIMORE.

September 22d 1832.

REPORT OF DEATHS BY CHOLERA in

the City of Baltimore for the last 24 hours

ending at 10 o'clock this morning, viz:

Private practice, white 1, col'd 1—Total 2.

Sept. 25d Private practice, whites 5—coloured 1—Total 6.

Sept. 24 white 2, col'd 2—Total 4.

Sept 25 Private practice, whites 4 col'd 2

Total 6.

We understand that the Cholera has made

its appearance at Marcus Hook (on the Dela-

ware below Philadelphia) with considerable

violence; that place is at present without a

Physician, and several of the inhabitants have

died before medical aid could be procured; some

of our Physicians would do well to visit

the place, and establish confidence in the

affrighted inhabitants, who are now totally at

a loss how to act in the present distressing emergency.—*Philad paper.*

FREDERICK, September 22.—Since the

report given below, we have learned from the

proper source, that seven deaths by cholera have occurred from Tuesday the 18th to yesterday the 21st, viz: 4 citizens and 3 foreigners. The disease is chiefly confined to a particular section of the city.

Report of the Board of Health from Tuesday

the 11th inst. 12 o'clock, to Tuesday, Sept.

18th, 12 o'clock.

Remains from last report, 4 cases since

which there have occurred 19 cases, making an

aggregate of 23 cases, of which 11 have died

—9 recovered, and 3 remaining.

Of the 11 deceased, 8 were citizens—6

whites and 2 coloured—and 3 foreigners.

Hagerstown, Md. Sept. 20.—There has

been one death of Cholera in town, within

the past week—a labourer from the canal.

And there are two cases at present, about

which the Doctors differ in opinion—one a

resident of the town, a female, and the other

a labouring man from the canal. Our town

continues very healthy.

Since the above was in type another case

has occurred, a male, and citizen of the town,

which terminated fatally.

WASHINGTON.

The Washington papers contain only a partial

report for Thursday and Friday. No re-

port of the cases and deaths in private practice

has been furnished by the physicians, and no

accurate idea can be formed of the present

health of the city.

Health Office, Alexandria, }

September 21, 1832 }

Report of the Board of Health for twenty

four hours ending this day at noon.

In Private Practice.—Two new cases, one

white and one coloured woman.

Remaining at the last report, 4; of these

three coloured dead.

CHARLESTOWN, Va. Sept. 20.

After our last paper was put to press, a

case of Cholera occurred in town, which

proved fatal.

CHOLERA.

New York.—The following is a list of in-

terments in the city of New York from the

commencement of the disease to the 8th of

September.

| Week ending July | Deaths. | Cholera. |
|------------------|---------|----------|
| 7                | 191     | 56       |
| 14               | 510     | 336      |
| 21               | 887     | 716      |
| 28               | 879     | 686      |
| Aug. 4           | 580     | 383      |
| 11               | 467     | 281      |
| 18               | 444     | 292      |
| 25               | 391     | 178      |
| Sept. 1          | 324     | 138      |
| 8                | 353     | 201      |

From 1st July to 8th Sept. 5,028 3,197

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Sept.

15th.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—After inquiry we

think we can state, that for the present week,

a considerable diminution will be found in

the interments, compared with those of the

last, probably to the number of sixty or seventy.

The interments by all diseases in St.

Patrick's Cathedral, during the present week

were 62—last week 68; and in Potter's Field

this week 80—last 110. The deaths by cholera

for the week are probably between 135

and 150—last week they were 201.

From the Nantucket Enquirer.

CHOLERA.

This frightful scourge seems to have ex-

ceeded its force, and to be about to leave the

country, never again it is hoped, to return.—

Wrapt in mystery it came amongst us, in its

operations it has been mysterious, and it is

no less so now than on its first appearance.—

There are probably few who have not changed

their views again and again on the disputed

points pertaining to this disorder. It seems im-

possible, for instance, that any, disposed to lis-

ten to the truth, can have all along held the

same opinion on either its contagious, infectious

or epidemic nature. It is peculiar to

the disease that hardly a fact, save that of its

fatality, can be adduced, which is not opposed

by some other fact; hardly a remedy pro-

posed, which has not in the sequel been wholly

fallacious; hardly a treatment adopted that

has not been finally condemned and rejected.

The most intelligent physicians have virtually

confessed their entire ignorance of its char-

acter. The confident are the obstinate and

uninformed. Even the manner of its intro-

duction to our country is a disputed point.—

Like an epidemic it has spread rapidly and

extensively, yet, unlike an epidemic, it has

generally followed the route of trade, instead

of being diffused over a surrounding territory.

Taking the course of trade like contagion,

unlike contagion it passes almost or

quite unperceived through many places in the

direct line of its march. Like contagion, it

lurks in the haunts or amid the wardrobe of

its victims; unlike contagion, it spares those

who are about, who touch, handle, and even

taste the sick. Seizing, like contagion, one

and another in quick succession, it now car-

ries off whole families; and, again, unlike con-

tagion, it takes a single individual from a

house or a city, then suddenly disappears.—

Like infection, it now reveals a while among

filth and crime, and now deserting these

haunts, it resorts to the pleasant fields and

pure atmosphere of the country. Like in-

fection, it pervades a district, unlike in-

fection, it spars those who are most immedi-

ately within its atmosphere. The earth, the

air, the water, have been explored for its cause,

the materia medica for its remedies, the

law for its prevention; and what is the result?

Every apparent advantage has ended in dis-

appointment, or created a new source of con-

tention. Like the monster of a disturbed

dream, it pursues the flying and flies from its

pursuers. We dare its atmosphere with im-

punity, and we fall under the strictest regu-

men and most rigid precaution. Now it car-

ries off at one swoop a whole community of

the dissolute, and now, as if to taunt all fan-

ciated security, it selects for its victims the

choicest members of society. Having spared awhile among the common masses of in-

quity, it takes its leave of a city, then sud-

denly returns, and inhabits with the temper-

ary, the hospitable, and the virtuous. We

leave our homes to avoid its vicinity, and

when we think the danger passed, behold it

meets and destroys us on our return.

Such is the Cholera. And with all this ex-

perience of its dire effects, what do we know

of its treatment or prevention more than we

did before its appearance on this continent?

Nothing. It has decimated one city, and is

daily adding to its victims there, in spite of

medicine and experience. Though consider-

ably abated, it still exists in almost every place

which it has attacked. The cordons and bar-

riers which have been opposed to its, have been

ineffectual. A secret communication escapes

our vigilance, or a spontaneous explosion de-

troys the bulwarks we rear to oppose its ap-

proach. Like the tyranny of Europe, it is

ever bent on destruction.

And, in its own good season, tramples down

The sparks of our sales."

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Havre, Depeyster, at New York from Havre, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Paris papers to the 10th of August, inclusive, and Havre to the 11th, the day on which the packet sailed. The latest papers contain extracts from London papers of the evening of the 8th, which is some hours later from the English capital, than before received.

The intelligence brought by this arrival, is not of great importance. If faith can be attached to the statement in the London Courier, in regard to the Marquis of Palmella's interview with the English Ministers, the reign of Miguel will soon be over.

The Havre Estafette of the 10th, contains extracts from the London Courier of the evening of the 8th. It was said that the Marquis of Palmella had had an interview with Earl Grey and Lords Holland and Palmerston; and it was even reported that he had succeeded in obtaining the immediate recognition of Donna Maria, and the support of England in her behalf. Murat embarked in the Zephyr, on the 7th, to join the Constitutional army in Portugal. A private letter stated that Don Pedro bivouacked in the midst of his troops, and conducted himself in all respects as a good soldier and an intrepid prince.

### FRANCE.

His Majesty Louis Philippe and his family, received the civil and military authorities of Compiegne at noon, on the 6th August.—The princess Louise was surrounded by her sisters, who seemed as deeply interested, says the report, as herself, in contemplating the approaching separation. At half past three o'clock, their R. H. the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, accompanied by Gen's. Baudraud and Marbot, Colonel Beyer, and several other officers, proceeded on horseback to meet the King of the Belgians. The National Guard of Compiegne, and the 11th Light Infantry, formed a double lane to beyond the bridge, where a triumphal arch had been erected bearing the inscription "The City of Compiegne to the King of the Belgians." A second arch of boughs and flowers had been hastily erected by the marines, surmounted by their banner, adorned with tri-coloured ribbons. Their R. H. went at a gallop to the village of Janville, one league in the route of St. Quentin, where they alighted for a short time. At half past four, King Leopold was seen advancing in a carriage, upon which they remounted, and proceeded to meet him at a gallop, his carriage stopping. It was followed by six others, and escorted by a party of Red Lancers. The King and the Princess alighted and embraced. The former got into a carriage of King Louis Philippe, which had been sent for the purpose, the Prince Royal being seated on his left, and the Duke of Nemours in front.

The procession then advanced amidst the acclamations of the people. The King was received by the Mayor and Municipality at the foot of the arch.—He entered the palace at a quarter past five, where he was received by the King of the French, who descended to meet him; surrounded by his aids and the officers of his household.—After embracing, they ascended the grand stairs to the Hall of reception, when his Belgic Majesty was received by Madame Adelaide, accompanied by the princesses Maria and Clementina. From thence they passed in the *Salon de famille*, where the Queen and the Princess Louise expected them. His Belgic Majesty was accompanied by General d'Aerscho



**STATE OF MARYLAND, CO.**  
Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court.  
In and for the said County of Anne Arundel, I, the undersigned, Clerk of the said Court, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of the late Robert Lusk, late of the said County of Anne Arundel, deceased, as the same appears from the records of the said Court, and that the same is now on file in the said Court, and is open to the inspection of all persons who may desire to see the same.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**  
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of the said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Robert Lusk, late of the said County of Anne Arundel, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 23rd day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of September, 1832.

ELLI LUSBY, Ex'r.  
Sept. 27.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at the residence of Mrs. Rebecca Watkins, on Saturday the 10th of October next, at 12 o'clock, 37 all the personal estate of Richard G. Watkins, deceased, consisting of

**NEGROES, HORSES, &c.**

and the reversion, after the death of Mrs. Rebecca Watkins, is certain other personal property, consisting of Negroes and Household Furniture.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—For all sums under Twenty Dollars, the cash to be paid, and for all sums over Twenty Dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bonds bearing interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of Richard G. Watkins, are hereby notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereof, with the Register of the Chancery Court within four months from the day of sale.

ROBERT B. BELT, Adm'r. of R. G. Watkins.  
Sept. 27.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale on Saturday the 15th of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, all that

**PARCEL OF LAND,**

lying and being in Anne Arundel county, of which Richard G. Watkins, died, seized, and which is now in the possession of Mrs. Rebecca Watkins; containing about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES. This property will be sold subject to the life estate of Mrs. Rebecca Watkins, one half thereof, and the dower of Mrs. Lucretia Watkins, which last has been lately assigned by metes and bounds.

**THE TERMS OF SALE ARE.**

One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification by the Chancellor, one third in six months, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale. Bonds or notes with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale, will be required for the two last instalments. The trustee is authorized to convey said property on the ratification of the sale and payment of the purchase money.

SOMERVILLE HINKNEY, Trustee.  
Sept. 27.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**

BY order of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold to the highest bidder on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October next, on the premises, a very valuable Tract of Land lying in Anne Arundel county Md. near James Clark's Tavern, containing

**133 ACRES,**

well improved having on it a good Peach and Apple Orchard and other fruits, and a commodious DWELLING HOUSE, and Kitchen attached thereto and an out house for negroes and a large BARN, Tobacco House, Corn House, Stables &c. 35 acres of this land is heavily timbered and the residue is well watered, and in a good state of cultivation.

**TERMS.**—A credit of twelve months will be given, on the whole purchase money, by the purchaser giving bond with two approved securities bearing interest from the day of sale—when possession will be given—when the whole purchase money is paid the subscriber will give a deed under the direction of the Chancellor.

RICHARD YOUNG, of Wm. Trustee.  
Sept. 27.

**CITY TAXES.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given, That the CITY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL TAXES for 1832, are now due. The citizens will be waited upon by

R. RIDGELY, City Collector.  
Sept. 6.

**FOR SALE.**

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

Sept. 27.

**NOTICE.**

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 23d day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order, H. J. COWMAN, Clerk.  
Sept. 6.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
THE undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 10th of October next, at 12 o'clock, the FARM lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Furlong.

**THE TERMS OF SALE** will be, one third cash, to be paid on the day of sale, one third in twelve months, and the balance in two years from the sale. Bonds or notes, with approved security, will be required for the two last instalments. Possession will be given immediately.

J. S. SELLMAN.  
Sept. 27.

**GENERAL AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT.**

Comprising, a Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of THE AMERICAN FARMER, in the basement of Barnum's City Hotel, Baltimore, in connexion with a Stock and Experimental Farm, a Garden and Nursery in the vicinity.

L. IRVINE HITCHCOCK and GIDEON B. SMITH

HAVE commenced the above named establishment, and solicit for its attention and patronage of farmers, gardeners, nurserymen, and the public generally. The objects we have particularly in view, are—First, to keep and furnish at reasonable rates to all who will favour us with their custom,

**GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS**

of the very best quality, and second, to procure from all possible sources, foreign and domestic, such things as promise to be of utility to our country, for either the field or garden, to test by experiment their adaptation to our climate and soil, and if found valuable, to disseminate them over the country.

The latter of these objects is the legitimate end and purpose of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, the want of which in this central part of the United States being severely felt, we have undertaken to supply their place, so far as lies in our power. In pursuance of this determination, we have attached to the Farmer Establishment an

**EXPERIMENTAL FARM,**

on which G. B. S. has located himself, and to the superintendence of which he will, in connection with his editorial duties, devote his attention.

Another principal branch of our farming operations, will be the cultivation for the store, of every valuable kind of GARDEN SEEDS to which our climate is adapted; and for this purpose, such preparation has been made, by the importation and collection of the most excellent kinds, as shall insure the good quality of all we shall produce; so that the most implicit reliance may at all times be placed upon the excellence and genuineness of our seed, as well as upon the freshness and good quality of all seeds bearing the label of this establishment.

As time and means permit, we shall establish an

**EXTENSIVE NURSERY,**

and further extend and improve our FRUIT and FLOWER GARDEN, and in the management of these departments, as in that of Garden Seeds, we shall attend more to the good quality of the productions than to the number of our varieties—for we are well aware that half a dozen really good kinds are worth more than half a hundred that are merely passable.

An extensive assortment of BOOKS and PERIODICALS on Agricultural, Horticultural and Veterinary subjects, will be always on our shelves, or at our command.

**AGENCY.**

Any of the above mentioned articles, also

**FIELD SEEDS of all kinds, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES, DOMESTIC ANIMALS of choice kinds or improved breeds, FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, Vines, ROOTS, &c.**

shall, when not on hand, be procured to order, from any place designated, or if left to our selection, from that which we deem best for the article wanted. (In the latter case we hold ourselves responsible for the quality.) We are special agents for most of the principal nurseries and gardening establishments in the Union; among which are: Prince & Sons, at Flushing, and Mrs. Parmentier's, at Brooklyn, New York; Carr's, and Hildbert and Buist's, at Philadelphia; Winship's, and Kenrick's, near Boston, and generally, for all others in the country. Catalogues of most of the above named establishments, may be had from us.

All orders, for not only our own but for any other establishment, shall be strictly adhered to, and promptly and faithfully executed. On those for others than our own, we charge a commission of from five to ten per cent, according to circumstances.

For other particulars, reference is made to our catalogue and to the American Farmer, where the advertisements of the establishment from time to time indicate its supplies.

Subscribers and customers will please observe that G. B. S. Smith resides and spends most of his time at the farm, and F. I. Hitchcock superintends the store, office and agency here, hence, for the sake of convenience and dispatch, it is respectfully requested that all letters of business appertaining to either department of the establishment, be directed to F. I. Hitchcock, American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md. G. B. S. however, will not deny himself the pleasure of direct correspondence with his agricultural and horticultural friends, and hopes for its continuance. It is only in business correspondence, and for the sake of dispatch, that the above request is made. This arrangement, it must also be understood, will make no difference in the transaction of business, as all branches of the establishment will, as heretofore, receive the personal attention of both the persons above named.

**THE AMERICAN FARMER**

Is a neat Weekly Periodical, published at this Establishment, by L. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, Proprietor—GIDEON B. SMITH, Editor.

This work is devoted exclusively to the interest of the American cultivator of the soil. It treats of practical Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural and Domestic Economy. Its contents consist mainly of original articles, written expressly for it, by intelligent practical farmers residing in all parts of the Union, detailing in every department of husbandry, the various and a great number of useful receipts, as much of the matter as relates to the foreign and domestic markets for Agricultural products, and a correct statement of their prices current in both, at the time of publication; but nothing connected with party politics is at any time permitted to appear in its columns. Farms, Agricultural Stock, productions, machines, and implements, are advertised, noticed, or described, many of which are illustrated by expensive engravings.

The American Farmer is very neatly printed on fine paper, in quarto form, with a direct view to being bound. The number for a year make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one is accompanied by a full and complete index. When a number fails of reaching a subscriber, or becomes damaged in the mail, another shall be sent, if requested. This completion of the year's subscription he sent in, it should take date from No. 1 of the volume, as the back numbers can then be sent, but cannot in all cases be made up after the year is closed.

The current volume or year, is the fourteenth of the publication, and few American periodicals circulate more extensively. Any gentleman desiring to see a specimen of the work, should be careful to furnish the publisher with his address, for that purpose. Communications and advertisements connected with any of the subjects of the work, will be gratefully received and promptly attended to.

In order to render the Farmer pleasant and profitable both to its publisher and its patrons, it is hoped that gentlemen will assist practically to the necessity and propriety of a careful compliance with the following

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

1. Price five dollars per annum, due at the middle of each year of subscription, provided that no balance of a former year remain unpaid.

2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is remittance by mail of current Bank notes, and to obviate all objection to this mode, the publisher assumes the risk.

3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber, the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which, a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

4. Price of advertising—One dollar per square, and in the same proportion for more than a square, or more than one insertion.

N. B. Direct letters as already prescribed.

**AGENTS.**

All Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the Farmer, and to require a strict compliance by subscribers with the above terms, especially the third item. They are authorized to retain \$1 for each new subscriber, and 10 per cent. on all other collections. The list of special agents is published in the Farmer on the first Friday in each month.

**THE FARMER**

**IN VOLUMES AND COMPLETE SETS.**  
Many subscribers receive the work in bound volumes when completed, instead of weekly by mail. The advantage of this method is that the work is preserved clean and neat, the paper being pressed and not discolored by having been bound and sent by mail. The price, payment and terms of the work in this form, are the same as when sent by mail. Directions for sending the volume must be explicit.

Although a considerable surplus of copies beyond the current subscription list, has at all times been printed, and of some of the volumes a second, and even a third edition have been issued, yet such has been the demand for the back volumes, that only a small number of full sets (complete from the commencement) can hereafter be made.

The price of the work in sets is Five Dollars per volume, half bound and lettered. Most of the volumes may be had single at the same price.

**REMARKS.**

The following is an extract from an editorial notice which appeared recently in a highly respectable journal. It expresses precisely the sentiment that has been repeatedly uttered by many of the most enlightened farmers of our country, as well as by nearly all of its contemporary periodicals:

"The 'American Farmer' has reached its fourteenth year, and, although we have been familiar with its pages from the commencement, it still increases in interest; the great subject on which it is engaged is not exhausted. Some may be disposed to ask what new lights can be shed upon agriculture at this late period, and after all that has already appeared in various works upon a subject which only requires practical knowledge? Such we refer to the pages of the 'Farmer' from its commencement, and, in every number, they will find enough not only to reward them for their time and labour, but to supply single numbers in formation of sufficient value to compensate them for a year's subscription."

Sept. 27.

CLARK had the pleasure a week or two since of paying the cash for a \$15,000 prize, which had been ordered from his office by a gentleman living in Frederick county, Md. and if there be any more who are desirous of being treated in the same way, all they have to do is to direct their orders to

**JOHN CLARK,**

BALTIMORE.

**UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 20,**

to be drawn October 6th.

**CAPITALS.**

1 prize of \$30,000 1 prize of \$3470

1 20,000 20 1000

1 10,000 30 500

2 5000 38 200

Tickets \$10, halves 5, quarters 2,50 eighths 1,25.

**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 15,**

to be drawn October 12.

**CAPITALS.**

1 prize of \$20,000 1 prize of \$1372

1 5,000 5 1000

1 2,000 10 500

1 1,500 10 300

Tickets \$5, halves 2,50, quarters 1,25.

**GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY**

of New-York, to be drawn October 17th.

**CAPITALS.**

1 prize of \$50,000 1 prize of \$3,000

1 25,000 20 1,000

1 10,000 30 500

1 5,000 40 300

1 2,500 50 100

Tickets \$10, halves 5, quarters 2,50, eighths 1,25.

Sept. 27.

**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.**  
Class No. 14, for 1832.  
Approved by Wm. B. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. B. Williams, Commissioners.  
To be drawn at Baltimore.  
On FRIDAY, 26th September, 1832, AT FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Fifty-four Number Lottery, Eight Drawn Ballots.

**SCHEMES.**

1 prize of \$15,000

1 prize of 5,000

1 prize of 2,000

1 prize of 1,776

5 prizes of 1,000

5 prizes of 500

5 prizes of 400

7 prizes of 300

10 prizes of 200

10 prizes of 150

10 prizes of 100

46 prizes of 50

46 prizes of 40

46 prizes of 30

93 prizes of 20

1,058 prizes of 10

8,280 prizes of 5

9,624 prizes.

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

**CAPITALS**

\$50,000 \$25,000!

ON WEDNESDAY, 17th OCTOBER, 1832, will be drawn in the city of New York, the

**NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,**

CLASS NO. 37.

66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

Containing the following splendid Prizes.

1 prize of \$50,000 is \$30,000

1 prize of 25,000 is 25,000

1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000

1 prize of 8,000 is 8,000

1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000

1 prize of 3,000 is 3,000

20 prizes of 1,000 is 20,000

20 prizes of 500 is 10,000

34 prizes of 300 is 10,200

40 prizes of 200 is 8,000

56 prizes of 100 is 5,600

56 prizes of 80 is 4,480

56 prizes of 60 is 3,360

112 prizes of 40 is 4,480

2,240 prizes of 20 is 44,800

15,400 prizes of 10 is 154,000

18,040 prizes, amounting to \$366,080

Whole Tickets only \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50 cents.

As there are many who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, the subscriber can furnish certificates of packages of 22 Tickets each containing all the numbers from 1 to 66 inclusive, which will entitle the holders to all the 22 tickets may draw over the net amount of the small prizes of \$10 and \$20.—This offers many advantages to those residing at a distance; besides being more safe, for the certificates are always made payable to order, there is much saved in postage, and the trouble of collecting the smallest prizes is obviated.

**Price of Certificates in this Lottery.**

A certificate of 22 whole Tickets \$120

do 22 half do 60

do 22 quarters do 30

do 22 eighths do 15

To be had at

**DUBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,**

(Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.)

Sept. 27.

**Farmers Bank of Maryland,**

Annapolis Sept. 19th, 1832.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of THREE per cent on the Stock of the said Bank for Six Months ending on the 30th instant and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of Attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order,

Sept. 20. SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.

The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

**NOTICE.**

IN consequence of the great decline in travelling, the Steam Boat MARYLAND, will go to Easton only once a week, commencing on Friday next, and continue the same day in each week, until further notice.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Master.

Sept. 6.

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**

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

June 28.

**NOTICE.**  
GREASABLY to Law an Election will be held at the Assembly Room, on the first Monday in October next, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent the City of Annapolis, in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

By order,

JOHN H. WELLS, Clerk.

Aug. 30.

**NOTICE.**

GREASABLY to Law an Election will be held at the places for holding Elections in the several Election Districts of Anne Arundel county, on the First Monday of October ensuing, for the purpose of electing four Delegates to represent said county, in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Sheriff.

Sept. 6.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:** That an election will be held at the several places for holding elections in Anne Arundel county, on the second Monday, being the 14th day of November next, for the purpose of choosing FOUR ELECTORS of President and Vice-President of the United States.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Sheriff A. A. County.

Sept. 20.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

ON Friday the 5th of October next, at 11 o'clock in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, The President, Directors and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at M'Laughlin's Tavern, Elliott's Mills,

**THE FARM**

on which Richard H. Harwood, lately resided, and now in the occupation of Mr. Nelson Phelps, on Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel county, about three miles from the Waterloo Tavern, and 12 miles from the City of Baltimore, and near the contemplated Rail Road route from Baltimore to the City of Washington, containing about

**420 ACRES OF LAND.**

The roads from the Waterloo Tavern up the country, and from Owen's Mills to Baltimore, pass through this land, and the best judges are of opinion that this land is capable of being made equal to any of the lands on Elk Ridge. There are on it a pretty good dwelling House, and convenient out Houses, a Garden, a Spring of most excellent water near the house, and an Ice-house.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—one fourth of the purchase money cash, one fourth in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the same, possession to be given on the first day of January next.

H. H. HARWOOD Pres't.

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

**FOR SALE.**

THE large and commodious Brick Dwelling House, in the City of Annapolis, belonging to C. Birnie, Esq. fronting the Market House, and at present occupied by Thomas Duckett, Esq. This Property is in good condition, suitable for the accommodation of a large family, in a public part of the city, and will be sold for a sum far below its real value. Possession will be given on the 20th of December next, and perhaps earlier if required. For terms apply to the subscriber in Annapolis.

Sept. 6.

**TO RENT.**

THE FRAME HOUSE in Church street, next door to



## BY-LAWS.

A By-Law to regulate the Market in the City of Annapolis, and to designate the duties of the Market Master, and repealing all former By-Laws heretofore passed, regulating the same.

Passed Sept. 15, 1832.

Section 1. *Be it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That every day in the week, (Sunday excepted) shall be held as a market day, within the city of Annapolis, or the precincts thereof, for sale, upon a market day, shall be carried to the market house within the said city, there to be sold, at the stated market hours, to wit: from any time in the morning until nine o'clock in the forenoon, in the months of May, June, July, August and September, and until ten o'clock in the forenoon the rest of the year.*

Sec. 2. *And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That no person shall buy, or cause to be bought, of any person or persons bringing or having brought, any kind of provisions whatsoever, to the said city for sale, upon a market day during the time of the above stated market hours, but at or in the aforesaid market house, under the penalty of ten dollars, current money, for every offence, to be recovered before the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, one of said line, when recovered, to go to the Mayor, and the other half for the use of the Corporation.*

Sec. 3. *And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any person, servant, or slave, shall buy any kind of provisions, bringing or brought to the said city or the precincts thereof, for sale as aforesaid, upon either of the market days during the time of the above appointed hours, but at the aforesaid market house, the master or mistress of such apprentice, servant, or slave, shall pay the penalty of five dollars, current money, for every such offence, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.*

Sec. 4. *And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, residing within said city, or the precincts thereof, shall buy any provisions of any kind, or cause to be bought, or cause to be brought up the said provisions, on their way to the said market, or at the market house, during market hours, and sell, or cause to be sold, or offer to sell, the said provisions again, such person or persons, selling and offering to sell the provisions, or any part thereof, as aforesaid, or causing the same to be bought and sold, or offered for sale, to any person or persons whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of this By-Law, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, current money, for every such offence, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid: Provided, That nothing in this By-Law contained shall be construed or taken so as to prevent any person from purchasing fish at the public wharfs, or from buying any, fowls, straw, oysters, beef in barrels, or larger casks, fish and pork in drums, dry fish, live stock, such as cattle, sheep, and hogs, wheat, Indian corn, dried peas and beans, rye, bran, and fruit, at any time or place within the said city, or precincts thereof, and selling the same again, any By-Law or Ordinance to the contrary, in anywise notwithstanding.*

Sec. 5. *And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all Butcher brought to said market house, for sale in lumps or pounds, of less than two pounds weight each, shall be composed of lumps or pounds of one pound, or one half pound each, and no other; and that any butcher offered for sale in lumps or pounds weighing less than two pounds, and not weighing either one pound or one half pound each, shall be forfeited to the use of the Corporation.*

Sec. 6. *And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That on the first Monday in January next, and annually thereafter, all the stalls and divisions in the market house of this city, shall be offered to rent conformably to the rates prescribed by this ordinance; the said rent to be paid to the market master, in advance.*

Sec. 7. *And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be a market master, to be appointed hereafter annually, on the second Monday in April, or on such other day as the corporation may deem proper, and that for the performance of his duties he shall receive the sum of sixty dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and that before he enters upon the performance of his duties, he shall give bond to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, to be approved of by the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, in the sum of two hundred dollars current money, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and the trust reposed in him, by this or any future Ordinance.*

Sec. 8. *And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the market master shall have full power and authority to take possession, care and charge, of the market house, in this city, and collect all rents, &c., during his continuance in office; and it shall be his duty, and he is hereby required to attend at the market house, daily, at the usual market hours, to enforce obedience to the rules and regulations, directed to be observed by any ordinance of this corporation, touching said market.*

Sec. 9. *And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the market master shall attend at the weigh-house daily, during the months of November, December, January and February, from six o'clock in the morning until one o'clock, and during the months of March, April, September and October, from five o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock, and during the months of May, June, July and August, from four o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock; and he shall not at any time charge more than 5-1/2 cents per hundred weight, and if less than one hundred weight, 5-1/4 cents for each draft weighed in the large scales, to be paid by the seller of the article so weighed, and paid to the Treasurer for the use of the corporation; and it is*

hereby declared to be his further duty to attend at any time, or at such times as the large scales shall require, the charges for which, except in market hours, shall be his compensation therefor.

Sec. 10. *And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the market master to prevent all Blows, Stalls, and other unwholesome provisions from being sold, or being exposed for sale, and to weigh, try and examine all Butcher, Dard, and other articles of provision, sold at a given weight, to see that the same are of due weight for which the same are offered for sale, and the same, when false, to seize and dispose of, to the highest bidder; the money arising from the sales thereof, to be paid over to the Treasurer, for the use of the corporation; and it shall be his duty to decide all differences and disputes which may arise in the market, between buyers and sellers, touching the weights and measures, of the things there bought and sold; and it shall be his duty to cause the market house to be swept every day, and to remove all dirt, filth, and snow from the same, as often as may be necessary.*

Sec. 11. *And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the market master, to give ten days notice, by advertisement at the market house, previous to the first Monday in January, that the several stalls and divisions in said market house, will be rented for the term of one year, conformably to the rates and terms prescribed by this ordinance, and that he, during the market hours of said day, publicly after the same, be rented as aforesaid, and shall give to the person or persons obtaining the same, a certificate thereof, which shall specify the terms of the tenure, and the number, of other description of the stall, stand or division, and also return a list of the names of the persons who shall have rented the same, to the Treasurer of the corporation.*

Sec. 12. *And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in case the whole of the said stalls or divisions shall not be taken by the year, that the market master is hereby authorized to rent said vacant stalls or divisions for a shorter period, but in no case for a less period than three months, nor at a less rate than fifty per cent above the annual rate; and the rent to be paid in advance; and he is hereby authorized to hire out any stalls or divisions not rented as provided for by this ordinance, at the rate of fifty cents per day, for the centre stalls; twenty five cents per day for the side benches on the east side, and all other benches, or divisions at twelve and a half cents per day, and the said market master shall pay over monthly all monies by him received, by virtue of this By-Law, to the Treasurer of the corporation.*

Sec. 13. *And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the east benches on the east side of the market house shall be appropriated to the use of the seller of Fish, and shall be rented according to the directions of this ordinance, for a sum of not less than five dollars per annum, and that all other stalls, benches or divisions, under the east shed, for whatever purpose used, shall be rented for a sum not less than three dollars per annum, and the stalls or stands in the centre of the market house shall be appropriated to the use of the Butcher, where only butchers meat shall be sold, and shall be rented for a sum not less than twelve dollars each, per annum; and the stalls or benches under the west shed, shall be rented for the sum of five dollars per annum; and east stalls or benches on the west side of the market house, are hereby declared not directed to be appropriated exclusively to the use of persons from the country, having articles for sale and not prohibited by the provisions of this ordinance, free from all and every charge; the person first occupying the same, having the right to the space necessary for his or her use; and it shall be and is hereby declared to be the duty of the market master, to settle any dispute which may arise between persons occupying any part of said stalls or benches, by assigning to persons thus disputing their respective stalls, and his decision shall be obeyed and enforced.*

Sec. 14. *And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That that part of the market house within the pillars thereof, be, and the same shall be appropriated for Butcher stalls, and that no person shall keep or occupy any bench, shambles or other apparatus whereon to expose butchers meat, for sale, or shall sell at market such butchers meat, except under roof of the market house, and within the brick pillars thereof, under the penalty of three dollars, for each and every offence, to be recovered as other penalties are directed to be, and appropriated one half to the informer, the other to the use of the corporation.*

Provided however, that persons from the country and persons not in the usual practice of selling butchers meat, may sell as heretofore, without being subject to the penalty prescribed in this section.

Sec. 15. *And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That any person laying or sleeping upon the benches or stalls, or in any way demeaning themselves indecently, in said market, at any time, shall, if free, pay a penalty of two dollars for each and every such offence, to be recovered as other penalties are recoverable, one half to the informer and the other half to the city treasury; and any slave so offending, shall be punished for each offence, by any number not exceeding twenty stripes, in the discretion of the authority before whom the case may be tried.*

Sec. 16. *And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the market master, to give strict attention to and see that the provisions of this By-Law are duly observed, and it is also made part of the duty of the City Constables and Messengers, to see that the provisions of this By-Law are enforced, and to report all violations of the same, so far as may come to their knowledge.*

Sec. 17. *And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the person to be appointed market master, under the provisions of this By-Law shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take the following oath, I, A. B. do swear, that I will, diligently*

and faithfully, according to the best of my skill and judgment, execute and perform all and singular the duties of market master, with out favour, affection, partiality or prejudice.

Sec. 18. *And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall transgress or disobey any provision of this By-Law, he or she may appeal to the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, whose decision shall be final; Provided, such appeal be made immediately after seizure of any article.*

Sec. 19. *And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a and every by-law or ordinance, regulating or in any manner whatever relating to the market house in the city of Annapolis, or designating the duties of the market master, heretofore passed, be and the same are hereby repealed, abrogated and made void and null.*

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

Sept. 20

## A By-Law to prevent obstructions to the Harbour.

BE it established, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That boats of any denomination not in condition to keep afloat, or which shall be suffered to sink in any part of the Inner Harbour, or within a line drawn from the end of Major Jones' Stone Wharf, to the low water mark on the point on which the Wind-Mill used to stand, owned by Charles Carroll, (of Carroll) or which shall be grounded upon any of the shores within said line, and there left for a longer space than five days, shall be considered as a public nuisance, and if not removed after five days notice, given by the City Commissioners, the boat so left, shall be considered as forfeited to the City, and the City Commissioners shall proceed, after giving five days public notice, to sell the said boat at public auction; the purchaser obligating himself to remove said boat forthwith, so that it shall not obstruct the harbour or shores within the aforesaid line; the proceeds of said sale to be paid into the City Treasury.

And be it further established, by the authority aforesaid, That in case no purchaser is to be had for such boat offered for sale, as heretofore provided, on the condition therein mentioned, it shall be the duty of the City Commissioners to proceed to remove or destroy the boat or boats so left, in order to preserve the navigation and appearance of the Harbour. Passed September 15, 1832.

Sept. 20.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL MAGAZINE.

### PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription, A Military and Naval Magazine, of the United States.

IN offering a new enterprise to the notice of the public, the successful prosecution of which must essentially depend upon the encouragement which that public may be disposed to bestow upon it, the Editor feels bound to accompany it with a brief, but plain and distinct exposition of his plan, and the reasons which have induced him to think it worth the attention of his fellow citizens. He would be sorry to entrap any one into the support of a work, the objects of which were hidden or undefined, or capricious; on the contrary, strong in the integrity of his motives and purpose, he hopes for the most liberal patronage from those who shall be most fully acquainted with the views and designs they are called upon to approve and encourage.

The Editor is not aware that any such work as that now proposed to be published, at present exists, or has ever been attempted, in the United States: he does not, therefore, wittingly interfere with the labours of another. Perhaps, heretofore, the times have been considered as unpropitious, or such a work was not supposed to be needed: whatever may have been the deterring cause, the Editor does not perceive the operation of any such at the present moment. Farmers, Physicians, Mechanics, Philosophers, Sportsmen, have each their exclusive Magazine, all of which, it is believed, have led to the happiest consequences, by creating in the several classes an esprit du corps, and exciting a spirit of generous emulation, which are the necessary stimulants to improvement. There can be no reason to doubt, that like good would be produced by like means, when applied to the Army and Navy.

That the seat of the General Government possesses advantages, not enjoyed by other localities, for the establishment of such a work, it is persuaded, will be so readily conceded, that to point them out would be needless. As its title indicates, the Military and Naval Magazine will be principally devoted to the diffusion of useful information, in all the branches of their respective professions, among the officers of every rank in the two services. It is, therefore, chiefly to these two classes of his fellow citizens, that the Editor addresses himself for the support necessary to animate and encourage him in his labours. But though the work will be avowedly professional in its general features, yet it will necessarily embrace much in the various and extensive range which its binary character must require, in which every reader will find something to instruct or amuse him. All who are fond of history, topographic or geologic investigations, all who feel an interest in the concerns of the Army or Navy; all who are connected by the ties of consanguinity or friendship with the individuals composing either, will hardly fail to derive gratification from some of the pages of the Military and Naval Magazine. They will find there a notice of the latest discoveries and improvements, in every branch of science which belongs to the soldier or sailor to understand; details of the most recent operations and movements of the several departments on land, and quodrons at sea; and what will be of more interest to parents, relatives, and friends, the latest and most accurate information of indi-

viduals, which the assiduity of the Editor, and the courtesy of the Department, enabled by an extensive correspondence, may enable him to procure.

The Military and Naval Magazine, of which the Editor has been selected as the sole proprietor, has been adopted as, in some measure, the model upon which the Military and Naval Magazine will be conducted and a portion of each Number will be given to the publication of the most interesting articles of that valuable work.

The original and domestic department, for which competent assistance has been secured, will consist of essays, letters, notes and problems on the multifarious matters embraced in Military and Naval science; narratives of interesting voyages, cruises, marches, and campaigns; biographical sketches of deceased Military and Naval officers; notices, analytical and critical, of new publications on any subject connected with military or naval studies; a monthly chronicle of remarkable events in the two services; changes of stations, arrivals and departures; and lastly, a register of deaths, resignations, courts-martial, dismissals, and promotions.

It will hardly be expected that the whole of this extended plan can be developed in a single number—ex gratia fit accersus—the volume must be made up of parts; and it is only when the several parts are brought together, that the nature or value of the structure can be fully discerned or fairly comprehended. To conclude, the Editor will make it his unremitting study, to render the Military and Naval Magazine, a repository of every thing that may be supposed, in any way, to conduce to the instruction or recreation of the gallant defenders of the Republic.

## THE MILITARY & NAVAL MAGAZINE OF THE U. S.

Will be published in monthly numbers of sixty four pages Octavo each, upon superfine medium paper, and forwarded to subscribers the first day of every month.

The first number will be issued on the first of January, 1833, provided 500 subscribers, shall have been obtained prior to the first of November next.

TERMS—Five DOLLARS per annum.—Subscribers will remit to the publishers one year's subscription in advance; shall receive their numbers per mail free of postage.

The numbers for Naval officers upon service on Foreign Stations, will be deposited at the Navy Department, to be forwarded with despatches from the Government. Orders for the work to be transmitted per mail (post paid) prior to the 1st of November, 1832, to THOMPSON AND HOMANS, Washington, D. C.

Sept. 20.

## THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

We observe that proposals have been issued by Messrs. Thompson & Homans, of this city, to publish an Army and Navy Journal, upon the plan contemplated by our prospectus, which has been for some months before the public. It is probable that these gentlemen supposed that we had relinquished the work. So far from doing so, we have obtained a sufficient subscription to justify the commencement, and have contracted for a press and paper large enough to publish a sheet containing sixty-four pages, and intend to issue it as an extra from the Telegraph, thus reducing the postage to one and a half cents per sheet of sixty-four royal octavo pages.—The first number will appear about the first of December or before. Editors with whom we exchange will do us a favour by copying this notice.—U. S. Telegraph.

Sept. 20.

## BANK OF MARYLAND,

Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1831.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—For deposits payable in ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent. On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. By order, E. WILSON, Cashier.

May 17.

## INSOLVENT NOTICE.

ORDERED by the court, That the creditors of Thomas R. Johnson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the court at Leonard-Town, Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order,

JO. HARRIS, Clerk. True copy—JO. HARRIS, Clerk Saint-Mary's county court.

July 19.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THAT the subscribers to the Military and Naval Magazine, of Saint-Mary's county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration with the will annexed, on the Personal Estate of Robert Latham, late of said county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with their vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 22d day of May next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 10th August, 1832.

WILLIAM D. DISCON and WIFE, Admrs W. A.

Aug. 10.

## ST. MARY'S COUNTY COURT.

ORDERED by the court, That the creditors of Clement Hickey, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the court at Leonard-Town, Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

May 24.

## Saint Mary's County Court.

ORDERED by the court, That the creditors of Clement Hickey, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the court at Leonard-Town, Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

July 20.

## STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court, July 30th 1832.

On application by petition of William Litchum, Executor of Anne Arundel, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

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

Aug. 2.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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

WILLIAM LITCHUM Exr.

Aug. 2.

## Anne Arundel County, Sc.

ON application to me the subscriber, a Justice of the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel County, by petition in writing of William T. Gantt, praying for the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry indebted debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William T. Gantt having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years, immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that said William T. Gantt be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel County Court, on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William T. Gantt, then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed for delivering of his property, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William T. Gantt should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as provided.

GIDEON WHITE, Jm.

July 12.

## FOR ANNAPOIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Charles Henry,) and Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season. Passage to Castle Haven or Easton 25 Cts to Annapolis 31. N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

March 24.

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WILL TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES.

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

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

May 1, 1833.

## PRINTING

Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

Aug. 10.