

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1830.

NO. 44.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED
From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Family Visitor, \$1 25
The Watermark, on Regeneration & Justification,
by Bishop King, on the Invention of Men in the
Worship of God, 25
The Essay on the Church, 12 1/2
Taylor's Answer to the Question, Why are you a
Churchman, 12 1/2
A Candid Examination of the Episcopal
Church, 12 1/2
Observations on the Liturgy, by Rev. E. Davis, 25
A Letter from a Blacksmith, 12 1/2
The Last Day of the Week, 12 1/2
The First Day of the Week, 12 1/2
The Week Completed, 12 1/2
The Pink Tippet, in IV Parts, by Mrs. Cameron, 12 1/2
The Little Beggars, by Mrs. Sherwood, 6 1/2
The Miller's Daughter, 6 1/2
The Anniversary Book, or a story about William
Howard and Charles Curran, 6 1/2
Necessity in attending Public Worship, 2
The Two Mothers or Memoirs of the last century,
by the Youth, (Frank & George, & Christmas
Day), 25
Private Devotion, 37 1/2
Love and Esther Hall, by Mrs. Cameron, 25
The Monument of Parental Affection, 18 1/2
The Sinner's Boy, 18 1/2
The Laborer's Missionaries, 6 1/2
The Sermons for Children, 2
Mary and Jane, a Dialogue, by Mrs. Cameron, 2
A Family in Eternity, 6 1/2
The Baptism, 6 1/2
A Farmer's Narrative of his Conversion,
Prayer Book, written by itself, 25
Life of Moore, 31 1/2
History of Robert Jones, 25

J. T. keeps FOR SALE.

**BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,
EPISCOPAL CATECHISMS, and
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.**

He receives Subscriptions for the *CHIL-
DREN'S MAGAZINE*, and the *FAMILY
VISITOR*, also for *STANDARD WORKS*
of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the First
Volume of which is received.

JOHN THOMPSON.

October 14, 1830.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

**GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR**
Has just returned from Philadelphia
and Baltimore, with a
LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

in his line, consisting of some of the handsomest
Patent Finished Cloth
of various qualities and colours, with an assortment
of **CASSIMERES & VESTINGS**

of all which he will make up at the shortest
notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE.
For cash, or to punctual men only.
Sept 23 6w

NEW & SPLENDID.

**BART SHEPARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,**
Has just returned from PHILADEL-
PHIA and BALTIMORE, with
the most choice selection of
FALL & WINTER GOODS.

They consist in part, of the most superior qual-
ity of **BLACK, BLUE OLIVE,
BROWN and GREY**

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.
With a choice selection of the best and lat-
est importations of
VESTINGS.

He will be glad to make them up to the lat-
est and most approved fashions, or will dis-
pose of them unmade to those who prefer.

Also, a greater and more general assort-
ment than before, of **GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES,
BOOTS, COLLARS and SUSPENDERS.**

The public are respectfully invited to
call and examine them.
Sept 23

**WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR**
Has just received a large and very
handsome assortment of
CLOTHS,

Cassimeres and Vestings,
Of Various Qualities and Colours.

Which he invites his friends and the public,
to call and examine for their satisfaction; he will
make them up at the shortest notice, and most
approved style to suit Customers.
Oct 2

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

"Or are these shoes were cold."

The widow of Bishop Heber, as our readers may
have learnt from the latest foreign journals, has mar-
ried a Greek Count.
The revolution this has created in public sentiment
towards this lady, though it may not be entirely just,
is perfectly natural. We had all seen with sympathy
the sorrows of that wife for whom the most ardent af-
fection had been entertained by a devoted husband.
In the pious care with which she seemed to gather up
every relic of his virtues and his fame, we thought we
perceived a love that would survive the selfishness of
the longest life.

But after his journals and his poems, his sermons,
and his life have been, one after the other, given to the
world, after the erecting of this splendid monument
to his memory, and the widow had gained her full
share of profit and of praise, for having been the com-
panion, the wife, the biographer of such a man, we
hear of her second marriage to some obscure Greek
Count, whose very name the foreign journals have
been unable to discover.

Who would believe, although a few short years had
intervened, that the author of the beautiful lines
written in India, could, amidst the accumulating
praises of the world, and the constantly recurring im-
ages of his worth be so soon forgotten.

If thou wert by my side, my love?
How fast would evening fall
In green Bengal's palmy grove,
Listening the nightingale.

If thou, my love! wert by my side,
My babies at my knee,
How gaily would our pinnae glide
O'er Gunga's mimic sea!

I miss thee at the dawning grey,
When on our deck reclined,
In careless ease my limbs I lay,
And woo the cooler wind.

I miss thee when by Gunga's stream
My twilight steps I guide,
But most beneath the lamp's pale beam
I miss thee from my side.

I spread my books, my pencil try,
The lingering moon to cheer,
But miss thy kind approving eye,
Thy meek attentive ear.

But when of morn and eve the star
Rebushes me on my knee,
I feel, though thou art distant far,
Thy prayers ascend for me.

Then not then on where duty leads,
My course be onward still,
O'er broad Hindostan's sultry meads,
O'er bleak Almora's hill.

That course, nor Delhi's kingly gates,
Nor wild Malaya detain,
For sweet the bliss we both await,
By yonder western main.

Thy Towers, Bombay, gleam bright, they say,
Across the dark blue sea,
But ne'er were hearts so light and gay,
As then shall meet in thee.

But unhappily for the credit of the human heart,
the subject of these sweet lines has proved himself
too indifferent to the deep, deep feeling which
inspired them. The Noble lately left tears, has made
the funeral baked meats serve for the wedding din-
ner! And most probably the American publishers
of the Bishop's life will find out that the profits of
their philanthropy are to be remitted to some of the
nameless islands of the Egean. So goes the world!
false in love, fleeing in fame, uncertain in its wealth,
unstable in its honours! Happy is he who lays these
truths to heart.

[From the Free Enquirer.]

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

An English gentleman of true John Bull
dimensions, that is, weighing some eighteen
or twenty stone, had occasion to travel in a
stage-coach from Oxford to London. The
stage carried six inside, and our hero engaged two
places (as, in consideration of his size,
he commonly did) for himself. The other
four seats were taken by Oxford students.

These youths, being lighter than our mod-
ern Lambert, arrived at the stage before him,
and each snugly possessing himself of a cor-
ner seat, leaving a centre seat on each side
vacant. The round, good-tempered face of
John Bull soon after appeared at the carriage
door; and peering into the vehicle and observ-
ing the local arrangements that had been
made, he said with a smile—"You see I am of a
pretty comfortable size, gentlemen, so I have
taken two seats. I will be obliged, if
one of you will move into the opposite seat,
so that I may be able to enter."

"My good sir," said a pert young lawyer,
"possession is nine tenths of the law. You en-
gaged two seats—there they are, one on each
side. We engaged one each, came first, en-
tered regularly into possession, and our claims
to the seats we occupy, are indisputable."

"I do not wish to dispute your claims," said
the other, "but I trust to your politeness to
enable me to pursue my journey."

"O, hang politeness!" said a hopeful young
son of some noble house, "I have a horror
of a middle seat, and would not take one to
oblige my grandmother. One sits so grace-
fully; and besides, one loses all chance of
looking at the pretty girls along the road."

Good old gentleman arrange your concerns
as you please, I stick to my corner." He
leaned back, yawned, and settled himself,
with hopeless composure, in his place.

Our corpulent friend, though a man not easily
discomposed, was somewhat put out by this
unmannerly obstinacy. He turned to a smart
looking youth, with a simper on his face, a
clerkly student, who had hitherto sat in a re-
verie, dreaming, perchance, of some fat bene-
fice. "Will you not accommodate me?" He
said; "this is the last London stage that goes
to-day, and business of urgent importance
calls me to town."

"Some temporal affair, no doubt," said the
graceless youth, with an air of mock gravity;
"some speculation after filthy lucre. Good
father, at your age your thoughts should turn

heavenward, instead of being confined to the
dull, heavy tabernacle of clay that chains us
to earth; and his companions roared with laugh-
ter at the "d—d clever joke."

A glow of indignation just coloured the
stranger's cheek; but he checked the feeling in
a moment, and said, with much composure,
"to the fourth, 'Are you also determined that
I should lose my place, or will you oblige me
by taking a centre seat?'"

"Ah do, Tom," said his young Lordship to
the person addressed; "he's something in the
way of your profession, quite a physiological
curiosity. You ought to accommodate him."

"May I be poisoned if I do," replied the stu-
dent of medicine; "in a dissecting room he
would make an excellent subject, but in a
coach, and this warm weather too! old gen-
tleman, if you'll place yourself under my care,
I'll engage, in the course of *difficulties and ca-
thartics*, to save you hereafter the expense of
a double seat. But, really, to take a middle
seat in the month of July, is contrary to all
the rules of Hygeia, and a practice to which I
have a peculiar antipathy."

And the laugh was renewed at the old gen-
tleman's expense.

By this time the patience of the coachee,
who had listened to the latter part of the dia-
logue, was exhausted. "Harkee, gemmen,"
said he, "settle the business as you like, but
it wants but three-quarters of a minute of 12,
and with the first stroke of the University
clock my horses must be off. I would not
wait three seconds longer for the King, God
bless him. It would lose me my situation."

And with that he mounted his box, took up
the reins, called to the ostler to shut the door,
and sat listening, with up raised whip, for the
expected stroke.

As it sounded from the venerable belfry,
the horses, as if they recognized the sound,
started off at a gallop, with the four young
rogues, to whom their own rudeness and our
fat friend's disappointment, afforded a prolific
theme for joke and merriment, during the
whole stage.

The subject of their mirth, in the mean time
hired a postchaise, and followed and overtook
the coach at the second stopping place, where
the passengers got out ten minutes for dinner.
As the postchaise drove up to the inn door,
two young chimney sweeps passed with their
well known cry.

"Come hither, my lads," said the corpulent
gentleman; "what say you to a ride?"

The whites of their eyes enlarged into still
more striking contrast with the dark shade of
their sooty cheeks. "Will you have a ride my
boys, in the stagecoach?"

"Yeas, zur," said the elder, scarcely daring
to believe the evidence of his ears.

"Well, then—ostler! open the stage door.
In with you; and, d'ye hear? be sure you take
the middle seats; so—one on each side."

The guard's horn sounded; & coachee's
voice was heard: "Only one minute and a
half more, gemmen; come on."

They came, bowed laughingly to our friend
of the corporation, and passed on to the stage.
The young lord was the first who put his foot
on the steps. "Why, how now, coachee,
what damned joke is this? Get out, you rascals,
or I'll teach you how to play gentlemen
such a trick again."

"Sit still, my lads," said the fat gentleman.
"My lord, the two middle seats are mine, regu-
larly taken and duly paid for; and these
youths are my two proteges.—An English
stage-coach is free for every one. Your lord-
ship has a horror of the middle seat, Pray,
take the corner one."

"Overreached us," said the lawyer—"We
gave up the cause, & cry you mercy, Mr.—"

"Possession is nine tenths of the law, my
good Sir. It would be uncivil to dislodge
the poor youths; you have your corner."

"Heaven preserve us!" said the clerical
student.

"You are surely not afraid of a black coat,"
retorted the other. "Besides, we ought not
to confine our thoughts to earthly concerns, but
rather turn them heavenward."

"I'd rather go through my examination a sec-
ond time than sit beside these black devils,
grouched the medical student.

"Soot is perfectly wholesome, my young
friend; and you will not be compelled to vi-
olate the rules of Hygeia by taking a middle
seat. Pray, get in."

At these words, coachee, who had stood
grinning, behind, actually cheated into forget-
fulness of time by the excellence of the joke,
came forward. "Gentlemen, you have lost
me one minute and a quarter already. I must
drive on without ye, if so be you don't like
your company."

The students cast rueful glances at each
other, and then erept warily into their respec-
tive corners. As the ostler shut the door, he
found it impossible to compose his features.

"I'll give you something to change your cheer
you grinning rascal," said the future church-
man, stretching out of the window, but the
ostler nimble evaded the blow.

"My white pantaloons!" cried the lord.
"My beautiful drab surtout!" said the law-
yer expectant. "The filthy rascal!"

The noise of the carriage wheels and the
unrestrained laughter of the spectators drown-
ed the sequel of the lamentations.

At the next stage a bargain was struck.
The sweeps were liberated, the seats shaken
and brushed, the worthy sons of the univer-
sity made up among themselves the expense
of the post chaise, the young doctor violated
for once the rules of Hygeia by taking a mid-

dle seat; and all journeyed on together, with-
out further quarrel or grumbling, except from
coachee, who declared, that "to be delayed a
minute and a half at one stage, and within a
few seconds of three minutes at the next,
was enough, to try the patience of a saint;
that it was!"
R. D. O.

WHAT'S THAT TO YOU?

There is a pretty fair portion of trouble to
be found in the world without much seeking;
and yet I know of nothing that people seek so
much after, and gather up so sedulously as
trouble—yes, trouble!

People take money off interest—and fame
off interest—and pleasure off interest—and
pay more than six per cent, often too much
more. But there is at least some little sprink-
ling of wit in all this—the hope of gain; am-
bition; the passions—these afford something
that may be called an excuse. But of all poor
ungainly, stupid, downright brainless, the
business of taking trouble off interest is the
worst—and almost every body does this.
Who doesn't brood over troubles past, anti-
cipate troubles to come, and plague himself
more than a little about matters which really
philosophically, and in plain reason he has
nothing to do with?

I'm no stoic—the man whose feelings can
only be touched by squeezing his fingers in
the crack of a door, is not my man. But I
do like a mind well balanced—governed by
reason. A sensible man in matters small as
well as great—at home as well as abroad. I
mean a man of common sense.

Our business is to be happy. This is the
spring which puts the whole machinery of life
in motion. Contentment is happiness. Health,
food, and raiment, with a quiet conscience,
is all that is necessary; for it is all that man
can enjoy substantially—these are to be ob-
tained easily—very easily—I can tell you how
in two words—Do well! That is industri-
ous, do as you would be done by. People
therefore might reach the goal by a very short
cut if they would.

I've known people troubled because a neigh-
bour lived in more style than they did! Ha-
ven't you, reader? How foolish to fish up
troubles in such waters. Suppose old Grego-
ry has a bell and a black boy; what's that to
you?

Envy is the very silliest thing in the world,
as well as the most unmanly. Pray, if Tom,
Dick, and Harry, have advantages which you
have not; if they are richer, more lucky, wis-
er, or better, does that, work the least di-
minution of your wealth, fortune, brains or
morals—surely not a whit! Then pray tell
me, if you can, what's all that to you?

Did you ever read the story of the basket
maker, in the school books? His rich neigh-
bour rolling in wealth, was in the daily habit
of passing his cottage. The basket maker
sung as he platted his reeds, and the voice of
happiness from one so poor, irritated his gloo-
my soul and induced him to order the little
cottage to be fired—you recollect the sequel.
You abhorred the actor—but this is envy;
reaching out its serpent tongue towards all
around, and hoarding the serpent's poison in
the heart. Is this a thing to be cherished!—
Is another happy, what's that to you?

It is a simple question, but seldom put can-
dily to the heart even by the greatest of men.
Julius Caesar, before his conquest, was once
found musing in melancholy despondency, &
when asked by his friend the cause—"I was
thinking said he, of the glory Alexander had
won before he had seen my years; and what
was that to Caesar? Do you envy the better
fortunes of another—Pray, what is that to
you?"

"Look aloft," was a maxim of a man of geni-
us. Keep a steady eye towards the temple
on the mount, and on those above you. It
will nerve to toil, and unwearied exertion.
But I would advise my reader sometimes to
"Look below," compare your circumstances
rather with those you have surpassed, than
with those who have surpassed you, and
when you feel the warm glow of thankfulness
flush your cheek, you may turn your eye with
a steadier, a calmer, a more determined pur-
pose, aloft. But always remember that in
some sense, you stand alone in the universe.
That your own account as a mortal being, is
the only account you have to settle. And
separating from your feelings, motives and
actions every thing which does not strictly
belong to that account, you will escape a sea
of moral storm and tempest.

THE GRAVE.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the northwind's breath,
And stars to set—but all—
Thou hast all seasons for thine own!—O Death!"

Who has not thought of the dark and gloo-
my abode of death—the sepulchre alike of the
proud king and the humble cottager, along
whose brow the cares and labour of years have
scattered many a furrow—and whose only
hope in the care and turmoil of 'life's bleak
waste,' is the blessed assurance, perchance
of a happy immortality! There is something
in the silent precincts of the 'narrow house,'
where all the undisturbed lie together—the
mighty and the noble in state magnificent in
their ruin, and the one above whose silent
breast and mouldering form on storied monu-
ment or sepulchred marble tells how he en-
ded his existence.—There is something I say,
in all this, which would bow the mighty to the
earth, and cause the humble slave to walk
with a proud heart, and kindle the eye before

him who hates him. This is a common place
theme—but the mind of man reverts often at
it against his will. There is nought which
gives such blunt to the distinctions of earth,
which by reflection will subdue every cause
of envy, as this simple and all important theme.
Look at the mighty of old; the philosophers
and statesmen of years gone by! Where are
they? How many forgotten! Their deeds
are now slumbering in the lamp of oblivion
the wave of time hath swept even their histo-
riants into the boundless sea of eternity—the
fallen wall conceals their sepulchres in the
lonely ashes of their forefathers—and the
night winds sigh among their ruins, where
once the song of joy and the burst of gladness
stole forth from the heart of glee; and the lus-
tre of many an eye is shrouded in the deep
grave's night, which kindled with love and
looked abroad on the varied scenes of nature
with admiration and delight. Alas! the pride
of man has gone down with him into the dust!
it withers when the lamp of this transient ex-
istence flickers into the long slumbering of the
tomb! Where are they who sounded the cla-
mour of war along the plains of Thessaly the
mount of Marathon, and of 'Samos' rocky
Isle? The trumpet's voice hath died upon
the breeze—the thunders which it aroused
have gone to rest—the castles, which have
been subdued and won, on whose walls the
spear glittered, and the cannon pealed, have
crumbled into dust; the ivy lingers about the
decaying turrets; the raven builds her nest in
the casement, and sends upon the air of mid-
night her desolating wailings—the owl hoots
where the song was heard—and man, proud
man, who once fought and won; he who reared
the structure.

"Sleeps where all must sleep."

His memory is not in the bosom of the guide
who conducts the traveller along the shadowy
magnificence of other ages, and he is forgot-
ten! Should not these things; the mutability
and earthly grandeur, pour in the soul, deep
and fastening preparations for the great and
last change, when a long and dreamless slum-
ber falls upon man? When the nauseous earth
worm preys alike upon the hero and the cot-
tager, in that narrow house where

"Life's idle throbbings cease,
And pain is lulled to rest."

"Why," says Ossian, 'shouldst thou build
thy hall, son of the winged days? Thou look-
est from the towers to-day; yet a few years
and the blast of the desert comes; it howls in
the empty court, and it whistles around thy
half-worn shield! Then why should man look
forth as he fondly hopes, upon the sunny fu-
ture, with the eye of fancy, and lay up the
golden visions, which have passed like the
sunbeam in his pilgrimage, in the hope of
brighter ones yet to come; when to-morrow
may roll on his coffin, and above his quiet
rest, the sepulchral yew tremble in the wind!
Alas! if there is ought on earth which should
subdue pride; which should make men feel
that the rich and the poor meet together, and
the Lord is the maker of them all; it is the
grave! It is there resentment dies; revenge
and ambition are satisfied! It is there, above
their urn of sorrow, man must learn; that

"Life is a torrid day,
Parch'd by the wind and sun;
And Death, the calm cool night,
When the weary day is gone."

REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

In the archives of Bisle, there is a prophe-
cy by a hermit, Martin Zaduk, who died in
1768, at Solothurn, which says:

"In Germany very hard times will arrive;
all trading and trucking will be destroyed,
and the want of money become general. The
weather will also change, and be quite dif-
ferent to what it used to be. The Turk will in
a short time close all his land in Asia and Af-
rica. Constantinople, the capital of the Tur-
kish Empire, shall be in danger of being taken
without drawing a sword. All Persia, as
well as the great Mogul and the Moors, shall
embrace the Christian Religion. A great mo-
narch in Europe shall bring almost the whole
of Asia under his sceptre, locks and doors
will be opened to him every where, and no
hostile powers shall be able to hinder his vic-
torious arms. Jerusalem shall be taken, and
the Saracens entirely annihilated. At Jeru-
salem will be found a mosque in a certain
place; and at sunrise a new well shall be sunk,
and in so doing a four square stone, under
which a large vault will be discovered which
contains the treasure of King Solomon. It
will amount to the sum of 18,000,000,000 of
ducats; and the costly jewels and objects of
antiquity shall be beyond all calculation.—
When Constantinople shall be conquered, in
an old Greek palace detached, in clearing a
cellar, a flat white marble stone shall be found,
whereon a cross with the name 'Sophia Im-
peratrix' is engraved. Under this stone a
large silver box case shall be found, in which
are deposited gold and precious stones to the
amount of \$39,000,000.

Filial Affection.—We see an anecdote in
our exchange papers, in which it is stated that
an Irishman, speaking of his son Harry as the
only dutiful child he had, 'He's a very affec-
tionate, obedient boy,' said he, 'but being a
little devilish on occasions, I have had to drub
him sometimes, in my attempts to do which he
has knocked me down a time or two, but then
dear creature, he never strikes or kicks me;
as all my other sons do, while I am down,
Honour thy father and thy mother, is the
duty of thy youth.'

22

UNION HOUSE,
Francis-Street, Annapolis.
This subscriber, grateful for past favours, informs her friends and the public in general, that she has removed to that well known stand, fronting the State House, formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas, and since by Mr. Daley, and Mrs. Gannbrill, where she is prepared to accommodate TRAVELLERS and others, with genteel boarding and lodging on the most reasonable terms.



Her house being in a central situation to the arrival of the Steamer and Stage, and near the State House, persons visiting the city, will find it a convenient and pleasant place of residence during their stay.

Having a good Stable, well provided with Timothy Hay, good Oats, &c. gentlemen may rely on having their Horses well attended to by a good Hostler.

Boarders taken by the DAY, WEEK, MONTH or YEAR, and Horses taken at livery on moderate terms.

N. B. Transient visitors accommodated with Dinners, &c. on the shortest notice.

M. ROBINSON.
Annapolis, Oct. 21, 1830.
The Editors of the Frederick Gazette, Cumberland Advocate, and Eastern Gazette, will publish the above 4 times, and forward their accounts for collection.

STATE OF MARYLAND, CO.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court Sept. 14th, 1830.
On application by petition of Richard M. Chase, and Richard J. Crabb, administrators of the estate of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that they give notice required by law for a division to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Chase, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of Sept. 1830.
RICHARD M. CHASE, Adm'r.
RICHARD J. CRABB, Adm'r.
Sept. 23. 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, CO.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14, 1830.
On application, by petition of Abner Linthicum, administrator of Elijah Yieldhall, 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.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elijah Yieldhall, 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 20th day of March next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of September, 1830.
ABNER LINTHICUM, Adm'r.
Sept. 23. 6w

CASH FOR NEGROES.
WE WISH TO PURCHASE
100 LIKELY NEGROES,
Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands, also mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williams' Hotel, Annapolis.
LEGG & WILLIAMS.
Oct. 14th.

FOR RENT.
A very valuable GRIST and SAWMILL, situated near the head of Severn River, at a complete order, a never failing stream, and a good stand for business. Also, three tenements, two on the head of Severn, on Hickory Ridge. Soil is good, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, good new DWELLINGS (one place is newly settled). Also a very valuable adjoining Deep Creek, pretty large, produces fine crops of corn, tobacco and wheat, and the finest water melons, &c. To industrious tenants, disposed to improve, the rent will be made accommodating. Apply to Dr. H. W. Waters, 7 miles from Baltimore, and 14 from the Rail Road, or to
CHARLES WATERS.
JACOB WATERS.
Sept. 16. 8w

GROUND PLAISTER,
Of a Superior Quality for Sale by
DANIEL HART,
AGENT for P. & G. Sauerwein's Plaster Mill, has on hand, and intends keeping, a constant supply of the above article. He will sell on accommodating terms, and at the Baltimore prices.
He has also on hand, as usual, a general assortment of
GROCERIES.
Oct. 14. 1f

NOTICE.
The President and Directors of the ANNA-POLIS TOBACCO INSPECTION COMPANY, request the stockholders thereof to pay Adam Miller on Monday, the 8th November, an instalment of five dollars for each share of stock subscribed.
By order, A RANDALL Sec'y.
Oct. 14. 18Nov.

FOR LEASE OR RENT,
THAT large and commodious BRICK BUILDING, now occupied by Gideon Pearce, Esq. and lately by Mrs. Robinson, as a Boarding House, situated near the Episcopal church, and in the vicinity of the State House. This property has lately undergone considerable repairs which have contributed much towards the comfort and convenience of the establishment, and presents a desirable situation to any person disposed to engage in that line of business. Possession will be given after the 1st October next. For Terms apply to
JOHN N. WATKINS.
Aug. 26. 3w

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND
Annapolis Sept. 22d 1830.
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 the 30th inst, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to stockholders on the eastern shore, at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the western shore, at the branch bank at Eastern, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney or by correct simple order.
By order, SAMUEL F. STYNDARD, Cash.
To be inserted once a week for three weeks in the Gazette and American, Baltimore.
Sept. 23. 3w

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to us on bond, note, or open account, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same as it is impossible to give further indulgence.
ADAM & JOHN MILLER
Oct. 7. 3w

ADAM & JOHN MILLER
Return their sincere thanks to their friends, for the kind and liberal support they have received at their hands, and are happy to have in their power to offer them A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.
AMONGST MANY OTHERS ARE THE FOLLOWING—
DRY GOODS.
Superior Blue and Black Cloths,
Olive-Green and Gold-Green do.
Brown and Mixt do.
Blue, Black and Brown Cassimeres,
Cassimeres, assorted,
Vestings, assorted colours,
4-4 Irish Linens,
5-4 Irish Sheetings,
4-4 & 6-4 Jaconet Cambricks,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Muslins,
Plain and Figured Muslins,
Canton and Italian Crapes,
Black and Coloured Circassians,
Kerseyes and Linseys,
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, & 12-4 Rose Blankets,
3-4, 4-4 & 5 Point do.
Macandau do.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,
Worsted and Cotton Hose,
Madras H'kfs.
Flag and Bandana H'kfs.
Merino Shawls,
Plain and Figured Silks,
Merinos, Assorted Colours,
GROCERIES.
China, Glass, Crockery, Stone and Earthenware,
Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Sherry do.
Lisbon do.
Champagne do.
Malaga do.
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Imperial,
Gun Powder,
Old Hyson,
Young Hyson, And Black,
TEAS.
Stock Locks,
Pad do.
Shovels and Tongs,
Sawes and Shovels,
Pod and Screw Augurs,
Round and Flat Bolts,
Knives and Forks,
Wood Screws,
IRONMONGERY.
Penknives,
Drawing do.
Rules and Compasses,
Plane Irons,
Cut Tacks and Sprigs,
Cast Iron Andirons,
Tea Kettles, Dutch Ovens and Pots,
Wrought and Cut Nails,
LUMBER.
Cedar and Locust Posts,
Cheanut Posts and Rails,
Laths,
Black Walnut,
Lime and Bricks,
Plaster, at Baltimore Prices, adding freight.

PLOUGHS.
Davis' Patent, all sizes, with extra Shares, Heels and Screws, a constant supply, at Factory prices, freight added.
PACKET.
They have a first rate Schooner, called The JOHN T. BARBER, running as a Packet from Annapolis to Baltimore, under the command of a faithful and experienced Captain, in whom the greatest confidence can be placed. She will take in Grain and Tobacco from any of the Rivers and Creeks contiguous to Annapolis, on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice.
October 21, 1830.

READ'S PATENT.
IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.
In the art of building Chimneys, and altering those already built, in such manner as to prevent or cure their smoking.
From the time that chimneys were first introduced, the building them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded, when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time, can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system, invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.
Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for fourteen years from the third day of April 1829, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county, \$50. When two or more counties are purchased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required, and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable a mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year, will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or the county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.
A. H. READ, Patentee.
Montrose Susquehanna Co. Pa.
12th June, 1830.
We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. READ, Esq. the patentee above named is a Gentleman of respectability, and established character for honesty and probity, & we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make.
CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d Sh'f.
ASA DIMOCK, JR. Clerk.
DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.
July 8.

PRINTING
Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

CHEAP GOODS.
ADAM & JOHN MILLER
Return their sincere thanks to their friends, for the kind and liberal support they have received at their hands, and are happy to have in their power to offer them A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.
AMONGST MANY OTHERS ARE THE FOLLOWING—
DRY GOODS.
Superior Blue and Black Cloths,
Olive-Green and Gold-Green do.
Brown and Mixt do.
Blue, Black and Brown Cassimeres,
Cassimeres, assorted,
Vestings, assorted colours,
4-4 Irish Linens,
5-4 Irish Sheetings,
4-4 & 6-4 Jaconet Cambricks,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Muslins,
Plain and Figured Muslins,
Canton and Italian Crapes,
Black and Coloured Circassians,
Kerseyes and Linseys,
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, & 12-4 Rose Blankets,
3-4, 4-4 & 5 Point do.
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Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,
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TEAS.
Stock Locks,
Pad do.
Shovels and Tongs,
Sawes and Shovels,
Pod and Screw Augurs,
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October 21, 1830.

DICKINSON COLLEGE,
CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA.
A new faculty having been recently organized in this institution, the public are informed, that the extended course of instruction, and the improved system of discipline, which have been approved and adopted by the Board of Trustees, are now in full operation.
OFFICERS.
Rev. Samuel B. Hays, A. M. President.
Rev. Alexander M. Furland, A. M. Professor of Mathematics.
Charles Dexter Cleveland, A. M. Professor of Languages.
Henry D. Rogers, A. M. Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
COURSE OF STUDY.
FRESHMAN CLASS. Sallust, (Anthon's ed.) Ovid, (Gould's ed.) Horace, (Gould's ed.) Xenophon's Anabasis, (Prof. Cleveland's ed.) Mythology, (Moritz's) Arithmetic Algebra; Euclid's Elements, (4 books) Ancient and Modern Geography and use of the Globes; Latin and Greek translations.
SOPHOMORE CLASS. Virgil's Georgics; Livy, (Folsom's ed.) Græca Majors, vol. 1; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Euclid, (Anthon's) Algebra; Geometry; Plane Trigonometry; Mensuration; Logarithms; Zoology; Botany; History; and Greek and Latin translations and composition.
JUNIOR CLASS. Græca Majors, vol. 2; Tacitus; Quintilian, Juvenal, (Leicester's ed.) Logic; Rhetoric; History and Chronology; Spherics; Navigation; Conic Sections; Nat. Philosophy; Astronomy; Fluxions; Greek and Latin compositions.
SENIOR CLASS. Mental Philosophy; Evidence of Christianity; Cicero de Officiis and de Natura Deorum; and de Oratore; Longinus; Epictetus; Horace's Epistles, and Ars Poetica; Moral Philosophy; Lectures on Philology; Astronomy; Say's Political Economy; Physics; Mathematics; Mineralogy; Geology.
Public worship is held in the College Chapel at 9 o'clock on Sabbath morning, and a Biblical Recitation, conducted by the President, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
There is an examination of all the classes at the close of each session, when a circular letter is sent to the parent or guardian of each student, stating his general character and standing. If a student be found incapable of proceeding in his class with advantage to himself, he is transferred to the next inferior class; but may be restored to his former rank, if he make up his deficiencies by vigorous application.
Candidates for admission into the Freshman class, must be able to pass a critical examination in the Grammars of the Latin and Greek languages, in Caesar's Commentaries, Cicero's Orations against Cataline, Virgil's Æneid, in Latin; Daisell's Collectanea Græca Minora, and the Gospel of John, in Greek; and the fundamental rules of Arithmetic.
EXPENSES.
Boarding, 42 weeks at \$1.25. \$52.50
College bills, including tuition, room rent, use of library, wood &c. &c. \$9.50
Washing and lights, 10.00
\$122.00
The price of board varies from \$1 to \$2 per week. It is optional with the student whether to board with the college steward, or at a private house. With economy, \$125 will cover the necessary expenses of a student for the year, exclusive of books and clothes.
When a student is admitted into the college, he is charged five dollars as an entrance fee. The college bills for each session must be paid within four weeks after its commencement.
Students whose parents or guardians do not live in town, lodge in the college edifice, unless the rooms are full in which case they are permitted to lodge in private houses in the town. Such students, however, as well as those in the college building, are subject to the daily visitation of the Professors and Tutors.
The government of the institution is intended to be parental. The anxious endeavours of the Faculty will be directed to excite in the students a high emulation for intellectual and moral excellence, by exacting rigid accuracy in recitations, by enforcing habits of industry and close attention to study, and by exercising a vigilant care to prevent every practice that may be vicious in its nature or demoralizing in its tendency.
The situation of the college is healthy, and the surrounding country fertile and pleasant. A new building is soon to be erected, capable of accommodating a hundred students.
There are two vacations of five weeks each. The first begins upon the day of commencement, which is on the fourth Wednesday of September; the other upon the first Wednesday of April; consequently the winter term commences five weeks after the fourth Wednesday of September, and the summer term five weeks after the first Wednesday of April.
Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn. June 1, 1830. 8w

Anne Arundel county, &c.
On application, by petition in writing, of Charles S. Ridgely, (in the recess of Anne Arundel county court,) to me, the subscriber, Chief Judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An 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, so far as he could ascertain them,) being annexed to his said petition; and being satisfied that the said Charles S. Ridgely hath resided in the state of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and being also satisfied that the said Charles S. Ridgely is in actual confinement for debt, and I having appointed George Cooke trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Charles S. Ridgely, which said trustee has given bond in due form for the faithful performance of his trust; and the said Charles S. Ridgely, having given bond, with security, for his personal appearance in Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer to allegations or interrogatories of his creditors, and having executed a deed of conveyance to his said trustee for all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Charles S. Ridgely be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, to appear before Anne Arundel county court, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charles S. Ridgely should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.
(Signed) THOMAS B. DORSEY.
Sept 2. 3m

OVERSEERS WANTED.
TWO Overseers wanted for the ensuing year. Men that can give satisfactory recommendation for industry and sobriety, acquainted with the principles of farming, and management of hands and stock, will receive liberal wages, and prompt payment.
Sept 16. 8w
SALE.
Will be sold at Private Sale the HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by the Subscriber on Francis St. Terms made known on application to
Sept. 29. 6
ASAAC HOLLAND.

ANN HARNEY
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that she has on hand, a fine assortment of
RIBBONS,
AND ALSO A COLLECTION OF
Dunstable, Leghorn, and Split Straw Bonnets,
which she will dispose of on the most moderate terms.
She has likewise a quantity of Leghorn, for the purpose of altering Leghorn Bonnets into the present fashion. She returns her thanks to the public in general, for their former patronage, and respectfully solicits a continuation thereof.
Oct. 21.

DR. HULL'S TRUSS.
FOR the relief and cure of Hernia or Rupture. This Surgical Instrument is now well known to the Medical profession, and is extensively used by unfortunate sufferers labouring under the disease of Hernia, that a particular account of its mechanical construction, of its surgical effects, is thought unnecessary. The subjoined remarks from Physicians and Surgeons of high respectability in our country, are the results of much practical experience in the use and application of this truss.
James Thatcher, M. D. author of the Modern Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adapting the true Surgical principle for the radical cure of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that the pad of the Truss should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular fibres around the ring or aperture as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained in perfect health. Unless this be attained the parts can never recover their natural tone, whatever may be the degree of pressure applied."
Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent edition of Hooper's Medical Dictionary, under the head of 'Truss,' after enumerating the evils resulting from the use of the defective trusses formerly worn, says, "This evil was not fully remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses, has rendered it certain that all recent ruptures and those of old people, and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be remedied. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is convex, and not concave; and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close the aperture and cure the hernia."
M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary, in a communication to Doctor Hull, says: "I have applied your trusses in several hundred cases during the last three years. A great many upon whom I have applied your trusses, have been radically cured; and some of these were cases of long standing, where all other trusses had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P., a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, of thirty-five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn other trusses twenty years. His son, also, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was cured under my care in less than two years. A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years standing, in a labouring man forty years old, was cured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin rupture, from lifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day after the injury, was cured in three months. Experience alone, can make known to the Surgeon the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medical Schools in this city, and the Faculty in general.

Baltimore, January, 1830.
Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says, "The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles. The operation and effect of this Truss is directly the reverse of all Trusses hitherto in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. I am of opinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Practical Surgeons in Europe and America." Professor Mott also in lecturing upon Hernia, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the exclusion of all others.
Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 37, Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Baltimore.
March 11. 5M

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND
HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton, or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.
She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corlica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corlica creek.
All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.
LEWEL G. TAYLOR, Com.
April 8.

muzzles were instantly touching one another's breasts; and, when I have counted three, fire—One—two—three!—They fired, both recoiled with the shock several paces, and their friends rushed forward.

"Why, what is the meaning of this?" exclaimed both in a breath. "Who has dared to mock us in this way? There were no balls in the pistols!" exclaimed Trevor, fiercely. Lord— and the seconds explained the well meant artifice, and received an indignant curse for their pains. It was in vain we all implored them to be reconciled, as each had done amply sufficient to vindicate their honour. Trevor almost gnashed his teeth with fury. There was something fiendish, I thought, in the expression of his countenance. "It is easily remedied," said Captain—, as his eye caught several small swords hanging up. He took down two, measured them, and proffered one to his antagonist, who clutched it eagerly. "There can be no deception here, however," said he; "and now—each put him self into posture—stand off there!"

We fell back, horror-struck at the relentless and revengeful spirit with which they seemed animated. I do not know which was the better swordsman; I recollect only seeing a rapid glancing of their weapons, flashing about like sparks of fire, and a hurrying about in all directions, which lasted for several moments, when one of them fell. It was the Captain; for the strong and skillful arm of Mr. Trevor had thrust his sword nearly up to the hilt in the side of his antagonist. His very heart was cloyed! The unfortunate young man fell without uttering a groan—his sword dropped from his grasp, he pressed his right hand to his heart, and with a quivering motion of the lips, as though struggling to speak, expired! "Oh, my great God!" exclaimed Trevor, in a broken and hollow tone, "with a face so blanched and horror-stricken, that it froze my very blood to look upon, what have I done? Can all this be real?" He continued on his knees by the side of his fallen antagonist, with his hand clasped convulsively, and his eyes glaring upwards for several moments.

A haze of horror is spread over that black transaction; and if it is dissipated for an instant, when my mind's eye suddenly looks back through the vista of years, the scene seems rather the gloomy representation—or picture—of some occurrence, which I cannot persuade myself that I actually witnessed. To this hour, when I advert to it, I am not free from fits of incredulity. The affair created a great ferment at the time. The unhappy survivor (who in this narrative has passed under the name of Trevor) instantly left England, and died in the south of France, about five years afterwards, in truth, broken-hearted. In a word, since that day, I have never seen men entering into discussion, when warming with wine, and approaching never so slowly towards the confines of formality, without reverting, with a shudder, to the trifling, the utterly insignificant circumstances, which wine and the hot passions of youth kindled into the fatal broil which cost poor Capt. Trevor his life, and drove Mr. — abroad, to die a broken-hearted exile!

The following extract is from *Memory's Tribute; Baptism*.

"If ye endure chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons; for what son is he whom the father chasteneth not?"—From the *Epistle to the Hebrews*.

The Christian's path is not irradiated with continual sunshine. There are seasons when he finds himself wrapped in deep and awful darkness. God sees fit, at times, to "set him in dark places; to hedge him about so that he cannot get out, and to remove his soul far off from peace." Unforeseen and unavoidable calamity may overtake him. His prospects may be suddenly blasted. His friends, his children, those who are endeared to him by the tender ties of consanguinity and love, may be torn from his bosom and lodged in the grave.

But in the midst of his severest trials the Christian has the consoling assurance, that these afflictions are not to be viewed as judgments sent in frowning wrath, but as tokens of love and paternal regard. "For whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." All who belong to the household and family of God must expect, sooner or later, these evidences of divine adoption. Afflictive visitations seem necessary to prove us. If we pass through the fiery trial with undiminished confidence in God, our faith by this very process will have become more invigorated, and our submission to the divine will more perfect. Our characters will thus have become exalted, and purified from the dross of sin, and we ourselves rendered more "meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light."

These remarks have been suggested by the continuation of the foregoing narrative, which here follows, as related by Mr. Heyden.

"My friend was now called to tread a rough and thorny path. As I observed to you, he had taken great pains to imbue the young and tender minds of his children with sentiments of piety and love to God, in the course of a few years he was called to part with three of those children. Oh, sir, if you have never had, and loved, and buried children, you can hardly conceive the nature of this affliction." Here Mr. H. cast his eye towards the burying ground, and for a moment seemed lost in silent contemplation. The tear that fell upon his manly cheek, and the tones in which he spoke told me that he had children resting there.

Drawing the back of his hand across his face, Mr. H. thus proceeded:—There are a thousand ways in which these little ones entwine themselves around our hearts. To see them so helpless and dependent upon us, looking to us so imploringly in the moment of peril, and running to us for protection; appearing so happy, and joyous, and light-hearted in our presence—to witness them in time, day after day, the unfolding of some new capacity, or the performance of some new action; to watch each new development of thought and of moral feeling; to follow them step by step till reason begins to ripen and mature; and to receive from them, at each step, expressions of filial love in all the feelings and simplicity of their young, warm, and guileless hearts—Oh, these things fasten ten thousand cords around a father's heart! And it is that father who endeavours to lead his children in the way of life; if he has gathered them around him, and told them the story of the Saviour's death and sufferings, and as he spoke of the love and the kindness of the Son of God, if he has observed the tears that glistened in their young eyes, and if he has conducted them on in the way of religious instruction until the divine life began to spring up in their souls, he has found his heart bound to them by new ties. To lose such a child—to see him on the bed of death looking so imploringly to us, and when pointed to that blessed Jesus who, while here on earth, welcomed little children to his arms—to see him endeavouring with his trembling lips and dying breath, to utter the name of that Jesus. Oh, this is indeed trying to the feelings of a father.

To less than one year Mr. Northend saw three of his children thus called into eternity. But the resignation with which he bore it, and the meek submission with which he bowed to the will of God, seemed to throw a new lustre over his character.

"Have you not observed, since we have been sitting here, that a few light clouds have gathered in the heavens, and do you not see that one of a dark appearance has just passed over the moon? This connected with our conversation reminds me of a scrap of poetry that I once read, which struck me forcibly.

"Methinks if you would know
How visitations of calamity
Affect the pious soul, it is shown you there—
Look yonder at that cloud which through the sky,
Sailing alone, doth cross in her career
The rolling moon. I watched her as it came,
And deem'd the deep opaque would blot her beam;
But melting like a wreath of snow,
It hangs in folds of wary silence round,
And clothes the orb with richer beauties than her own."

Then passing, leaves her in her light serene.

I looked towards the moon, and was struck with the inimitable beauty and force of the illustration; but determined not to interrupt Mr. H. to express my admiration, he therefore, thus proceeded:

"This was only the commencement of my friend's afflictions. James Northend, as I have already remarked, when quite young, evinced strong symptoms of a wayward and perverse heart. As he grew up, his natural propensities became more manifest, and excited in the bosom of his friends alarming apprehensions that his course would be marked with fearful depravity. He became extremely dissipated, fond of low company, and averse to labour.

"This was, indeed, a sore trial to Mr. Northend. James was his first begotten. If he had a favourite, if there was one of his children that shored more tenderly or more largely his affections than another, it was James. No one could tell how many bitter tears he shed how many fervent prayers he put up for him. But this child of his love, this idol of his heart, with a bosom steered against all impression from parental tenderness, kept on in his evil course, waxing worse and worse. What rendered this affliction still more trying, was, that Mr. Northend always attributed this perverseness in James, to his own early mismanagement of him.

"As I just remarked, James Northend was extremely averse to labour; but seemed very fond of being on the lake, and of associating with boatmen. He now took his own course, and determined to follow boating on the lake as a business. This brought him into habits of intimacy with the lowest and most depraved part of society. He was thus removed by the means of grace, and from the influence of religious people, and his acquaintances, in general, now gave him up as a lost man.

"It was a few years after James began to follow the lake, that his mother was taken very ill, and from the violence of her disease, her recovery was despaired of. She expressed great anxiety to see him before she died. Boats were leaving her almost every day, and the family took great pains to send tidings of this to James.

"It was a very dark rainy night, when intelligence came to my house that Mrs. Northend would not probably survive till morning. I immediately hastened there, and found but few individuals present except their own family. Mrs. N. was evidently rapidly failing, but still able to converse. I do not know that I ever saw one appear more lovely in death, or look in to the eternal world on the brink of which she then lay, with more calmness or composure.

"I remarked to her, that I hoped that she felt resigned to the will of God, and ready to obey his summons. "Oh, yes," she replied, "God has been very merciful to me; his Holy Spirit has brought most of my rebellious thoughts into submission to his will. And I can truly say, that I find unspeakable peace and comfort in resigning myself and all my concerns into his hands. When I look back on my past life, and see how devils have been my path, and how deviating my steps, the creator of a thousand changed and changing purposes; at one time firmly resolved to devote all my powers and faculties to the service of God, and perhaps before an hour had passed, all my good resolutions swept away and myself hurled into subjection to the law of sin which is in my members—Oh, when I think of these things, I should sink into utter despair did I not remember that I was to be saved by free and unmerited grace. Yes, Jesus,

"Thou must save, and thou alone;
In my hand no price I bring,
Simply to thy cross I cling."

"Oh, how infinite is that love, how indescribable that goodness which has promised to lift me from the depths of sin, and exalt me to a seat at God's right hand! When I look forward to the things which are not seen; the things which God hath prepared for them that love him, I long to depart and be with Christ. But then the thought of those I am leaving (yes, there is one bitter, bitter thought—my James—my prodigal son—O, that I could see him, and leave him my dying entreaty to turn from the ways of death!"

"The rain was pattering fast upon the roof, and the night, exceedingly dark; all within the house was quiet and composed. During these remarks of Mrs. N., James arrived and had entered the room with a noiseless tread, the curtains that hung around her bed, had prevented her noticing his presence, as she made these last remarks. He went forward just as he had left the boat, clad in his sailor dress, dripping with rain, and knelt at her bed side; with one hand he covered his own face, and with the other clasped the dying hand of his mother.

"O my James, my James," she exclaimed, "I am going to die—and must we be parted forever? Have I borne and nursed you—have I carried you in my arms, and cherished you in my bosom so many days and nights, that you might become a man of worth fitted for destruction? Oh, my son, this is the last appeal that I shall ever make to you. Do turn to God. If you have no pity on your own soul, do have pity upon the tears and agony of your dying mother. O my God, I ask for this child but one thing—the salvation of his soul."

"Never did I witness so truly and affecting scene as this. The mother soon died. The son, for a little while more steady, soon returned to his former courses. Mr. Northend bore up under this affliction astonishingly. But the severest trial of all was now at hand.

"A few years had elapsed since the death of Mrs. Northend. James continued to follow the lake, and had become the master, and in part, the owner of a small schooner. The navigation of this lake is somewhat dangerous on account of sudden squalls. It was about the time that the arrival of James Northend was expected, that there blew up one of the severest gales I ever witnessed. And in a short time there came news that a schooner was wrecked, and in a sinking condition, within sight of the shore. In a few minutes the shore was lined with spectators, and it was soon decided that it was James Northend's boat. A number of persons could be seen distinctly clinging to the yet floating wreck. The first thing that arrested my attention when I came to the shore, was Mr. Northend, walking backward and forward in the deepest agony. In his haste he had left his house without his hat, and his long white hair was floating in the wind, which gave to him a wild and distracted appearance. An attempt had just been made to send out a small boat to the relief of the perishing crew; but there was not a boat to be had that could have lived five minutes in that gale.

"Mr. Northend was imploring them to make another effort, 'O save my child,' he said, 'I will give all that I possess if any one will make the effort.' 'To have made the attempt would have been certain destruction. Of this Mr. Northend soon became sensible, and desisted from his importunity. The storm accelerated the approach of night, and in fifteen minutes after I reached the shore, darkness settled down upon the sinking wreck, and blotted it to-

gether with the perishing crew, forever from our sight. Mr. N. still stood gazing in the direction of the wreck, trying to pierce with his dim eyes through the darkness, to catch another glimpse of his prodigal son, but still beloved child. I went up to him, and taking him by the arm, begged him to return to his house, and remember where his trust should be placed.

"Oh, yes," said he, turning away from the wild commotion of agitated waters that was roaring round us. "Oh, yes," my heart is indeed overwhelmed, lead me to the rock that is higher than I. Had James been penitent—could I have had any evidence that his peace was made with God? The thought of his going to an endless perdition—how agonizing. O God, help me to bow in humble submission to this dispensation, and say, thy will be done.

"As was to be expected, when the morning came, no part of the wreck was visible.

"From this time Henry Northend became much abstracted from the world. His conversation was in Heaven. The subject of religion seemed the only one that could interest him. This interested him deeply and powerfully. However weary or worn out with fatigue, the mention of the blessed Saviour's name would at all times arouse him up to immediate warmth and animation. He has lived the life, and led the death of the righteous. Peace be to his memory."

When this interesting narrative was finished, we went to Mr. Heyden's house.

After I had retired to my bed-room, I could not but think, here is one instance in which God has blessed, in a signal and visible way, the sacrament of infant baptism to the salvation of souls, and to the magnifying of his own glory. How strongly should this urge all parents to the discharge of this most plainly incalculated duty.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship *Britannia*, Capt. Marshall, at New York from Liverpool, the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received London papers to the 1st of October, and Liverpool of the 2d.

The *London Morning Chronicle* of the 1st October, contains the following important paragraph:

"The revolt is now general throughout the whole of Belgium. The troops of the King amounted only to 41,000 at the beginning, and of these the far greater part must be Belgians. But were the army thrice what it is, it is quite impossible for it to make head against a whole population in a state of revolt. According to the accounts from Rotterdam, received last night, the troops retreating from Brussels on Antwerp, for reinforcements, had been fallen upon by the people, who massacred the advance guard. Antwerp is stated to have risen, and Ghent is probably by this time in the possession of the Belgian forces. The King can have nothing to oppose this torrent. If he succeeds in getting the Dutch portion of his troops safe back to Holland, he may esteem himself so far fortunate. As for the Belgians, they will, unquestionably, join the National Standard.

The news from Antwerp and Amsterdam was to the 29th September inclusive.

The rejoicings among the people were general; but, under the expectation that fresh reinforcement would be sent against Brussels, the most active preparations continued to be made by the inhabitants for a defence. If we are to credit the accounts from Antwerp, the King, who had been much indisposed, had refused three times to sign the order for the whole power of the artillery to be directed against Brussels, by which so many lives would be lost, and so much property destroyed; seeing, however, that such a measure was indispensable, it is said he had overcome his scruples, and that before the advance left Antwerp, the artillery, with a large body of troops, were leaving the place on their way to Brussels, to re-commence the attack. Another account from Antwerp, written in great haste, as the mail was about to be sent off, says, that the military there had refused to act against the Brusselsists. According to a Proclamation, issued by order of Prince Frederick, after the retreat, and dated from Headquarters, the troops under his command might have retained possession of Brussels from the moment they entered, if he had brought the whole power of the artillery against it.

There was a report in London, on the *Evening* of the 30th, that an Armistice, to last for three days, had been agreed upon by the contending parties at Brussels. Although something of this sort is noticed in one or two of the private communications from Antwerp, had it been true, so important a fact must have transpired from a variety of other quarters.

Some of the accounts estimate the whole number of killed and wounded in the tumult at Brussels at upwards of 7000. They concur in representing the Dutch troops as guilty of the greatest excesses. Among other instances, it is stated, that after killing an English woman, they bore her infant on a bayonet through their ranks.

At Liege, the populace are complete masters. The Governor, Mr. Sandberg, had fled, and a Provincial commission had been appointed for the maintenance of order.

At Malines, attempts had been made to excite the people to revolt, and to disarm the troops, who kept under arms day and night. Great riots had taken place at Triermarkt, and the Burgomaster, it was reported, had been murdered.

In Brussels even women and children assisted the people, the former by throwing stones the latter by cutting the girths of the cavalry.

Germany.—Symptoms of agitation have begun to manifest themselves in Hanover.

At Brunswick, 67 agitators had been arrested, and tranquillity was restored.

The *London Morning Chronicle*, in alluding to the statement that a joint note had been sent to the French government by the Courts of Vienna, London, and Berlin, in which these powers propose to station Prussian garrisons in the frontier towns of the Netherlands, says—"It cannot be that the Great Powers will be so foolish. If they so far forgot themselves as to become guilty of so wantonly an attack on the people of Belgium, they will lament their crime in sackcloth and ashes. The nations impatient at being

sacrificed to the caprices of Rulers, may forget to emulate the French in their magnanimity. The first King who draws the sword in a war of aggression should be hurried from his throne. The nations can have no interest in warring against each other; and with respect to a particular nation, let subjects and Rulers settle differences as they best can. There must be no solemn leagues and covenants among Kings to assist each other."

There is no news of any moment from Russia. A letter from St. Petersburg mentions that cholera morbus was prevailing to a most lamentable extent in some of the southern cantons. There does not appear to have been any foundation for the Frankfort letter writer's story of an insurrection in St. Petersburg. The rumour probably grew out of the discontented proceedings in Frankfort.

In England no event of interest had occurred. The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated Sept. 30th, gives a brief and probably correct view of the state of feeling in that metropolis with respect to the events now acting or anticipated on the continent of Europe.

"There is an end to the union between Holland and Belgium. We are now to see what step Prussia will take. If she interferes to support the King, the French, however, loth the government may be, will most assuredly take part with the Belgians. Public opinion in this country, as you are aware, was decidedly in favour of the change of government in France; but it is equally certain that it is as much opposed to the late events at Brussels. A few days will decide whether we are to have a war in Europe this year; that we shall have one before the next is passed is, I think, pretty clear."

LONDON, Oct. 1.—On Wednesday, the Duke of Wellington gave a grand dinner to Prince Talleyrand.

A private letter from Paris, says—"To-day every one is talking of a war with Prussia! Is the King of Prussia, then, weak enough to attack Belgium when Berlin is in revolt, and the Rhenish provinces in insurrection? Louis Philip, King of the French, desires peace, yet the first Prussian Soldier who enters Belgium will render a war with France not merely certain but indispensable."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Francis I.* at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 1st October inclusive.

THE NETHERLANDS.

From the tenor of the Netherlands news it will be seen the prospect of a pacific adjustment of the difficulties between the King of the Netherlands and his Belgian subjects is more remote than ever. The spirit of rebellion is active in most of the Belgian cities, and the alleged infamous conduct of the Dutch soldiers at Brussels will give a darker and more determined character to the war on the side of the Belgians. The reports of the enormities committed by the army of the Prince of Orange are doubtless much exaggerated for an obvious purpose; but there is credible evidence that they have some foundation in truth. It is said that a large number of English, who, relying on the representations of their Ambassadors, Lord Ragot, remained at Brussels, and were witnesses and victims of the Dutch soldiery, have united to address their complaints directly to their government, and denounce to it the most infamous violation of all the principles of the rights of nations and the laws of humanity.

A mercantile house in New York has received a letter from its correspondent in Paris, stating that he had just received accounts from Brussels of the 29th of Sept., to this effect: "The city of Ath, an important fortress, was taken yesterday, the 28th. At the moment we write, eight pieces of cannon and a mortar from Ath entered our city. Their artillery-men are with them. They bring 40,000 cartridges and 200 barrels of powder. The Dutch commandant was made prisoner and will be kept till M. Spilcker is released. The loss of the Dutch is computed at 4,000 men, many horses and most of their artillery. They counted at the commencement 9,500. Volunteers are pouring into Brussels from all directions, loaded with arms and provisions. The peasantry are arming. Other towns are following the example. The mercantile interest of Ghent and Antwerp have thus far been enabled to keep down the people; but I apprehend that the victory of the inhabitants of Brussels, will act like an electric shock upon other cities. How will all this end, you will ask? Either in the establishment of a Republic of their own choice, or in their being annexed to Holland. There can be but little doubt, but that Prussia, and perhaps England, will interfere, in which case a general war will take place. France, in such an event, will once more stand single handed against all Europe. But again, in that event you will see all Italy in arms. They will at once throw off the yoke of Austria. Sardinia will do the same. The Rhenish provinces will of course join France, and Spain will before long add her strength, such as it may be, to France. That Europe is on the eve of a general war, is admitted by all here. It will be a bloody one. It may be a long one, but the result will be and must be eminently conducive to the great interests of civil and religious liberty. It will be the war of opinion foretold by Mr. Canning."

The Paris papers contain advices from Brussels of the 29th September. The commotions of Belgium continued rapidly to extend. Tranquillity continued in Brussels on the 29th. The following items are given under that date. "News to-day of the capture of Mons by the armed population of the city. The Belgian troops, shut up with the Dutch troops in the fortress, deserted with arms and baggage, and facilitated its capture. It contained 500 cannon, arms and ammunition in great quantity! A capitulation was granted to the Dutch troops.

"The Commander-in-chief of our troops has notified Prince Frederick that he demands command

change for two superior officers, our prisoners, informing him that if refused, all these shall be shot at nine this morning."

The troops had retired on Vilvorde, and passed the night preceding at Barenthem, for the bridge of Wabber, and some others have been burnt by the enemy. A system of regular defence has now been established within Brussels, which will place the city in security against further attack. M. Jolly is made President of the War Committee of the Provincial Government. M. Nicolay, of the Interior, Congress of Finance, and other committees are formed, constituting the council.

The disorders continued at Liege. The inhabitants of the districts of Oreye have sounded the tocsin in some places. An engagement between the people and the soldiers had taken place, and a more general one was anticipated. At the battle of Oreye, a second military chest deposited with an ecclesiastic, fell into the hands of the Liege troops. There is beyond Oreye, a kind of bridge over a river, a lane which crosses the high road, whose arch is large enough to contain above a hundred men. This sometimes serves as a place of ambush for the Dutch infantry. At Geer, half a league from Oreye, fifty armed men are said to have displayed the Liege banner.

The troops at Bruges had scarcely quitted the city, when the well disposed inhabitants met; and the tri-coloured flag was hoisted on the Tour la Halle, in the presence of almost all the inhabitants, to the ringing of bells and general acclamations. Upon this rallying sign, all the inhabitants assumed the tri-coloured cockade. The Town Guards have been organized from among every class of the inhabitants. It is said that the troops who marched from this town for Ostend were unable to enter, as that town was in the power of the citizens.

Prince Frederick when he escaped from Schaerbeck on the 26th, was in a miserable cart, and thus went to Vilvorde.

It is said that the King of Naples has determined upon giving a new Constitution to his subjects.

A letter from Paris, in a Havre paper, says that it was reported that England and Prussia would probably come to an arrangement in relation to the Low Countries, by giving Belgium to the reigning branch of Saxony, &c.

FRANCE.—The Paris Constitutional of Sept. 30 says.—The Ambassador of the King of the Netherlands had an audience of Philip I. yesterday. It is asserted that the object of this visit was to announce the intention of one of the powers who signed the treaty of 1815 to occupy some of the frontier towns in Belgium and France. The Ambassador afterwards waited upon Count Mole, to make the same communication. The answer was, it is said, that France had adopted in an absolute manner the principle of non-interference; that this was already a great sacrifice made by her, in not seconding a cause which found so much sympathy in France; but that the principle which she had adopted must likewise be respected by all the other powers; finally, that France would not suffer the fortresses to be delivered into the hands of a third party.

The Monitor, however, contradicts the account of this interview, affirming that the Minister of the Netherlands had not been admitted to an audience of the King of France since the 23d of September, and that the whole story of the above conversation is an invention.

The news from Spain gives additional evidence that the country will soon be the theatre of a sanguinary revolution, but it does not appear that any great movement had yet occurred.

Letters from Geneva of 25th Sept. announce the arrival of a Courier from Milan, which states that city was in a state of insurrection, as well as Padua. Many English families in Italy, were about leaving that country, alarmed at the menacing posture of affairs.

Advices from Algiers are to the 15th September. The moral of the army is said to have improved since the command has been taken from Bourmont. Among other measures taken by Gen. Clausel, he has placed the town under the administration of a Mayor, who was sworn into office on that day. The whole of the Turks, without exception, had been expelled from the town.

By the accounts from Smyrna, the Turks appear to have the intention of abandoning Attica, as they have burnt the forests that remained in the plain of Athens.

[From the *Havre Journal* of 2d November.] (PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)—The state of affairs in the Netherlands continues much the same, except that the insurrection is gaining strength every moment, and that the maintenance of the House of Nassau upon the Belgian throne has become the most hopeless of political combinations in the present conjuncture.

Already the diplomats are at work to find some measure of accommodation to save Europe from a conflagration, of which it would be difficult to perceive the issue.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The *Telegraph* has this day announced the news that it was posted over all Brussels that the HOUSE OF ORANGE HAD CEASED TO REIGN. It is not now a commotion, confining itself to a few towns. The whole country has taken part in the struggle by its representatives. Ath, Charleroy, Philippville, Namur, Mons, Antwerp, above all Liege, count many children in the ranks of the combatants. Villages, such as Frameries, Saint Ghislain, Quivring, Jemappes, have joined to send 500 men to Brussels. The news of the desertion of the garrisons of Tournay and Mons, and the determination of Ath to desert, render themselves masters of them until the arrival of a traveller who left that town that day, and arrived in Paris to-day, witnessed the deserting of General Hovens, who commands at Mons, and a Colonel was sent to Ath to declare the town in a state of siege and to



Annapolis Gazette

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, November 11, 1830.

HYMENEAL. Married on Thursday evening, Oct. 28th, by the Rev. Mr. Shane, Mr. GEORGE W. HARMON, to Miss ELIZABETH HARMON, both of this county.

It is expected that the Rev. Mr. Smith of Prince-George's county, will perform Divine Service in Saint-Mary's church on Sunday next the 14th inst. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Service to commence at half past ten.

NOTICE. The Managers of the Female Orphan Asylum of Annapolis, propose holding their ANNUAL FAIR, for the support of the Institution, in January. Ladies wishing to assist in preparing articles to be disposed of, can be supplied with materials by application to Mrs. J. GREEN. The Managers deem it unnecessary to make any appeal to the charitable feelings of the ladies, who will no doubt continue that aid which they have so generously given on former occasions. Can there be a more acceptable deed of mercy than to rescue helpless and destitute Female Orphans from want and vice, and place them in a situation where they will be taught to earn a comfortable support, and become respectable members of society.

THANKSGIVING. In consideration of the Peace, Health, Plenty and General Prosperity, which have distinguished the condition of the people of Massachusetts, through the past year, the Governor recommends that they observe Thursday, the second day of December next, as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise.

Governor Tomlinson has appointed Thursday, the 25th of Nov. next, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving in Connecticut.

Ten divorces were granted at the last session of the Supreme Court at Danbury, Connecticut.

MR. RANDOLPH.—The New York Journal of Commerce says:—A gentleman just from St. Petersburg, informs us that the American Minister to the Court of Russia, took his passport on the 1st of Sept. preparatory to his return to the United States. Whether he would come by way of England, or France, was not determined. The state of his health was very unpromising. All was quiet in St. Petersburg up to the above mentioned date.

The New York Post has also the following paragraph on the same subject—Mr. Randolph.—We learn that private letters have been received from St. Petersburg, which state that Mr. Randolph has been obliged, by ill-health, to leave St. Petersburg on his return home, by way of the south of Europe. The state of his health was such as to render it improbable that he would ever reach the United States.

INDIAN MURDER AND EXECUTION. We are indebted, says the Sandusky Clarion, to a gentleman of this town for the following extract of a letter from the Post Master at Upper Sandusky, dated Oct. 9th, 1830. Yesterday, a Wyandott was executed for murder, committed on another Wyandott on Monday night last. On Thursday, the sentence was pronounced, and on yesterday (Friday) in presence of a large concourse of both whites and Indians, he was executed at a quarter past 4 o'clock, P. M. He was shot (steeling by his grave) by six men appointed for that purpose. He was condemned by the voice of the nation. Three Christian men and three pagans were chosen as executioners.

STILL LATER ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Erie, Capt. Funck, arrived at New York on Wednesday evening from Havre, in the remarkably short passage of twenty four days. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of Paris papers to the 9th of October inclusive.

The Boston papers contain London dates of the 8th of October, and Liverpool of the 9th, brought to that port by the ship Perfect, which sailed on the 10th. The general complexion of affairs in France was more favourable. The Pope had acknowledged the new government, and it was generally believed that in a very short time every government in Europe would have ministers accredited to the court of Louis Philippe. Indeed the French revolution seems to be universally accepted to a consequence, probably of certain indications among their own respective people, that it would be unsafe to do otherwise. Prussia is

represented to have gone further than a mere acknowledgment, and to have approved of the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of other nations, stipulating, at the same time not to interfere in the affairs of the Netherlands. If this be true, it accounts at once for another part of the news by this arrival, viz.—That the King of the Netherlands has appointed a commission to prepare the project of a law for the separation of the two kingdoms upon terms of amicable accommodations.

This part is officially announced from the Hague, under date of October 2d. The communication was first made to a meeting of the members of the States General from Belgium only, who were convened by special invitation for the purpose of hearing the proposition. The proposition at first submitted, was to appoint the commission under the Prince of Orange. The two Chambers were united at 12 o'clock on the day above mentioned, when the proposal was discussed and rejected, by a vote of 47 to 10—the Dutch members undoubtedly voting against it. The session was thereupon closed by the Minister of the Interior, who formally announced that a commission had been appointed. The next question that arises, is whether the Belgians will submit to these proposals! It will be seen by the details given below, that the insurgents have become so formidable as to declare themselves independent, and it is therefore quite probable they will not listen to any terms but of an absolute recognition of their independence, without acknowledging a mere nominal fealty to the King.

The Courier Francais contradicts on the authority, as it declares, of persons best acquainted with the intentions of the Cabinets of the European powers, the assertion that a general war in Europe is likely in any event to follow from the late revolt in Belgium. The hostile dispositions of Prussia are denied, and the mission of M. Humboldt, a naturalized Frenchman by his writings, is considered as a pledge of the friendly intentions of that power. One of the French journals affirms that Prussia has recognized in the most frank manner the existing French government, and has declared her intention to interfere neither in the internal affairs of France nor those of the Netherlands. Ministers from Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony were presented to the French king on the 6th of Oct. On the same day the French minister of foreign affairs stated in the Chamber of Deputies, that Louis Philippe had been cheerfully recognized by Europe, that the different Cabinets are preserving peace, and that, notwithstanding the disturbances in Belgium, the peace of the Continent might be maintained by the principle of non-interference. The Perceira Regency has acknowledged the French king. The French journals seem to be confident that no interference will take place in any event. Eight days hence, says the Journal Des Debats of October 4th, every crowned head will have an Ambassador at the Court of the Prince who has saved the royalty of France from utter destruction. As to the course of Russia, the following article appears in the Augsbuerg Gazette, dated Warsaw, Sept. 20. The recognition of King Louis-Philippe on the part of Russia has now taken place. The regulations lately issued with regard to French travelers in Poland and Russia have been recalled, and all Frenchmen may now pass the frontiers freely, as before the late events, if their papers are en règle.

The most frightful accounts of the excesses committed by the Dutch soldiery in the late combat at Brussels, have been received both in Paris and London.—Letters published in the London Morning Chronicle, from a Clergyman of the Church of England, detail a series of horrible barbarities. According to his account, several young ladies were violated, and then in a kind of savage mercy, butchered before their parent's eyes. A private letter received in Paris says.—The Dutch villains in the late contest behaved with the utmost barbarity and committed every kind of crime. Citizens without arms, found by them in their houses, were crucified, burnt, had their hands, ears and noses cut off, and their tongues torn out; the young ladies of a school were violated by these monsters, and afterwards massacred; in short the diabolical deeds committed by these wretches are such that it is impossible to describe them, and I should not believe them if they were not confirmed by those who witnessed them.

There had been a momentary panic at the Exchange, occasioned by the royal order, which appeared in the Monitor of the 5th, calling 108,000 men into actual service, viz: 20,000 young soldiers of the class of 1829, 60,000 of the class of 1828, and 28,000 of the class of 1824, all of whom are to take their departure on the 25th of December ensuing. But the explanations that followed, showing that the sole object was to place the country in a reputable attitude, the expedition to Algiers having greatly diminished the ordinary footing of the army, soon dissipated the alarm. All the journals that we have seen, unite in pronouncing the calling forth of these forces merely a precautionary measure, demanded by the Chambers, and the public voice.

THE NETHERLANDS. We have not room for a tythof the news from Belgium and Holland, in the form in which it appears in the French papers. A variety of translations from Paris papers of the 9th will be found below, and a summary of antecedent accounts must suffice. The appointment of a Commission to adjust the communications in Belgium, is mentioned in the introduction to this summary. The King has likewise issued the following decree:—Art. 1. Our well beloved son the Prince of Orange, is charged, in our name, with the government of all those parts of the Southern Provinces in which legal authority is acknowledged. Art. 2. He will fix his residence at Ant-

werp. Art. 3. He will, by auxiliary measures, second and support, as much as possible, the efforts of the well-intentioned inhabitants, to re-establish order in those parts of the provinces where it has been disturbed.

The King is said to have been much disappointed, and deeply afflicted by the melancholy issue of the attack upon Brussels. He had been deceived as to the extent and character of the insurrection.—It is reported that the English government is about to send an Embassy of high dignity, to endeavour to negotiate a compromise between the King and his revolted subjects; but the report needs confirmation.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. The independence of Belgium was declared at Brussels on the 4th of October. The following is the decree:—

The Central Committee taking into consideration that it is necessary to arrange the future state of Belgium, decrees:—

Art. 1. The provinces of Belgium, violently separated from Holland, shall constitute an independent state.

Art. 2. The Central Committee shall occupy itself as soon as possible, with a project of a constitution.

Art. 3. A National Congress shall be convoked, in which the interests of the provinces are to be represented. It shall be their duty to examine the project of a Belgian constitution, and modify it in such manner as they may deem advisable, and cause it to be executed, as a definite constitution, in all parts of Belgium.

Brussels, Oct. 4, 1830. De Potter, Ch. Rogier, Sylvain Vandeweyer, Count Felix de Merode.

The Journal de la Belgique of the 4th, states, that the town of Maestricht is declared to be in a state of siege by a proclamation of Major General Dibbets.—The tri-coloured flag was flying in all the Communes of Western Flanders. Even the town of l'Ecluse was in a state of insurrection. The National says: They state from Mexico that the Belgians had attacked the castle of Bouillon. A very heavy cannonade was heard from that town on the evening of the 5th. It was not known when the courier left, whether they had made themselves masters of the place.

FROM GERMANY. Troubles continued in the Grand Duchy of Darmstadt. Bands of from four to five hundred men overran the country, committing devastations. All the troops were out, and skirmishes occurred daily. The insurgents seemed bent only on putting down all order and authority. They attacked all the public functionaries and the custom houses.

The insurrections in Hesse Cassel, Darmstadt, and Hanau are becoming quite serious. A letter of the 2d of October from Hanau, says: More than 300 peasants of Hesse Darmstadt assembled, and entered by force into Badungen, where they demolished a part of the buildings. From thence they proceeded to Otterberg, and seem determined to march upon Griesen. Bavaria was also threatened; and the German Diet was taking measures in earnest to quell these untoward revolts. For this purpose troops were moving upon various points, in strong numbers. But we have not room for particulars. They write from Hanover that serious disturbances had broken out at Lüneburg and Celle. The people were in insurrection against the privileges of the nobles, and demanded that the King of Hanover should reside in the country, or cede the crown to the Duke of Cambridge.

SPAIN.—REPORTED INSURRECTION. The Temps, of Oct. 8, gives a letter from Madrid, of Sept. 27, which says.—News has reached here that the inhabitants and garrison of Cadix have proclaimed the Constitutional Government.

NOTICE. THE subscriber wants to hire 3 men hands for which he will give 50 dollars per year, and will insure them 50 dollars more, each, in the course of the year. If married, and wish it, will allow house, garden, wood, 250 weight of pork and 3 barrels of corn.

FARM FOR RENT. The subscriber has a small farm for rent, four miles from Annapolis, containing six acres, well adapted for Corn, Wheat and Tobacco, with a good Tobacco House, and every other house that is necessary on a farm, also a WINDMILL, which if well attended will supply a large family with corn and meal. JACOB H. SLEMAKER. Nov 11 3w

CHANCERY SALE. BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the Subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 25th day of November inst. if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at Hunter's Tavern in the City of Annapolis. A Tract or Parcel of land called,

HOLLIDAY'S PURCHASE. Whereof Ann R. Plummer died seized, lying on the river Patuxent, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Clayton and Mr. Chesnut, containing about 428 acres. There are a number of buildings on this land which are in good order, and a valuable orchard, together with a fine fishery. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above property as it is presumed those inclined to purchase, will view the same. Terms of Sale—one half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof, and the other half to be paid within 12 months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with approved security—on the ratification of the sale, and payment of the whole purchase money, the Subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Mr. Joseph Arnold, who lives on the premises, will show the same. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. LOUIS GABSAWAY Trustee. Nov. 4 2

PRICES OF STOCKS, EXCHANGE, &c. Wednesday, November 5, 1830. REPORTED FOR THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE, BY J. J. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, 114, MARKET STREET.

PUBLIC STOCKS.

| LOANS. | PAID | FROM | TO |
|----------------------------------|------|---------|---------|
| U. S. Five per cent. | 1832 | 100 | 102 1/2 |
| do. do. | 1836 | 100 | 106 1/2 |
| do. 4 1/2 per cent. | 1831 | 100 | 102 1/2 |
| do. 4 1/2 do. | 1832 | 100 | 102 1/2 |
| do. 4 1/2 do. | 1833 | 100 | 102 1/2 |
| do. Three per cent. | 100 | 94 | |
| City (Corporation) six per cent. | 100 | 110 | |
| do. five per cent. | 100 | 103 1/2 | |
| State five per cent. | 100 | 104 1/2 | |

BANK STOCKS.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| United States Bank. | 100 | 120 1/2 | 120 |
| Bank of Maryland. | 200 | 260 | 270 |
| Bank of Baltimore. | 300 | 354 | 358 |
| Union Bank of Md. (wh. shrs.) | 75 | 72 1/2 | 73 |
| do. do. (half shares.) | 37 1/2 | 36 | 36 1/2 |
| Mechanics' Bank. | 9 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| Franklin Bank. | 20 | 26 | |
| Commercial & Farmers Bank. | 20 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Farmers & Merchants Bank. | 50 | 49 1/2 | 50 |
| City Bank. | 25 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 |
| Marine Bank. | 30 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| Farmers Bank of Md. Annapolis. | 30 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |

INSURANCE STOCKS.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------|-------|
| Maryland. | 100 | 250 | |
| Baltimore. | 300 | 293 | 300 |
| Marine. | 100 | 100 | |
| Neptune. | 100 | 100 | |
| American. | 84 | 73 | 75 |
| Chesapeake. | 100 | | |
| Baltimore Fire. | 20 | 9 | 9 1/2 |
| Firemen's. | 4 | 5 1/2 | 6 |

ROAD STOCKS.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----|--------|----|
| Reisterstown. | 20 | 71 | 71 |
| York. | 20 | 51 | 6 |
| Frederick. | 20 | 7 | |
| Washington & Baltimore. | 30 | 22 | |
| Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. | 30 | 21 1/2 | 22 |
| Baltimore & Harford. | 30 | 26 | |

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Masonic Hall. | 25 | 25 | |
| Water Company. | 30 | 82 | 83 |
| Gas Light Company. | 100 | 145 | |
| Formalteepe Mining Company. | 300 | | |

FOR'N. & IN'LND. EXCH.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------|-------|------|
| Bills on London. 60 days. | 64 | 7 | prn. |
| France do. | 5 35 | 5 30 | |
| Amsterdam do. | 39 | | |
| Bremen do. | | 77 | prn. |
| Boston, at sight. | par | | prn. |
| N. York & Philadel. | do | par | prn. |
| Virginia, (generally) | do | 2 | dis. |
| North Carolina. | do | 1 1/2 | dis. |
| Charleston. | do | 1 1/2 | dis. |
| Savannah. | do | 1 1/2 | dis. |

SPECIE.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|------|
| Dollars. | par | 2 | prn. |
| American, Portuguese, light Eng. | 14 | | |
| Spanish, and French. | 4 80 | | |
| Gulden, of weight. | 4 62 | 4 64 | |
| Sovereigns. | 15 20 | 15 30 | |
| Doublons, Royal. | 15 | 15 15 | |
| do. Patriot. | 15 | 15 15 | |

BANK BILLS.

| | | | |
|--|------|--|--|
| Virginia—Richmond, Fredericksburg, Leesburg, Winchester, and Charlottesville. | dis. | | |
| Petersburg, Lynchburg, and Norfolk. | dis. | | |
| Honover. | dis. | | |
| Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. | dis. | | |
| Maryland. | dis. | | |
| North Carolina. | dis. | | |
| South Carolina. | dis. | | |
| Georgia. | dis. | | |
| Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Carlisle, York, Gettysburg and Chambersburg. | dis. | | |
| Brownsville. | dis. | | |
| Other banks. | dis. | | |
| New Jersey, generally. | dis. | | |
| New York, city banks. | dis. | | |
| Other banks. | dis. | | |
| Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont. | dis. | | |

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT. There is a considerable improvement in flour and grain, though we are unable to give precise quotations of the former, the store prices being quite unsettled. Our rates for flour may therefore be considered nominal, though we do not think them more than 6 to 12 cts. wide of the mark either way, and we think we are just as likely to be under as over. The wagon price of Howard street yesterday morning, was about \$5 06, but quite unsettled. Wheat has been sold at our quotations, which may be considered fair rates. Beef is quite plenty but without variation in price. Tobacco—Seeds, as in quality, 3.—a 5.—do. ground leaf, 3 00 a 5 00.—Crop, common, 3 30 a 4 00.—brown and red 4 00 a 5 00; fine red, 5 50 a 7 00; wrapper, suitable for segars, 6 00 a 10 00; yellow and red, 8 00 a 14 00; yellow 14 00 a 16 00.—Fine yellow, 16 00 a 20 00.—Virginia, 4 00 a 5 00.—Hampshack, 3 00. a 4 00.—Kentucky, 4 00 a 8 00.—Cuba 14 00 a 25 00.—St. Domingo, 11 00 a 17 00. The inspections of 44 hds. Maryland, and 9 hds. Ohio total 45 hds. Flour.—best white wheat family, \$5 75 a 6 25.—super. Howard street 5 12 1/2 a 5 16 1/2.—City Mills, 5 00 a 5 12 1/2.—Common Meal, bbl. 2 25.—GRAIN: red wheat, 1 00.—white do. 1 05 a 1 07.—common red.—Coke, white, .56 a .57.—yellow .57 a .58.—Hess, .52 a .53.—Oats, 29 a 30.—Beans, 90 a 1 00.—Peas, 50 a 60.—Clover-seed 5 25 a 5 75.—Timothy, 2 25 a 2 75.—Orchard Grass, 1 25 a 1 50.—Herd's, —a 1 00.—Lucerne 30 a 37 1/2 lb.—HARLEY, 62 1/2 PLEASANT —a COTTOR, Va 9 1/2 a 10 1/2.—Lou 11 1/2 a 13 1/2.—Alab. 9 1/2 a 11.—Tenn. 9 1/2 a 10.—N Car. 8 1/2 a 10 1/2.—Uppland 10 a 15.—Whiskey, hds 1st p. 50 a 1.—in bbls 31 a 32.—Wool, common, unwashed, lb. 15 a 16.—washed, 18 a 20.—crossed, 20 a 22.—three quarters, 28 a 30.—full do. 30 a 35.—according to qual. Hams, Russia, ton, \$220 a 240.—Country, dew-rotted, 5 c.—lb. water-rotted, 6 c.—Pish, Shad, Susquehanna, No. 1, bbl. 4.—do. Herrimong, 7 00.—North Carolina, No. 1, 7 00.—Herrimong, Susquehanna No. 1, bbl. 4 25 a 4 57 1/2.—Mackerel, No. 1, 6 5.—No. 2, —a 6 00.—No. 3, 3 62 1/2 a 3 75.—Bacon, hams, Balt cured 10c. Feathers, 34 a 35.—Plaster Paris, cargo price per ton, 4 25 a 4. 51 1/2 ground, 1 25 a 1 50 bbl.—Iron, gray pig for foundries per ton 35 00, a 36 00; high pig, for forges, per ton, 25 00 a 28 00; bar, Susquehanna, per ton, 85 00.—Prime Beef on the hoof, 3 50 a 4 25.—Pine Wood by the vessel load, 1 75. Oak, 3 00 a 3 25.—Hickory 4 50.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND WILL stop in future to land passengers, at CASTLE HAVEN, instead of CAM BRIDGE, and leave Annapolis at half past one o'clock for Baltimore. Oct. 25



THE TRIUMPH. We are enabled to announce to-day, and we do so with no ordinary satisfaction, the election of Messrs. TAYLOR and LARRIMORE, the republican candidates for governor and lieutenant governor, by a majority exceeding TWENTY THOUSAND votes. They have already that majority in the counties heard from, and we have little doubt that the remaining republican counties will overbalance all the 'infection' of the anti-masonic district. Balt. Rep.

Massachusetts Members of the 22d Congress. The election of the following gentlemen is ascertained:— Essex S. District, Rufus Choate, Nathan Appleton, Edward Everett, Henry A. S. Dearborn, John Quincy Adams, Joseph G. Kendall, John Davis, George Grennell, Jr., Isaac Bates, John Reed. Bristol, Essex North, and probably Berkshire, have made no choice.

OHIO ELECTION. The Ohio State Journal, published at Columbus, the seat of Government, gives the returns of the Governor's election from all the counties except five. The vote stands thus: McArthur, (Clay,) 30,382, Lucas, (Jackson,) 47,982, McArthur's majority, as far as heard from, 2,400: It is supposed, says the Journal, that the other returns will not materially vary this result. Balt. Chron.

We are informed that intelligence has been received at the department of State of the arrival of Mr. RANDOLPH at St. Petersburg, where he was most cordially received by the Emperor. It is however, with deep concern that we state that his health, soon after his landing, experienced so rapid and threatening a decline as to render his immediate removal to a more genial climate indispensable to the preservation of his life. He arrived at London on the 27th September, his way to the South of France, where it is his intention, with the approbation of the President, to spend the ensuing winter, and to return to St. Petersburg in the spring; if the state of his health will admit of it. U. S. Telegraph.

NOTICE. THE President and Directors of the ANNA-POLIS TOBACCO INSPECTION COMPANY request the Stockholders thereof, to pay to Adam Miller, on the 6th day of December next, an instalment of Five Dollars for each share of stock subscribed, and on the 15th of the same month Three Dollars, the balance due on said stock, on payment of the last sum, the secretary will deliver the certificates of stock. A. RANDALL, Sec'y. Nov 11

NOTICE. HAVING leased the Farm belonging to George Wells, Esq. situate on South River, all persons are hereby forewarned against hunting on the said farm, with either dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing thereon. The utmost rigour of the law will be enforced against all such, who violate this notice. ADAM T. ALLEN. Nov 11 3w

NOTICE. THE Commissioners of Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 18th November inst. for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the levy court. By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk. Comm's. A. A. C. Nov. 4 2

CHANCERY SALE. BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at Kitt's tavern, on the Annapolis and Baltimore road, on Friday, the 26th day of November inst. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, the lands whereof Sarah Dorsey died seized, and which were devised to her by her father John Worthington; that is to say, part of a tract of land, called

WORTHINGTON'S BEGINNING, containing about five hundred acres, adjoining Spurrier's lands, where Merrill now keeps a tavern. The above land has a large proportion of wood, and will be shewn by the tenant Mr. Eliaba Walker. Also about

500 ACRES of Land, called Part of Trusty Friend, Neighbour's Spite, Stonner's Hammer, Yeate's Good Will, Bachelor's Refuge, and the Fire Tong, lying on both sides of the Annapolis road about one mile above the place formerly called Rum-mell's Tavern, in the Pippy Woods; and will be shewn on application to the tenants Samuel Warfield, Richard Disney, and Joseph Miller.

TERMS OF SALE. One third of the purchase money to be paid within six months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale; one other third with like interest in twelve months from the day of sale; and the residue with like interest, in eighteen months from the day of sale; to be secured by bond with approved security. On the payment of the whole purchase money and the ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to convey. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. LOUIS GABSAWAY, Trustee. Nov 4 2

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1830.

NO. 40.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED

From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

The Family Visitor, \$1.25
Dr. Waterland, on Regeneration & Justification, 25
Archbishop King, on the Invention of Men in the
Worship of God, 5
Jones Essay on the Church, 185
Taylor's Doctrine of the Sacraments, 124
Taylor's Answer to the Question, Why are you a
Churchman, 124
Strong's Candid Examination of the Episcopal
Church, 124
Conversations on the Liturgy, by Rev. E. Davys, 25
A Letter from a Blacksmith, 124
The Last Day of the Week, 185
The First Day of the Week, 185
The Week Completed, 185
The Week Tipped, in IV Parts, by Mrs. Cameron, 134
The Little Rogers, by Mrs. Sherwood, 64
The Wellen Family, 64
Procreation, by Mrs. Sherwood, 2
Supper School Tracts, Vol. I, and II, 50
The Miller's Daughter, 64
The Faithful Little Girl, 64
The Anniversary Book, or a story about William
Howard and Charles Curran, 64
Punctuality in attending Public Worship, 2
Harvest Home, 64
The Two Mothers or Memoirs the last century, 57
Tales for Youth, (Frank & George, & Christmas
Day), 25
Private Devotion, 37
Sun and Esther Hall, by Mrs. Cameron, 25
Gilpin's Monument of Parental Affection, 185
The Sailor Boy, 185
Re-captured Negro, by Mrs. Sherwood, 185
The Labrador Missionaries, 64
Duffie's Sermons for Children, 2
Mary and Jane, a Dialogue, by Mrs. Cameron, 2
A Family in Eternity, 64
The Baptism, 64
A Farmer's Narrative of his Conversion, 64
Pocket Prayer Book, written by itself, 34
History of Robert Jones, 25
J. T. keeps FOR SALE,

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, EPISCOPAL CATECHISMS, and SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

He receives Subscriptions for the *CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE*, and the *FAMILY VISITER*; also for *STANDARD WORKS* of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the First Volume of which is received.

JOHN THOMPSON.

October 14, 1830.

JUST RECEIVED

From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press

THE LIFE OF

BISHOP HEBER,

BY HIS WIDOW.

In Two Volumes.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Oct. 14

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR,

MERCHANT TAILOR
Has just returned from Philadelphia
and Baltimore, with a

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

In his line, consisting of some of the handsomest

Patent Finished Cloth

of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of

CASSIMERES & VESTINGS

suitable to the season, which he respectfully in-
vites his friends to call and examine.

All of which he will make up at the shortest
notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE.

low for CASH, or to punctual men only.

Sept 23

WILLIAM BRYAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR
Has just received a large and very
handsome assortment of

CLOTHS,

Cassimeres and Vestings,

Of Various Qualities and Colours.

Which he invites his friends and the public to
call and examine for their satisfaction; he will
make them up at the shortest notice and most
approved styles, and at low prices.

Oct 7

ANN KARNEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of
Annapolis, and its vicinity, that she has on
hand, a fine assortment of

RIBBONS,

AND ALSO A SELECTION OF

Dunstable, Leghorn, and

Split Straw Bonnets.

which she will dispose of on the most moderate
terms.

She has likewise a quantity of Leghorn, for
the purpose of altering Leghorn Bonnets into
the present fashion. She returns her thanks
to the public in general, for their former pa-
trons, and respectfully asks a continuation
thereof.

Oct 21

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Salem, (Mass.) Gazette,

"The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God."

Exulting in his heart,

Then let me moulder with the dead,

Dust will return to native dust,

Clay mingle with its clay,

The soul will ne'er be blest nor cursed,

There is no judgment day.

Is there no God? Go ask the sun

Whence he his being had—

The stars from whence their course begun,

Who them in glory clad.

Go ask the moon that nightly rides

Through the seas of liquid blue,

Old ocean with its heaving tides,

Whence he his virtues drew.

Is there no God? Ask yonder bird,

That warbles forth his praise—

Creation with its thousand herds,

That by the waters graze.

Is there no God? Ask of the streams

That fertilize the earth,

And sparkle in the noontide beams,

Like things of heavenly birth.

Go ask the thunder as it rolls

Along the bending sky—

The lightning flashing from the poles,

The muffled burning eye.

This is the answer nature gives—

God sitteth on his throne;

Without him, nought created lives;

He stood and stands alone!

She tells it from the hollow deep

And from the chrysalis sky,

The winds along the heavens that sweep,

Proclaim in language high—

There is a God whose moving hand

Gave motion, life and joy

To yonder bright and starry band,

And can as well destroy.

Unhappy man! whose earth-bound soul

Has never longed to fly,

Beyond the limits of the pole,

To him who dwells on high.

But, like a brute rush to the tomb

Without one glorious hope,

Reckless of thine eternal doom,

Till hell upon thee open.

Behold the lilies of the field,

They how their necks to God,

All nature doth her homage yield,

The sea, the fire, the floods,

And can mute nature be more wise

Than heaven descended man?

O lip it not ye assure skies!

You know she never can.

For God hath placed within his breast,

A soul that ne'er can die;

It spanned time, and space and rest,

'Twas made to dwell on high.

Then pause awhile ye foolish men!

And bow the knee to Him

Who was ere time his course began,

When heaven and earth were dim.

D. K.

THE DWARF & THE INVISIBLE CAP.

A HARTZ LEGEND.

Shepherd Jacob's greatest pleasure was his
bagpipes. Almost before the morning dawned
he was puffing upon them, and he puffed a-
way at night when all other honest people
were in bed. Though this afforded much plea-
sure to Jacob, it was not so well relished by
his neighbours.

In a cavern of the mountain upon which Jacob
generally took his seat lived a dwarf, who
at the christenings and weddings of the sur-
rounding country, made himself very useful
by lending the people knives and pewter plates.
Where ever he found a good reception, the
dwarf proved very friendly, and was well liked
by all. Now to this dwarf, the eternal
puffing that went on above his head became
very tiresome; he therefore one day took his
way up the mountain, and with much politeness
requested the shepherd to give up his
music for a little; but Jacob, casting a con-
temptuous look on the diminutive figure be-
fore him, insolently answered: "What right
have you to command me! And what does it
signify to me though your head should ache
again when I blow my pipes? And from this
time Jacob blew away more furiously at his
bagpipes than ever.

The dwarf resolved on revenge; but con-
cealed his anger under the mask of friendship,
and strove to win by degrees the confidence
of the shepherd. He soon succeeded in this;
for he had wit enough to praise the exquisite
melody of his pipes, and gradually wrought
himself into his full confidence, entertaining
him with a thousand merry stories, for the
sake of listening to which the shepherd would
sometimes forget his darling pipes for half a
day. At last the dwarf invited the shepherd
to a party, at which he promised him a great
deal of pleasure. "Knight Fegesack who lives
in yonder castle," said he, "celebrates his
wedding to-morrow; he once set his dogs af-
ter me, to hound me from his court when car-
rying some plates to his servant to help at a
christening. There will be gathered together
those great people of the country who look
with such contempt upon us and our accords;
we will go thither, and give them a little saucy
to their mirth. Here, Jacob, is an invisible
cap; if you put it on your head nobody will
be able to see you, though you see every
thing that is going on around you. Try its
virtues at home, and leave the rest to me;
only clean out that bag you have got there, for
unless I am sadly deceived, you will soon have
occasion to fill it with something better.

Jacob took the wonderful cap from the dwarf,
and made an attempt to try its virtues even
before he reached his hut. "Well, the sheep
came running against him, and not even his
own children could find him out, when he cal-
led them by name, with the cap on his head.

He now gave himself implicitly up to the di-
rection of the dwarf. The day afterwards,
Jacob and the dwarf set out with their caps
on their heads, and two empty wallets under
their arms; to the castle of the Knight. Dur-
ing the bridal ceremony they placed them-
selves upon the large round table, around
which the bridegrooms and the bride were to
sit. The dwarf then instructed the tittering
shepherd in the part he was to perform.

In the course of an hour the whole com-
pany entered the room in pairs; and all took the
places which were pointed out to them accord-
ing to their several dignities, little suspect-
ing the presence of any other guests.

And now the frolic began. The invisible
dwarf pulled out the pins which fastened the
myrtle garland on the bride's head, and Ja-
cob pushed a large dish out of the hand of the
butler which splashed the gray over the
scolding guests. Meanwhile, the bridal
wreath fell from the head of the bride—a bad
omen, which might well wrinkle the brow of
the old ladies, and set the young ones a whis-
pering.

A pause ensued, in which the guests, who
waited the filling of the bumpers to resume
the conversation, set their jaws briskly in
motion.

But, good saints defend us! What was
the surprise of the whole company, when, on
the appearance of the second course, they
stretched their hands out towards the deli-
cacies—scarcely had they got a morsel on their
forks, and raised to their mouths, ere it was
snatched away by the dwarf or by Jacob, who
crammed it with much laughter into their in-
visible wallets. The guests opened their eyes
wider and wider,—their faces lengthened
more and more,—a silence like that of mid-
night in a cemetery, reigned throughout the
whole room,—knives, mouths, jaws, were
laid at rest, while each gaped in blank aston-
ishment upon his neighbour. Flagon after
flagon, cup after cup now disappeared from
the table, and still the thief remained invis-
ible! Well might the hair of the guests now
begin to rise on end; every where all was sil-
ent as death, not a sound was heard but the
chattering of teeth.

How they might best make their way out of
the enchanted room, or hide themselves un-
der the table, became now a question with the
horror-stricken guests. Most of them were
about to adopt the latter alternative when,
the dwarf having suddenly snatched the cap
from the head of his companion, all at once
the culprit stood revealed to their astonished
sight, sitting upon his heels, with each arm
supported by a well filled wallet.

The deathlike silence gave place to the most
outrageous uproar; every arm and every
tongue was again in motion, while Jacob,
with his head hanging down like a broken
reed, was dragged away, under a thousand
curses, towards a dark dungeon, where ser-
pents and newts crawled about, there to starve
beside his emptied wallets.

They were just about to lower the unfortu-
nate shepherd into this loathsome place and
all around stood the guests mocking and jeer-
ing the trembling rustic, when lo! the invis-
ible dwarf approaches the half-dead shepherd,
claps the cap again on his head, and in the
twinkling of an eye the prisoner disappears.

The spectators stood there as if changed
into as many stones with faces as long as a yard,
for the full space of an hour, without think-
ing themselves either of eating or drinking or
the merriment of the wedding. And there
they might have been standing to this hour,
had not the dwarf, compassionating their blank
amazement, taken off his cap and revealed
himself for a minute's space in his true form.

"Now, Sir Knight," said he, "do not hound
me again with your dogs out of your castle
yard; and you, Jacob, I hope you will in fu-
ture put your bag-pipes a little while aside,
when I politely ask that favour of you."

The guests now tumbled over one another,
and scrambled out of the house where the
mysterious dwarf had appeared.

THE HUSKING PARTY.

There is not a pleasanter thing in the whole
round of country life, than the good old fash-
ioned husking party. Talk of the rout—the
masquerade and the card table, as much as
you please, they are all dull, heartless and
insipid, compared to the laudable and useful
custom of our ancestors. Just fancy to your-
self a warm mild evening in autumn; when
the harvest moon is up among the stars, and
the streams, and the hills, and the tall trees,
are touched with inflammation; and a group of
happy kind hearted beings, from the grey-
haired old man, to the young and beautiful
girl, are assembled around the abundant fruits
of a neighbour's persevering industry. We
have heard the presence of females objected to,
as highly improper and unbecoming; but this
we deny. The assemblage is not one of strag-
glers—where doubts and apprehensions must
fetter every moment and seal every lip, but
those who have lived together as children of
one family from infancy upward—who have
met each other on all terms and in all situa-
tions, in the kitchen or the parlour—the field
or the workshop, with the same frank smile
of welcome. And pray where is the harm, of
mirth, pleasantry, tempered as they are here,
with pure unstudied modesty?

There is no affectation in such a group—
there is openness, a frankness, a buoyancy of
spirit, which will be sought in vain among
those who have mingled with the fashionable
world, and learned from its hollow mocke-

ries and popular vices to tamper with the
heart's best feelings—to curl the lip at sincerity,
and betray without scruple the artless and
unsuspecting. No—not a thing of this. The
girl that seats herself at the husking, and the
honest plain dressed youth beside her, have
no sentimental novel borrowed nonsense to
exchange—they are under no constraint to
imitate this or that great heroine or hero; they
never read and sighed over the pernicious pa-
ges of Moore and Byron, nor looked on un-
blushingly at an immodest theatrical repre-
sentation. On the contrary, they had drawn
their beautiful notions of love and friendship,
from the praiseworthy example and maxims
of their ancestors. There is a world of reali-
ty, and a pleasant one it is too, for they are
little given to day dreaming; and the incidents
of life—its alternate light and shadow—are
met without the bitter disappointments which
follow so closely upon the dreams of the ro-
mantic and idle visionary.

But we have grown sentimental on this sub-
ject, and verily, it is one we cannot talk
about calmly. The good old days of our an-
cestors are pleasant to our memory—we love
every song that a century ago rang among the
wild woods of New England.

American Manuf.

NOVEMBER.

It has been fashionable to stigmatize this
month as the saddest of the year, a season
of gloom and frost—a time for suicide and
the blue-devils. 'Tis a villainous abuse of one
of the cleverest nymphs among the twelve
sisters. True—November has not the light,
airy beauty of May, nor the softness and vo-
luptuous charm of June—but there is an hon-
est and familiar frankness in her coming,
which renders her, uncouth and rude as she
may be—an agreeable visitant. She is like
the buxom fair one of the by-gone times of
our grandmothers—with her tresses unadorned
and with a homely garb, but with a kind-
ly spirit and a warm heart.

November is after all a pleasant season.—
What if the flowers are dying, one after an-
other, as the frost, like a vegetable pestilence,
passes over them? What if the leaves do
wither, and wear for a time the yellow and
sickly hue of decay, and then fall, with every
breath of the wind, like wearied birds
stricken down from their resting-place? What
if a change does come over the things which
we have loved, when we know that it is this
change—this shifting aspect of the seasons—
this variety of Nature, which makes the
world so beautiful and beloved? If flower
and leaf and herbage, and all the glorious
things of Summer are departing—there are
other joys and other scenes in perspective.
There are the gathering around the household
fire—the long and pleasant evenings—the
song—the merriment—the glad Thanksgiving,
the Christmas Ball!—Then too the long bright
evenings of approaching Winter—when the
earth is white with the beautiful vestment of
snow—when the whole Heaven is brilliant
with stars—and the clear moonlight casts the
still shadows of the skeleton trees upon the
white lustre which surrounds them. Who, at
such a time, does not love the sleigh ride—the
merry, joyous sleigh ride?—Who has not
gazed until his eyes ached with the magnifi-
cence of the scene, upon the frost work of
Winter—when the fine, misty rain has be-
come frozen upon every visible object? Sum-
mer has nothing to compare with the simple
scenery of winter, when

"The frost performs its silent ministry,
Unheaped by any wind."

when every blade of grass and every twig
flashes like a living diamond—when every
tree rises like a tall column of silver, and the
branches, long, tapering and leafless, glow
like the jewelry which lightened on the eye
of Aladdin in the cave of the Enchanter.

The glory of the summer has gone by—the
beautiful greenness has become withered and
dead. Were this all—were there no associa-
tions of moral desolation—of fading hopes—
of hearts withering in the bosoms of the liv-
ing—connected with the decaying scenery a-
round us, we would not indulge in a moment's
melancholy. The season of flowers will come
again—the streams will flow gracefully and
lightly as before—the streams will again toss
their cumulous load of greenness to the sun
light—and by mossy stone and winding rivulet,
the young blossoms will start up, as at
the bidding of their fairy guardians. But the
human heart has no change like that of Na-
ture. It has no second spring-time. Once
blighted in its hour of freshness, it wears for-
ever after the mark of the spoiler. The dew
of affection may fall, and the gentle rain of
sympathy be lavished upon it—but the very
root of blighted feeling will never again wak-
en into life, nor the crushed flowers of hope
blossom with their wonted beauty.

N. E. Review.

CENSUS ANECDOTE.

A marshal in our neighbouring counties, on
making a call at the house of one Cornwell,
who to use an Eastern phrase, was at the time
pretty well cornered, enquired who was the
head of the family. "She is," replied the man,
pointing to his better part. "You are a board-
er, I suppose," said the census man. "Yes,"
board here, except DRINKING and LODGING;
and where do you DRINK and LODGE?" "I
drink at the grocery and lodge in the barn."

Portland Advocate.

RULES FOR MAKING GOOD BUTTER.

If you have four or five cows, it is best to
churn every day and by no means less fre-
quent than every other day. If you cannot
churn every day, throw into the cream when
gathered a handful of nice salt. In very warm
weather, when milk sours soon, put 2 heaping
table spoonfuls of salt in every pail of milk be-
fore straining. The quantity as well as the
quality of the butter is greatly improved by this
method. If you have ice, put a small piece into
every pan of milk; and also into the cream when
you churn. If you have no ice, put the cream
into a pail, and hang it into the well, twelve
hours before churning. In the warm season,
cream should be skimmed as soon as it is in
the least sour, and in the coldest weather milk
should not stand more than thirty-six or forty-
eight hours. The utmost care should be
taken to keep every article used in making
butter, perfectly sweet, by frequent and thor-
ough scalding.

Journal of Humanity.

French method of making Mortar for building.

The method used by the masons in some
parts of France, is to put the lime in a sort
of trough raised on four legs, about eighteen
inches from the ground; and then to pour in
sufficient water to slack the lime, adding,
when properly slacked, more water, and stir-
ring it until it is about the consistency of
thin milk. At one end of the trough is a hole
four inches square, covered with a wire grat-
ing, and closed by a wooden slide or shutter;
when the lime has been rendered liquid as
above, the shutter or slide is withdrawn, and
the fluid runs out through the wire grating in-
to a reservoir, formed on the ground by the
well sifted sand or drift, which sand or drift
the fluid lime is frequently mixed to make the
mortar. Is not this a cleaner way than our
clumsy one of sifting the lime in the streets
or roads through a coarse sieve, covering with
a destructive white powder every thing near,
and putting out the eyes of passers-by? It
also makes a better mortar.

HYDROPHOBIA.

As the horrible disease appears to be pre-
valent at this time throughout the country, all
information calculated to effect a cure is de-
sirable. The following preventive of this ma-
lady is from the "American Journal of Sci-
ence," and is said to have been discovered
by the French Chemist and Surgeon, M. Cos-
ter, who highly recommends it. It is this,
"that chlorine has the power to decompose
and destroy the deadly poison of the saliva of
the mad dog." The article (chlorine) is
cheap, and should, in conjunction with the
mode of using it, be in the possession of every
family, because delay will render it abor-
tive.

It is prepared and applied in the following
manner:

Make a strong wash by dissolving two ta-
ble spoonfuls of the chlorine of lime in half
a pint of water, and instantly and repeatedly
bathe the part bitten. The poison will in this
way be decomposed. It has proved success-
ful when applied in six hours after the animal
has been bitten.

A speedy and certain remedy for chilblains
is chalk, dipped in vinegar. Dip a piece of
chalk in vinegar, and rub it gently over the
surface of the chilblain.

Isinglass, boiled in spirits of wine, will pro-
duce a fine transparent cement, which will u-
nit broken glass so as to render the fracture
almost imperceptible; and perfectly secure.

TO PRODUCE EARLY CABBAGES.

A writer in the Domestic Encyclopedia,
gives the following method to produce early
cabbages: In the spring, as soon as the sprouts
on the cabbage stalks have grown to the length
of a plant fit for setting, cut them out with a
small slice of the stalk, about two inches
long; and if the season permit, plant them in
a garden; and the usual care will produce good
cabbages.

BRAKE DE GIG.

A Frenchman once kept a livery stable in
this city, who could speak English but poorly,
and sometimes, as appears by the follow-
ing story, spoke it worse than he understood
it. One morning a gentleman called to hire a
horse "well broke to the gig," as he was about
to flourish a new vehicle of that description.
"Eh! oui, monsieur, I ave de cheval vat is
sure broke to de gig; he will do it parfaitem-
ent." The horse was hired, placed in the new
gig but soon came back, with it dangling to
his heels, and miserably "broke." Our knight
of the whip complained sadly of the cheating
Frenchman, but could get no other reply
than "ma foi, did I not foretell you, he brakes
the gig; he brake all the gig vat he is over
put to, so you ask for a horse vel broke to de
gig, I vas sure I could warrant him. The gig
owner went away with an exclamation of re-
gret, that all Frenchman should ever drive
any thing larger than frogs.

Sat. Eve. Bulletin.

Some mischievous wags, one night, pulled
down a Turner's sign and put it over a Law-
yer's door; in the morning it read, all sorts
of Turning and Twisting done here.

Cowles, in his excellent History of Plants,
notifies the virtues of hemp thus laconically:
"By this cordage ships are guided—bells are
rung, beds are corded, & rogues kept in awe."

CIRCULAR TO THE COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Treasury Department 12th October, 1830.
Sir—Information having been requested as to the nature and extent of the discretion of the Collector in seizing and prosecuting goods for a violation of the revenue laws, I would observe that the act of 21st May, 1830, may be considered as superseding the provisions of all previous acts which are inconsistent with it. You will therefore look into that act for your guide in all the cases to which it refers. The words are, if the (packages) be found not to correspond with the invoice, or to be falsely charged in such invoice, the Collector shall order forthwith all the goods contained in the same entry to be inspected; and if any packages shall be found to contain any articles not described in the invoice, or, if such package or invoice be made up with intent, by false valuation or extension, or otherwise, to evade or defraud the revenue, the same shall be forfeited.

The true construction of this clause, I apprehend, leaves no discretion with the Collector where the package contains any article not described in the invoice. In that case, the goods must be seized. If no fraud was intended, a remedy is provided in the remitting power conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury, by the act of 3d of March, 1797, and the 7th section of the act of 28th May, 1830.—But, in the case specified in the latter part of the clause, viz. the intent by false valuation or extension, or otherwise, to evade or defraud the revenue, a responsible discretion is necessarily to be exercised by the officer directing the seizure. If, from a view of all the facts and circumstances which may come to his knowledge, there shall appear to him reasonable cause to believe that any package or invoice had been made up with intent, or false valuation or extension, or otherwise, to evade or defraud the revenue, it is his duty to make the seizure.

I take occasion to add, that the decision of the Appraisers, that goods have been charged too low, is not of itself conclusive evidence of fraudulent intent. The act of 1828, directs the Appraisers to ascertain the true value, which it is believed, was not intended to be synonymous with actual cost—the words used in former acts to indicate the dutiable value of goods. This idea is corroborated by the 3d section of the act of 1830, where it is provided, that before the importer can appeal from the appraisement made under that act, he must make oath that the appraisement is higher than the actual cost, and proper charges on which duty is to be charged, and that he verily believes it is higher than the current value of the said goods, including said charges at the place of exportation.

This clause may be considered as a legislative construction of the powers conferred on the Appraisers to estimate the goods above their actual cost; but it is not to be presumed that there is an intent, by false valuation, to defraud the revenue when the goods are invoiced to the actual cost.

These cases will, therefore, be addressed to the sound discretion of the Collector, in the exercise of which, the invoice and appraisement will be circumstances to be duly considered.

With respect to that part of the inquiry which relates to the power of the Collector to forward prosecutions already commenced, although an unlimited discretion of this nature could not be properly conceded; yet, I apprehend that no principle of policy would be violated, nor any public injury incurred, by forbearing to prosecute the libels in those cases in which the judgment of the Collector may be subsequently satisfied that there was no legal ground for the seizure at the time it was made. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) S. D. INGHAM, Secretary of the Treasury.

ASHES OF NAPOLEON.

In the French Chamber of Deputies (Oct. 4) the following debate took place on the proposition for removal of the remains of Napoleon from the Island of St. Helena, to the Place de Vendôme:

Gen. Lamarque rose and said:—Gentlemen, as a soldier of Austerlitz and Wagram, I have listened with deep emotion to the report just made to a magistrate who can feel and duly appreciate true glory. If I were in camp, surrounded by my companions in arms, I would exclaim without hesitation, 'Let us hasten to claim the remains of him who so long led us on to victory—a victim to treason, he sunk amongst us—a victim to his own confidence, instead of the asylum he sought among foreigners, he found a prison and a grave. If we have been unable to tear him from the rock to which he was enchained by terror of his enemies, let us not at all events leave his ashes in captivity.' But as a legislator, I do not feel myself at liberty to give way to the emotions of my heart without consideration; and suffer myself to be carried away by my recollections of past glory. Rational policy ought to be our guide, and the general interest our only end and aim. Let us then consider whether, in our present position, the measure proposed tends to the establishment of public security, and whether it may not involve in it some danger. Every thing that relates to Napoleon is of serious import; his name is a power in itself—his memory a worship—even death cannot cool his ashes; but a short time ago, if brought back to the soil of France, they would have sufficed to destroy the dynasty imposed upon us by foreigners. Now all is changed—the right divine and the right of the sword have equally disappeared before the rights of the people; the electoral urn has broken into pieces the holy ampulla, and by the same shock, destroyed impressions less ancient. Raised to the throne, not by a body of soldiers, but by the united voice of the whole nation, a new dynasty reigns over us, planted but yesterday at the call of liberty, it has already spread deep and imperishable roots: Rounding its legitimacy upon our rights, it cannot be at-

tacked without disputing that which we are all ready to defend with our lives. We may, therefore, claim the ashes of Napoleon Bonaparte, and accomplish his death-bed request.

Let Paris, like a new Athens, or new Sicily, receive the ashes of a new Theseus, or a new Aratus escorted by his old companions in arms, let him be brought back in his coffin, who so often returned amongst us in a triumphal car, amidst the acclamations of all France; but let us at the same time remember well, that it is the great Capt. whom Europe, Asia and Africa, beheld covering our standard with immortal glory, we are thus honouring; and not the monarch, who, while seizing the sceptre of Charlemagne, and the crown of Didier, did not sufficiently feel that liberty is the most precious of our rights, and the most indispensable of our possessions. I therefore vote for referring the petition to the Minister of the Interior.

M. De Lameth opposed the proposition of the General. He declared that he had no wish to detract from the glory of the great Captain of modern times; but this Captain had enslaved the nation; he had violated the Charter; here a voice exclaimed, 'the Charter!' and every one of the national rights; he was the cause of the invasion of France; he sacrificed every thing to maintain his Imperial Crown; he even committed the ridiculous excess of marrying himself to a royal princess. Napoleon (continued the honorable Deputy) is dead; let his ashes rest in peace; for I am apprehensive that if they should at this period be brought into France, they might give birth to fresh troubles. I therefore move the order of the day.

M. Jacquemont said, that after the speech of Gen. Lamarque he should have abstained from delivering his sentiments, had not M. De Lameth moved the order of the day. The Charter had been mentioned, but Napoleon could not have violated that which was not in existence. [The Constitution of the Constitution.] Napoleon had not violated the Constitution. He re-established order; restored religion; rendered France the first among nations, as much by her civilization as by her victories. His ashes may be claimed without danger now that all France has united in one sentiment. The honorable Deputy declared that he abstained from enlarging on the exploits of the Emperor, which were amply proclaimed by the sculpture on the column. The order of the day being put to vote, was adopted by a great majority, and consequently the petition was rejected.

On the Surgical treatment of Mr. Huskisson's wound.

To the Editor of the Liverpool Albion.

Sir—From a casual conversation with a medical gentleman on the subject of the accident which led to Mr. Huskisson's death, I am induced for the sake of humanity, to bring to notice a question which cannot be too publicly discussed, in order that it may be settled candidly and correctly. All accounts which I have read or heard about this disaster concur in stating, that there was a dreadful laceration of the muscles of the thigh, and below the knee, also, and that the sufferer was in excruciating agony, with convulsive twitches extending up the body, arising from the laceration. Mr. Huskisson, it appears, lived from nine to ten hours after the accident; during which period he was much debilitated through previous illness, and the loss of blood from the wounds, but that this loss was comparatively small, through the prompt assistance afforded, and that he was capable of asking many irrelevant questions, and altered his will.

Now, why was not amputation performed as speedily as possible after the accident? I am informed, that it is held proper by some in the surgical profession to wait for a reaction in the system, after so violent a shock, and that death would, otherwise, immediately follow the amputation.—On the other hand, I am also informed, that Sir Astley Cooper's advice is, that where there is a great laceration, the knife produces the best reaction; and I am also told, that a very small quantity of blood is lost in a skillful amputation. Was there the least probability of the sufferer's rallying for a moment while the cause of this convulsive twitching was not removed, while nature was most painfully struggling with a limb which, though shockingly lacerated, was in a living state, and acting in the strongest possible manner on the whole nervous system? If not, why was not amputation unhesitatingly performed? One of these three events would have followed such a course. Had the patient died under the operation, the best means would, perhaps, have been tried for his recovery. Had the patient survived it a few hours, those hours would have been comparatively easy to him, because the laceration would have been removed. Had the patient recovered, the case would have been still more successful. I should like to know what Mr. Taylor, the experienced surgeon of Oldfieldlane, Manchester, would have done, had he been called in, and the case left entirely to his skill and discretion. In the last edition of a pamphlet which I published in the Pamphleteer, I took occasion incidentally to mention the advantages which would accrue to society if a very few only of the medical men, in each large town, were licensed to practice in difficult surgical cases, and the rest were to give their attention to the lesser cases and medicine. I do not mean to impute any neglect to the surgeons who attended Mr. Huskisson after his misfortune, but I wish an important question, on which the profession appear divided, to be publicly decided by the best authority, for the good of the human race.

I am, sir, yours, &c. HUMANITAS. Warrington, Sept. 22, 1830.

A friend has sent us the following as a certain cure for the Ring Worm, having seen its efficacy tested within a month past effectually, viz: A few Spanish Flies put into whiskey and rubbed on the part affected two or three times a day, will produce an immediate and certain cure. Ekton Press.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The brig Pocahontas, in Hampton Roads, brings to the editors of the Norfolk Beacon Liverpool papers to the 18th Oct. inclusive. There had been no fighting of any consequence in the Netherlands since our former advices up to the last date. The Dutch troops after their defeat before Brussels, fell back to Vilvorde, on the road to Antwerp, where they appear to have been posted ever since.—They have neither made an attempt to besiege nor bombard Brussels, nor have they been attacked either by the burghers or the peasantry.

Holland had consented to a separation from Belgium, and the Prince of Orange had arrived at Antwerp as Vice-Roy of the latter.

There was a deficiency, probable, in the British Revenue for the quarter to 1st October, of more than half a million.

Eighteen of the ships employed in the Davis's Straits fishery have been lost in a gale six of them belonging to Hull.

France has formally recognized the independence of the South America Republics.

We have the satisfaction of stating (says the London Intelligencer of Sunday, 10th Oct) that the Duke of Wellington has resolved not to interfere in the quarrel between the Dutch and Belgians, unless circumstances which do not exist, and which are only just possible, should arise to compel us to interfere.

There is now every prospect of an amicable termination of the quarrel, as most of the Belgian Deputies have expressed a wish to have the Prince of Orange declared King of Belgium, and it is believed that his Royal Highness will, for the sake of peace, renounce his right of succession to the Throne of Holland, and accept the Crown of Belgium.

Prince Tallyrand, in his last interview with the Duke of Wellington, gave the most satisfactory assurances of the determination of the French Government to discourage any attempt of the Belgian Leaders, to resist the mild constitutional course which the King of the Netherlands has adopted.

Liverpool Corn Market, Monday Oct. 11.

At last Tuesday's market old Wheat was 24, and new 4d per 70 lbs. lower than that day se'night.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Brighton, Capt. Huttleson, at New York, from London, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers to the evening of the 13th of October, inclusive, with Shipping Lists and Prices Current of the same date.—The Brighton left Portsmouth on the morning of the 17th.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRUSSIANS. The most prominent and far the most important item of intelligence contained in these papers, is the following letter from Ostend.—It was received by the London Morning Herald, by an extraordinary express at 6 o'clock in the morning of October 13th, and immediately published in a second edition.

Ostend, Monday, October 11. I hasten to send you the important communication which has just been made to me, that a Prussian army had entered Belgium. They have opened at three several points—first by increasing the garrison of Luxembourg (where 4000 Prussians always were by treaty) to 16000 men, next, by Maastricht, with 6000 men; and then at a point more north in Guelders, which I cannot distinctly make out, with 8000 men. The whole are to be directed on Brussels. It is further said that the Prussian force destined for this service amounts altogether to 50,000 men, and that Prince Albert, who lately married the daughter of the King of Holland, is at their head.

Aware how newspaper intelligence is perverted to Stock Exchange purposes, I think it right to keep myself clear of any charge of that nature; by saying that the above intelligence has not been communicated to me in an official shape. I believe it, however, to be true; and the English family to whom it was sent, by a friend from Maastricht, are acting upon it and intend to quit this country on Tuesday.

We are without any additional intelligence from Brussels.

If the Provincial Government are acquainted with the march of the Prussians, they have not as yet communicated it to the people. A report, however, prevails, that M. de Potter has gone to Paris, and if the news be true, it is probable that he has done so to demand assistance.

It is equally unfortunate and unaccountable, that in our different files of London papers, all of the 14th are missing—so that we have no means of judging what degree of reliance, or whether any, was given to this information by the most intelligent of the London press. In the London Standard of the 13th, however, we find a letter from Paris of the 13th, which, besides wearing an important aspect in other respects, corroborates the information of the Morning Herald. We quote the whole passage:—

'It is announced to day, by letters from Berlin and from Frankfurt, that the King of Prussia has actually marched 15,000 troops to the frontiers of Belgium, and that 10,000 further troops will soon follow their steps.—If this statement be true, and I have every reason for thinking it probable, the question will become increasingly complicated—since, if the civil war between Holland and Belgium shall rage in a few days with increased violence, it cannot be supposed that the Prussian forces will remain inactive or mere idle spectators of the passing events.—You will recollect, that I lately spoke of the non-suppression of political excitement in the Rhenish provinces of Prussia. This statement was quite correct. The King of Prussia, with a view of suppressing this revolutionary movement, has directed the tax on the vineyards not to be collected this year. This measure, though late, has given it is said considerable

satisfaction, and the government is more popular. It is added that the King of Holland has received real assistance from Berlin, in the shape of both money and men—the Prussian forces arriving as travellers or private individuals, habited in the dress of private persons. On the whole, we are waiting with great anxiety for the next mail from the Hague, in order to learn whether the threatened attack on Brussels will or will not be made forthwith. It is said that the King of the Netherlands, being assured of the non-intervention of either England or France, has resolved on fighting out the question with the Belgians, and on not submitting to the separation of Belgium from his throne.'

In alluding to the report that Prussia was collecting force on the frontiers of Belgium, the London Courier says 'nothing more has been done by Prussia than, what under the circumstances, was indispensable to her own security. It was not to have been expected that she would be indifferent to the events which were acting near her own frontier, but we believe we may say without fear of contradiction, that Prussia will not make any movement calculated to retard the pacification which is at hand, or to create uneasiness to the French government. Every thing at present indicates a happy termination of the dispute between the Dutch and the Belgians, and Prussia will not be so unwise as to depart from the line of neutrality which has been prescribed by a desire to maintain the peace of Europe.'

On the other hand, the Correspondent of the same paper, who is evidently a man of intelligence and observation, writes from Paris, October 13th, as follows:—

'The question of Belgium is very far indeed from a settlement. I have just this instant conversed with a merchant of great respectability, who has arrived only to-day from Brussels. He states, that according to the latest news from the Hague, the King of the Netherlands had resolved on not yielding to the demands of the southern provinces—and that another attempt would be made at the reduction of Brussels, unless the Prince of Orange should be forthwith accepted as governor of the Belgian provinces, the King of course, always remaining monarch of the two countries. He assures me, however, that the Belgians are no less resolute than his Majesty, and that, whilst he is determined on enforcing his rights, they are resolved upon opposing them.—The provisional or revolutionary government is adopting various means of defence, whilst the Prince Frederick is arranging for another & more successful attack.'

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon dates to the 26th ult.—It was deemed unlikely, though there had been no insurgent movement of much consequence, that the then present state of things could long continue.—The apparent apathy was ascribed to uncertainty as to what would be done in Spain, from which country scarcely a rumor had been heard for a fortnight previous. The American brig, captured by the Diana, had not been given up, notwithstanding the urgent application of the Charge d'Affaires. Imprisonments continued. The discount on government paper on the 24th was 32. A great number of papers were regularly purloined from the London mail, and there was no doubt it was done in the Portuguese Post Office. French papers were more frequently purloined than any others. Nothing is more common than to open letters; and sometimes they are not ceremonious enough to seal them afterwards.

Fifty prisoners among whom were seven or eight well dressed Constitutionalists, were marched through the streets on the 23d September, chained together by two and two, previous to their being transported to Africa. The number of Constitutionalists imprisoned at Oporto between the 1st of September, 1828, and the 1st of September, 1830, was 1094; of whom 113 were discharged, 37 transported, 20 banished in the king's arm, 19 condemned in coats, 29 died in the infirmary, 12 were hanged, 9 banished to foreign countries, and 763 remain in prison. In the fortresses of Almeida and gail of Villa Real there were supposed to be 500 and upwards imprisoned; and in addition to this huge number there were supposed to be in the district of Porto, 1000 persons out of bail, who must surrender when called for.

SPAIN.

Agitation prevailed in Cadiz during the month of September, without the cause being distinctly understood. M. Moret, charged with the maritime custom house became excessively unpopular, from directing the pursuit of smugglers, and when three of the latter were killed under the walls of Port St. Philippe, the exasperation became so great that he was obliged to save himself by escaping to the Island of Leon.—Nine persons concerned in the transaction, were arrested. The governor of Cadiz, M. de Flaixes, was dismissed by a Cabinet order on the 29th, and Colonel Yero appointed in his place. The arrest of Carlist conspirators continued. They wrote from Madrid on the 30th:—

The sub-delegates of the police, M. Zarilla, has been dismissed yesterday. He is to be imprisoned in the Castle of San Antonio, at Corunna. Resho, Gonzales, and Villamid, Colonels of the Royalist Volunteers, are likewise imprisoned in the same place. Ero has been exiled to Seville. Inganzuza, the Archbishop of Toledo, and Father Cerillo to Cadiz. Marino to some other port. The Lieutenant de Roso da Calderas, nick-named Gayotte (the strutter), and Pio Elizalde, in a prison of this place. Inganzuza, Serillo, and Elizalde, were all three Councillors of State.

The government was in fact adopting the system of terror: A decree was issued declaring all persons concerned in plans for the establishment of another form of government to be subject to the penalty of death. It was received with scorn and indignation. On the 4th of October, a dreadful occurrence took place at Madrid. The Abbot of the convent of Saint Basil was found a corpse in his bed,

the head separated from the body, and a nail trans over him. He was a moderate man—he was generally esteemed, and had occasionally preserved many Liberals from the Apostolical wrath. He had lately forbid his own friars to say mass, on account of their licentiousness, and it is believed he has been assassinated by them.

The King showed a distrust of the Royalist volunteers. Their Captain General had been dismissed.—The *Messenger des Chambres* contains under date of Madrid, October 10 (Quere) an announcement that the Society of the Anilleros had completed its labour in forming a project of a new Council of State, to consist of 15 members, which, with other changes was to be submitted to the King for his approbation.

From Bayonne they wrote on the 8th, that the divisions among the Constitutionalists continued. The Junta was aware that the Constitutionalists had no chance without Mina. The number of Parisian vagabonds who had joined the refugees were rejected by Mina was a great source of trouble. The Provisional government and the Head Quarters of Mina were to be established at St. Sebastian. That place was garrisoned by militia, the officers of which were royalists; but the subalterns and privates were said to be waiting for the constitutionalists to deliver the town up to them, which would have been done, had not the garrison been again changed and replaced by royal guards. Still as the Constitutionalists had also friends among the latter, they did not despair of soon occupying the place. The want of money was the greatest impediment to their movements, as the Junta had only 400,000, or 500,000 francs, and Valdes 150,000.

The Ministers of War and of the Interior, differed as to the propriety of allowing the refugees to organize in the interior of the country. The French government allows three sous a league to all those who wish to join the army of Mina. The Captain General de Fournas at St. Sebastian, has been replaced.

Another account from Bayonne of the 8th, says:—

M. de Grouchy, who was despatched provisionally by Philip the First to Ferdinand the Seventh, arrived to day. I am assured that he has given formal orders for dispersing the Spanish Refugees and their recruits. It appears certain that these poor men enlisted themselves under the persuasion that 100,000 men were ready to join them and enter Spain, whilst now it is not proved that they have more than 4,000. They, moreover, promised to each recruit an indemnity of 250 francs, which they were to receive at Pau. Money is beginning to be scarce, and every one is preparing to return home. One hundred of the Refugees left this on the 6th instant for Pau.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Oct. 13th announces the recognition of the new order of things in France by the King of Sweden and Norway by the Pope—and, as we interpret it, by Baden; though it merely states that Colonel de la Solla delivered a letter from the Grand Duke to the King of the French.

The *Journal du Commerce* of the same date says the Prefect of Bouches-du-Rhone has made known that the Consul-General of Austria at Marseilles has received an official despatch, announcing that his government has recognized that of Louis Philip I. The *Journal* adds: 'We are not yet in possession of such information at Paris.'

The conduct of Russia excites also no ordinary degree of fear and surprise. It was generally believed, that the recognition of the King of the French by Prussia, was to have been at once followed by a similar recognition on the part of the court of St. Petersburg. But it is now openly stated in Paris, and no one denies it, that the Emperor Nicholas, on learning of the revolution in the Pays Bas determined on delaying a measure which he had before decided on.

GERMANY.—The latest German mail, received in London on the 13th, contains accounts of further riots at Dresden, but no details are given. Local associations under the authority of the King, are forming to preserve the interest and peace of the country. Some disturbances also are reported from Berlin. A Paris paper of the 13th, says:—'From almost every part of Germany we daily hear of disturbances of a local or general character. In ordinary times they would not affect us by their nature, or appear grave; but, in moments like the present, when, in almost every country of Europe, popular movements and insurrections are taking place, they cannot fail of creating alarm and uneasiness.'

The Gazette of Hanover denies officially what has been stated in the German papers, that the public tranquillity has been disturbed. They daily expect the orders of King William IV to furnish the Hanoverian army with its full complement.

The Germanic Diet, at one of its last sittings, voted the sum of 10,732 florins for the expenses of quartering the Austrian troops, who, on the 1st of Nov. next, will arrive at Mayence.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Standard, of the 15th, (evening) says:—'Ministers have been in active communication the whole morning. Sir R. Peel, Lord Melbourne, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Ellenborough, had long conferences with the Duke of Wellington. The Morning Herald says:—'A good deal of surprise has been expressed at Sir George Murray's removal from the Colonial Department, which, coupled with the previous transfer of Sir Henry Hardinge from the War Office, looks as if the Premier had taken the hint, so often given him, that his administration had partaken rather too much of the character of a military government.'

A letter from London of 14th Oct. says:—The weather has been very fine for the farmers gathering their seeds. Cloverseed is in consequence less inquired after. Flour moves off slowly at 28s2d. in bond, and is rather heavy of sale at 35 to 38s. duty paid.

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Official Retu

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Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, November 18, 1830.

LIST OF DELEGATES

Official Returns of Delegates to the Assembly,
returned as elected on the first Monday of
October, 1830.

For Saint-Mary's county—Richard Thomas, John T. Hawkins, William J. Blakiston, and Stephen H. Gough.
For Charles county—Henry Bawner, Daniel Jenifer, John G. Chapman and Thomas Rogers.

For Calvert county—Joseph W. Reynolds, Richard Mackall, James A. D. Dalrymple and William Smith.

For Prince-George's county—William T. Watson, Benjamin L. Gantt, George W. Davall and Raphael C. Ebleen.

For Montgomery county—Henry Harding, Thomas Gittings, Horace Willson and Archibald Lee.

For Frederick county—Davis Richardson, David Kemp, Evan M. Kinstry and John H. McPherson.

For Washington county—Andrew Kersey, Benjamin F. Yoe, David Brookhart and Joseph I. Merrick.

For Allegany county—William M. Mahon, William Ridgely, William Shaw and William Reid.

For Baltimore county—James Turner, Hugh Ely, John B. Holmes and Zachariah H. Worthington.

For the city of Baltimore—Jesse Hunt and John Shear Nicholas.

For Harford county—James Montgomery, James Moore, Frederick T. Amos and Stephen Waters.

For Anne-Arundel county—Charles R. Stewart, Thomas Hood, Robert W. Kent and Richard G. Stockett.

For the city of Annapolis—Dennis Claude and Nicholas Brewer.

For Cecil county—John Evans, William B. Ellis, John W. Conneys and George Gale.

For Kent county—Joseph Moffett, William F. Brown, Hugh Wallis and Bartis Piner.

For Queen-Anne's county—John Brown, John Tighman, John B. Thomas and Robert Galsborough, Junior.

For Caroline county—Jacob Charles, Thomas Burchenal, William M. Hardcastle and William Jones.

For Talbot county—William Hughlett, Solomon Dickinson, George Dudley and Spry Denny.

For Dorchester county—Thomas H. Hicks, Benjamin G. Keene, John N. Steele and Martin Wright.

For Somerset county—Littleton D. Teackle, William Dons, Daniel Ballard and Peter Bell.

For Worcester county—John S. Spence, William U. Parnell, John Mitchell and Charles Parker.

"INFANT FONDNESS FOR MUSIC."

A late number of "The Transcript," printed in Boston, in a paragraph headed with the above line, notices the influence of music on a child only six months old, whose parents reside in that town, and whose father plays on the violin. "At the first motion of the Bow," says the Transcript, "the child's face was lit up with smiles, and as the music continued, he would shake his little arms and feet as if keeping time to the measure. The more rapid the movement of the air, the quicker became his motions, until we almost felt compelled to request his father to desist, lest excessive excitement should throw the infant into convulsions."

This is not the first instance, of which we have read, relating to an infant, being enraptured at the sounds of a musical instrument. We have now before us, the 4th volume of the Encyclopedia Americana, which gives an account of William Crotch, a musical prodigy, who was born at Norwich, (Eng.) in July 1773, and who is now living at Folham, near London. Crotch discovered his fondness for music when a child, in the same manner that the infant in Boston is said to have shown his by manifesting strong feelings of delight on hearing a person play on a small organ, which his father, who was a carpenter, had made for his amusement. The morning after his liking for music was observed, "his father placed him at the instrument, when he repeated several passages which he had heard performed."

The account proceeds to say, that "after this, the boy was permitted to play on the organ whenever he was inclined. He learned different airs with facility, and often intermixed passages of his own composition, which were always harmonious, as he had a natural aversion to discords. This prodigy of two years old was frequently called on to amuse the public by his extraordinary talent. In November, 1778, his mother took him to Cambridge, and in December to London, where the boy excited universal astonishment by his performance on the organ. In 1779 he played before the court at St. James' with great ap-

plaud, his infantine, playful manner pleasing every one in his favour. Whatever he once heard he could repeat, and often with variations. In every other respect Crotch was a perfect child, animated, petulant, sometimes obstinate, and of a weak frame. He now received regular instruction, first at Cambridge, then in the college of St. Mary, at Oxford. Here he was chosen organist in his 18th year, and likewise studied drawing and painting, in which he made rapid progress. After he had been appointed doctor and professor in Oxford, he proceeded to London, where he delivered lectures on Music in the Royal and Surrey institutions, and gave lessons on the Piano during twenty years. He is a well informed and modest man.

Communicated for the Maryland Gazette.

THE SOLDIER'S "RETREAT."

The open hand of charity has been extended from this country to the destitute and suffering people of other nations. Greece will long remember the disinterested exertions of the inhabitants of the great republic. Our own citizens and strangers, who feel the gripping hand of poverty, are benefitted by public institutions, or societies, organized by charitable persons for the relief of their suffering fellow creatures. These institutions have been countenanced & supported by all classes of society, whose situation in life permits to bestow a portion of their substance, without subjecting themselves to suffering or inconvenience. These acts of benevolence are highly creditable both to the promoters of societies, and the contributors; but I have not had the satisfaction of seeing, or hearing of any provision being made for worn out or disabled AMERICAN SOLDIERS. I mean those who cannot be recognized as pensioners by the government, and who have become unable (owing to fatigue and hardships endured in the last war, broken constitutions, and accidents occurring at that time and since) either to do duty in the army, or to gain a subsistence otherwise.

At present there are many soldiers in the army who fought during the last war in severe engagements, and who, owing to the above mentioned causes, have all the infirmities of old age, brought prematurely upon them, shortly to be discharged, and not again permitted to enter the service. These men have no provision made for them, and they will be compelled to wander through the country, dependant upon the uncertain, hard-drawn alms of those who have been benefitted by their sufferings.

The aged, sick, or disabled seaman, or marine, has a "Shag Harbour." He has only to make his condition known, to be furnished with ample provision and a comfortable home, which is a compensation for his former services, and a lasting honour to the noble spirit of individuals, who first exerted themselves to provide for the present and future wants of these brave defenders of their country.

We are now, and have been for a length of time, blest with peace; but who can tell how long such a state of affairs may exist? Something ought therefore to be done to encourage soldiers. We have at present but a remnant of an army; but it is not generally known how highly important that remnant will be to the country in the event of a war, in organizing a sufficient force; beside, the soldier, in peaceable times, is not a useless servant to the nation—he stands, ready to punish savage aggressions, quell insurrection, enforce the laws, protect public property, and to instruct others in their duty, and the use of arms. The greatest number of these men become so habituated to their profession, that they spend their "best days" in the army; and it is not uncommon to find men, who have passed twenty years in the service, stationed at times in unhealthy climates, discharged with a broken constitution, and in a situation altogether unfit to provide for themselves by labour. It is for such men I would plead, with a hope that a hint on the subject may interest feeling and talented men in its furtherance.

I will conclude, by stating, that I have heard a great number of soldiers express a willingness to devote a portion of their monthly pay to so desirable an object, and I do not doubt that the principal part, if not the whole of the army, only wait the coming forward of responsible persons, favourable to such an institution, and willing and competent to forward it, to contribute largely towards establishing a "RETREAT," for old, sick, and disabled soldiers. A FRIEND TO SOLDIERS.

November 12th, 1830.

CESSION TO MARYLAND.

We mentioned in our last that an able writer in the Kanawha Banner was calling the attention of the people of the trans-Allegheny district to the expediency of dividing the State. We have published Mr. Doddridge's speech at Wheeling in July last, in which the same object was indirectly avowed; and we have now a contemplated meeting of the citizens of Ohio on the subject. These all go to shew that our western brethren still regard the new constitution with great aversion, and that they will not submit to it without an effort to redress themselves. It is very probable, nay absolutely certain we think, that if the new government does not pursue an entirely different course from the old in relation to the improvement of the west, that portion of our state will not submit to it. There are strong heads and stout hearts there who long for an opportunity of resenting the degradation which was put upon Western Virginia by the Convention in refusing to acknowledge the white basis, and they will resent it unless their demands are complied with. What their demands may be the next Legislature will show, and we look to its assembling with great anxiety.

The portion of territory contemplated in the above scheme to be taken from Virginia and added to Maryland, embraces the counties of Preston, Monongalia, Tyler, Ohio, and Brooke, and half of the counties of Harrison and Wood. The east and west line spoken

of would run from Young's Glades, in Maryland, to Parkersburg, on the Ohio. The population of this region in 1830 was

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Preston, | 3423 |
| Monongalia, | 11067 |
| Tyler, | 2344 |
| Ohio, | 9152 |
| Brooke, | 6631 |
| Harrison, half, | 5466 |
| Wood, half, | 2930 |
| | 41,012 |

This population has probably since increased to upwards of 50,000, about one twentieth of the federal population of the State. If this number be adopted as the ratio of congressional representation, it would give the ceded territory one member, which would of course be taken from Virginia and added to Maryland.

We are not at all surprised at this movement, and are prepared to see it persisted in until it is crowned with success. In politics there is an utter contrariety of sentiments between the people of these counties and their eastern brethren; while with their neighbours of Maryland they harmonize. Were the cession to take place, the Baltimore rail road would unquestionably be extended to Parkersburg, or some point on the Ohio near that place, thus running throughout the whole extent of the newly acquired territory; while no improvement of equal magnitude will ever be made in that region by Virginia. Win. Rep.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

We have information, says the editor of the St. Louis Republican of the 20th ult. of the loss of two more Steamboats on the Mississippi. The Neptune, Capt. Barrett, from this port for New Orleans, on the morning of the 7th inst. struck a snag a short distance below the mouth of the Ohio, and sunk in two minutes, in 22 feet water. Boat and cargo wholly lost. The passengers escaped by jumping on board the boats which the Neptune had in tow; all their baggage was lost.

The new steamboat New Jersey, which left this port on Thursday last for New Orleans, when near St. Genevieve, was snagged and filled with water to the guards. The boat it was thought, would be raised.

AN OX'S GALL.

Sets any colour—silk, cotton or woollen. I have seen the colours of calico, which faded at one washing, fixed by it. Where one lives near a slaughter-house, it is worth while to buy cheap fading goods and set them in this way. The gall can be bought for a few cents. Get out all the liquid and cork it up in a large phial. One large spoonful of this in a gallon of warm water is sufficient. This is likewise excellent for taking out spots from bombazine, bombazett, &c. After being washed in this, they look about as well as when new. It must be thoroughly stirred into the water, and not put upon the cloth. It is used without soap. After being washed in this, cloth which you want to clean should be washed in warm suds, without using soap.

THE IRISH ROSCIUS.

MASTER BURKE, whose departure for the U. S. was about to take place, according to the latest English papers, and who, (we are authorised to say) is engaged for the Arch Street House, is pronounced to be the most extraordinary instance of precocious genius that has appeared in Europe during the present century. He was presented to the late King of England at Brighton, and had the warmest encomium passed on his musical powers by that monarch, who is allowed to have a considerable and correct taste for the science. His versatility of talent is astonishing, being capable of playing with great success, such characters as Romeo, Hamlet, &c. and afterwards executing in a masterly style, the most intricate concertos on the violin, or leading an overture on the orchestra, with all the skill of an experienced professor. U. S. Gaz.

Encouragement to Cultivators of Fruit.

Mr. Samuel R. Johnson of Charleston, Mass. has received \$31 36, for the produce of a single plum tree in his garden, this season, besides giving away considerable of the fruit to his friends. The tree produces the Bolmer's Washington Plum, and has yielded but a little short of \$50 per annum, for the last three years. St. Michael pears of the finest appearance have been sold in our market this week for \$1 30 per dozen. N. E. Farmer.

From the Boston Gazette.

PROSPECTS OF WAR.

The late accounts from France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, &c. all indicate signs of a general breaking up of the peaceful relations of Europe, which are calculated to alarm and dishearten the most sanguine lovers of peace.

In Belgium things have proceeded so far, that it is feared there must be a separation of that country from Holland, and, as that will break down the strongest barrier between France and the German powers, it may be supposed that Austria, Prussia, Russia and England, will not look on idle spectators, & that any interference on their part in favour of Holland, will be promptly met by a counter movement on the part of France, the most powerful nation on the Continent, and the most to be dreaded, if once excited to action by any interference in their concerns, on the part of other nations.

That some movement of this nature, is expected, is evident from the Paris and London papers, and a letter now before me, asserts that Indigo has been favourably affected in the Havre markets, by the fact, that of one million of men to be enrolled as troops in France, 400,000 are to be clothed in blue, added to this, saltetre and other munitions of war, have advanced greatly in price, and are becoming objects of speculation, not only on the Continent but in England. The funds too, the most certain indications of change have fallen so much that the Rothschilds are

said to have lost 18 millions of francs (near \$3,000,000) by one stock bargain; and the credits of the stock-jobbers all over Europe are lessened, and in many instances doubted, and well they may be, for a war on the continent would produce such a fall in funded property, as to endanger or ruin many of the houses who speculate in the funds, now justly deemed the most wealthy.

A war also would have the effect of discouraging speculation and lessening consumption, and thus produce a fall in most of the staples of trade, and on this account, I hope our merchants will be prudent and wait a little while for a further development of events, before they embark largely in commercial adventures.

The Clinker, Lieut. G. W. Matson has arrived at Plymouth, England, from the Coast of Africa, left the squadron on that station in perfect health. Since she has been on the coast she has been very successful, having with her boats under the direction of Mr. W. L. Borne, the Master, captured 1043 slaves, and during that period, four years, lost only two men by fever, although several have died who had been sent away in prizes.

VENUS' FLY TRAP.

Botanic name, *Dionaea Muscipula*.
English name, *Venus' Fly Trap*.
French name, *Attrappe Mouche*.

This strange American flower is one of the greatest wonders of the vegetable world. There are many plants showing evitable signs of irritability and spontaneous motions, but few that decay and ensnare insects so completely by acts emulating volition.

This wonderful plant is quite peculiar to America and even confined to a small range. It has only been found wild in the swamps of North-Carolina, and seldom if ever out of that state. It is much admired and prized in all gardens, being rare, difficult to procure, cultivate and propagate. It must be kept in pots, always moist, and surrounded by moss.

The leaves are radical, wedge shaped, and each has at the end a bilobed appendage, surrounded by bristles. It is in those lobes that the power moving resides. They can expand and shut or fold themselves. A kind of clammy exudation attracts small flies and winged insects, who come to sip it; but no sooner have they tickled the lobes by their feet, than the lobes shut and entangle the flies by their bristles, holding them fast, and never unfolding again until they are dead, and cease to irritate the leaves by their struggles to escape.

The flowers are white, forming a cluster of Corymbus, upon a leafless stem; they have five petals and ten stamens; therefore belong to Decandria, or the 10th class of Linnaeus. In a natural arrangement this plant is the type of the family of Dioniea.

It has received the generic name of Dionia, which was one of the ancient names of Venus, and the specific name of Muscipula, means fly-catcher. Only one species is known, and no varieties are afforded. It is therefore an unique wonder.

It may be considered as a true emblem of caution, teaching us to beware of deceitful attractions and the concealed snares of the world. Ohio Nat. Rep.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—Flour and wheat have declined a little, the wagon price of Howard street flour being \$3. It is apprehended that some little injury will have been done to farmers on the Eastern Shore, by a report current there last week, that wheat was selling in Baltimore at \$1 30. No such price has been given, and our subscribers may rely upon the accuracy of our reports of the markets. Beef is plenty and dull. Some few sales of stock and quite ordinary cattle have been made as low as \$1 00, but our quotations embrace fair rates for market beef.

Wool—seconds, as in quality, 3 — 5 — 1 do. ground 1-2, 3 00 a 2 00 — Crop, common, 5 50 a 4 00 green and red 4 00 a 3 50; fine red, 5 30 a 7 00; wavy, suitable for carpets, 6 00 a 10 00; yellow and red, 8 00 a 14 00; yellow 14 00 a 16 00 — fine yellow, 16 00 a 20 00 — Virginia, 4 00 a 5 00 — Hapsburg, 3 00 a 4 20 — Kentucky, 4 00 a 8 00. Cattle 14 00 a 25 00 — St. Domingo, 11 00 a 17 00. The inspections of the week are 411 hds. Maryland; and 9 hds. Ohio, total 420 hds.

Pork — best whole salted family, \$5 75 a 6 25 super. Howard street 5 12 1/2 a — City Mills, 4 37 1/2 a 5 00 — Susquehanna, — CORN MEAL, bbl. 2 25 — GRAINED WHEAT, 95 a 1 00, white do. 1 05 a 1 07 — common do. — CORN, white, 34 a 35 — yellow, 36 a 36 1/2 — Htz, 31 a — Oats, 29 a 30 — Beans, 90 a 1 00 — Peas, 50 a 60 — Clover-seed 6 00 a 6 50 — Timothy, 2 25 a 2 75 — Orchard Grass, 1 25 a 1 50 — Hay, — a 1 00 — Lucerne 30 a 37 1/2 — BARLEY, 6 25 — Flaxseed, — a — CORN, Va. 94 a 104 — Low 113 a 134 — Ails. 93 a 111 — French, 94 a 104 — N. Car. 84 a 104 — Upland 10 a 15 — Wmester, hds 14 p 20 a — do hds 31 a 32 — Wool, common, unwashed, lb. 15 a 16 — washed, 18 a 20 — crossed, 20 a 22 — three quarter, 28 a 30 — full do. 30 a 33 second's to qual. — Hens, Russia, ton, \$220 a — Country, dew-rat, 5 c. — lb. water-rat, 6 c. — Fish, Shad, Susquehanna, No. 1, bbl. — a — do. trimmed, 7 00 — North Carolina, No. 1, 7 00 — Herrings, Susquehanna No. 1, bbl. 4 25 a 4 37 1/2 — Mackerel, No. 1, 6 5 a — No. 2, — a 6 00 — No. 3, 3 62 1/2 a 3 75 — Hams, Baltimore, cured 10c. — Peppers, 34 a 35 — Plaster Paris, c. 90 price per ton, 4 25 a 4 51 1/2 ground, 1 25 a 1 50 bbl. — Iron, gray pig for foundries per ton 35 00; a 36 00; high pig, for forges, per ton, 25 00 a 28 00; bar, Susquehanna, per ton, 85 00 — Prime Beef on the hoof, 3 50 a 4 50 — Pine Wood by the vessel load, 1 75. Oak, 3 00 a 3 25 — Hickory \$4 30. American Farmer.

OBITUARY.

Died on Thursday evening last, the 11th inst. at his late residence, in Talbot county, in the 73d year of his age, NICHOLAS HAMMOND, Esq. late President of the Farmers Branch Bank at Easton.

HALF-WAY HOUSE.

FOR RENT, for the ensuing year, the Half Way House between Annapolis and Baltimore, now occupied by Mrs. Barrett. Attached to this House is a good Garden, Stables, Ice House, and all the conveniences for a country tavern about twenty or twenty five acres of excellent cleared land and abundance of firewood. The stage from Annapolis to Baltimore stops here to breakfast. — Terms low to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES MURRAY.

Nor 18

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

| October. | Winds. |
|--|--------|
| 1 Clear, warm, light breeze | N — E |
| 2 Clear, pleasant, light breeze | S — W |
| 3 Clear, warm, moderate breeze | N |
| 4 Clear, pleasant, white frost, light breeze | S — E |
| 5 Clear, warm, light breeze | S |
| 6 Clear, pleasant, light breeze | S — E |
| 7 Cloudy part of the day, appearance of rain, fresh breeze | N — E |
| 8 Rain, cool, smart blow | S — W |
| 9 Rain nearly all day, fresh breeze | N — E |
| 10 Clear, moderate, light breeze | N — W |
| 11 Clear, warm, moderate breeze | S — E |
| 12 Foggy morning, light breeze, P. M. fresh breeze with rain | N — E |
| 13 Rain, thunder and lightning nearly all day, fresh breeze at times | S — W |
| 14 Rain in the morning, P. M. clear and warm, fresh breeze | S — W |
| 15 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze | N — W |
| 16 Clear, cold morning, pleasant, light breeze | N — W |
| 17 Clear, P. M. cloudy, appearance of rain | N — E |
| 18 Rain all day, cool, moderate breeze | N — E |
| 19 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze | S — W |
| 20 Rain all the forenoon, P. M. clear, heavy blow | S — W |
| 21 Clear, pleasant, light breeze, white frost, light breeze | S — W |
| 22 Clear, pleasant, light breeze | N — W |
| 23 Clear, mild, light breeze | N — E |
| 24 Clear, mild, light breeze | N — E |
| 25 Cloudy, sprinkle of rain; light breeze | N — E |
| 26 Clear, mild, moderate breeze | N — S |
| 27 Clear, warm, light breeze | S |
| 28 Clear, warm, light breeze | N — S |
| 29 Clear, mild, light breeze | N — E |
| 30 Clear, warm, light breeze | E — S |
| 31 Clear, P. M. cloudy, fresh breeze | S |

NOTICE.

The Managers of the Female Orphan Asylum of Annapolis, propose holding their ANNUAL FAIR, for the support of the Institution, in January. Ladies wishing to assist in preparing articles to be disposed of, can be supplied with materials by application to Mrs. J. GREEN. The Managers deem it unnecessary to make any appeal to the charitable feelings of the ladies, who will no doubt continue that aid which they have so generously given on former occasions. Can there be a more acceptable deed of mercy than to rescue helpless and destitute Female Orphans from want and vice, and place them in a situation where they will be taught to earn a comfortable support, and become respectable members of society. Nov 11.

NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of the ANNA-POLIS TOBACCO INSPECTION COMPANY request the Stockholders thereof, to pay to Adam Miller, on the 6th day of December next, an instalment of Five Dollars for each share of stock subscribed, and on the 13th of the same month Three Dollars, the balance due on said stock. In payment of the last sum, the secretary will deliver the certificates of stock. A. RANDALL, Sec'y. Nov 11.

NOTICE.

HAVING leased the farm belonging to George Wells, Esq. situated on South River, all persons are hereby forewarned against hunting on the said farm, with either dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing thereon. The utmost rigour of the law will be enforced against all such, who violate this notice. ADAM T. ALLEN. Nov 11.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 18th November inst. for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the levy court. By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk. Comm's A. A. C. Nov. 4.

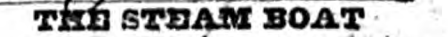
CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery the Subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 25th day of November inst. if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at Hunter's Tavern in the City of Annapolis, A Tract or Parcel of land called.

HOLLIDAY'S PURCHASE.

Whereof Ann R. Plummer died seized, lying on the river Patuxent, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Clayton and Mr. Cheson, containing about 426 acres. There are a number of buildings on this land which are in good order, and a valuable orchard, together with a fine fishery. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above property as it is presumed those inclined to purchase, will view the same. Terms of Sale—one half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof, and the other half to be paid within 12 months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with approved security—on the ratification of the sale, and payment of the whole purchase money, the Subscriber is authorised to execute a deed. Mr. Joseph Arnold, who lives on the premises, will shew the same. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. LOUIS GASSAWAY Trustee. Nov. 4.

THE STEAM BOAT

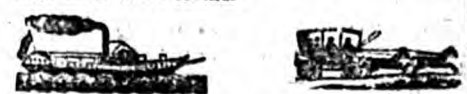


MARYLAND

WILL stop in future to land passengers, at CASTLE HAVEN, instead of Cambridge, and leave Annapolis at half past one o'clock for Baltimore. Oct. 21.

UNION HOUSE, Francis-Street, Annapolis.

THIS subscriber, grateful for past favours, informs her friends and the public in general, that she has removed to that well known stand nearly fronting the State House, formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas, and since by Mr. Dalry, and Mrs. Gambrell, where she is prepared to accommodate TRAVELLERS and others, with genteel boarding and lodging on the most reasonable terms.



Her house being in a central situation to the arrival of the Steamer and Stages, and near the State House, persons visiting the city, will find it a convenient and pleasant place of residence during their stay.

Having a good Stable, well provided with Timothy Hay, good Oats, &c. gentlemen may rely on having their Horses well attended to by a good Hostler.

Boarders taken by the DAY, WEEK, MONTH or YEAR, and Horses taken at livery on moderate terms.

N. B. Transient visitors accommodated with diners, &c. on the shortest notice.

M. ROBINSON.

Annapolis, Oct. 21, 1830.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at Kutt's Tavern, on the Annapolis and Baltimore road, on Friday, the 26th day of November inst. at 10 o'clock, the first fair day thereafter, the lands whereof Sarah Dorsey died seized, and which were devised to her by her father John Worthington; that is to say, part of a tract of land, called

WORTHINGTON'S BEGINNING, containing about five hundred acres adjoining Spurrier's lands, where Merritt now keeps a Tavern. The above land has a large proportion of wood, and will be shown by the tenant Mr. Kisha Walker. Also about

500 ACRES

of Land, called Part of Trusky Friend, Neighbour's Spite, Stinner's Hammer, Yeate's Goddell, Bachlor's Refuge, and the Fire Tongue, lying on both sides of the Annapolis road about one mile above the place formerly called Rumour's Tavern, in the Piney Woods; and will be shown on application to the tenants Samuel Warfield, Robert Disney, and Joseph Miller.

TERMS OF SALE.

One third of the purchase money to be paid within six months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale on the other third with like interest in twelve months from the day of sale; and the residue with like interest, in eighteen months from the day of sale; to be secured by bond with approved security. On the payment of the whole purchase money and the ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to convey. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. **LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.**

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wants to hire 3 men hands for which he will give 50 dollars per year, and will insure the 30 dollars a more, each, in the course of the year, if married, and wish it, will allow house, garden, wood, 250 weight of pork and 3 barrels of corn.

FARM FOR RENT.

THE subscriber has a small Farm for rent, four miles from Annapolis, containing sixty acres, well adapted for Corn, Wheat and Tobacco, with a good Tobacco House, and every other house that is necessary on a farm, also a Windmill, which well attended it will supply a large family with corn and meat.

JACOB H. SLEWAKER.

Nov 11 2 3w

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands, also mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williams' Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

Oct. 14th.

FOR RENT.

A very valuable GRIST and SAWMILL situated near the head of Severn River all in complete order, a never failing stream, and a good stand for business. Also, three tenements, two on the head of Severn, on Hickory Bridge. Soil is good, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, good new DWELLINGS (one place is small newly builded) Also a very valuable place adjoining Deep Creek, pretty large, produces fine crops of corn, tobacco and wheat, and the fine water melons, &c. To induce tenants, disposed to improve, the rent will be made accommodating. Apply to Dr. H. W. Waters, 7 miles from Baltimore, and 14 from the Rail Road, or to

CHARLES WATERS.

JACOB WATERS.

Sept. 10 10 3w

REVELL & KIRBY, TAILORS.

ADOPT this method of acquainting their friends of the City of Annapolis, and the adjacent country, and the public in general, that they have associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

in all its various branches, at the stand lately occupied by Martin F. Revell, Tailor—situated in Church Street, between the stores of Jeremiah Hughes and John S. Selby; where they will always be ready and happy to accommodate any gentleman who may be inclined to extend towards them a portion of patronage. From their long experience in business, they flatter themselves that they are inferior to none of their profession, in the execution of work. Which shall be done in the neatest, most fashionable style, and at the most reasonable prices. However, all they ask of the public, is to prove the above assertion, by a fair and impartial trial.

Through this means, R. & K. inform the public, that they receive regularly every quarter, from Philadelphia, the fashions, in drafts and figures. They also purpose, to do their work to please fancy, where it may differ from the regular fashion.

The public are also informed that the different merchants of the city have very recently returned from the city of Baltimore and Philadelphia with a large assortment of goods, which they are determined to dispose of on moderate and the most accommodating terms.

Revell & Kirby will, with pleasure, when called on, wait on any gentleman, at any Store, for the purpose of aiding in making selections of goods.

FOR LEASE OR RENT.

A large and commodious BRICK BUILDING, now occupied by Gideon Pearce, Esq. and lately by Mrs. Robinson, as a Boarding House, situated near the Epis. op. church, and in the vicinity of the State House. This property has lately undergone considerable repairs which have contributed much towards the comfort and convenience of the establishment, and presents a desirable situation to any person disposed to engage in that line of business. Possession will be given after the 1st October next. For Terms apply to

J. N. WATKINS.

Aug. 26

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us on bond, note, or open account, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same as it is impossible to give further indulgence.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER

Oct. 7.

READ'S PATENT.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

In the art of building Chimneys, and altering them already built, in such manner as to prevent or cure their smoking. From the time that chimneys were first introduced, the building them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded, when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time, can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system, invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for fourteen years from the third day of April 1829, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county, \$50. When two or more counties are purchased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required, and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable a mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post-paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year, will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or the county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, &c. three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.

A. H. READ, Patentee.

Montrose Susquehanna Co. Pa.

12th June, 1830.

We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Free-men of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. READ, Esq. the patentee above named, is a Gentleman of respectability, and established character for honesty and probity, & we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make.

CHARLES CHANDLER, Ed. Sh'r.

ASA DIMOCK, Jr. Clerk.

DAVIS DIMOCK, Jr. Treasurer.

July 8.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

CHEAP GOODS.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER

Return their sincere thanks to their friends for the kind and liberal support they have received at their hands, and are happy to have in their power to offer them A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

AMONGST MANY OTHERS ARE THE FOLLOWING—

DRY GOODS.

Superior Blue and Black Cloths, Olive-Green and Gold-Green do. Brown and Mixt do. Blue, Black and Brown Cassimeres, Cassinets, assorted, Vestings, assorted colours, 4-4 Irish Linens, 5-4 Irish Sheetings, 4-4 & 6-4 Jaconet Cambricks, 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Muslins, Plain and Figured Muslins, Canton and Italian Crapes,

Black and Coloured Circassians, Kerseys and Lindsays, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, & 12-4 Rose Blankets, 31, 4, 4 1/2 & 5 Point do. Macandau do. Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Madras H'kfs. Flag and Bandana H'kfs. Merino Shawls, Plain and Figured Silks, Merinos Assorted Colours,

GROCERIES.

China, Glass, Crockery, Stone and Earthen Ware, Madeira Wine, Sherry do. Lisbon do. Champagne do. Malaga do. Loaf and Brown Sugar, Imperial, Gun Powder, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, And Black,

Peaukives, Drawing do. Rules and Compasses, Plane Irons, Cut Tacks and Sprigs, Cast Iron Andirons, Tea Kettles, Dutch Ovens and Pots, Wrought and Cut Nails.

IRONMONGERY.

Stock Locks, Pad do. Shovels and Tonges, Spades and Shovels, Pad and Screw Augurs, Round and Flat Bolts, Knives and Forks, Wood Screws,

Cedar and Locust Posts, Chesnut Posts and Rails, Laths, Black Walnut, Lime and Bricks, Plaster, at Baltimore Prices, adding freight.

LUMBER.

4-4, 6-4, & 8-4 White Pine Plank, 12, 5-4, & 4 Yellow Pine do. 3 by 4, 4-4, 4-6, 3-6, 3-9, 3-12 Studding and Joists, 3 by 4, 3-5 Rafters, Poplar Plank and Scantling, Bunch Shingles,

PLOUGHS.

Davis' Patent, all sizes, with extra Shares, Heels and Screws, a constant supply, at Factory prices, freight added.

PACKET.

They have a first rate Schooner, called The JOHN T. BARBER, running as a Packet from Annapolis to Baltimore, under the command of a faithful and experienced Captain, in whom the greatest confidence can be placed. She will take in Grain and Tobacco from any of the Rivers and Creeks contiguous to Annapolis, on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice.

October 21, 1830.

DICKINSON COLLEGE, CARLSLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

A new faculty having been recently organized in this institution, the public are informed, that the extended course of instruction, and the improved system of discipline, which have been approved and adopted by the Board of Trustees, are now in full operation.

OFFICERS.

Rev. Samuel B. How, A. M. President.
Rev. Alexander M. Farlane, A. M. Professor of Mathematics.
Charles Decker Cleveland, A. M. Professor of Languages.
Henry D. Rogers, A. M. Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FRESHMAN CLASS. Sallust, (Anthon's ed.) Ovid, (Gould's ed.) Horace, (Gould's ed.) Xenophon's Anabasis, (Prof. Cleveland's ed.) Mythology, (Moritz) Arithmetic; Algebra; Euclid's Elements, (4 books) Ancient and Modern Geography and use of the Globes; Latin and Greek translations.

SOPHOMORE CLASS. Virgil's Georgics; Livy, (Folsom's ed.) Græca Majora, vol. 1; Greek and Roman Antiquities; Euclid, (finished) Algebraic Geometry; Plane Trigonometry; Mensuration; Logarithms; Zoology; Botany; History; and Greek and Latin translations and composition.

JUNIOR CLASS. Græca Majora, vol. 2; Tacitus; Quintilian, Juvenal, (Leverett's ed.) Logic; Rhetoric; History and Chronology; Spherics; Navigation; Conic Sections; Nat. Philosophy; Astronomy; Eluxions; Greek and Latin compositions.

SENIOR CLASS. Mental Philosophy; Evidence of Christianity; Cicero de Officiis and de Natura Deorum; and de Oratore; Longinus; Epictetus; Horace's Epistles, and Ars Poetica; Moral Philosophy; Lectures on Philology; Astronomy; Bay's Political Economy; Physics; Mathematics; Mineralogy; Geology.

Public worship is held in the College chapel at 9 o'clock on Sabbath morning, and a Biblical Recitation, conducted by the President, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

There is an examination of all the classes at the close of each session, when a circular letter is sent to the parent or guardian of each student, stating his general character and standing. If a student be found incapable of proceeding in his class with advantage to himself, he is transferred to the next inferior class; but may be restored to his former rank, if he make up his deficiencies by vigorous application.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman class, must be able to pass a critical examination in the Grammar of the Latin and Greek languages, in Caesar's Commentaries, Cicero's Orations against Cataline, Virgil's Æneid, in Latin; Daltzell's Collectanea Græca Minora, and the Gospel of John, in Greek; and the fundamental rules of Arithmetic.

EXPENSES.

Boarding, 42 weeks at \$1 25, \$52 50
College bills, including tuition, room rent, use of library, wood &c. &c. 59 50
Washing and lights, 10 00

\$122 00

The price of board varies from \$1 to \$2 per week. It is optional with the student whether to board with the college steward, or at a private house. With economy, \$125 will cover the necessary expenses of a student for the year, exclusive of books and clothes.

When a student is admitted into the college, he is charged five dollars as an entrance fee. The college bills for each session must be paid within four weeks after its commencement.

Students whose parents or guardians do not live in town, lodge in the college edifice, unless the rooms are full, in which case they are permitted to lodge in private houses in the town. Such students, however, as well as those in the college buildings, are subject to the daily visitation of the Professors and Tutors.

The government of the institution is intended to be parental. The anxious endeavours of the Faculty will be directed to excite in the students a high emulation for intellectual and moral excellence, by exacting rigid accuracy in recitations, by enforcing habits of industry and close attention to study, and by exercising a vigilant care to prevent every practice that may be vicious in its nature or demoralizing in its tendency.

The situation of the college is healthy, and the surrounding country fertile and pleasant. A new building is soon to be erected, capable of accommodating a hundred students.

There are two vacations of five weeks each. The first begins upon the day of commencement, which is on the fourth Wednesday of September; the other upon the first Wednesday of April; consequently the winter term commences five weeks after the fourth Wednesday of September, and the summer term five weeks after the first Wednesday of April.

Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn. June 1, 1830. 8w

Anne-Arundel county, &c.

ON application, by petition in writing, of Charles S. Ridgely, (in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court,) to me, the subscriber, Chief Judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An 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, so far as he could ascertain them,) being annexed to his said petition, and I being satisfied that the said Charles S. Ridgely hath resided in the state of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and being also satisfied that the said Charles S. Ridgely is in actual confinement for debt, and I having appointed George Cooke trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Charles S. Ridgely, which said trustee has given bond in due form for the faithful performance of his trust; and the said Charles S. Ridgely, having given bond, with security, for his personal appearance in Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer to allegations or interrogatories of his creditors, and having executed a deed of conveyance to his said trustee for all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Charles S. Ridgely be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of April next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Charles S. Ridgely should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

(Signed) THOMAS B. DORSEY.

Sept 2 3m

OVERSEERS WANTED.

TWO Overseers wanted for the ensuing year. Men that can give satisfactory recommendation for industry and sobriety, acquainted with the principles of farming, and management of hands and stock, will receive liberal wages, and prompt payment.

CHARLES WATERS.

Sept. 16 8w

SALE.

Will be sold at Private Sale the HOUSE AND LOT lately occupied by the Subscriber on Francis St. Terms made known on application to

ISAAC HOLLAND.

Sept. 28 8

GROUND PLASTER.

Of a Superior Quality for Sale by

DANIEL HART.

A quantity of P. M. G. Ground Plaster, of a superior quality, and intended for sale, will be sold on accommodating terms, and at the Baltimore prices.

He has also on hand, as usual, a general assortment of

GROCERIES.

Oct 14

DR. HULL'S TRUSS.

FOR the relief and cure of Hernia or Rupture. This Surgical Instrument is now well known to the Medical profession, and is extensively used by unfortunate sufferers labouring under the disease of Hernia, that a particular account of its mechanical construction, of its surgical effects in thought necessary. The subjoined remarks from Physicians and Surgeons of high respectability in our country, are the results of much practical experience in the use and application of this truss.

James Thatcher, M. D. author of the Modern Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adapting the true Surgical principle for the radical cure of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that the pad of the Truss should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular fibres around the ring or aperture as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained in perfect health. Unless this be attained the parts can never recover their natural tone, whatever may be the degree of pressure applied."

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent edition of Hopper's Medical Dictionary, under the head of "Truss," after enumerating the evils resulting from the use of the defective trusses formerly worn, says "This evil was not fully remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses, has rendered it certain that all recent ruptures and those of children, may be permanently cured, and those of old people and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be remedied. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is concave and not convex; and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close the aperture and cure the hernia."

M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary, in a communication to Doctor Hull, says: "I have applied your trusses in several hundred cases during the last three years. A great many upon whom I have applied your trusses, have been radically cured; and some of these were cases of long standing, where all other trusses had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P., a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, of thirty-five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn other trusses twenty years. His son, also, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was cured under my care in less than two years. A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years standing, in a labouring man forty years old, was cured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin rupture, from lifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day after the injury, was cured in three months. Experience alone, can make known to the Surgeon the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medical Schools in this city, and the Faculty in general.

Baltimore, January, 1830.

Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says, "The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles."

"The operation and effect of this Truss is directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. I am of opinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Practical Surgeons in Europe and America."

Professor Mott also in lecturing upon Hernia, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the exclusion of all others.

Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 35 Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Baltimore.

March 11

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

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

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

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

LEMUEL S. TAYLOR, Com.

April 8

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXIV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1830.

NO. 47.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN.

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED

From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press.

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

1. Family Visitor, 21 25

2. Waterland, on Regeneration & Justification, 25

3. Wesley's Sermon, on the Invention of Men in the

4. Wesley's Sermon, on the Invention of Men in the

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90. Wesley's Sermon, on the Invention of Men in the

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LEGACY OF THE ROSES.

The following fine verses are by Miss Landon, and are founded on the fact reported by Mr. Crocker Crocker, that a person who died at Barnes, left an annual sum to be laid out in roses planted on his grave.

Oh! plant them above me, the soft, the bright,
The touched with the sunset's crimson light,
The warm with the earliest breath of spring,
The sweet with the evening of the west wind's wing!

Let the green bough and the red leaf wave—
Plant the glad rose tree upon my grave—
Why should the mournful willow weep
O'er the quiet rest of a dreamless sleep?

Weep for life, with its toil and care,
Its crime to shun, and its sorrow to bear;
Let tears and the signs of tears be shed
Over the living, not over the dead.

Plant not the cypress nor yet the yew;
Two luxury their shadow, too gloomy their hue,
For one who sleeping in faith and in love,
With a hope that is treasured in heaven above;

In a holy trust as my ashes laid—
Cast ye no darkness, throw ye no shade.
Plant the green sod with the crimson rose,
Let my friends rejoice o'er my calm repose.

Let my memory be like the odours they shed,
My hope like the promise of early red;
Let strangers, too, share in their breath & their bloom;
Plant ye the bright roses over my tomb.

VISIT TO AN ARAB HAREM.

Narrative of a journey overland from England, by the Continent of Europe, Egypt, and the Red Sea, to India, including a residence there, and voyage home; in the years 1825, '26, '27, '28. By Mrs. Col. Elmwood.

Having landed at the port of Hodeida, Mrs. Elmwood had an opportunity of visiting an Arab Harem, and as her account of the ladies is the most amusing thing in the book. (Vol. I.) we shall content ourselves with extracting it.

"In C—'s absence I always remained in my own room, but one evening, as I went upon my terrace to enjoy the fresh sea-breeze which was just setting in, a casement which I had never before observed slowly opened, and a black hand appeared waving significantly at me. Impressed with some degree of fear, I immediately retreated, but on looking again the waving was repeated, and several women peeping out, beckoned me to them, making signs that all the men were out of the way.

Whilst I was hesitating, a negro woman and a boy came out upon another terrace, and vehemently importuned me by signs to go to them. I had just been reading Lady Mary W. Montague's description of a Turkish harem, an opportunity might never again occur of visiting an Arab one. After some conflict between my fears and my curiosity, the latter conquered, and down I went, the boy meeting me at the foot of the stairs, and lifting up a curtain, he introduced me into a small interior court, at the door of which were a number of women's slippers, & inside were about a dozen females clothed in silk trousers, vest closely fitting the figure, and fastened in front, and turbans very tastefully put on.

They received me with the utmost cordiality and delight, the principal lady, Zaccara, as I found she was called, making me sit down by her side, carelessly taking my hand, presenting me with a nosegay, &c. after taking my hand, previously tasting it, offered me coffee, which was brought on a silver tray, in the usual beautiful little china cups. It was, however, so perfumed that I could scarcely drink it. She did the honours, and appeared as superior to the others in manners and address, as any English lady would be to her maid servants. Her figure was light and slender, her features pretty and delicate, her countenance lively and intelligent, whilst her manners, which were perfectly soft and pleasing, were at the same time both affectionate and sprightly. The other women crowded round me with great eagerness; by signs we kept up a very animated conversation, & when we could not quite comprehend each other's meanings, we all laughed heartily.

They asked me where I came from, whether I had any ornaments, any children, &c. exhibiting theirs with great glee. They were amazingly struck with my costume, which they examined so minutely, that I began to think I should have had to undress to satisfy their curiosity; but what most amused them, was the circumstance of my gown fastening behind, which mystery, they examined over and over again; and some broad French tucks at the bottom seemed much to astonish them, as they could not discover their use. They asked me the names of every thing I had on, and when, to please them, I took off my cap, and let down my long hair, Zaccara, following my example, immediately took off her turban and showed me her's; the negro woman, who seemed the wit of the party, in the mean time holding up the lace cap upon her broad fat band, and exhibiting it to all around, apparently with great admiration, exclaiming 'cap, cap,' and also enquiring, much to their detriment, to put down my gloves, with which they were particularly amused. I sat with them some time, and it was with difficulty they consented to allow me to leave them at last; indeed, not till I had made them understand that my 'cowajee' wanted me. Cowajee's claims they seemed to understand completely, and, on my rejoining the gentlemen, if I were amused with their description of the tourna-ment, you may conceive how astonished they were to learn that I had actually visited the harem. On the following morning, I received an invitation in form, to repeat my visit, and I was conducted up a very handsome col- legiate looking staircase, near which was sta-

tioned the master of the house, apparently at his devotions, but evidently intending to have a furtive peep at me, without any being aware of his so doing.

I was now received in state in the interior apartments, and all the ladies were much more splendidly dressed than on the preceding evening. Zaccara had on handsome striped silk drawers, and a silk vest descending to her feet, richly trimmed with silver lace. All their hands and feet were dyed with henna, and they were much surprised to see mine of their natural colour. The furniture consisted principally of couches ranged around the room, upon which they invited me to sit cross-legged, after their own mode, and seemed astonished at my preferring our European style. On the wall was a sentence of the Koran framed and glazed, and in a recess was an illuminated Koran, which they showed me. An interesting looking young woman, seated in a low chair, was employed in making silver lace, the process of which she explained to me, also its use to trim vests and turbans.

My costume underwent the same minute examination as on the yesterday, and as this time I had on no cap, they were much struck with the manner in which my hair was dressed, and my shoes & stockings created universal astonishment. Refreshments were brought, but every thing was carefully tasted before it was offered to me, I suppose to shew me no treachery was intended—and I was again interrogated as to my ornaments, children, &c.

They told me all their names, and endeavoured, but in vain, to accomplish mine. Suddenly there was a shriek of joy, laughing, and clapping of hands. They drew me quickly to the window, from whence I saw C—, walking in the street, with one of his servants holding an umbrella over his head, surrounded by an immense concourse of people; and very foreign he certainly did look in the streets of Hodeida, with his English dress and hat.

The delight of my fair, or rather of my dusky friends, was beyond description; but it was redoubled when they found it was my cowajee. The master of the house then came in; he treated me with the greatest deference and respect, and bringing me a little baby with gold rings in its nose and ears, with all a father's pride he informed me that it was his, and that Zaccara was its mother. He also asked me about my children and my ornaments, the two things always apparently foremost in an oriental imagination. My wedding-ring catching the eyes of the women, I made them partly understand its signification, but they evidently seemed to consider it as a charm.

Zaccara then taking my hand with a very caressing air, invited me to accompany her, and she showed me all over the house. It was completely 'upstairs, downstairs, in my lady's chamber,' and I saw a number of small rooms, with loopholes and windows in every direction, where they could see without being seen.

They pointed out to me our ship, the bazar, the mosque, from whence the Dowah was just returning in grand procession; and they exhibited to me all their ornaments and trinkets. In return, I showed them such as I had about me. My friend, the negro woman, poor black Zaccara, as she was called, was the only one who ventured to smell at my salts, and this she did with so much eagerness, that the tears were forced into her eyes in consequence, to the great amusement of her companions. We parted with mutual expressions of regard; and though I had met with neither the beauty of Fatima, nor the luxury of a Turkish harem; yet I was well pleased with the simplicity, mirth and happiness, that apparently reigned in the Arab one; and I should have been churlish indeed had I not been gratified with their friendly and artless attempts to please me. Indeed, I flatter myself I made a conquest, for a great boy of twelve or fourteen, took such a fancy to me, that he volunteered to accompany me to 'Hindy' in the 'mercab,' or ship, and he really appeared anxious for me to accept of his services—What should you have thought of my Arab page?

The women in Arabia are, apparently, allowed more liberty than in Egypt, for they seemed to be permitted to walk out together whenever they pleased; and once, as we were setting out for, and they were returning from a promenade, we met in the court. They were so carefully veiled, that I had some difficulty to recognise my friends of the harem again; but they affectionately seized my hand, and carelessly invited me to return with them to their apartments. All the gentlemen were with me, and I cannot help thinking that the Arab ladies prolonged their interview purposefully in order to have a better view of the Friegee cowajees, my companions.

THE FRIEND.

'Where are you going, my dear Camilla?' inquired Miss Harrowby, as she perceived her friend engaged in arraying her graceful figure in drapery well suited to its sylph-like beauty. 'I perceive you are bent on conquest!'

'Only to take a walk with Mr. Fitz Henry,' answered Camilla. 'I have promised to accompany him this afternoon.' 'And are you not aware, my sweet friend, that all the gossips' tongues are in motion, and that you and Mr. Fitz Henry have given them a subject?'

'If I can't get any of you—of us?' asked Camilla, with a reddening cheek. 'What can they say, my dear? replied her friend. 'Why surely you cannot be ignorant, my love, of what they do say? I am indeed returned, Camilla, and will thank you to enlighten me. O that I can readily do, my dearest girl, and should have performed that act of friendship long since, had I not been fearful of wounding your feelings?'

'Come to the point at once, Hortensia, and let me know what people can find to say on so trivial a subject—'

but while Camilla spoke, her glowing cheek and the anxious glance of her beautiful dark eyes contradicted the assumed indifference of her words. 'Why then, my love,' replied her friend, 'they do say that you are terribly in love with Mr. Fitz Henry; and pardon me Camilla—they say that you make your pen- chant sufficiently public—and—but I must not tell you the rest.' 'Tell all,' rejoined her friend—'What more do the gossips say?'

'Nay, for that matter, my dear, it is not only gossips, but every body—even your best friends; but the worst of it is, they say that Mr. Fitz Henry never thought of you till your attachment for him was so plainly to be seen, and it is only his vanity that is gratified; and, in short, my sweet girl, they say you made the first advances—I don't believe a syllable of it myself, yet you know these things are very vexatious, particularly when they speak of your being so fond of exhibiting your conquest, and your being forever walking together, and your always trying to attract his attention in company, and your always asking his opinion about every thing—'

'Enough!' exclaimed Camilla—you have repeated enough—if Fitz Henry were here to hear this?—'But he has heard it, my love! so they say, and he only smiles at it, and looks as if it were true—and—'

'No more! Hortensia, you have told enough!'

The indignant glance of Camilla's eye, the scornful curl of her expressive lip, and the marble paleness of her late glowing cheek, convinced Hortensia that she had indeed told enough. And she saw Camilla lay aside her scarf and veil, and prepare for spending the evening at home, with the exulting joy that demons are supposed to feel, when they have inflicted a pang, and fixed a sting in the bosom of innocence. Other kind, officious friends corroborated Miss Harrowby's statement, though not one of them believed the tale they took delight in repeating. Camilla determined to convince the world, her friends in particular, that she had not 'unsought' been won; and that the 'first advances' had not come from her. Consequently she treated Fitz Henry with coolness in public, refrained from walking out with him, and even spoke of him to her friends in terms of indifference, calculated, in her esteem, to discredit their humiliating remarks. It was the error of youth, the fault of a proud spirit, and bitterly did Camilla deplore her ill-judged conduct when she saw & felt its effects upon her lover.

Fitz Henry's spirit was proud as his own. He silently accused her of caprice and levity, and he returned her coolness with marked neglect, with apparent indifference, yet with writhing hearts, they met, and parted. Fitz Henry's distant bow was now answered by Camilla's half scornful glance. While her cheek, glowing with repressed emotion, and her eye, bright with the glance of woman's outraged pride, seemed to tell to her lover a tale of exulting coquetry, Camilla's heart was a prey to secret anguish, and her pillow was moistened by her tears. Hortensia Harrowby's first step in blasting happiness she envied, had been successful beyond her hopes; success emboldened her, and her lures were set to entrap the heart of Fitz Henry, that her triumph over her 'dear friend' might be complete. His heart she could not gain, but her blandishments succeeded in ensnaring his 'vanity.' And in six months after his rupture with Camilla, Fitz Henry was in appearance, devoted to Miss Harrowby. But consummate art is not always successful, and accident sometimes defeats the most deep-laid plans. A young girl whom Camilla patronized had been present when Miss Harrowby had related those invidious remarks of which she was the original author, and which had aroused the pride of Camilla, and led to the conduct which had alienated her lover. The girl repeated these remarks, and mentioned their source to a lad who waited on Fitz Henry, and added her own comments, which signified that Camilla was doing violence to her own feelings in order to save her pride, and that Miss Harrowby had contrived the plan in the hope of rivalling her 'friend.'

The lad repeated the tale—it reached the ears of a maiden aunt of Fitz Henry who hated Miss Harrowby and admired Camilla. The good lady, though single herself, approved of happy marriages, and detested scandal. She determined to sift the affair to the bottom; the result answered her hopes, for she wrought herself into the confidence of Camilla and soon discovered the truth. No time was lost in making Fitz Henry acquainted with all the good lady knew. Fitz Henry's pleading heart conjured him to believe the tale in contradiction to his perhaps, too credulous eyes. Camilla's scornful glances might have been the effect of wounded pride, her heart might still be his; he had suffered deeply in the conflict; and he had too much good sense to permit him to throw away his own happiness and risk that of Camilla, while there was a chance of regaining it—he sought an explanation, and the result returned him to Camilla's confidence, and brought peace and joy to her suffering heart. Shame and mortification were Miss Harrowby's reward, and Camilla had learned the salutary lesson of caution, and always paused ere she judged when she listened to a tale of scandal told by an officious friend.

Ladies Literary Port Folio.

TEMPERANCE.

The following anecdote may have been in print five hundred times before, but we never saw it in all our vast reading, and we think it might be read occasionally by some of our dyspeptics, who actually drink and eat themselves into dyspepsia.

A wealthy manufacturer from the west of Scotland, while at Edinburgh on business called upon Dr. Gregory for his advice. He was a man of middle stature rather corpulent, with a rosy complexion and whose exterior altogether bespoke the comfortable life. After seating himself the following dialogue ensued:—

Gentleman—Well, Dr. Gregory, I have come up to Edinburgh in the way of business, and I just thought I would take your advice about my health.

Doctor—Your health sir? What's the matter of your?

Gent. I'm no just see wheel i' the stomach as I'd like to be.

Dr. The stomach! I suppose you are a druikard or a glutton then sir.

Gent. Nay, Dr. Gregory, ye canna say that; ye maun see that I'm a sober man, and a temperate man, and a deacon of the kirk, as my worthy father was afore me.

Dr. Well, let us see: what do you eat and drink? what do you take for breakfast?

Gent. I take coffee or tea wi' toast; and a fresh egg or a bit o' salmon, though I have no much appetite for my breakfast.

Dr. Yes; and then you take something by way of lunch between breakfast and dinner?

Gent. I canna say I care ower much about the lunch; but canfack a bit o' bread & cheese and a glass o' ale if it be there, but I canna say I care ower much about it.

Dr. Well, what do you eat for dinner?

Gent. O! I'm no very particular though I maun say I like my dinner.

Dr. I suppose you take soup first?

Gent. Yes, I can say I like my soup.

Dr. And a glass of porter or brandy & water with it?

Gent. Yes, I like a glass of something wi' my soup.

Dr. And then you have fish or beef and mutton, with vegetables?

Gent. Yes.

Dr. And a glass of ale or porter with them.

Gent. Yes, I take a glass o' ale now and then wi' my meat.

Dr. And then you have boiled fowl and bacon, or something of that sort. I suppose?

Gent. Yes, I maun say I like a bit o' fowl and bacon, now and then.

Dr. And a glass of something with them?

Gent. Yes.

Dr. And after the fowl you have pudding?

Gent. I'm nae fond o' the pudding, but I can take a bit, if it be there.

Dr. And you must drink wine with your pudding?

Gent. I canna take owermuch o' the wine, but if I have a friend wi' me, I take a glass or so.

Dr. And then you have cheese or nuts?

Gent. Yes—the gude wife is ower fond, o' them I canna say I care about them.

Dr. But you take a glass of wine or two with your nuts?

Gent. Yes, a glass or two.

Dr. Well, you do not finish your dinner without whiskey punch?

Gent. I find my dinner sits better on my stomach with a little punch, as I take a glass or so.

Dr. And have tea, I suppose?

Gent. Yes, I maun take my tea wi' the gude wife.

Dr. And a bit of something with it?

Gent. Yes, I can take a bit o' something, if it be there.

Dr. But you do not go to bed without supper?

Gent. Na, na, Dr. Gregory, I maun say I like to gang to bed without my wee bit supper.

Dr. And what do you eat for supper?

Gent. O! a bit o' any little thing—bit o' salmon, or boiled tongue, or cold fowl.

Dr. And a glass of something with it?

Gent. Yes.

Dr. And can you go to bed without a night cap of hot punch?

Gent. I maun say I sleep the better for a glass of hot punch, though I canna say I'm ower fond o' the habit.

Dr. Well, Sir, you are a fine fellow; you are, indeed, a fine fellow. You come to me with a lie in your mouth, and tell me you are a sober man, and a temperate man, and a deacon of the kirk as your father was before you; and you make yourself out, by your own statement to be a glutton, and a wine bibber, and a whiskey tippler and a beer swiller, and a drinker of that abominable of all compositions, called punch. Go home, Sir, and reform yourself, and become temperate in your eating and drinking, and you will have no need of my advice.

HANDSOME



Annapolis Gazette.

Thursday, November 25, 1830.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Tuesday the 16th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Foreman, Doctor BENJAMIN WATKINS, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hodges, both of this county.

The Managers of the Female Bible Society of Annapolis, respectfully present to the public the following summary statement of their proceedings for the year ending Nov. 1830.

Purchased { 32 Bibles.
72 Testaments.
Sold { 10 Bibles.
27 Testaments.
Gratis distributed { 23 Bibles.
33 Testaments.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Nov. 1830.
Balance from last year, \$ 5 00
Annual subscriptions, 56 00
Donations, 4 30
Sale of Books, 12 74 Fines, 75 13 42
Total, 78 07
Contra.
For the purchase of books \$30 00
Overplus fund paid the Parent Society 50 00
Freight and Drayage, 1 87
Total, 61 87
Balance on hand, 17 10

List of Managers for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Nicholson, President.
Mrs. Anne Harwood, First Vice President.
Mrs. Goldsborough, Second Vice President.
Mrs. Shaw, Recording Secretary.
Mrs. Green, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Maynard, Treasurer.
Mrs. Blanchard, Miss Sudler,
Mrs. Mary Harwood, Miss Bowie,
Mrs. Smith, Miss Radcliff,
Mrs. Ridout, Miss Randall,
Mrs. J. Johnson, Miss Alexander,
Miss Franklin, Miss Magruder,
Miss Brice, Miss Louckerman,

LIST OF SHERIFFS.

List of the Persons returned elected as Sheriffs of the several Counties in the State of Maryland in the year 1830. The first named person returned elected for each County, has been commissioned.

For Saint Mary's county, BENJAMIN G. COLE, and GEORGE H. MORGAN.
For Kent County, JAMES F. BROWNE, and ALEXANDER W. RINGGOLD.
For Anne Arundel County, HUSHDON W. MARRIOTT, and BENJAMIN T. PINDLE.
For Calvert County, HENRY L. HARRISON, and JAMES BUCKMASTER.
For Charles County, THOMAS PERRY, and EDWARD PVE.
For Baltimore County, HENRY GREEN, and NATHANIEL CHILDS.
For Talbot County, JOSHUA M. FAULKNER, and GEORGE STEVENS.
For Somerset County, MATTHIAS DASHIELL, and JAMES GOSLER.
For Northampton County, REUBEN TALL, and JOHN G. BELL.
For Cecil County, GEORGE M. COLLOUGH, and JOHN R. SIMPERS.
For Prince George's County, THOMAS BRUCE, and THOMAS BALDWIN.
For Queen Anne's County, THOMAS ASHCROFT, and LEMUEL ROBERTS.
For Worcester County, FURNELL JOHNSON, and WILLIAM SCHOOLFIELD Junior.
For Frederick County, PETER BRENGLE, and MATTHIAS E. BARTOIS.
For Harford County, JOSHUA GUYTON, and JAMES WALLACE.
For Caroline County, ROBERT T. KEENE, and WILLIAM ORRELL.

CHRISTINA NEWCOMER, and WILLIAM FITZHUGH.
WILLIAM O'NEAL, Junior, and ROBERT SOPER.
For Allegany County, MOSES RAWLINGS, and FRANCIS REID.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

The winter session of this institution commenced the last week, and we are gratified to learn that all the students of the last session have returned, that a considerable number of new ones have already been examined and admitted; and that many more are expected.

From the Christian Advocate, (N. Y.) November 12, 1830.

TRACT SOCIETY.

The Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is not connected, nor ever has been, with the American Tract Society. This has been so repeatedly published, that we should not have deemed it necessary to repeat it at this time, had not the question been recently asked. But while each society acts upon its own responsibility, we hope there may be no other strife between them than to see which can do the most good. The field is large, and therefore there is room enough for all to enter in and work.

We understand from an official source, that the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Onderdonk, Bishop elect of the Diocese of N. Y. is fixed, by the presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church of the United States, for Friday the 26th inst. in this city; and that the presence of that venerable prelate may be expected on the solemn occasion.

A letter from Paris, dated 7th ult. states that a large party of American gentlemen with their ladies, had been invited to the palace of Louis Phillip, who with his Queen gave them a very flattering reception. Gen. Lafayette prepared the list of invited guests at the express desire of the King.

It may be interesting to some of our readers to be informed that the PECANUT Hickory, (*Juglans Oliva formis*) has been successfully cultivated in Philadelphia, and is now bearing perfect fruit. This exceedingly beautiful tree was raised from a nut, planted by a gentleman of our city, about fifteen years since. Michaux in the first volume of his North American Sylva, gives, at large, a description and history of this interesting object.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

Under this head, the Montreal Gazette mentions a sort of insurrection among the students of the College of that city. They were dissatisfied with the excess of discipline, the retrenchment of their hours of relaxation, and the remarks of their French teachers on the ignorance of the Canadians. They accordingly rose in rebellion, in close imitation of the revolution of Paris; hoisting the tricolor, singing a parody of the Marseilles hymn, and holding out against the instructors for three days; during which time the effigy of one of the masters was suspended in front of the college, and placards were posted in every direction, encouraging the students to persist. It seems they were successful in obtaining a new Charter, and the points they contended for were conceded. A few were expelled, however.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

The following schedule will show the changes which have taken place in the Representatives to Congress from New York, by virtue of the late elections:

NEW YORK. PRESIDENT CONGRESS. Suffolk & Queens James W. Leet James W. Leet Kings & Rockland Jacob Crochran John T. Bergen C. C. Cambrling C. C. Cambrling New York G. C. Verplank G. C. Verplank C. P. White C. P. White West Chester Henry B. Cowley Aaron Ward Dutchess Abraham Hockley E. H. Pendleton Orange Hector Oriskany Samuel J. Wilkin Albany James Strong John King J. J. Dickinson John Pierson Delaware Andrew Spencer G. Y. Lansing Herkimer Michael Hoffman Michael Hoffman Saratoga John W. Taylor John W. Taylor Schoharie, &c. Peter J. Bort Joseph Bouck Oneida Henry B. Starrs Samuel Beardsley Hamilton Benedict Arnold Nathan Soule Montgomery H. C. Martinand Nathaniel Pitcher Washington Isaac Finch William Hogan Franklin &c. John Monell John & Collier Oneida John G. Dewitt J. G. Broadhead Onondago Jonas Karll Jr. J. G. Smith Jefferson and St. Lawrence Joseph Watkins Dan. Wardwell Madison one vacant Chas. Dayan Monroe Timothy Childs F. Whittelsey P. L. Tracy John Dickson Genesee J. H. Halsey John Babcock Ontario &c. John Magee Wm. G. Angel Otsego Wm. G. Angel Cayuga Gershom Powers F. Doubleday Erie E. F. Norton H. H. Burdett Tompkins Thos. Maxwell G. H. Burdett

Those in italics are Anti-Jackson. It will be seen that only eight of the present members have been re-elected. The present Congress stands 18 for Jackson, 15 Anti-Jackson, and there is one vacancy. The next will stand 23 for Jackson, and 11 Anti-Jackson. Eight of these are Anti-Masons.

MR. RANDOLPH.

The ship Fame, Capt Larkin Turner, from St. Petersburg, arrived at this port on Saturday the 19th instant, having on board part of Mr. Randolph's baggage, and one of his servants. We learn from Capt. Turner, that the accounts which have been recently published in regard to Mr. Randolph, are materially incorrect. He represents the equipage and domestic arrangements of Mr. R. and his appearance, when abroad, to have been in a

style becoming his character and station—that in the time, and with the customary forms, he was presented to the Emperor, and had repeated official interviews with the Prime Minister, &c. It is also, that Mr. R. is distinguished in manner, and with his peculiarities of manner, attracted much notice, that in St. Petersburg, as in other capitals, there is a certain class of society, who delight in Court scandals, which there are elsewhere, passes away with the breath that gives it utterance. He represented Mr. R. to be in bad health—afflicted with a severe cough, and altogether unable to endure the shocks of a northern winter. This extreme debility confined him, for the most part, to his lodgings, rendered his official duties and the etiquette of Court exceedingly irksome, and determined him at once to leave the country. But it is even doubtful whether he will be able to reach the U. S. This is the substance of the account given by Capt. Turner, who is a ship master, and gentleman, of the first respectability.

THE IRISHMAN'S VISIT.—An Irish sailor once visited a city, where he said, "they copper bottomed the tops of their houses with sheet lead." A militia soldier in Rhode Island, being blamed by his captain for not having a lock to his gun, tied a padlock to it.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 17th day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco, hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the levy court. All persons having appeals to make to the board, and those having transfers to be made, are hereby notified, that at the time of said meeting the books of the said commissioners will be closed for the year 1830.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

IN CHANCERY.

18th November, 1830.
Henry Marck, Michael Marck, and others, vs. Louis Wicky, and others.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause, is to obtain the appointment of a receiver, and for a decree to compel the defendant to deliver to the complainants the leasehold property, and the monies and moveable property hereafter mentioned. The bill states, that Michael Marck departed this life, leaving a will, which was duly proved and admitted to record, leaving a widow, Philippina Marck, and five children, namely, Henry Marck, Michael Marck, George Marck, and John Marck, and a daughter, Dorothy Marck, who departed this life intestate, and without issue. That Michael Kraft took upon himself the execution of the said will, his co-executor having removed and declined to act, and that said Kraft returned an inventory of all the personal estate that came to his sight and knowledge, and discharged all claims against the said testator, and agreeably to the directions of said will, delivered to Philippina Marck, the widow aforesaid, all the personal estate of said testator, embraced in said inventory, and rendered to the orphan court his final account. That said testator died possessed of no other chattels real, than those specified in said inventory, and died seized of no freehold or real estate whatsoever. That said testator died possessed of a much larger personal estate of at least thirteen hundred dollars in money, over and above the monies, and other personal estate, included in said inventory, and that said Philippina secretly appropriated to herself, on the death of said testator, the said sum of \$1500, and never informed said executor of said additional personal estate, or caused or allowed the same to be returned or accounted for. That said \$1500 and the amount of money and of moveable property contained in said final account, and delivered to said Philippina, be considered, she has received more than one third of the estate of said testator. That after receiving the property aforesaid, said Philippina intermarried with the defendant, Louis Wicky, and afterwards died. That neither said Philippina, nor said Louis, has ever restored or delivered to complainants any part of the personal estate aforesaid. That said Philippina having departed this life, complainants are entitled to the possession of all the personal estate aforesaid, and real estate, if any, but that, at least they are entitled to two third parts of said personal estate; and that the money and moveable property received as aforesaid, exceeding in amount and value the one third part, and not being in existence, but used by said Wicky and Philippina, the complainants are entitled to the immediate possession of all the leasehold property specified in the said inventory, being the only property of the testator's estate now specifically remaining. That complainants have demanded of said Louis Wicky the delivery of said leasehold property, but said Wicky holds possession of the same, and refuses to let complainants possess the same, or enjoy any part of the rents or profits thereof, and that said Wicky refuses to deliver over to the complainants any part of the monies or moveable property before mentioned. The bill also states, that said Louis Wicky resides out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some one newspaper, before the 18th day of December next, give notice to the absent defendant of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 18th day of April next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not be made as prayed.

True copy. Test. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur Can.

Nov 18 2

PRICES OF STOCKS, EXCHANGES, &c. Thursday, November 17, 1830.

Ascertained by J. J. COHEN, & Co. Brokers, 114, Market Street.

PUBLIC STOCKS.
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NOTICE.

The Managers of the Female Orphan Asylum of Annapolis, propose holding their ANNUAL FAIR, for the support of the Institution, in January. Ladies wishing to assist in preparing articles to be disposed of, can be supplied with materials by application to Mrs. J. G. G. The Managers deem it unnecessary to make any appeal to the charitable feelings of the ladies, who will no doubt continue that aid which they have so generously given on former occasions. Can there be a more acceptable deed of mercy than to rescue helpless and destitute Female Orphans from want and vice, and place them in a situation where they will be taught to earn a comfortable support, and become respectable members of society.

Nov 11.

NOTICE.

The President and Directors of the ANNA POLIS TOBACCO INSPECTION COMPANY request the Stockholders thereof to pay to Adam Miller, on the 6th day of December next, an instalment of Five Dollars for each share of stock subscribed, and on the 13th of the same month Three Dollars, the balance due on said stock, on payment of the last sum, the secretary will deliver the certificates of stock.

Nov 11

NOTICE.

HAVING leased the farm belonging to George Wells, Esq. situate on South River, all persons are hereby forewarned against hunting on the said farm, with either dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing thereon. The utmost rigour of the law will be enforced against all such, who violate this notice.

Nov 11

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 25th day of November next, at fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at Hunter's Tavern in the City of Annapolis.

Nov 11

HOLIDAY'S PURCHASE.

Whereof Ann H. Plummer, died seized, lying on the river Patuxent, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Clayton and Mr. Cheson, containing a bout 426 acres. There are a number of buildings on this land which are in good order, and a valuable orchard, together with a fine fishery. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above property as it is presumed those inclined to purchase, will view the same. Terms of Sale—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof, and the other half to be paid within 12 months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with approved security—on the ratification of the sale, and payment of the whole purchase money, the Subscribers is authorized to execute a deed. Mr. Joseph Arnold, who lives on the premises, will show the same. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Nov 4

UNION HOUSE.

Francis-Street, Annapolis. The subscriber, grateful for the favours, in former years, and the public in general, that she has rendered to that well known stand nearly fronting the State House, formerly occupied by C. P. Thomas, and since by M. J. Daley, and Mrs. Gambrell where he is prepared to accommodate TRAVELLERS and others with general boarding and lodging on the most reasonable terms.

Nov 4

NOTICE.

Her house being in a central situation to the arrival of the Steamboats and Stages, and near the State House, persons visiting the city, will find it a convenient and pleasant place of residence during their stay. Having a good Stable, well provided with Timothy Hay, good Oats, &c. gentlemen may rely on having their Horses well attended to by a good Hostler. BOARDERS taken by the DAY, WEEK, MONTH or YEAR and Horses taken at livery on moderate terms. N. B. Transient visitors accommodated with dinners, &c. on the shortest notice.

Nov 4

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishes to hire 3 men hands, for which he will give 50 dollars per year, and will insure them 50 dollars more, each, in the course of the year, if married, and wish it, will allow house, garden, wood, 250 weight of pork and 3 barrels of corn.

Nov 11

FARM FOR RENT.

The subscriber has a small Farm for rent, four miles from Annapolis, containing six ty acres, well adapted for Corn, Wheat and Tobacco, with a good Tobacco House, and every other house that is necessary on a farm, also a Windmill, which is well attended to supply a large family with corn and meal.

Nov 11

SALE.

Will be sold at Private Sale the HOUSE AND LOT lately occupied by the Subscribers on Francis St. Terms made known on application to

Nov 11

SAAC HOLLAND.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at Kitt's Tavern, on the Annapolis and Baltimore road, on Friday, the 26th day of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, the lands whereof Sarah Diney died seized, and which were devised to her by her father John Worthington that is to say, part of a tract of land, called

WORTHINGTON'S BEGINNING, containing about five hundred acres, adjoining Spurrier's lands, where Merrill now keeps tavern. The above land has a large proportion of wood, and will be shown by the tenant Mr. Eliza Walker. Also about

500 ACRES

of Land, called Part of Trusty Friend, Neighbour's Spite, Stoner's Hammer, Yeats's Good Will, Bachelor's Refuge, and the Fire Tong, lying on both sides of the Annapolis road about one mile above the place formerly called Ram-mell's Tavern, in the Pine Woods, and will be shown on application to the tenants, Samuel Warfield, Richard Disney, and Joseph Miller.

TERMS OF SALE.

One third of the purchase money to be paid within six months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale; one other third with like interest in twelve months from the day of sale; and the residue with like interest, in eighteen months from the day of sale; to be secured by bond with approved security. On the payment of the whole purchase money and the ratification of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to convey. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

FOR LEASE OR RENT.

A Large and commodious BRICK BUILDING, now occupied by Gideon Pearce, Esq. and lately by Mrs. Robinson, as a Boarding House, situated near the Episcopal church, and in the vicinity of the State House. This property has lately undergone considerable repairs which have contributed much towards the comfort and convenience of the establishment, and presents a desirable situation to any person disposed to engage in that line of business. Possession will be given after the 1st October next. For Terms apply to

JOHN N. WATKINS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us on bond, note, or open account, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same as it is impossible to give further indulgence.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER

Nov 7.

CHEAP GOODS.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER

Return their sincere thanks to their friends for the kind and liberal support they have received at their hands, and are happy to have in their power to offer them A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

AMONGST MANY OTHERS ARE THE FOLLOWING—

DRY GOODS.

Superior Blue and Black Cloths, Olive-Green and Gold-Green do. Brown and Mixt do. Blue, Black and Brown Cassimeres, Cassinette, assorted, Vestings, assorted colours, 4-4 Irish Linens, 5-4 Irish Sheetings, 4-4 & 6-4 Jaconet Cambricks, 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Muslins, Plain and Figured Muslins, Canton and Italian Crapes,

GROCERIES.

China, Glass, Crockery, Stone and Earthen Ware, Madeira Wine, Sherry do. Lisbon do. Champagne do. Malaga do. Loaf and Brown Sugar, Imperial, Gun Powder, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, And Black,

IRONMONGERY.

Penknives, Drawing do. Rules and Compasses, Plane Irons, Cut Tacks and Sprigs, Cast Iron Andirons, Tea Kettles, Dutch Ovens and Pots, Wrought and Cut Nails.

LUMBER.

Cedar and Locust Posts, Chestnut Posts and Rails, Laths, Black Walnut, Lime and Bricks, Plaster, at Baltimore Prices, adding freight.

PLOUGHS.

Davis' Patent, all sizes, with extra Shares, Heels and Screws, a constant supply, at Factory prices, freight added.

PACKET.

They have a first rate Schooner, called The JOHN T. BARBER, running as a Packet from Annapolis to Baltimore, under the command of a faithful and experienced Captain, in whom the greatest confidence can be placed. She will take in Grain and Tobacco from any of the Rivers and Creeks contiguous to Annapolis, on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice.

October 21, 1830.

READ'S PATENT.

FOR IMPROVING CHIMNEYS, and altering them already built, in such manner as to prevent them from smoking. From the time that chimneys were first introduced, the building them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded, when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time, can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system, invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvements, for fourteen years from the third day of April 1829, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county, \$50. When two or more counties are purchased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required, and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable a person to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post-paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year, will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, and three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.

A. H. READ, Patentee.

12th June, 1830.

We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. READ, Esq. the patentee above named, is a Gentleman of respectability, and established character for honesty and probity, and we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make.

CHARLES CHANDLER, Esq. SH. ASA DIMOCK, JR. Clerk, DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.

July 8.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

CHEAP GOODS.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER

Return their sincere thanks to their friends for the kind and liberal support they have received at their hands, and are happy to have in their power to offer them A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

AMONGST MANY OTHERS ARE THE FOLLOWING—

DRY GOODS.

Black and Coloured Circassians, Kerseys and Linseys, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, & 12-4 Rose Blankets, 3-4, 4-4 & 5 Point do. Macadam do. Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Hose, Madras H'ks, Flag and Bandana H'ks, Merino Shawls, Plain and Figured Silks, Merinos, Assorted Colours,

GROCERIES.

China, Glass, Crockery, Stone and Earthen Ware, Madeira Wine, Sherry do. Lisbon do. Champagne do. Malaga do. Loaf and Brown Sugar, Imperial, Gun Powder, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, And Black,

IRONMONGERY.

Penknives, Drawing do. Rules and Compasses, Plane Irons, Cut Tacks and Sprigs, Cast Iron Andirons, Tea Kettles, Dutch Ovens and Pots, Wrought and Cut Nails.

LUMBER.

Cedar and Locust Posts, Chestnut Posts and Rails, Laths, Black Walnut, Lime and Bricks, Plaster, at Baltimore Prices, adding freight.

PLOUGHS.

Davis' Patent, all sizes, with extra Shares, Heels and Screws, a constant supply, at Factory prices, freight added.

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October 21, 1830.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

A new Society, for the purpose of organizing in this Institution, the public mind, and thus to extend the benefits of education, and the improved system of discipline, which has been approved, and adopted by the Board of Trustees, is now in full operation.

OFFICERS.

Rev. Samuel B. Hoar, A. M. President. Rev. Alexander McFarlane, A. M. Professor of Mathematics. Charles Dexter Cleveland, A. M. Professor of Languages. Henry D. Rogers, A. M. Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FRESHMAN CLASS. Euclid, (Anthon's ed.) Oris, (Ames's ed.) Horace, (Gould's ed.) Xenophon's Anabasis, (Prof. Cleveland's ed.) Mythology, (Montes.) Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid's Elements, (4 books) Ancient and Modern Geography and use of the Globes, Latin and Greek translations.

SOPHOMORE CLASS. Virgil's Georgics, (Livy, (Folom's ed.) Graecia Major, vol. 1. Greek and Roman Antiquities; Euclid, (Ames's ed.) Algebraic Geometry, Plane Trigonometry; Mensuration; Logarithms; Zoology; Botany; History; and Greek and Latin translations and composition.

JUNIOR CLASS. Graecia Major, vol. 2; Tacitus, Quintilian, Juvenal, (Levy's ed.) Logic, Rhetoric; History and Chronology; Spherical Navigation; Conic Sections; Nat. Philosophy; Astronomy; Fluxions; Greek and Latin compositions.

SENIOR CLASS. Mental Philosophy; Evidence of Christianity; Cicero de Officiis and de Natura Deorum; and de Oratore; Longinus; Epictetus; Horace's Epistles, and Ars Poetica; Moral Philosophy; Lectures on Philosophy; Astronomy; Ray's Political Economy; Physics; Mathematics; Mineralogy; Geology.

Public worship is held in the College chapel at 9 o'clock on Sabbath morning, and a Biblical Recitation, conducted by the President, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

There is an examination of all the classes at the close of each session, when a circular letter is sent to the parent or guardian of each student, stating his general character and standing. If a student be found incapable of proceeding in his class with advantage to himself, he is transferred to the next inferior class, but may be restored to his former rank, if he make up his deficiencies by vigorous application.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman class, must be able to pass a critical examination in the Grammars of the Latin and Greek languages, in Caesar's Commentaries, Cicero's Orations against Catiline, Virgil's Aeneid, in Latin; Dales's Lectures Graecia Major, and the Gospel of John, in Greek; and the fundamental rules of Arithmetic.

EXPENSES.

Boarding, 42 weeks at \$1.25, \$52.50 College bills, including tuition, room rent, use of library, wood &c. &c. 50.00 Washing and lights, 10.00

The price of board varies from \$1 to \$2 per week. It is optional with the student whether to board with the college steward, or at a private house. With a common, \$125 will cover the necessary expenses of a student for the year, exclusive of books and clothes.

When a student is admitted into the college, he is charged five dollars as an entrance fee. The college bills for each session must be paid within four weeks after its commencement.

Students whose parents or guardians do not live in town, lodge in the college edifice, unless the rooms are full, in which case they are permitted to lodge in private houses in the town. Such students, however, as well as those in the college building, are subject to the daily visitation of the Professors and Tutors.

The government of the Institution is intended to be parental. The anxious endeavours of the Faculty will be directed to excite in the students a high emulation for intellectual and moral excellence, by exacting rigid accuracy in recitations, by enforcing habits of industry and close attention to study, and by exercising a vigilant care to prevent every practice that may be vicious in its nature or detrimental to its tendency.

The situation of the college is healthy, and the surrounding country fertile and pleasant. A new building is soon to be erected, capable of accommodating a hundred students.

There are two vacations of five weeks each. The first begins upon the day of commencement, which is on the fourth Wednesday of September; the other upon the first Wednesday of April; consequently the winter term commences five weeks after the fourth Wednesday of September, and the summer term five weeks after the first Wednesday of April.

Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn. June 1, 1830. Bw

Anne-Arundel county, &c.

On application, by petition in writing, of Charles S. Ridgely, (in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court,) to me, the subscriber, Chief Judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, praying the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed an Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1803, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, (on oath, so far as he could ascertain them,) being annexed to his said petition; and I being satisfied that the said Charles S. Ridgely hath resided in the state of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and being also satisfied that the said Charles S. Ridgely is in actual confinement for debt, and I having appointed George Cooke trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Charles S. Ridgely, which said trustee has given bond in due form for the faithful performance of his trust; and the said Charles S. Ridgely, having given bond, with security, for his personal appearance in Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer to allegations or interrogatories of his creditors, and having executed a deed of conveyance to his said trustee for all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Charles S. Ridgely be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charles S. Ridgely should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto.

(Signed) THOMAS B. DORSEY.

Sept 2

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES.

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

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

Oct. 14th.

GROUND PLASTER.

Of a Superior Quality for Sale by DANIEL HART, A. M. Esq. & G. M. Esq. Plasterers. A Mill, in the hands, and Islands keeping, a constant supply of the above article. He will sell on the most reasonable terms, and at the Baltimore prices.

He has also on hand, as usual, a general assortment of

GROCERIES.

Oct 14

DR. HULL'S TRUSS.

For the relief and cure of Hernia or Rupture. This surgical instrument is now as well known to the Medical profession, and so extensively used by unfortunate sufferers labouring under the disease of Hernia, that a particular account of its mechanical construction, of its surgical effects is thought unnecessary. The subjoined remarks from Physicians and Surgeons of high respectability, in our country, are the results of much practical experience in the use and application of this truss.

James Thatcher, M. D. author of the Modern Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Hull's exclusively entitled to the credit of first applying the true Surgical principle for the radical cure of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that the pad of the Truss should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular fibres around the ring or aperture as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained, in perfect health. Unless this be attained the parts can never recover their natural tone, whatever may be the degree of pressure applied."

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent edition of "Hooper's Medical Dictionary," under the head of "Truss," after enumerating the evils resulting from the use of the defective trusses formerly worn, says, "This evil was not fully remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses, has rendered it certain that all recent ruptures and those of children, may be permanently cured, and those of old people, and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be remedied. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is concave and not convex; and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close the aperture and cure the hernia."

M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary, in a communication to Doctor Hull, says: "I have applied your trusses in several hundred cases during the last three years. A great many upon whom I have applied your trusses, have been radically cured; and some of these were cases of long standing, where all other trusses had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P. a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, of thirty-five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn other trusses twenty nine years. His son, also, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was cured under my care in less than two years. A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years standing, in a labouring man forty years old, was cured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin rupture, from lifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day after the injury, was cured in three months. Experience alone, can make known to the Surgeon the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medical Schools in this city, and the Faculty in general.

Baltimore, January, 1830.

Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says, "The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles."

"The operation and effect of this Truss is directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. I am of opinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument renders it what has long been the desideratum of Practical Surgeons in Europe and America."

Professor Mott also in lecturing upon Hernia, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the exclusion of all others.

Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 57 Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Baltimore.

March 11

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner—

Leave Eastern every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Eastern or directly to Eastern, if no passengers for Cambridge.

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

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

LEMMUEL S. TAYLOR, Com.

April 8.

VOL. I

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FROM—THE

BOOKS

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