e Marpland Gazette.

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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 Is his line, consisting of some of the handsomest

Patent Finished Cloth hous qualities and colours, with an asso CASSIMERES & VESTINGS able to the a rason, which he respectfully it

ies his friends to call and examine. til of which he will make up at the shortes ice, and in the nost PASHIONABLE STYLE for casit, or to punctual men only.

### NEW & SPLENDID. MARIL SHEPHARD,

Has just returned from PHILADEL Has just returned from PHILADEL-PHIA and BALTIMORE, with the most choice selection of PALL & WINTER GOODS. The consist in part, of the most superior quality of BLACK, BAUE, OLIVE, BROWN and GREY CLOTHS & CASSIMERES. With a choice selection of the dichest and latest importations of

VESTINGS. He will be glad to make them up to the and most approved tashions, or we pose of them unmade to those who prefer

ALSO, a neater and more general as ent than before, of GENTLEMEN'S GLOV Frocks. Collars and Suspendens.

The public are respectfully invited to tall and examine them.

Sept 23

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR has just received a large and very handsome assortment of

CLOTHS, simeres and Vestings. Of Various Qualities and Colours,

Which he invites his friends will the public to call and examine for their entanctions he will note that an at the dioriest notice, and most oppored styleste suit Customers.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

widow of Bishop Heber, as our readers may have learnt from the latest foreign journals, has mar-ried a Greek Count.

The revulsion this has created in public actions.

ried a Greek Count.

The revulsion 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 affection had been entertained by a devoted husband. In the pious care with which she seemed to atherup every relic of his virtues and his fame, we thought we perceived a love that would survive the selfishness of the longest life.

the longest life.

But after his journals and his poems, his sermons, 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 measoleum to his memory, and the widow had gained her full share of profit and of praise, for having been the companion, the wife, the higgrapher 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 flines written in India,' could, amidst the accumulating praises of the world, and the constantly recurring images of his worth be so son forgotten.

If thou wert by my side, my love?

If thou wert hy my side, my love? How fast would evening fail In green Bengala's palmy grove, Listening the nightingale. If thou, my love! wert by my side,

My babies at my knee, ow gaily would our pinnase glide O'er Gunga's mimic sea! I miss thee at the dawning grey,

61

When on our deck recli In careless case my limbs I by, And woo the couler wind. I miss thee when by Gonga'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 Behalds me on my kuer, I feel, though thou art distant far, Thy prayers ascend for me.

Then on! then on! where duty leads, My course be unward-till, O'er broad Hinduston's sultry meads, O'er bleak Almorah's hill

That course, nor Delhi's kingly gates, Nor wild Malway detain, Por sweet the bliss us both awaits,

By yonder western main. Thy Towers, Bomhay, 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-But unhappily for the credit of the human nearts the subject of these aweet lines has proved herself but too indifferent to the deep, deep feeling which inspired them. The Niobe lately 'all tears,' has made 'the funeral baked means serve for the wedding din-

of the Bishop's life will find out that the profits of their philanthrophy, are to be remitted to some of the nameless islands of the Egean. So goes the world! false in love, fleeting in fame, uncertain in its wealth, unstable in its lonours! Happy is he who lays these truths to heart. -050-0-050-

### 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 scats 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 Buli soon after appeared door; and peering into the vehicle and observing 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,

'My good sir,' said a pert young lawyer, possession is ninetenths of the law. You engaged two seats-there they are, one on each We engaged one each, came first, entered 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

seion of some noble house, 'I have a horror of a middle seat, and would not take one to oblige my grandmother. One sits so gracefully; and besides, one loses all chance of looking at the pretty girls along the road .-

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 hopelese 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 clerical student, who had hitherto sat in a reverie, dreaming, perchance, of some fat beneverie, dreaming, perchance, of some fat beng-face. Will you not accommodate me? He said! this is the last London stage that goes to-day, and business of urgent importance

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, the'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 student of medicine; in a dissecting room he would make an excellent subject, but in a coach, and this warm weather too! old gentleman, if you'll place yourself under my care, I'll engage, in the course of diurelics and cotharties, 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 gentheman's expense.

By this time the patience of the coachee. who had listened to the latter part of the dialogue, 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

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 ciy.

·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?"

'Yees, zur,' said the elder, scarcely daring to believe the evidence of his cars. '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, regularly taken and duly paid for; and these youths are my two proteges .- An English stage-coach is free for every one. Your lordship has a horror of the middle seat, Pray,

take the corner one.'
'Overreached us,' said the lawyer.—'We give up the cause, & cry you mercy, Mr.—.'
'Possession is nine tenths of the law, my good Sir. It would be uncivil to dislodge

'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 second time than sit beside these black devils, groaned the medical student.

'Soot is perfectly wholesome, my young friend; and you will not be compelled to violate 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 warrly into their respecfound 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 nimbly evaded the blow.

'My white pantaloons!' cried the lord.

'My beautiful drab surtout!' said the lawyer expectant. 'The filthy rascals!'

The noise of the carriage wheels and the unrestrained laughter of the spectators drowned the sequel of the lamentations.

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 reculation after filthy lucre. Good father, at your age your thoughts sheald turn

heavenward, instead of being confined to the dull, heavy tabernacle of clay that chains us out further quarrel of grumbling, except from theme—but the mind of man rove to earth; and his companions roared with laughter at the 'd—d clever joke.'

dle seat; and all journied on together, with—theme—but the mind of man rove to earth; and his companions roared with laughter at the 'd—d clever joke.' out further cuarrel or grumbling, except from coaches, the declared, that to be delayed a minute are 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! WHAT'S THAT TO YOUP

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 on interest—and pleasure on interest—and pay more than six per cent, often too much more. But there is at least some little sprinkling of wit in all this the hope of gain; ambition; the passions—these afford semething that may be called an excuse. But of all poor ungainly, stupid, downright brainlessuess, the business of taking trouble on interest is the worst-and almost every body does this. Who deesn't brood over troubles past, anticipate troubles to come, and plague himself ore 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 obtained easily-very easily-I can tell you how in two words-Do well! That is be industrious, 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 hecause 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 Gregory has a bell and a black boy; what's that to 2118

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, wi ser, or better, does that, work the least diminution 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 neighbour 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 candidly 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 Cæsar? Do you envy the better fortunes of another-Pray, what is that to

\*Look aloft,' was a maxim of a man of genius. Keep a steady eye towards the temple on the mount, and on those above you. It will nerve to toil, and unwearying 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 have surpassed you, and when you feel the warm glow of thaukfulness flush your cheek, you may turn your eye with a steadier, a calmer, a more determined purpose, 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. separating from your feelings, motives and actions every thing which does not strictly belong to that account, you will escape a ser 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 gloomy 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 bleaked 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 poble in state magnificent in their ruin, and the one above whose silent breast and mouldering form on storied monu-ment or separtchred marble tells how he end-ed 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 days of thy youth.

him who hates him. This is a common placed 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 subtice every cause of envy, as this imple 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 oblivious; the wave of time hath swept even their historians into the boundless sea of eternity—the fallen wall conceals their sepulchres in the lonely ashes of their forefattiers—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 lustre 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 with admiration and delight. Alas! the pride of man has gone down with him into the dust! it withers when the lamp of this trancient existence flickers into the long slambering of the tomb! Where are they who sounded the clarion of war along the plains of Thessaly the mount of Marthon, 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 turets; the raven builds her nest in the casement, and sends upon the air of midnight 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 slumber falls upon man? When the nauseous earth worm preys alike upon the hero and the coltager, 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 lookest from the lowers 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 future, 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 stake men feet 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 satisfed! 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 flav is gone."

REMARKABLE PROPHECY. In the archives of Basle, there is a prophey by a hermit, Martin Zadok; who died in

1768, at Solothurn, which says:
'In Germany very hard times will arrive, all trading and trucking will be destroyed, and trading and tracking will be destroyed, and the want of money become general. The weather will also change, and be quite different to what it used to be. The Turk will in a short time close all his land in Asia and Africa. Constantinople, the capitol of the Turk kish Empire, shall be in danger of being taken without drawing a sword. All Persia, as will be great Mogul and the Moors, shall 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 victorious arms. Jerusalem shall be taken, and the Saraceos entirely annihilated. At Jerusalem will be found a mosque in a certain place; and at suffrise a now 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

Filial Affection.—We see an anecdote in Filial Affection.—We see an anecdote in our exchange papers, in which it is stated that an Irialman, speaking of his son Harry as the only dutiful child he had, the's a very affectionate, 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 mer as all my other sons do, while I am down, thought on the him to th

#### FOREIGN.

### LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EU-

The ship James Cropper has arrived at Nor-folk from Liverpool, and brings a variety of interesting articles relating to the affairs of

The James Cropper sailed from Liverpool on the 14 September, and has furnished the E ittors of the Norfolk Bescon with a series of Land on papers to the 13th and Liverpool

to the 14th September both inclusive.
We learn with satisfaction, that England Austria, Prussia, the King of the Netherlands, and the King of Wurtemburg, have recognized the legitimate rule of the people's King in France, by renewing the credentials of their Ampassadors at his Courty that a similar sanction is momently looked for from Russis. and that the Kings of Spain and Naples, who, from their near affinity to the deposed monarch, would naturally be the most reluctant to the measure, would find powerful consi derations not to deliberate too long, as to the course which circumstances must eventually

THE REVOLUTION IN THE NETHER-

LANDS.
The spirit of hostility to the existing dy nasty hourly increased. The separation II Hand and Belgium was the rallying cry.-The interesting details, from the Brussels pa-pers under the date of 9th and 10th Sept. accupy many columns-they contain animated appeals to the patriousm and courage of the ople to sustain their rights at all hazards. declaring that they are the strongest partythat the government has lost all moral power -that it is on the people's side-that the army is nothing, for the Belgian soldier will not shed the blood of his brethren. All the provinces are declared to be in insurrection, the towns and garrisons only excepted, and that their's was a constrained obedience. As the States General were to assemble in Brus sels on the 13th Sept. it was supposed no ac cisive events would occur before that was ac-On the 8th Sept. by invitation of the Etal

Major of the Burgher Guard, a meeting of the members of the States General present at Brussels, was held at the Town Hall, to concert me sures essential to the crisis. After an actimated discussion it was unanimously agreed as necessary, and a committee of sof ty was appointed, charged especially with the f llowing objects: 1. To watch over the mainteinan e of the dynasty. 2. To insure the mainteinance of the principle of the separation of the North and South. 5. To take sorre of the interests of Commerce and manu These point being established, i was resolved that this committee be nomed ted, in conjunction with the Burgher Guard, the Governor of the Province, and the Regency of the city. These propositions were conwas appointed next slay

·Burssets, September 4 Yesterday Die commission appointed by the Prince and by the Duke of Urseq unanimously and communicated their opinion to the Prince of O ange. The deputies to the States Gene ral was at Brussels were sum moned to the Palace to give the opinion. They declared that they would not go to the Hague, and in their opinion the separation of the two parts of the King lom was in tispensable
The stiff of the Burgher Guard and Depu-

ties from all the sections were summoned to the Palace. The deputation of the city of Liege also went thither. There an affecting ace ie took place. The Prince asked the Assemily what were there wishes. All the Assen by unanimously demanded the separation of it igium from Holland. M. Moyard, in the ome of the Burgher Guard, demanded that the troops should be immediately with-

#### RUSSIA.

It appears by accounts from St. Peters burch of the 25th of August, that the Empe-For of Russia had recalled his interdict against French vessels bearing the tri oloured flag. His imperial Majesty has issued an order that all ships bearing the tri-coloured flig may street where they were to pass was barrier-now enter the ports of Russia. This accision doed. It being dark, the horses stumpled senger bearing the tetter from Louis Phillip an ouncing his accession to the Phrone of France. We have no doubt that a formal recognition will be made immediately by Nicholas and forwarded with all speed to Paris.

The London Times of the 11th September says, the Paris papers of Wednesday, contain articles confirmatory of the pacific intentions of the Emperor of Russia towards the new Government of France. It is, indeed, states M. Pozzo di Borgo has received despatches, stating that the Cabinet of St Petersburgh is preparing new credentials to be sent to him along with the official recognition of the new Government. The prohibition against the admission of French ships bearing the tri-co-loured flag into Russian ports has been with-

#### AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Times announces the important fact of the actual recognition of Louis Phillippe, King of the French, by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia. The recognition by both these powers was on ith way to Paris via Berlin.

PRUSSIA.

According to letters of the 8th inst. from Leipsic, symptoms of insurrection have also appeared there, but as in the Prussian towns on the Rhine, the spirit of revolution makes as yet but a sorry figure. The disturbances at Leipsic occurred on the night between the 2d and 3d instant; but did not last more than three hours, having been virtually put down within that time, by the prompt interference of the prince and the military.

AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

Panta, Sept. 5.

Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of London, will excite equal pleasure in France and England.

In France it cannot be forgotten that this great statesman was twice banished from a participation in political affairs by two Governments,-those of the empire, and the restoration, -which he had materially served. Both those Governments have had reason to epent their conduct, and France deprived of the benefit of his talents, has been twice the

victim of courtly ingratitude.

England cannot but feel flatfered at receivng from the new Government of France an Ambassador who will arrive there preceded by the first diplomatic reputation in Europe. The two countries will see in the appoint ment one pledge more for the continuance of hat peace and good understanding so neces-

ry to the repose of the world. The age of M. de Talleyrand is no impediment to the vigour of his genius. He is to lay, in 1850, as he was in the Constituent Assembly—the faithful representative of the colitical and philosophical ideas of our era.

SPAIN. Some late accounts have been received brough France, from Irun, which certainly show the unsettled state of the public mind in that part of Spain. In the capital every thing remained tranquil and without any appearance of disturbance. The public authora ties, in many situations, were afferd of exer-cising their power, I st the feelings of the people should be irrit ted. Orders had been issued for driving back, if possible, the emigrants returning from France; but it was not dared to execute them, not merely on account of the unpopular feelings but lost the French government might take umbrage at the proceeding .- Ghierrer.

Extract from a letter dated Bardeaux, Sep. 1: - I left Marseilles on the 37th August: staved a day at Nismes, and another at Toususe; there had been some troubles and tu mult at Nismes between the Protestants and Catholics, who are in great force there, but all was quiet when I passed through, and perfect tranquility reigns every where in the outh of France.'

#### HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND INTE-RESTING FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Pacific, Crocker, arrived at New York on Wednesday, London paners to the 16th and Liverpool to the 17th The most inte-September were received. resting part of the intelligence from England a contained in the accounts of the ope ing of he Liverpool and Manchester Rail Way, and e melancholy death of Mr. Huskisson.

The condition of the Netherlands, the diseffection spreading into Germany, and the tronbles evidently brewing in Spain, exhibit state of feeling among the people, which must inske royalty tre male, even upon the ron throne of the Masc vite.

#### GERMANY.

It is asserted in a Vicenna paper of August 31st, that for many years past the Exchange in that cipital had not experienced so violent a crisis as was then felt. These disastion fluctuations, it is added, arise from the uncer tainty commerce finds itself placed in respect ing the ulterior political views of the govern ment. On the receipt of the sews from Bel gium, the funds fell still lower - jut it is ad led that they afterwards rose ag an, and that on the part of the Government, measures are taking on the frontiers, to meet all unforeseen events; and the garrisons in the Imperial Austrian States in Upper Italy are reinforced by several regiments of infantry.

DISTURBANCES IN HAMBURG.

A series of riots have broken out in the free city of Hamburg, the original cause of which does not distinctly appear. The cry, however, was 'No Excuse.' Several times the cavalry were brought into use to disperse the mobility. On one occasion, the troops were unborsed by the parricadoes of chairs and o ther articles of furniture, with which the doed. It being dark, the horses stumuled Ultimately was fired upon, and ten or twelve killed and thirty or forty wounded. About one hundred prisoners, principally young men, have been taken by the Government, and thrown into confinement. A proclamation, for the enforce ment of strong measures, had been issued by the Government. We have seen a letter from Bremen of the 10th September, which brings accounts of disturbances having taken place at Hesse Cassel. The Hessian troops are in notion. -The Elector is still at Carlsbad. REVOLUTION IN BRUNSWICK AND

It will be seen by the following account, that the people who have for so long been misruled by the Duke of Brunswick, have risen upon their Sovereign, and that he has been compelled to fly from his dominions. There is nothing in this to astonish us, says the London Coarier, for the conduct of the Duke had for some time been such as none but the most patient people on earth could have endured. The revolt has, however, been attended with some excesses which appear to have been completely wanton; but it is thus n all countries where there is no medium authority between the sovereign and the people when the latter, rendered desperate by oppression, ceases to acknowledge a ruler to

FLIGHT OF THE DUKE.

'There are a variety of accounts, some longer and some shorter, and some official pa-THE NETHERLANDS. We have inserted below the speech of the King at the opening of an extraordinary Seasion of the States-General, convened in consequence of the insurrections in Belgium. Great interest was excited on the occasion.

whom they had long and patiently submitted.

leyrand Extraordinary Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Britannic Majesty.—[Moniteur, 1988]

(From the Journal des Debuts.)

The appointment of Prince Talleyrand as Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of States General, as well as on their return.

In the Hall a great number of Members, and the people, when the King on the con-clusion of his speech descended from the hrone, also manifested the greatest enthusi-MATO.

The intelligence from Brussels, the scat of the revolt, is of a dubious and unpleasant character. The Proclamation was burnt, and it was supposed the speech would share the same fate on its arrival. On the one hand, it is stated that the inhabitants are determin ed to assert their rights at the hazard of their ives: whilst, in other quarters, it is confi dently said that the tumults are fomented by handful of the discontented, and that the respectable inhabitants have no desire for any political changes, and are only anxious to put an end to the anarchy which at present pre-

#### HANOVER.

There has been a mutiny in Hanover, where he populace ran through the streets, crying Down with the Nobility!

FRANCE. The surface of things in France was hourly ecoming calmer.

The recognition of the new government by Austria has been officially communicated. Reported Revolution in Portugal.

In letters from Lisbon, dated the 29th August, it is stated that troubles have broen out in different parts of Portugal, and more particularly at Ebora, where the constitutionalists had assembled in great num

It is stated in letters from Madrid that the fill of Don Miguel was considered as a certriaty .- It seems that insurrection has bro ken out at Lisbon, and that Dom Miguel fled on board of a frigate after he had been aban doned by his soldiers, who are stated to have themselves proclaimed Danna Maria da Gloria.

The last post from Brazil has brought the approbation of the Emperor Don Pedro to the measures proposed to him by the Regency of Ferceira, for the re establishment of the Conditutional Charter, and of the Queen Donna Maria on the throne of Portagal. It is geneally believed that the Regency will immedi ately proceed very actively to attain this end.

#### CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chan very, the subscriber will expose to Publi at at Kat's ta ern, on the Annapolis and Bal imore r ad in Finlar, the 26th day of Noventor inst office of not, the first fair or . ft r. the bad- where of Sarah Dorsey di d seized, and which were devised to her by her ather John Worthington; that is to say, port of a tract of the called

WORTHINGTON'S BEGINNING, containing about five burel of acres, adjoining Sourcier's lands, where Merrill now keeps to ern. The above land has a large proportion I wood, and will be shown by the tenant Mr Elisha Walker Also about

#### 500 ACRES

of Land call of Part of Tousty Friend, Neigh pours's State, Stanner's Hammer, Yeate's Good Will. Boh Lat. R. fage, and he Fire Tong-, I ing on both sides of the Amap lis road about he note above the place formerly called Rum ne'l's Tayern, in the Pincy Woods; and wil be shown on apile ation to the tenants Samuel Warfield, Rechard Disney, and Joseph Miller,

#### TERMS OF SALE.

One third of the purchise money to be paid-within six months from the day of sale, with interrist from the day of sales one other third with like therest in twelve months from the day of ed ; and the residue with like interest, in eighteen mor he from the day of sale; o be so curred by to d with approved security On he pay ment of the whole purchase money and he ratification of the sale. the subscriber is nutherised to Fivey Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. LOUIS GASSAWAY, Truster.

#### CHANCERY SALE,

DY virtue of a decree of the Court of Ch ry the Subscriber will expose to pushe sale: on Thursday the 25th day of November inst. if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at Hun er's Tavern in the City of Annapolis. A Tract or Proced of land called

#### HOLLIDAY'S PURCHASE.

Whereof Ann. R Prummer died seized, lying on the rever Patuzent, and adjaining the lands of Mr. Ctayor and Mr. Cheson, containing a out 4:6 cres. There are a number of buildings on his land which are in good order, and va untile or hard, together with a fine fishery It is deemed unnecessary to give a further de scription of the above property as it is preso med those luctined to purchase, will view the same Terms of Sale -one all of the pur have money to be paid on the day of sale he wification thereof, and the other half to be paul within 12 months from the day of sale with interest from he day of sale, to be secu-ed by bend with approved security—on the attituation of the sale, and psymeot of the whole purchase money, the Subscriber is au thorised to execute a deed. Mr. Joseph At hold, who lives on the premises, will shew the Sale to commence at 12 o'cock Bame.

LOUIS GASSAWAT Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. IT h. subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county. otters testamentary on the Personal Estate of John Tydings, late of Anne Arundel county. becenned. All persons having claims against he said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted are

lesired to make immediate payment.
RICHARD THOMPSON, Ear. Oct. 21,



Sharniand Gazette.

#### ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, November 4, 1830.

#### HYMENEAL.

Married on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. J. G. Blanchard, Mr. John W. Danny, of Montgomery county, to Miss ELIZABETH Goldshonough, of this city.

For the Maryland Gazette.
THE ELECTION AND A CONVENTION. The Elections for the House of Delegates are ever in Maryland; and although there is a large majority of Anti-Jackson delegates e lected, the Senate stands firm and secure; for the Military Chieftain there are eleven Sena tors and only four against him, so that Ma-ryland, is Maryland still.

The victory, to those who are unacquaint ed with the political history and character of the state, may seem astonishing; but let it be remembered, that until the last session there was always; since the election of John Quincy Adams, a large majority favourable to his dministration, and opposed to Andrew Jackson, large enough to over rule the Senate or all Elections made by the joint ballot of both Houses; and even at the last session there was only a Jackson majority of one single vote in the House of Delegates, so that the Jacksonians of Maryland stand upon better ground, for their numbers have increased, since the Presidential elections of 1824 and 1828.

And though there is a large majority of Anti-Jackson members elected to the House of Delegates, yet it is a fact that less than five hundred votes in upwards of forty six thousand votes which were genuine, has changed the political character of the State. In some in stances Delegates were elected by very small majorities, as low as four, seven, ten, twen ty one, &c. and some are elected by the di visions among Jacksonians, but take the ag gregate votes given on each side, or the aver age majorities given in each county and city, and it will be found that there is less than one thousand votes difference in the whole state; yet we are told of a glorious Anti-Jack son victory in Maryland, when the trut's i Maryland remains as she was two years ago. The election of Sheriff also interfered with the election of Delegates, and many voters who could carry their favourite Sheriff cared little about the Assembly-men. They said Jackson is in, and will be in for two years more before the Presidential election come on, so that we are not now going to vote for a President; when that time arrives we shall show our strength.'

The peculiar Representation of the people of Maryland in the Legislature is not known to many citizens of other states, it is not e ven known by thousands of Marylanders. A county with a small population elects four Delegates, and two electors of the senate, and a county with a large population does the same. Frederick county with about seven thousand voters has no greater political power in the Legislature than Calvert county with less than one thousand, Baltimore city with nine thousand voters has the same political power as Annapolis with about three hundred. Frederick, Washington, Harford and Balti- was narrow and limited. I find now the year more county, and Baltimore city, contain a larger number of voters than all the rest of the state put together and of the rest of the state put together and of the rest of the state put together and of the rest of the state put together and of the rest of the state put together and of the rest of the state put together and of the rest of the state put together and the state put toge the state put together, and also furnish more revenue to the State Treasury than all the rest. In War they must find more than half of the men called upon to do military duty. In peace or in war they have to pay more than one half of the Taxes, and yet they only elect eighteen members of the House of Delegates, and only nine out of forty Electors of the Senate. These are facts and facts scarcely known in other States, and but lit tle known in Maryland, and it may well be asked does Maryland enjoy a Republican form of Government? she does in name, but

not in reality. And what will this state of things lead to? what ought it to lead to? To a complete, a Radical change in the constitution of Maryland. a change that will give to the state a real republican form of Government, and which is guaranteed to her by the United States constitution; that will place all the citizens of Maryland on a perfect equality as regards political rights, and until this is done, peace and prosperity never can be expected in the state. - We have seen the state convulsed for almost thirty years between the republican and the federal party; we have seen its des-tinies controled by the vote of one man, and we have seen it convulsed of late years, and it is now convulsed by the Jacksonians and Anti-Jacksonians, but neither party. Republican or Federal, Jackson or Anti-Jackson, have yet had the boldness to come forward upon true Republican principles, each party has been afraid of their popularity with the smaller counties in the state; for there is a majority of small counties, and so long as the present state of things continue in Maryland the people can be, and will be ruled by a mi-

fairs of the government, and that will so many afterations of the constitution. But how is this to be dune? It can

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But how is this to be dune? It can only be done in one way, and that is by callings Convention in which the people of Maryland will be fully and fairly represented. And now is the time to call a correstion; now is the time, before the state is again thrown into convulsions by the election of Electors, who are to choose another sense. of Electors, who are to choose another senate. Let a convention be called before it is assertained whether we shall have a Jacton or Anti-Jackson Senate, and for this proceed memorials be presented to the next light-ture, requesting them to pass a law authorizing a Convention of Delegates to meet in the month of May next, to form a Constitution for Maryland. for Maryland.

It must and will come to this at last, and the sooner the better. The constituti Maryland will either be radically reformed, or a new one adopted. The people will not always submit to oppression and injustice, no they will make any and every sacrifice before they submit.

Let a Convention then be called in Mary. land, this is the interest of all parties; fe preparations for doing so be made without de ay, this is of much more importance to Maryland than who shall be the next Governor. or the next President; this is of much more importance to the people than the success of any party in the state, this is the interest of MARYLAND.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

DEAR SIR: The result of the late election has played the deuce with the consistency of the parti-zans of Henry Clay in this devoted State. Poetic Ovid, in all his imaginary transformations, never figured to himself so complete a metamorphosis, as the followers of the gastronomic candidate for President of these United States now present. The pure, the enlight-ened, the undefiled, who ante bellum, the said, or rather said, it was pollution to touch even with the tips of their fingers, a particle of the floating rine of the treasury, have now their palms wide open to receive and shatch the glittering gold. Office! office! is the cry. A good fat office, says Mr. \_\_\_ I will have. Did I not give a breakfast, and lead up six and fifty reeling fellows to the polls? I must be clerk to the council, says squireto ensure success and union in our ranks, did I not most maguanimously, in obedience to the church and state command, yield my pre-tensions as a candidate for the legislature? Did not all my friends go with me to a man! The clerkship I must have. It was my ulterior purpose. Such disinterested sacrifices ment, pay command official reward. Mr. steps up and says, sir, I am a candidate for the inspection of tobacco, will you sign my petition? you stand high with our party; your name will have great weight; your indepen-dent spirit has always commanded respect. Excuse me, sir, if you please. I do not to offend, but you must excuse me. Why, wont you sign my petition? No, sir, I have really too much respect for you, to become a witness of your political degradation. What do you mean? Exactly what I say, sir. That weet do, esplain yourself fully for my private sa-tisfaction. Well, sir, I will do so. You were a very active man during the canvass, supporting the friends of Henry Clay for the le gislature. One of your principal reasons for purating this course, was, as you often told me, that you were opposed to proscription, and cratical, and had a tendency to abridge the freedom of thought and action. I believed you to be sincere in your objections, aftho' frequently told you, your view of the subject That your object was to produce a charge in the state, that you might profit by the charge. Knowing these to be facts, I cannot subscribe to your list, and thus become a within cridence of your inconsistency and degration of character. It is true ir, I told you all these things; and likewise exerted myself to create a similar impression upon some eners, but you know all's fir in politics. I know no such thing, sir, and will not advocate any party who will act in this destitute, unprinciparty who will not in this destitute, unprincipled manner, to attain their ulterior purposes. Well, sir, I might as well have the office, as another, for it is resolved that the present incumbents we to be turned out. Then you are in the second. Why, I know something about things. Well, if you know something about things I suppose you know that the old inspectors are not to be replaced. Why, sir, to be candid, you must know, that it was the injection of our party, had it succeeded last 

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for life. Why to be honest, I must confess that my opinions have undergone some change upon that subjects.

Mr. — says I was reformed out of the levy court; it is nothing but fair that I should go back again; and I should go back, I know, I that brawling fellow — would hold his tongue; but he made such a splutter, and circulated so many circulars, that he thinks he is easily attitled to my office. He must have a sop, a tonstable birth wont suit him, he is a up above that, and I am really afraid for the good of the party, and success of Hettry Clay, it that I must remain in private life. However, I will talk to our members, and tell them how sugrateful they will be, if they slur my pretensions. I know they don't like to give offence. Gregory Gridiron, another very conspicaous electioneering character in the small way, exclaims loudly that I must be collector of the county taxes. There are none who have done more for the party in a sly manner than I have. I am the very man to broil the trees out of the people. I work almost by magic. I went the whole hog. I have no idea of giving the most important offices to half-way fellows. Two and two and three and one wan don't suit these times. I'll kick if I don't way fellows. Two and two and three and one men don't suit these times. I'll kick if I don't get the collection. But the devil of it is there are so many candidates for this situation. No less than sen that I know of. Yes, and some of these too I have heard cry corruption, corruption, about turning out, removal and re-form, until they got hoarse. Now just look at their sincerity! none so much for turning out; none so hot for office as these very fellevs. I was always too cunning for that. I base always in favour of turning out, for I have if none went out, I never should get in.

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for the chief judgeship of a certain election district. He exclaimed the other day, that he was entitled to it upon party grounds. That altho' he electioneered against turning out, ye he was only opposed to removing friends. Rising upon his feet and displaying a quantum of protuberant importance, he emphatically observed.—The recent great change in the state, has produced a corresponding change in my mind; I am now clearly and decidedly of the opinion that our political opponents ought to be removed, to make way for us who have always been in favour of our friends. Good policy, and the crisis of the times, demand at our hands that we should make a general sweep. Having placed our friends snugly in office, as we can do, if our great men only act wisely (which I doubt, for greatness and wisdom seldom go together) we can then cry up again the old tale that it is wrong to remove, aristocratical, &c. &c. There will no inconsistency in this; and believe me. if the papers will only commence the old song, all of us, who get in, will join in the chorus, for it will be our interest so to do. Thus by furning all our opponents out, and putting all our friends in, we shall form such an impenetrible phalanx opposed to the corrupting and anti-republican system of turning out, that all the combined forces of the hero of two wars

and forty frays' cant shake us, or hurt the bairs on our big bull's tail. This, Mr. Editor, is the way the world wends. I speak of the political world. The wends. I speak of the political world. The moral world revolves upon the same suple axis. Mankind are much alike. To-day they are pure—tley preach against corruption. They act against it. They vote against it. To-morrow finds them the advocates of this contemned, repudiated, and impure dogmas. Insincerity and accursed hypocrisy, are too truly characteristic of the present times. All is fair, as a means, so the desired end is gained. In politics this has always been the politics this has alw result of rotten governments and the borough tongering systems. How lamentable is the when we see such influence, taking a deep hold and spreading far and wide among the rough and hardy sons of a republic. From the specimens given, and which are extracted from real life, a lesson may be learnt, that consistency is a jewel, and honesty a pearl beyond price.

Yours sincerely, OLD RIFLE.

U. S. SENATOR -- Samuel Prentiss, Chief Instice of the Supreme Court, has been elec-ted a Senator to Congress from the State of Vermont, for the term of six years from the fourth of March next, in the place of the Hou. Dadley Chase, the present senator, who deelined a re-election.

OHID. The returns from this State begin to come in, a more suthentic form.—Those received yesterday incline us to believe that Gen Lucas, the Jackson candidate for Governor, has suc-seeded by a respectable majority. From pre-tent advices we are also of opinion that there will be a Jackson majority in the Legislature. The Columbus Bulletin of the 20th had re-The Columbus Bulletin of the 20th had reseed returns from forty counties, of which
to easy eight had given majorities for Lucas,
and instructor M'Arthur. Lucas' aggregate
majority was about 8000. The editor of the
Bulletin adda:—'There is every probability
in favour of a majority for Lucas, of from two
three thousand. That he is elected, no one
how seel entertain a doubt. Letters of
milliance received at this office last eventhe serve fully to centirm this opinion.'

who are not with their positions and there are several more in this county, who will he may be several more in this county, who will he may be several more in this county, who will he may be several more in this county, who will he may be several more in this county, who will he may be several the sail several thousand about the results is sail doubtful, but that Lur was the several thousand about the several thousand the several thousand the several thousand about the several thousand the several the several thousand the several the several thousand the several the several thousand the several thousand the several the sev interest among the people sufficient to call out a full vote.

For Congress the following is the result. It shews but one political change, that in the second district where Shirls (Jackson) has been besten by Conwin (Clay). The Jack-son members we print in small capitals, the opposition in Italics. We give Stanberry to the Clay party, because he is with them in spirit, though supported by mistaken Jacksonians, and professing adherence to General

Jackwon.			
1 FINDLEY			re-elected
2 SHIELDS			Corwin
3 Crane			re-elected
4 Vance			re-elected
5 RUSSELL			re-elected
6 Creigeton		*****	re-elected
7 Vinton		****	re elected
8 Stanberry		****	re-elected
9 Invin			re-elected
10 KENNON			re-elected
11 GOODENOW	[resig	ned7	LEAVITT
12 THOMPSON			re-elected
13 Whittlesey	****		re-elected
14 Bariley			Cook
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The estimate of the Senate, includes the members elected last year. where term of service of course does not expire until next fall .This indicates a decided Jackson Legislature. The following is a list of the Legislature so

far as known; JACKSON SENATORS .- 19

Hamilton;-Jonathan Cilley & Samuel R Miller. Butler-Fergus Anderson. Fairfield Robert F. Slaughter, Muskingum—James Raguet, Coshocton, Holmes and Tuscara-was—Samuel C. McDowell, Harrison— Daniel Kilgore, Jefferson—Henry Swearinen. Columbiana William Blackburn. Wayne -Benjamin Jones Morgan-Alexander Mc Connel. Belmont-Thomas Shannon. Clermont-William Wayland Montgomery Morris Seely, Karx-Thomas Rig ton, Brown-John Cochran, Preble-D. F. Heaton, Stark -John Grub. Highland & Favette-Moses Carothers.

ANTI JACKSON SENATORS .- 13. Warren-John Bigger, Ross-Edward King Licking-Elias Howell, Green, William Els Licking—Elias Howeil, Green, William Elsberry, Clark—Samsan Mason, Pickaway—Joseph Olds, Athen—Cavalry Morris, Monroe—Thomas Weston—Gallia &c.—Robert Stafford, Cayahoga—C. Willey, Ashtabula Elipathet Austin, Delaware—Charles Carpenter Huron &c.—Samuel M, Lockwood. JACKSON REPRESENTATIVES-34.

Hamilton-Samuel Reese and Leonard Armstrong. Clermont-Samuel Perrin and John Shaw. Fayette—Palmer. Lickin, Bryant Thornhill Morgan—Samuel. A. Bark-er. Monroe—Mitchell. Muskingdum— Littleton Adams and Thomas Maxfield. Fairfield-John Chany & David Ewing, Madison, &c-John F. Chenowith. Jefferson-Wm C. McCauslin and John Humphrey. Green-Simeon Dum. Cayahoga—Harvy Rice. Holmes, William Porter, Stark, Mathias Shelper. Adams-J. Patterson and Aaron Moore. Athens, Andrew Crockett. Harrison-Maxwell. Andrew Cröckett. Harrison——Maxwell. Marion &c—1 Nimmon. Brown—George Edwards and Nathan Ellis. Wayne, Jacob Ihrig and James Robinson. Butler-John Crane and Benjamin Van Gorden. Richland-Robert Bentley. Warren-David Hallock. Pike &c. John Baines. Holmes-William Porter.

ANTI-JACKSON REPRESENTATIVES. Hamilton-Dan Stone. Ross-Isaac Cook and Anthony Walke. Pickaway-Elias Flo-rence and Samuel Lutz. Perry-Peter Odlin. Delaware—Amos Utley, Franklin—Joseph Ridgeway, Coshocton—John Robinson, Guer-säsey—James M. Bell. Belmont—John Davenport and James Alexander. Washington venport and James Alexander. Washington

Joseph Barker. jr. Wasren—Joseph Whitehill. Knox—John Green—Champaign—Wm.

McDonald. Seneca cc.—Josiah Hedges.
Clark—Charles Anthon, Clinton—Benjamin
Hinkson, Highland—Moses H. Kirby. Huron—Geo. G. Baker. Mami, &c—William
Barbee. Montgomery—A. Grimes and W.
Smith. Preble—Lazarus Miller. Richland, James Heney.

The returns come in rather towly. But from what have been received, we are enabled to speak with confidence as to the result. Forty counties have been heard from, twenty eight of which have given majorities to Gen Lucas the Jackson candidate for Governor. Deducting the majorities received by Gen. Marthur in the other counties, and Lucas is about 3000 ahead. The counties to be heard from will not probably very essentially change the result from the foot, trots and paces, or second white, a knot on both hind knees, or second in the cont. Took and leaves, and has been worked in gears. Given under my hand, one of the peace in and for said county, this 18th day of October 1850.

JOHN B. EDELEN.

The owner of the above property is requested to come forward, prove property bay charges, and leave Annapolis at half past one o'clock for Baltimore.

Get 28, 1880.

Get 28, 1880. From the Ohio Bulletin.

returns of the election to the capital announced the success of several of the suttelites of Mr. Clay to the legislature, at which the aristocracy were so much overloyed that they swelled and puffed, and swelled again. Howver the effervescence has subsided, and Jacks mians may now, with propriety, exult at the firmness which has gained them the victory. -000-

In giving the following extract of a letter from a highly respectable citizen, we deem it our duty to state, that we are apprehensive that, so far as relates to the election of Governor, he has been misled by partial returns. 1 . S. Tel.

"St. CLAIRSVILLE, Oct. 25, 1830. "The latest news of our election is cheering. I think LUCAS is Governor, and we have a Jackson Legislature. I do firmly be lieve that Gen. Jackson is now stronger in Ohio than at the Presidential election.

### LOUISIANA.

The opposition prints throughout the Union, are crowing and exulting, at a terrible rate, over the elections had in this state in mas always in favour of turning out, lor I have if none went out, I never should get in. I will have the collection. I am a consistent man; and if the levy court that is to be don't give the appointment to such consistent men as I am, they had as well pack off to Botton of 32 members of the Senate—19 for Jackson, and 13 for Clay. Of 60 members of the United States' Senate. All this does very well on paper, and away from home, but here, where we happen to have something of public sentiment, and the real state of parties, such bussting carry to terrors with thom. We reiterate what we stated some short time since that "neither the poll for Governor nor Congress, went on parto grounds, and that a majority of the Legis-lature elect are in favour of the Administra-tion." Various causes, entirely disconnected from Mr. Clay and his party, contributed largely to the success of Roman, Thomas & Bullard. National politics, we concede, had their weight; but what was it? not a fea-ther in the scale. Our population is a mixed one-our habits and feelings partake largely of that mixture-and we venture to assert, there is no state in the Union where local causes affect so materially the elections, as in the state of Louisians. For the correctness of this remark, we appeal to the partizans of Mr. Clay themselves, in this state, let the editor of the New Orleans Argus gainsay it, if

But how, or on what pretext, is the vote of Louisiana claimed for Mr. Clay? Has be ever rendered her any signal service? Or, has his public course ever evinced any very particu ar solicitude for her agricultural, civil or political advancement? On what occasion did he ever exercise his all powerful talents in her behalf? Where is the proof of his higher claims to suffrage and confidence over those of the present Chief Magistrate of the Unit ed States?-In vain do we tax our memor for them-they are no where to be found. If they exist, the present race are but incorrectly informed, and the never erring page of history has forgotten to record them. We call tory has forgotten to record them. We call for light on this matter: His watchful guardians and zealous supporters, throughout the land, will gratify and enlighten us no doubt.

The present Administration we sincerely believe to be popular with the people, then why should Louisiana cease to be one of his severance or secession, and on the day of tri-al, triumphant proof will be again given of her preference, as remarkable and unerring as that of 1828.

THE Commissioners of Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 18th No. vember iast, for the purpose of setting 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,

hereby certify, that Watter S. Parker of said county, brought before me, as a s'ray tresfourteen hands high, blaze face, left fore foot, and the right hind foot white, a knot on both hind knees, or second joint from the foot, trots and paces, and has

PRICES OF STOCKS EXCHANGE, WA By J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers, 114, Market street.

	A TAX BOOK	-	-
PUBLIC STOCKS.	2.0	-7270	100
LOANS.	PAD	100	n to
TU. S. Five per cent 18.		105	107
100. do. do. 18 100. 44 per cent. 18	31 100	103	107
100, 41 do. 18	100	1 102	1103
100.43 do. 18	100	102	103
City (Corporation) six per cent.	100	110	and '
do. five per cent.	100	103	105
TSIATE BEEF DET CENTS.	100	104	106
BANK STOCKS	1	1	
United Blaze Bank.	100	260	1291 270 356
Hank of Baltimge.	300	354	356
Union Bank of Met, (wh. abra.)	75	72	1.73
do. do (half shares	37		
†Mechanica Bank.	20	101	104
Commercial & Farmers Bank.	30	289	284
Parmers & Merchants Bank.	50	494	50
City Bank.	25	264	261
Marine Bank.     Farmers Bank of Md. Annapolis.	50	511	514
INSURANCE STOCKS.		50	100
Matyland,	100	250	
Haltimore.	300	295	300
Marine,	100	100	
tNeptune.' Universal.	100	.00	
American.	84	73	75
Chesapeake.	100	9	91
Baltimore Fire.	20	51	6
ROAD STOCES	1	-4	
Reisterstown.	20	74	78
TYOTK T	20	51	6
*Frederick.	50	22	61
* 14 ashington & Baltimore. *Bultimore & Ohio Hail Hoad.	1 30	214	22
Baltimore & Harford	50	26	
MISCELLANEOUS STOCK	1		
† Masonic Hall.	75	25 82	83
Gas Light Company.	100	146	-
Temascaltener MiningCompany.	300		
FOR GN. & INLIND. EXCH	1.		-
Hills on London 60 days.	64	5 20	prm.
- Vrance do.	3 35	5 30	
Remen, do.		77	
Moston. at sigh	t. par		prm.
N. York & Philadel de Virginia, (generale)			prm.
Virginia, (generally) de		24	die die
- Charleston, de	0. 1	13	die
Savannah, de	14	2	tie
SPECIE.			
American, Portuguese, light En-	par	2	prm
glish, and French.	13		
Guineas, of weight.	4 80	4 40	
Sovereigns,	4 62	4 64	1
do. Parriot.	15	15 15	
BANK BILL.		1000	
P.rginia-Richmond, Francisco			. 1
burg, Leesburg, Winchester,	13	1	1
Petershurg, Lynchburg, and	31		
Norfolk.	1		do
	1		110
Washington, Georgetown and	1		die
Alexandria.	par	1	(3 c
North Carolina.	2		i
South Carolina.	13		die die
Pennsylvania - Philadelphia, Car-	2		
lish, York, Gettysburg and	par	4	4
Chambersburg.	1		
Brownsville.	Dar		lia.
Other banks.	par		lia.
New York, civ banks.	par	4	
Other banks.	par	3	ii.
Manachusetts, Maine, Rhode-	1	2	lia.
Hampohire and Vermont	1 1	. (	1
Those marked thus " for sal	c-thus	4 M.B.	ted

### BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

From the American Furmer.
Battiwork Market, - The morket still continues

reversies his all puwerful talents in alf? Where is the proof of his higher to suffrage and confidence over those present Chief Magistrate of the Unitities?—In vain do we tax our memory mathey are no where to be found. If xist, the present race are but incorrect rined, and the never erring page of his so forgotten to record them. We call ht on this matter: His watchful guarand zealous supporters, throughout the will gratify and enlighten us no doubt, present Administration we sincerely to be popular with the people, then included the people of his matter and cases to be one of his —There exists no cause to produce a nece or secession, and on the day of triamphant proof will be again given of circrence, as remarkable and marring to 1828.

\*\*NOTICE\*\*

Commissioners of Anne Arund-l counties of the reads, he are a supposed for the counties of the reads, he arise and transacting the ordinary so of the levy court.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

From the American Furmer.

Batthroas Marker.—The morker still continues without any evential clange in any of its principal without any evential clange in any of its principal without any evential clange in any of its principal without any evential clange in any of its principal without any evential clange in any of its principal without any evential clange in any of its principal without any evential clange in any of its principal without any evential clange in any of its principal without any evential clange in any of its principal without any evential clange in any of its principal without any evential clange in any of its principal without any evential clange in any of its principal without any evential clange in any of its principal without any evential clange in any of its principal without any evential clange in any of its principal without any evential clange in any of its principal without any evential clange in any of its principal without any evential clange in any of its principal without any evential clange in any of its principal without any evential clange in any o

# THE STEAM BOAT



Highly Important News! Bloody Con Brussels! Committees at Oster

Brusseld Commotions at Cate Bruges,
Ghent, Berlin, e.c.

The London packet ship Corlathian has arrived at New York, bringing London papers
to the evening of the 30th September. Their
contents are nighly important. We select from
the Commercial, Journal of Commerce and the
proof-slips, transmitted by the Mercantile
and Gazette.

In relation to the markets for Brendatoffs,
the New York papers present us with but one

the New York papers present us with but one meagreitem. It would seem, however, that they were still on the rise, for a posteript to a letter from a respectable mercantile house in New York to another in this city, after giving the accounts which we published yesterday, says:—Since the above, we have London accounts per Corinthian to the 1st October, and wheat had advanced further 3d per bushel of

THE CIVIL WAR IN BELGIUM.

There has been a six days' irregular battle in Brussels, at times raging furiously, and ending by the withdrawal of the King's troops

ending by the withdrawal of the King's troops after much blood-shed on both sides, and a vast destruction of property. The account supposes that not less than 9000 had fallen victims to this civil war.

The troops were withdrawn on the 27th of September—taking up a position at Die hem, but with a view, probably of falling backupon Antwerp. The accounts of the different parties are somewhat variant; the inargenta claim to have compelled the retreat, on the other hand, however, it is maintained, that, unable to obtain possession of the town by any other means than a bombaliment, which any other means than a bomba diment, which would have caused the description that property which it was the professed object of the troops to preserve from threatened pillage by the populace, and the sacrifice of loyal as well as disloyal anticet. well as disloyal subjects. Prince Frederick took the only course, which was left to him consistently with hopour, and the desire to prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood, and withdrew his army to a distance of two leagues from the capital their to await the deision of the Government as to future opera-

The conduct of the populace proves that they are directed by experienced officers. At their head, in the capacity of Commander-in-Chief, is FUAN VAN HALEN, a Spaniard of Beln Span, have rendered his name familiar in Eurrope. It is no longer, therefore, the turoulence of an unrestrained, undisciplined, and
inconsiderate mob, but the rebellion of the
mass, organized by men of military talents,
and actuated by motives of personal hostility.
A provisional government had been establish ed, and the breach between Belgium and Holland now seems irreparable. Should Prussia interfere, as is apprehended, to subdue the Belgians, it would be impossible, we think, for the government of France to restrain that nation from an immediate co-operation with

Louvain has also been attacked by the King's troops & the latter have been defeated. DISTURBANCES IN BERLIN.

There have been disturbances in Berlin, of more serious character than the official Gazette of the Government was allowed to publish. A letter from Frankford says-

"It was not merely an assemblage of journeymen tailors, but a meeting of more than twenty thousand persons, who loudly call for the Constitution promised in 1814. The armed force received orders to fire upon the crowd; the troops of the line refused, it is said, to act against their fellow citizens, but the Rayal Guards executed the order; 60 individuals were killed or wounded. The crowd, in dispersion, loudly demanded the Constitution. The same letter adds that new riots had broken out at Hesse Casacl, and that the Elector had been fired at if hi carriage; he is

# REVELL & KIRBY,

TAILORS.

A DOPT this method of acquainting their friends of the City of Annapolis, and the adjacent country, and the public in general, that they have associated thems: Ives for the purpose of carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

in all its various branches, at the stand lately occupied by Martin F. Revell, Tatlor-situated in Church Street, between the stores of Jeremiah Hughes and John S. Selby; where they will always be ready and happy to accommu-date 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 interior 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, in to rove the above assertion, by a fair and impartial trial.

Through this means, R. & K. inform the public, that they receive regularly every quar-ter, from Philadelphia, the lashions, in diafta 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 re-turned from the city of Baltimore and Pitta-delphia 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 siding in making selections

T IB subscriber, grateful for past favours, inral, that she has removed to that well known stand nearly fronting the State House, formerly occupied by Capt Thomas, and since by Mr. Daley, and Mrs. Gambrill, where she is prepared to accommodate Travellens and others, with genteel boarding and lodging on the most reasonable terms.





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 in having their Horses well attended to by a good Hostler.

BOARDERS taken by the DAY, WEER, MONTH or YEAR and Horses taken at livery on made

N. B. Cransient visitors accommodated with dinners, &c. on the shortest notice.

M. ROBINSON. Annapolis, Oct. 21, 1830. 4w
The enters of the Frederick Citizen,
Comberland Advocate, and Easton Gazette
will publish the above 4 times, and forward
their accounts for collection.

STATE OF MARTLAND, CO. Anne Andel County, Orphuns Court Sept 14th, 1830, Nicetion by petition of Riceard M O Nachlication by petition of Richard M Chase and Richard J. Crabb administrators of Marida Chase. Late of Anne Arundel councy deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law force dittors to exhibit their claims a most the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of incurrensive weeks, in one of the newspapers proof d in Annapolis THOMAS F. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills A. A. County.

MOTICE IS HURBRY GIVEN, That the subscripers of Alge Aru d I connty hath obtained from the Ulphans Court of Any Arundel county in Maryland, letters of hase, lace of Anne Arandel oun'y de coand. Ale persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to shibit the said deceased, are hereby warned to whibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said mate. Given under our hands this 14th day of S pt. 1830.

RICHARD AT CHASE Admin.

Bent. 23 6w

Brpt. 23

STATE OF MARYLAND, SO

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14, 1830. O Napplication, by persoon, of Abner Lin-teicum, administrator of Elijan Yisidhall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for ceditors to exhibit their claims against the paul degrased, and that the same be published once in a h week, for the space of six suices we ks, in one of the new-papers printed in Annapolis.
THOM S T. SIMMONS,

Reg. Wills. A. A Coupty.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

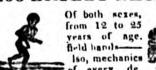
That the subscrib r of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphana Court of Anne Arundel county, in Mary and, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elijah Yieldhall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the saul de geaseil, are mereby warned to 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 14 h day of September. 1830.

ABNEELINTHICUM, Adm'r. 6w CAJH FOR MEGBOYS.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,



lso, mechanics of every de scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do we 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 wil be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamsons' Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS. Oct. 14th.

#### FOR RENT,

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

JACOB WATERS

GROUND PLAISTER. Of a Superior Quality for Sale by DANIEL HART,

A GENT for P.& G. Sauerwein's Finance Mill, has on hand, and intends keep ing, a constant supply of the above article. He will sell on accommodating terms, and at the GENT for P. & G. Sauerwein's Plaister Baltimore prices. He has also on hand, as usual, a general as-

sortment of

GROCERIES.

NOTICE. The President and Directors of the ANNA-POL:S TOBACCO INSPECTION COMPANY, request the stockholders thereof in pay Adam Miller on Montay the 8 h Navember, an instalment of five dates for each chare

of stock subscribed. By order, A RAND LL Sec'y. IRNOV.

FOR LEASE OR RENT,

THAT large and commodious BRICK THAT large and commotions BRICK BUILDING, now occupied by Gideon Pearce, Esq. and lately by Mrs. Robinson. as a Boarding House, situate near the Episcopai church, and in the vicinity chased by one person 840 each. Ten or more counties at one sale 830 each. For a Town. of the State House. This property has lately undergone considerable repairs which have conributed 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 ed a good chimney. All letters to the paten-pp y to // The publisher of a pa pp y 10

N. WATKINS. Aug. 26

FARMERS BANK OF .MARYLAND

Ammolis Sept. 224 1830 Amagolis Sept. 224 1830
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have delired a dividend of three per cent, on the 8 ock of the sail Bank for six months, ending the 30th inst, and avide on or after the first tonday of the tobrest, to she knowledges on the restern shore, at the bank at Annapolis, and to see the later on the easiern store, at the branch Dayk at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of atterney or by correct simple tion of powers of attorney or by corre simpl By order. order. SAM. MYNARD. Co

To be inserted once a week for three we in the Gazette and American, Baltimore. Sept 24.

NOVICE,

ALL persons indebted to us on bond, note, copen account, are respectfully request. to all and settle the same as it is impossible o give further indulgence.

ADAM MILLER

PRINTING Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

8-1, 9 1, 10-4, 11-4, & 12-4 Rose Blankets,

do.

IN PORTANT IM PROVEMENT,
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 in-

from the time that compeys were but a section of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded, when accidentally approximat

ing 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 imper fect state of Chemical Science until within the

last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to re-

duce the art of building chimneys to a system,

invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a

Having secured the exclusive privilege of u

sing and vending said improvement, for four-

teen years from the third day of April 1829

he subscriber offers the same for sale on the

following terms. The right for a city or coun

19, 850. When two or more counties are pur

Town-hip, Borough or Village, \$20 For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to pur-

chase may transmit per mail the sum required

and a deed shall be immediately returned con-

taining all necessary instructions to enable a

ny muson to construct chimneys. Every chim-

ney which hall be built under the authority of

and agreeable to this patent is hereby warrant-

per at the Capital of each state, who shall first

publish this advertisement and Certificate, and

ontinue 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 lo-

ated. Every publisher of a paper in the Uni d States, who will give this advertisement,

... three insertions, and forward one of the

We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and

Freasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify

that A. H. READ, E-q. the patentee above

stablished character for honesty and probity. &

we have no doubt of his faithfully complying

CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d Sh'ff.

DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.

A. H. READ, Patentee.

12th June, 1830.

opers, shall receive the right for one house.

Montrose Susquehanna Co. Pa.

with any contract he may make.

ASA DIMOCK, JR. Clerk,

wing of fuel.

CHEAP GOODS.

### ADAM & JOHN MILLER

Return their sincere thanks to their friends for the kild and libera support hey have received at their hands, as d'are happy to have in their power to offer them A LARGE AND HAND-SOME ASSORTMEN. OF GOODS, which they wild sell on the most oral orable terms.

AMONGST MANY OTHERS ARE THE FOLLOWING-

DRY GOODS. Black and Coloured Circassains,

Superior Blue and Black Cloths, Olive-Green and Gold-Green do. Brown and Mixt Blue, Black and Brown Cassimeres, Cassinetts, assorted, Vestings, assorted colours.

5 4 Irish Sheeting, 4-4 & 6-4 Jaconet Cambricks, 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Muslins, Plain and Figured Muslins,

Family Flour,

old Cognac Brandy,

" Jamaica Spirit,

" Rye Whiskey,

" Peach Brandy,

N. E. Rum,

Jamieson Crackers,

Sperm. and Tallow Candles,

Bacon, Pork and Lard,

Bunch Raisins.

" Holland Gin,

4-4 Irish Linens, Canton and Italian Crapes,

Plain and Figured Silks, Merinos, Assorted Colours, GROCERIES.
China, Glass, Crockery, Stone and Earthern Ware,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,

Worsted and Cotton Hose,

Flag and Bandana H'kis.

Kerseys and Lindseys,

31, 4, 41 & 5 Point

Madrass H'kfs.

Merino Shawls,

Macandau

Madeira Wine, Sherry do. Lisbon do. Champaigne do. Loaf and Brown Sugar, Imperial, Gun Powder, Old Hyson, TEAS. Young Hyson, And Black,

Drawing do.

IRONMONGERY.

Stock Locks, Pad do. Shovels and Tongs, spades and Shovels. Pod and Screw Augurs. Round and Flat Bolts. Knives and Forks, Wood Screws,

Plane Irons, Cut Tacks and Sprigs, Cast Iron Andirons, Tea Kettles, Dutch Ovens and Pots, Wrought and Cut Nails. LUMBER. Cedar and Locust Posts,

Chesnut Posts and Rails,

Rules and Compasses,

4.4, 6.4, & 8.4 White Pine Plank, 1 2, 5 4, 8-4 Yellow Pine 3 by 4, 4-4, 4-5, 3-6, 3-9, 3-12 Studding

and Joiets, 3 by 4, 3.5 Rafters, Poplar Plank and Scantling, Bunch Shingles,

Plaister, at Baltimore Prices, adding freight PLOUGHS.

Laths,

Black Walnut,

Lime and Bricks,

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 Apaspolis, on vessonable terms, at the sportest notice. October 21, 1890.

DICKINSON COLLEGE. CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

A new faculty having been recently organized in this institution; the public are informed, that he 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. Hoto, A. M. President. Rev. Alexander M. Farlane, A. M. Professor of Mathe Charles Dexter Cleveland, A. M. Professor of Lan

guages.

11 J. Rogers, A. M. Professor of Chemistry an
Natural Philosophy.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Ovid, (Gould's ed.) Horsee, (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. Viscily Geography:

SOPHOMORE CLASS. Virgil's Georgie's: Livy (Folsom's ed.) Grzea Majors, 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 CLANS. Grzca Majora, vol. 2, Tacitus

Quintillian, Juvenal, (Leverett's ed.) Logic; Rheto-ric; History and Chronology; Spherics; Navigation; Conic Sections; Nat. Philosophy; Astronomy; Flux-ions; Greek and Latin compositions. SENIOR CLASS. Mental Philosophy; Evidences

of Christianity; Cicero de Officiis and de Natura De orum; and de Oratore; Longinus; Epictetus; Horace's Epistles, and Ars Poetica; Moral Philosophy; Lectures on Philology; Astronomy; Say's Political Economy;

Physico 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 after-

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 char-eter 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; out may be restored to his former rank; if he make up

his deficiencies by vigorous application.

Candidates for admission into the Freshmar class, must be able to pass a critical examination in the Grammars of the Latin and Greek languages, in Czsar's Commentaries, Cicero's Orations against Cataline, Virgil's Æneid, in Latin; Dalzell's Collectanea Grzca ra, and the Gospel of John, in Greek; and the undamental rules of Arithmetic.

EXPENSES. Boarding, 42 weeks at \$1 25, -

College hills, including tuition, room rent, use of library, wood &c. &c. Washing and lights, \$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 e conomy, \$125 will cover the necessary expenses of student for the year, exclusive of books and clothes.

When a student is admitted into the college, he charged five dollars as an entrance fee. The college hills 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 auxious endeavours of the Faculty will be directed to excite in the students a high emulation for intellectual and moral excellence, by exacting ri-gid accuracy in recitations, by enforcing habits of in-dustry and close attention to study, and by exercising a vigilant care to prevent every practice that may b 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 build-

ing is soon to be erected, capable of accommodating There are two vacations of five weeks each. Th

Interest two vacations of the weeks each. Interest 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 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, Carliele Jean. June 1, 1820. 8w

anne-Aruudel county, sc.

ON application, by petition in writing, of Gharles 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 Novemrelief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements there-to, a schedule of his property, and a list of his credi-tors, (on oath, so far as he could ascertain them,) be-ing 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 trus-tee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Charles tee 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 aljudge 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 the newspapers printed in the city-of Amapolis, 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 5. Ridgely should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.
(Signed)

HOMAS B. DORSEY.

OVERSEERS WANTED.

TWO Overseers wanted for the ensuing year.

Men that can come satisfactorily recommended for industry and sobriety, acquainted
with the principles of farming, and management
of hands and steel, will receive liberal wages
and prompt payment.

CHARLES WATERS.

Sept 16

SALE.

Will be sold at Private Sale the HOUSE AND LUT lately occupied by the Sub-scriber on Francis St. Terms made known on opplication to MAAC HOLLAND.

ANN RARNEY

instable Leghern and Split straw Bonnets ab she will dispuse of un the most moderate

She has likewise a quantity of Leghorn, for the purpose of altering Legiorn. Bonnets into the present fushion. She returns her thanks to the public in general, for their former pa-tronage, and respectfully on a continuation Oct 21.

DR. HULL'S TRUSS.

OR the relief and cure of Hernia or Rep-ture. This Surgical instrument is now so well known to the Medical profession, But a extensivity used by unfortunate autorare labour. ing under the disease of Hernia, that a par ar 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 Mode ern-Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Hull is erclusively 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 ful-York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses, has rendered it certain that all recent raptures and those of children, may be permaneu ly cured, and those of old people and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be reme-died. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is concer-and not convex; and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hernial opening, and tends to cluse 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: 4 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 cuted; 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, o 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 trasses in ax 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 Medi cal Schools in this city, and the Faculty in general.

Baltimore, January, 1830. Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surge

ry, 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

directly the reverse of all Trusses beretefore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. 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.

Prufessor Mott also in lecturing upon Her inia, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the clusion of all others.

Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, ST.

Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Bah

March 11

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND
AS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Baston every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cam-bridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Touscoo Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and prosect to Annape-lis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any

passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.

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

All beggage and Packages to be at the tisk of the owners.
LEMUEL G. TAYLUE, Gom. 1

VOL. PRINTE 10

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The Pamily V Worship C Joars Essay on Dr Barrow's D Taylor's Answ Churchman Strong's Candi Church, Conversatio Letter from The Last Day The Week Co The Pink Tipi The Little Be; The M'Ellem's Programmination Sunday School The Miller's I The Faithful

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Church-Street, Annapolis. PHICE THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

BOORS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Pamily Visiter, Br Waterland, on Regeneration & Justification, 23 hr. Wateriand, on the Invention of Men in the Worship of God, Jose Essay on the Church, hr Barrow's Doctrine of the Sacraments, Tolke's Answer to the Question, Why are you a characteristic of the Sacraments.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS. He receives Subscriptions for the CHIL DREN'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. In Two Volumes. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRESE PALL & WINTER GOODS. GEORGE M'NEIR. MERCHANT TAILOR Has just returned from Philadelphia

and Baltimore, with a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS Fatent Finished Cloth ous qualities and colours, with an secontment of CASSIMERES & VESTINGS

tites his friends to call and examine. "All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the nost PASHIONABLE STYLE, Sept 28

sulable to the season, which he re-pectf ully in

WILLIAM BREYAN, MURCHANT 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 he shorten notice and must approved style; to be the Customers.

Oct 7 15 15

ANN KARNEY Anuapolis, and its vicinity, that she has on hand, a fine assortment of

RIBBONS.

AND ALSO A SELECTION OF Dunstable Leghorn and Split Straw Bonnets.

has likewise a quantity of Leghorn, for e of altering Leghorn Bonnets into wolle in general, for their former pa-and respectfully asks a continuation

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

THE LORD'S PRAYER VERSIFIED FOR CRILDRES -- HY MES. HARE, Our Father in Heaven

. We hallow Thy name! May Thy Kingdom so holy. On Earth be the same-O, give to us, daily,

Our portion of bread! R is from Thy bounty That all must be fed. Forgive our transgressions,

And teach us to know

That humble compassion, That parlons each foe-Keep us from temptation From weakness and sin-And Thine shall be glory For ever- Amen!

> -000-0-000-0 DUELLING.

Extracts from the Diary of a Physician.] I had been invited by young Lord , the nobleman mentioned in my former chapter, to spend the latter part of my last college-va cation with his lordship at his shooting-box n-Shire. As his destined profession wathe army, he had already a tolerably nume rous retinue of military friends, several or whom were engaged to join us on our arrival -;so that we anticipated a very gay and jovial season. Our expectations were not disappointed. What with shooting, fishing and riding abroad-billiards, songs, and high feeding, at home, our days and nights glided as merrily away as fun and frolic could make them. One of the many schemes of amusement devised by our party, was giving a sort of military subscription-ball at the small town -, from which we were distant not more than four or five miles. All my Lord-'s party of course, were to be there, as well as several others of his friends, scattered at little distance from him in the country.

There was one girl there—the daughter of a reputable retired tradesman-of singular beauty, and known in the neighbourhood by and literally besieged the whole evening with applications for the 'honour of her hand.' do not exaggerate, when I say, that in my o pinion, this young Woman was perfectly heauuful. Her complexion was of dazzling puri ty and transparence—her symmetrical fea-tures of a placid bust like character, which, however, would perhaps have been considered insipid, had it not been for a brilliant pair of large, languishing, soft blue eyes, resem-

bling blue water-lilles, when the breeze Maketh tho cry stal water round them tremble, which it was almost madness to-look upon .-And then her light auburn hair, which hang in loose and casy cuits, and settled on each cheek like a sale golden cloud fitting past the

I observed, one of our party, a dashing young captain in the Goards, highly connect ed, and of handsome and prepossessing person and manners, and a gentleman, of nearly equal personal pretensions, who had been invited from-Hall, his father's seat, to exceed every one present in their attentions to sweet Mary ; and as she occasionally smiled on one or the other of the rivals, I saw the countenance of either alternately clouded with displeasure. Captain—was soliciting lier hand for the last set—a country dance—when his rival, (whom for distinction's sake, I shall call Trevor, though that, of course, is very far from his real name,) stepping up to her, seized her hand, and said, in a rather, sharp and quick tone, 'Captain-, she has promised me the last set, I beg, therefore, you will resign her, -am I right Miss - ? he inquired of the girl, who blushingly replied, -I think I did promise Mr. Trevor-but I would dance with both if I could. Captain you are not angry with me; are your' she smiled appealingly.

\*Certainly not, mailam, he replied, with a peculiar emphasis; and after directing an eye, which kindled like a star to his more successful rival, retired haughtily a few paces, and soon afterwards left the room. A strong con-viction seized me, that even this small and trifling incident would be attended with mischief between those two baughty and undisciplined spirits; for I occasionally saw Mr. Frevor turn a moment from his beautiful partner, and cast a stern enquiring glance round the room, as if in search of Captain \_\_\_\_ 1 saw he had noticed the haughty frown with which the Captain had retired.

Most of the gentlemen who had accompa-nied Lord—to this ball were engaged to ditte with him the next Sunday evening. Mr. Trever and the Captain (who, I think I mentioned, was staying a few days with his lord-ship) would meet at this party, and I deter-mined to watch their demeanour. Captain was at the window, when Mr. Trevor, on horseback, attended by his groom, alighted at the doors and on seeing who it was, walk-ed away to another part of the room, with an air of assumed indifference; but I caught his air of assumed indifference; but I caught his quick and restless glance invariably directed at the door through which Mr. Trevor would enter. They saluted each other with civility—rather coldly, I thought—but there was nothing particularly marked in the manner of either. About twenty sat down to dinner.

All promised to go off well—for the cooking of your consolation, that Mary and I have was admirable—the wines first rate, and the met every day since? said Mr. Trever, loud-conversation brisk and various. Captain—ly, even vehemently. He was getting a litand Mr. Trevor were seated some distance from each other-the former was my next neighbour. The cloth was not removed till a few minutes after eight-when a desert and a fresh and large supply of wine were intro-

The late ball, of course, was a prominent topic of conversation, and after a few of the usual bachelor toasts had been drunk with noisy enthusiasm, and we all felt the elevating influence of the wine we had been drinking, Lord—stood up and said—Now my dear fellows—I have a toast in my eye that will delight you all—so bumpers, gentlemen,—bumpers!—up to the very brim,—so make sure your glasses are full—while I propose to you the health of a basetiful—war have you the health of a beautiful—usy, by—! the most beautiful girl we have any of us seen for this year—Ha! I see all anticipate me so, to be short—here is the health of Mary

with acclamation. I thought I perceived
Captain—'s hand, however, shake a little, Captain \_\_\_\_'s hand, however, shale as he lifted his glass to his mouth.

.Who is to return thanks for her?'-"Her favourite beau, to be sure,'-who is he?-Lega-rise-legs-whoever he is! was shouted, asked, and answered, in a breath, 'Oh Frevor is the happy man, there's no doubt of that—he monopolized her all the evening—I could not get her hand once,' exclaimed one near Mr. Trevor, 'Nor I,' 'Nor I,' echoed several. Mr. Trevor looked with a delighted and triumphant air around the room, and seemed about to rise, but there was a cry. No. Trevor is not the man-I say Captain -is the favourite!'- Aye-ten to one one the Captain!' roared a young hero of Ascot. 'Stuffstuff! mattered the Captain, hurriedly cutting an apple to fritters,—and now and then casting a fierce glance towards Mr. Prevor. There were many noisy maintainers of both Trevor and the Captain,

·Come-come, gentlemen,' said a young Cornish baronet, good-humouredly, seeing the two young men appeared to view the affair very seriously-The best way, since I dare be-sworn, the girl herself does not know which she likes best, will be to toss up who shall be given the credit of her beau!' loud laugh followed this dull proposal; in which all joined except Trevor and the Captain. The latter had poured out some claret wine while Sir-was speaking, and sipped it with an air of assumed carelessness. I observed however, that he never removed his eyes from his glass-and that his face was pale-as if from some internal emotion. Mr. Trevor's demeaneur however, also indicated considerable embarrasament; but he was older than the Captain, and had much were command of manner. I was amazed, for me own part, to see them take up such an ine, ill-cant affair so scriously; but those the ganerally involve so much of the strong possions of our youthful nature, - specially our vanity and jealousy, that, on second thoughts, my

surprise abated.
I certainly fracial von ween't firearite, Captain; for I saw her blas as a satisfaction when you squeezed her hand? I whispered You are right,—, he knowered, with a forced smile. I don't think Trevur can have any pretensions to her fixour.' The unim-ness of the party was now subsiding and nobody knew wity an air of blank embarrana ment seemed to pervade all present.

Upon my honour, gentlemen, this is a vast-ly silly affair, altogether, and quite unworth, such a stir as it has excited, said Mr. Tre vor: Sut as so much notice has been taken of it. I cannot help saying, though it is monstrously absurd, perhaps, that I think the beautiful ·Bine Bell of--, is mine -inthe alone! I believe I have good ground for saying I am the sole winner of the prize, and have distanced my military competitor,' continued Mr. Trevor, turning to Captain -, with a great are, which was very foreign to his real fashings, though his bright eves-his deboatir domeanour—that frecinating je ne sais quot of his.
'Trever! Don't be insolent!' exclaimed the
Captain sternly, reddening with passion.

·Insolent! Captain?-What the deuce do you mean? I'm sure you don't want to quar-rel with me -oh, it's impossible! If I have rel with me—oh, it's impossion—, i did not said what was offensive, by——, i did not mean it—and as we said at Rugov, in lictum outa—and there's an end of it. But as for my smart little Blue Bell, I know-am perfectly certain—aye, spite of the Captain's dark looks—that I am the happy mant—So, gentlemen, de jure and de facto—for her, I return you thanks.' He sate down. There was so much kindness in his manner, and he had so handsomely disavowed any intentions of hurting Captain-'s feelings, that I hoped the young Hotspur beside me was quieted. Not so, however. Trevor, said he, in a hurried tone, tyou

know what passed between Mary—and myself that evening Ou my word and honour, she told me she wished she could be off her engagement with you.'
'Nonsense? nonsense! She must have said

it to amuse you, Captain-she could have had no other intention. The very next morning she told me. '-

"The very next morning?" shouted Captain why, what the sold you have wanted with Mary—the new murning?" 'That is my affair, Captain—not yours.' And since you will have it out, I tell you,

ly, even vehemently. He was getting a lit-tle flustered, as the phrase is, with wine, which he as pouring down glass after glass, or of caures he could never have made such an absurd-such an unusual disclosure.

"Trevor, I must say you act very meanly in telling us,—if it really is so,? said the Captain, with an intensely chagrined and mortified air; and—if you intend to ruin that sweet and innocent creature-I shall take leave to say, that you are a -a -curse on it, it will out a villain!' continued the Captain, slowly and deliberately, My heart flew up to my throat, where it fluttered as though it would have choked me. There was an instant and dead silence.

"A rillain-did you say, Captain? and accuse me of meanness?' enquired Mr. Trevore coully, while the colour suddenly faded from his darkening features; and rising from his chair, he stepped forward; and stood nearly opposite to the Captain, with his half emp tied glass in his hand, which, however, was not observed by him he addressed. 'Yes, sir, I did say so,' replied the Captain, firmlyand what theur'

Then of course, you will see the necessiy of apologizing for it instantly,' rejoined Mr. Trevor.

'As I am not in the habit, Mr. Trevor, of saying what requires an apology, I have none to offer, said Captain drawing himself up in his chair, and eyeing Mr. Trevor with

a steady look of composed intrepidity.

Then, Captain, don't expect me to applogize for this? thundered Mr. Trevor, and at the same time hurling his glass, wine and all, at the Captain's head. Part of the wine fell on me, but the glass glanced at the ear of Captain , and cut it slightly; for he had started aside on seeing Mr. Trevor's intention. A mist seemed to cover my eyes, as I saw every one present rising from his chair. The room was, of course, in an uproar. The two who had quarrelled were the only calm persons present. Mr. Trevor remained standing on the same spot with his arms folded on his breast; while Captain \_\_\_\_, calmly wiped off the stains of wine from his shirt-ruffles and white waistcoat, walked up to Lordwho was at but a yard or two's distance, and enquired, in a low tone of voice, 'Your Lord ship has nistels here, of course? We had better settle this little matter now, and here. Captain V ----, you will kindly do what is necessary for me?

My dear fellow, be calm! This is really a very absurd quarrel-likely to be a dreadful husiness, though!' replied his lordship, with great azitation. 'Come, shake hands, and be friend-! Come, don't let a trumpery dinner brawl lead to bloodshed-and in my house, oo?- 'take it up like men of sense

That your Lirdship of course knows as well as I do, is impossible. Will you Captain Y ...... be good enough to bring the pistols? You will find them in his Lordship's shooting gallers - we had better adjourn there, by the way, chi' enquired the Captain, coolly-he had seen many of these affairs!

Then, bring them-bring them, by all 'In God's name let this quarrel be settled on the spot!' exclaimed --- , and-

.W .ll all know they must fight-that's as clear as the sun -so the sooner the better; exclaimed the Hamourable Mr. - a hot

ten led cousin of Lord - s.

Elected couses on the selly slat? prouned his Larlahip; there will be bloodshed for her; -Mr dear Travor,' said he, harrying to that gentleman, who with keven or eight people round him, was conversing on the affair, with perfect composure; do, I implore-1 beg-1 applicate, that you would leave my house! Oh! don't let it be said I ask people here to bill one another! Why may not this wretched business be made up? -By - it shall oc,' said be, rehemently; and, putting his arm into that of Mr. Trevor, he endeavoured to draw him towards the spot where Captain

-vas standing.
Voor Lordship is very good, but it's useless,' replied Mr, Trevor, struggling to disengage his arm from that of Louis-Lordship knows the business must be settled, and the sooner the better. My friend Sir -has undertaken to do what is correct on this occasion, -Come, addressing the young body present told him, that the captain was one of the best shots in England-could hit a sixpense at ten yards' distance. 'Can he, by -----' said he with a smile, without the slightest symptoms of trepidation. 'Why, then, I may as well make my will, I'm as blind as a mole!—Ha! I have it.' He walked out from among those who were standing round him, and strode up to Captainwho was conversing earnestly with one or two of his brother officers.

"Captain", said Mr. Trevor, firmly extending his right hand, with his glove half drawn on. The Captain turned suddenly towards him with a furious scowl. 'I am told

!-Trevor showing the white feather? I am astonished!

Why, what do you mean by all this, sirf' enquired the Captain, with a contemptuous

sheer.

Oh, merely that we ought not light on unequal terms. Do you think, my good sir, a stand to be shot at without having a chance of returning the favour. I have to say, therefore, merely, that since this quarrel is of your own description. own seeking and your own d \_\_\_\_ folly only has brought it about I shall insist on our fighting breast to breast-muzzle to muz-zle-ind across a table.-Yes, he continued

zle—and across a table.—Yes, he continued elevating his voice to nearly a shout; we will go down to hell together—if we go at all—that is some consolation.

'Infamous!—'Monstrous!' was echoed from all present. They would not, they said, hear of such a thing—they would not stand to see such butchery! Eight or ten left the room abruptly and did not return. Captain—made no realy to Trevor's proposal, but was made no reply to Trevor's proposal, but was conversing anxiously with his friends.

'Now, sir, who is the coward!' enquired Mr. Trevor, sarcastically.
'A few moments will show,' replied the

Captain, stepping forward, with no sign of agitation, extent a countenance of an ashy agitation, ext-pt a countenance of an ashy heef for I accede to your terms—ruffi.nly—nurderous as they are; and may the curse of a ruined house overwhelm you and your funily for ever? faltered Captain—who saw of course, that certain death was better both. Are the pistols preparing? enquired M. Trevor, without regarding the exclamation of Captain—He was answered in the affirmative, that Captain V—and Sir—were both absent on that errand. It was agreed that the distressing affair should take place in the shooting-gallery, where their noise would be less likely to alarm the servants. It is hardly necessary to repeat the exclamations

hardly necessary to repeat the exclamations of Murder!—downright, savage, deliberate murder!' which burst from all around. "Two gentlemen left abruptly, saddled their besies, and galloped after peace-officers; while bord -, who was almost distracted, hurried, accompanied by several gentlemen, and myself, to the shooting-gallery, leaving the Captain and a friend in the dining-room, while Mr.

Trevor, with another, betook themselves to the shrubbery walk.

His Lordship informed Captain V- and the Baronet of the dreadful nature of the combat that had been determined on since they had left the room. They both threw down the pistols they were in the act of loading, and horror-struck, swore they would have no concern whatever in such a barbarous and bloody transaction. A sudden suggestion of Lord -- 's, however, was adopted. They a-greed, after much hesitation and doubt, as to the success of the project, to charge the pistols with powder only, and put them into the hands of the Captain and Mr. Trevor, as though they were loaded with ball. Lord was sanguine enough to suppose that, when they had both stood fire, and indisputably proved their courage, the affair might be settled amicably. As soon as the necessary preparations were completed, and two dreary ights were placed in the shooting-gallery, both the hostile parties were summoned. As it was well known that I was preparing for the medical profession, my services were put

into requisition for both. ·But have you any instruments or bandages?' enquired some one.

"It is of little consequence; -we are not likely to want them, I think, if our pistols do their duty,' said Mr. Trevor.

But a servant was mounted on the fleetest horse in Lord - 's stable, and disputched for the surgeon, who resided at not more than half a mile's distance, with a note requesting im to come furnished struments for a gun shot wound. As the principals were impatient, and the seconds, as well s the others present, were in the secret of the blank charge of the pistols, and auticipatad nothing like bloodshed, the pistols were placed in the hands of each, in dead silence, and the two parties, with their respective friends, retired to a little distance from each

'Are you prepared Mr. Trevor?' enquired one of Captain - 's party; and being answered in the affirmative, in a moment after, the two principals, gistol in hand, approached one another. Though I was almost blinded with avitation, and was, in common with those around, quaking for the success of our scheme, my eyes were riveted on their every movement. There was something solemn and impressive in their demeanour. Though stepping to certain death, as they supposed, there was not the slightest symptom of terror or a-gitation visible—no swaggering—no affectation of calmness they did not feel. The countries tenance of each was deadly pale and damp; but not a muscle trembled.

Who is to give us the word?' asked the Captain, in a whisper, which though low, was heard all over the room; for, in this sort of affair, if one fices a second before the other, he is a murderer.' At that moment there was drawn on. The Captain turned suddenly towards him with a furious scowl. I am told you are a dead shot—ch?"

Well, sir, and what of that? enquired the Captain haughtily, and with some curiosity in his countenance.

You know I am short-sighted, blind as a beetle, and not very well used in shooting matters."—Every one present started, and looked with surprise and displeasure at the speakers and ene mattered in my sar—'Th—

speakers and ene mattered in my sar—'Th—

the is a murderer.' At that moment there was a noise heard; it was the surgeon who had are it ved, and now entered breathless. 'Stop out and give the word at once,' said Mr. Trever, impatiently. Both the Captain and Mr. Trever controlled and shook bands with a mylan-choly smile with their friends, and then retook their places. The gentleman who was to give the signal then stopped towards them, and closing his eyes with his hands, said in a premaleur tone, 'Raise your pistols!'—the

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!" ex claimed both in a breath. . Who has dared to mock us in this way? There were no balls in the pistols!' exclaimed Trevor. fiercely. - 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 prof. fered one to his antagonist, who clutched it eagerly. 'There can be no deception here, however,' said he; 'and now'-each put him welf into posture—'stand off there!'
We fell back, horror-struck at the relent

less 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 a-bout like spacks 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 skilful arm of Mr. Trevor had thrust his sword nearly up to the hilt in the side of his antagonist. His very heart was cloven! 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, expir-'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 in stant, 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 incredulousness. 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-heart-In a word, since that day, I have never scen 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, whi h wine and the hot passions of youth kindled into the fatal broil which cost poor Capt. 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 hims if wrapped in deep and awful darkness. God sees fit, at times, to 'set him in dark places; to hedge him alout so that he cannot get out, and to remove his soul far off from peace.' Unforseen and unavoidable cal-mity may be the him. ov. riske him. His prospects may be suddenly blasted. His friends, his children, those who are endeared to him by all the tender ties of consanguinity and love, may be torn from his bosom and lodged in the grave.

But in the mulat of his severest trials the Christia has the consoling assruance, that these afflictions ar 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 on whom he receiveth. All who belong to the he son whom he receiveth.' All who belong to the household and family of God must expect, sooner or later, these exidences of divine adoption. Afflictive visitations seem necessary to prove us. If we pass through the fiery trial with undiminished confidence in God, our fiith by this very process will have become more invigorated, and our submission to the divine will have become Our characters will thus have becom more exalted, and purified from the dress 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 continu ation of the foregoing narrative, which here follows, as related by Mr Heyden
'My friend was now called to tread a rough an

thorny path. As I observed to you, he had taken gree pains to imbue the young and tender minds of his chi dren with sentiments of picty 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 momen 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. II thus proceeded.—There are a thousand ways in which these little ones entwine themselves around To see them so helpless and dependant our nears. 'to see them so helpless and dependant upon us, looking to us so imploringly in the moment of peril, and running to us for protection; sppearing so happy, and joyous, and light-hearted in our presence—to witness in them, 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—Ob, these things fasten ten thousand cords around a father's heart! And it warm, and guileless hearts—Oh, these things fasten ten thousand cords around a father's heart! "And it that father has endrayoured to lead his children in the way of lifes 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 ion of God, if he has observed the tears that glistened in their young eyes, sad if he has conducted them on in the way of religious instruction until the dising life began to apring up in their souls, he has found his heart bound to them by new ties. To lose such arohild—to see him on the bed of death looking so impleringly to us, and when pointed to that ing so imploringly to us, and when pointed to that blessed Jesus who, while here on earth, welcomed little children to hits arms—to see him endeavouring with his trembling lips and dying hreath, to utter the same of that Jesus. Qh, this is indeed trying to the factings of a father.

In less than one year Mr. Rorthead aw three of his children thus called into eternity. But the resignation with which he bere it, and the meek submission with which he bowed to the will of God, seemed to throw a new lustre over his shareful.

throw a new Justre 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 ape has just passed over the moon. This cor nected with our conversation, reminds me of a scrap of poetry that I unce 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 along doth cross in her career

The rolling moon. I watched her as it came, And deem'd the deep opage 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

Then passing, leaves her in her light scren I looked towards the moon, and was struck with inimitable beauty and force of the illustration; but determined not to interrupt Mr. H. to express my ad-

miration, 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 appre-hensions that his course would be marked with fear ful depravity. He became extremely dissipated, fonc

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 shared more tenderly or more largely his affections than another, it was James. No one can tell how many bitter tears he shed, how many for him. shed how many fervent prayers he put up for him. But this child of his love, the idol of his heart, with a bosom steeled against all impression from parental tenderness, kept on in his evil cours s, 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 mismanage

'As I met remarked. James Northend was extreme ly averse to labour; but seemed very fond of being or the lake, and of associating with boatmen. He now took his own course, and determined to follow boat ing on the lake as a business. This brought him in to habits of intimacy with the lowest and most depray ed 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 gas

'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 despoired of She expressed great anxiety to see him before Boats were leaving here almost every day and the family took great pains to send tidings of this

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

I remarked to her, that I hoped that she felt resigns

ed to the will of God, and ready to obey his summons. Oh yes," she replied, "God has been very merciful to met his Holy Spirit has brought most of my rebelliou-thoughts into submission to his will. And I can tru ly say, that I find unspeakable peace and confort in resigning mixelf and all my concerns into his hands. When I look back on my past life, and see how devious has been my pash, and how deviating my steps, the creatur of a thousand changed and changing pur noses; at one time firmly 'resolved to devote all my powers and faculties to the service of God, and perhaps to the service of God, and the s haps before an hour had passed, all my good resolu-tions swept away and myself brought into subjection to the law of sin which is in my members-Oh, when t think of these things, I should sink into after despandid 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 that goodness which has promised to lift me from the depths of sin, and exslit 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 lose him. I long to depart and be with Christ. But then the thought of those I am leaving eyes, there is one bitter, bitter thought-my James-my prodi-gal son-O, that I could see him, and leave him my dying entreaty to turn from the ways of death."

The roin 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 treatment. 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 saflor dress, dripping with rain, and kneeled at her bed side; with one hand he rovered his own face, and with the other clasped the

'O my James, my James,' she exclaimed, I am go ing to die-and must we be parted forever? Have I horne and nursed you have I carried you in my arms nights, that you might become a ressel of wrath fitted for destruction. Oh! my son, this is the last appear that I shall ever make to you. Do turn to God. you have no pity on your own soul, do have pity up-on the tears and ayony of your dying muther. O my God, I sak for this child but one thing—the salvation

'Never did I witness so truly and affecting scene a this. The mother soon died. The son, for a little ses. Mr. Northend bore up under this affliction as-tonishingly But the severest trial of all was now at

'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 some-what dangerous on account of sudden squalls. It was about the time that the arrival of James North-end was expected, that there blew up one 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 cight of the shore. In a few minutes the shore was lined with spectators, and it was soon decided that it was James Northem!'s boat. A number of persons could be seen distinctly clinging A number of persons could be seen distinctly clinging to the yet floating wreck. The first thing that agressed 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 bost to the relief of the perialing crew, but there was no 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 abore, darkness saided to the yet floating wreck. The first thing that arres

ed.

Oh yes, said he, turning away from the wild downmotion of agitated waters that was roaring around us.
Oh yes, my heart is indeed overwhelmed, lead me to
the rock that is higher than 1. 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 aganizing. 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, 'As was to be expected, when the morning came, to 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 elepty 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 lied the death of the righteous. Peace he to his me

nory,'
When this interesting narrative was finished. w

went to Mr. Heyden's house.

After I had retired to my bed-mom, 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 magnify. ing of his own glory. How strongly should this urge all parents to the discharge of this most plainly incul

#### FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Britiannia, Capt. Mar shall, at New York from Liverpool, the edi tors 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 retiring from Brussels on Antwerp, for reinforcements, had been fallen upon by the people, who mas Antwerp is sta sacred the advance guard. ted 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 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 more remote than ever. The spirt of rebellion the National Standard.

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

The rejoicings among the people were neral; 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. we are to credit the accounts from Antwerp, dence that they have some foundation in truth. the King, who had been much indisposed, had It is said that a large number of English, who 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 advices 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 Bruxelliois. According to a Proclamation, issued by order of Prince Frelenck, after the retreat, and dated from Head Quarters, the troops under his command

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 directions, loaded with arms and provisions. something of this sort is noticed in one or two of the private communications from Ant-following the example. The mercantile intwo of the private communications from Ant-werp, had it been true, so important a fact terest of Ghent and Antwerp have thus far must have transpired from a variety of other quarters.

might have retained possession of Prussels

from the moment they entered, if he had

brought the whole power of the artillery a-

Some of the accounts estimate the whole number of killed and wounded in the tumult at Brussels at upwards of 7000. They con cur 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 mas-ters. The Governor, Mr. Sandberg, had fled, and a Provincial commission had been

appointed for the maintenance of order. At Malisnes, 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 Tirlemart, and the Burgomaster, it was reported, had been murdered.

In Brussels even women and children asisted the people, the former by throwing stones the latter by cutting the girths of the cavalry. Germany. -Symptoms of agitation have be-

with its peristing crew, forever from our specific of Rulers, may forgets for N. still stood gazing in the direction of the sweet, trying to please with his direct through the deriness, to catch mother glimpes of his profilent, but still beloved child. I went up to him, and sking him by the arm, begged him to return to his sking him by the arm, begged him to return to his oute, and remember where his trust should be placed. 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 convenees. io solemn leagues and convenants among Kings to assist each other.'

There is no news of any moment from Rusia. A letter from St. Petersburgh mentions that cholera morbus was prevailing to a most cantons. There does not appear to have been any foundation for the Frankfort letter writer's story of an insurrection in St. Petersburgh. 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 eeling in that metropolis with respect to the events now acting or anticipated on the con-

tinent of Europe.

There is an cud 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 Brusas and general acclamations. Upon the rallysels. A few days will decide whether we are to have a war in Europe this year: that we

think, pretty clear.' LONDON, Oct. 1 .- On Wednesday, the Duke of Wellington gave a grand dinner to Prince Talleyrand.

shall have one before the next is passed is, I

A private letter from Paris, says-'To-day very 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 mere-ly certain but indispensable.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

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

THE NETHERLANDS.

From the tenor of the Netherland 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 is active in most of the Belgian cities, and the alleged infamous conduct of the Dutch soldiers at Brussels will give a darker an. more determined character to the war on the side of the Belgians. The reports of the en ormities committed by the army of the Prince of Orange are doubtless much exaggerated for an obvious purpose; but there is credible evi relying on the representations of their Ambas sador, Lord Bagot, remained at Brussels, and were witnesses and victims of the Dutch sol diery, 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 aws of humanity.

A mercantile house in New York has received a letter from its correspondent in Pa ris, stating that he had just received account from Brussels of the 29th of Septr. 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. Spitaels 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 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 chaice, 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 was will take place. France, in such an event, will once more stand single handed against all Europe. But again, in that event you will bee 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 Brus

The Paris papers contain advices from Brussels of the 29th September. The commotions of Belgium continued rapidly to extend. Tranquility continued in Brussels on the 29th. The following items are given under that date. 'News to-day of the capture of Mons by

down upon the sinking wreck, and blotted it to and ashes. The nations impations at being notified Prince Prederick that he demands command.

Provincial Gore Provincial Government M. Ricolay, of the Integiors Cognes, of Yunance; and other committees are formed, constituting the council. The disorders continued at Liege. The inhabitants of the districts of Oreye have sounded the tocsin is some places. An engagement between the people and the soldiers had take on place, and a more general one was artispated. At the battle of Oreye, a second mentary chest deposited with an exclusively fell into the hands of the Lieuw troop. There is beyond Oreye, a kind of tridge theory over a lane which crosses the high road, whose arch is large enough to contain move a handred men. This sometimes serves as a place

ing 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 untole 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 giring Belgium to the reigning branch of Saxony, &c. FRANCE .- The Paris Constitutionnel of

Sept. 80 says,—The Ambassador of the King of the Netherlands had an audience of Philip I. yestersay. 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 bsolute manner the principle of non-interference; that this was already a great sacri-fice made by her, in not seconding a cause which found so much sympathy in Frances out that the principle which she had adopted nust 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 Moniteer, however, contradicts the sccount 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 eridence that the country will soon be the thestre of a sanguinary revolution, but it does not appear that any great movement had yet occurred.

Letters from Geneva of 25th Sent. 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 effairs.

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 main-tenance of the House of Nassau upon the Belgian throne has become the most hopeless of political combinations in the present conjunc-

Already the diplomatists 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.

Panis, Sept. 29.—The Telegraph has this day announced the news that it was posted over all Brussels that ME HOUSE OF O RANGE HAD CEASED TO REIGN. It is not now a commution confining itself to a has taken few towns. The whole country The London Morning Chronicle,—in alluding to the statement that a joint note had been sent to the French gavernment by the Courts of Vienaa, London, and Berlin, in which these powers propose to station Prussian garrisons in the frontier towns of the Netherlands,—says:—iIt cannot be that the Great Powers will be so foolish. If they so far forgot themselves as to become guilty of so wantom an attack on the people of Reigium, they will lament their crime in sackcloth and select the selection and selection and selection and selection and selection are selected 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 in the forgot themselves as to become guilty of cannon a statck on the people of Reigium, they will lament their crime in sackcloth and selection are selected with arms and the selection and selection are selected 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 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 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 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 in the grant to be send 500 manuer. The news of the disarming of the campus, and the self-time in the ranks of the combattants. The news of the disarming of the send 500 manuer. The news of the disarming of the capture. The ne

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### Marniand Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, November 11, 1880.

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

It is expected that the Rev. Mr. Smith of Prince-George's county, will perform Di-nine Service in Saint-Mary's church on Sundr next the 14th inst. The public are resectfully 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 lustitution, in January. Ladies wishing to assist in preparing articles to be disposed of, can supplied with materials by application to Mrs. J. Gazes. The Managers deem it unnecessary to make any appeal to the charitable feelings of the ladies, who will no doubt rously given on former occasions. Can there be a more acceptable deed of mercy than to resthe helpless and destitute Female Orphans from want and vice, and place them in a siconfortable support, and become respectable members of society.

THANKSGIVING.

In consideration of the Peace, Health, Pleaty 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 Thurs-try, the 25th of Nov. next, to be observed as day of Thanksgiving in Connecticut.

Ten divorces were granted at the last ses-

MR. RANDOLPH .- The New York Jour nal of Commerce says:—A gentleman just and all Frenchmen may now pass the from St. Petersburgh, 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. When there he would come by way of England, or

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 (theeling by his grave) by six men appointed for that purpose. He was condemned by the sice of the nation. Three Christian men and larce pagans were chosen as executioners.

STILL LATER ARRIVALS FROM EU-ROPE.

The packet slup 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 Oc tober inclusive.

hor time every government in Europe would have miniaters accredited to the court of Longovernment of all those parts of the Southern government of all those parts of the Southern Provinces in which legal authority is acknowis Philippe. Indeed the French revolution seems 19 bn universally acceded to a consequence probably of certain ladications a A be universally accorded to—a conce probably of certain indications alicin one respective people, that it
is managed to do otherwise. Prussia is
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represented to have gone forther than a more acknowledgment, and the have approved of the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of other nations, dipulating, at the same time not to interfere haraffir 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 kingloms 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 nurrouse of heavier the season of the states of the states of the season of

only, who were convened by special invita-tion for the purpose of hearing the proposition. The proposition at first submitted, was to ap-point the commission under the Prince of Ol-range. 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 In-terior, 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 pendence, without acknowledging a mere no-minal 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 e-vent to follow from the late revolt in Belgi-um. 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 that recognized in the most frank manner the existing French government, and has declared her intention to interfere neither in the internal affairs of Prance nor those of the Netherlands,' Ministers from Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxe Weimer, were presented to the French king on the 6th of Oct. On the same day the French minister of foreign affairs stated in the Cham-ber 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 guin, the peace of the Continent might be maintained by the principle of non-interference. The Terceira 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, asys the Journal Des Debats of October than 200 peasants of Hesse Darm stadt assembled, and entered by force into

Russia has now taken place. The regulations lately issued with regard to French travel-lers in Poland and Russia have been recalled,

ther 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. Petersburgh up to the above mengran of the Church of England, detail a sequential of the church of England, or combat at Brussels, have been received both in Paris and London.—Letters published in the London Morning Chronicle, from a Clerquist of the church of England, detail a sequential of the church of England, detail a sequential of the church of England of the Church of England, detail a sequential of the church of England of the The New York Post has also the following account, several young ladies were violated, and then in a kind of savage mercy, butcherparagraph on the same subject—

Mr. Randolph.—We learn that private letters have been received from St. Petersburgh, which state that Mr. Randolph has been obligations in the late contest behaved with the utilities in the late contest behaved with the utilities. which state that Mr. Randolph has been obliged, by ill-health, to leave St. Petersburgh on
his return home, by way of the south of
Europe. The state of his health was such as
to reader it improbable that he would ever
their hands, cars and noses cut off, and their
tongues torn out; the young ladies of a school
read-the Heited States. were violated by these monsters, and after

wards 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 nut confirmed by those who witnessed them.

There had been a momentary panic at the Exchange, occasioned by the royal order which appeared in the Moniteur 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 1924, all of whom are to take their departure on the 25th of Becember 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 mea-sure, demanded by the Chambers, and the

public voice.
THE NETHERLANDS.
We have not room for a tythe of the news from Belgium and Holland, in the form in [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 schemal complexion of affairs in France was because more favourable. The Pope and have bedget the new government, and it was containly believed that in a very that time every government in Europe would may pointer accredited to the court of Lou-

The independence of Belgium was declar-ed at Brussels on the 4th of October. The fol-

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

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

an independent state.

Art. 2. The Central Committee shall oc-

cupy 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 probable they will not now listen to any terms they may deem advisable, and cause it to be but of an absolute recognition of their inde-executed, as a definite constitution, in all parts of Belgium.

Brussels, Oct. 4, 1830. De Potter, Ch. Rogier, Sylvain Vande-

weyer,

Count Felix de Merode.

The Journal de la Belgique of the 4th, states, that the town of Mastricht 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 Flauders. Even the town of l'Ecluse was

The National says: They state from Mexieres that the Belgians had attacked the castle of Bouillion. 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 mus-ers of the place.

FROM GERMANY.

Troubles continued in the Grand Dutchy 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 insurgeuts seemed beat only on putting down all order and authority. They attacked all the public functionaries and the custom houses.

ber 4th, severy crowned head will have an Budingen, where they demolished a part of Ambassador at the Court of the Prince who the buildings. From thence they proceeded has saved the royalty of France from utter to Ortenberg, and seem determined to march destruction.' As to the course of Russia, the upon Gresen.' Bayaria was also threatened; following article appears in the Augshurg Gazette, dated Warsaw, Sept. 20. The recognition of King Louis-Philippe on the part of 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 dis turbances had broken out at Lineburgh and Celle. The people were in insurrection a-gainst the privileges of the nobles, and de-manded 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 Cadiz, have proclaimed the Constitutional Government.'

NOTICE.

FARM FOR RENT.

THE subscriber has a small Farm for rent, four miles from Annapolis, containing sixty acres, well adapted for Corn, Wheat and Pobacco, with a gold Tobacco House, and every other hous that is necessary on a farm, also a WINDMILL, which if well attend d will supply a large family with corn and meal. JACOB H. SLEMAKER.

CHANCERY SALE,

virtue of a decree of the Court of Chance ry 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. Piummer died seized, lying on the river l'affixent, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Claytor and Mr. Cheston, 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, 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 secuwith 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 Arrold, who fives on the premises, will now the
same. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
LOUIS CASSAWAY Trustee.

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and Charlestown,	S		•	410	
Petersburg, Lynchburg, and Norfolk.	3	,		dis	
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Brownsville. Other banks.	p		2	dis	
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New York, city banks. Other banks.	p	AF	2	die	
Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode	.5		0	10-	

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT. BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE MARKET,—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. But is quite plenty but without variation in price.

variation in price.

Tonacco — Seconds, as in quality, 3.—a 5.—; do.
ground leaf, 5.00 a 9.00.—Crop, common, 3.50 a 4.00
brown and red 4.00 a 5.50; fine red, 5.50 a 7.00;
wrappery, suitable for segars, 6.00 a 10.00; yellow
and red, 8.00 a 14.00; yellow 14.00 a 16.00—fine yellow
leaf to 0. a 20.00.—Virginia, 4.00 a 5.00.—RappeClk, Co

wrappery, suitable for segars, 6.00 a 10.00, yellow and red, 8 00 a 14.00; yellow 100 a 10 00.—Sine yellow, 16 00 a 20.00 — Virginia, 400 a 5 00.—Rappabanock, 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 the week are 441 hbds. Maryland; and 9 hbds. Ohio; total 45: hbds

FLOUR.—best white wheat family, \$5.75 a 6.25—super. Howard street 5.12½ a 5.18½—U;iy Mills, 5.00 a — Susquelianna,—; Cons Merl, bbl. 2.25—Graim, red wheat, 100.— white do. 1.05 a 1.07—common red—Cons, white, 56 a .57—yellow .57 a .58—Reg, 52 a .53—Olts, 29 a 30 Brazs, 90 a 1,00—Prass, 50 a 60—Cloversesed 5.25 a 5.75 Tixothy, 2.25 a 2.75—Organo Grass, 1.25 a 1.50 Herd's,—a 100—Lucerne 30 a 37½ b—Barry, 62½ Plansed — a Cotton, Va 9½ a 10½—Lou 11½ a 13½—Alab. 9½ a .11—Tenn. 9½ a .10—N Car. 8½ a .10½—Upland 10 a 15—Wriers, bids. 1st p. 30 a—; in bbls 31 a 32—Woot, common, unwashed, li. 15 a .16—washed, 18 a .20—crossed, 20 a .22—three quarter, .28 a .30—full do. .50 a .35 accord'g to qual. Here Russia, ton, 6220 a—i Country, dew-rotted, 5. c.—lb. waterrotted, 6. c.—Friss, Shad, Susquehanna, No. 1, bbl.—s—do. trimmed, 7.0.—North Carolina, No. 1, 700—Herrings, Susquehanna No. 1, bbl. 425 a 4.574—Mackerel, No. 1, 6.5 a — No. 2, — a 6.00—No. 3, 3.62½ a 3.75—Bacos, barna, Balt cured 10c, Peathers, 34 a 35—Plaster Paris, cargo price per ton, 4.25 a 4.54 § 131 ground, 1.25 a 1.50 bbl.—Iron, gray pig for foun-4 a 35-Plater Paris, eargo price per ton, 4.25 a 4 dries per ton 35 00; a 36.00; high pig, for forges, per ton, 25.00 a 28.00; har, Susquehanna, per ton, 85.00—Prime Beef on the boof, 3.50 a 4.25—Pine Wood by the vessel load, 1.75. Oak, 3.00 a 4.25—Fine Wood by the vessel load, 1.75. Oak, 3.00 a 5.25—Hickory \$4.50.





We are enabled to amounce to-day, and do so with no ordinary satisfaction, the estion of Messrs. Toucoor and Lavingsrow, o republican candidates for governor and sat. governor, by a majority exceeding sentry thousand votes. They have alrest that majority in the counties heard from a down have little doubt that the remaining combiles counties will overbalance all the mblican counties will overbalance all the fection of the anti-masonic district.

assachusetts Hembers of the 22d Congress.
The election of the following gentlemen is certained:

Essex S. District,
Rufus Choate,
Suffolk,
Middlesex,
Norfolk,
Plymouth,
Worcester, N.
Worcester, S.
Pranklin,
Hampden,
Barnstable.
Rufus Choate,
Rufus Choate,
Rufus Choate,
Rathan Appleton,
Idward Everett,
Henry A. S. Dearborn,
John Quincy Adams,
John Davis,
George Grennell, Jr.
Isaac Bates,
John Reed. John Reed.

Bristol, Essex North, and probably Berke ire, have made no choice.

OHIO ELECTION.

The Ohio State Journal, published at Coimbus, the seat of Government, gives the reounties except five. The vole stands thus, McArthur, (Clay.) 50,382, Lucas, (Jurkson.) 17,982, McArthur's majority, as far as heard rom, 2,400: It is supposed, says the Journal, that the other returns will not materials a vary this result. Balt. Chron. y vary this result.

We are informed that intelligence has been received at the department of State of the ar-rival of Mr. Randourn at St. Petersburgh, where he was most cordially received by the 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 ot Five Dellars 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

A. RANDALL, Sec'y. Nov 11

NOTICE.

Hastachusetts, Maine, Rhode. Island and Connecticity, New Island and Connecticity, New Island and Vermont.

Those marked thus for sale—thus f wasted, wer, 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 a-gainst all such, who violate this notice.

ADAM T. ALLEIN. 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

By order, R. J. COW M. A. A. C. Nov. 4.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree o 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 theresfter, 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 tavern. The above land has a large propertion of wood, and will be shewn by the tenant Mr. Elisba Walker. Also about

500 ACRES

of Land, called Part of Trusty Friend. Neighbourn's Spite. Stonner's Hammer. Yeate's Good Will, Bachelor's Refuge, and the Pire Tongs, lying on both sides of the Annapolis road about one mile above the place formerly called Rum-mell's Taverd, in the Pipey Woods; and will be shewn on application to the tenants. Samuel Warfield. Richard Disney, and Joseph Mister

TEIRMS 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

MARYIAND

WILL stop in future to land passengers, at the payment of the whole purchase money and the raillication of the subscriber is authorized to convey. Sale to commong a the raillication of the subscriber is authorized to convey. Sale to commong at the raillication of the sale, the subscriber is authorized to convey. Sale to commong at the convey. Sale to commong at the convey. Sale to commong at the convey.

forms her friends and the public in gene ral, that she has removed to that well known stand nearly fronting the State House, former ly occupied by Cept. The mas, and since by Mr. Dal v, and Mrs. Gambrill where she is presared 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 S ra arrays and Stages, and near the State House, persons visiting the city, will find it a convenient and pleasant place of residence during their stay.

Havinga good Stable, well provided with Tomothy H.y. good Oats, &c. gentlemen may rely on having their Horses well attended to

BOARDERS taken by the Day. WERE, MONTH or Year, and Horses taken at livery on mode

N. B. Fransient visitors accommodated with dinners, &c. on the shatest notice. M. ROBINSON.

Antopolis, Oct. 21, 1850. ET The editors of the Frederick Citiz n. Comberland Advocate, and Eiston Gizette will publish the above 4 times, and forward their accounts fredlection.

MARKLAND, Rince George's county, to wit. hereby cerify, that Walter S. Parker of said county, brought before me, as a s'ray trecounty, brought before me, as a s'ray trepassing on his enclosures, a SorraMarch about six or seven years of .

fourtiers hards high blaze face. I to
fore foot, and the right hind foot
white, a knot on both high knees, or secone
jets from the foot, trots and paces, and habeen worked in g are. Govern under my hand,
one of the justices of the peace in and for said
county, this 18th day of October 1850

JOHN BEGELEN.

The owner of he above property Norga sted and take it away WALTER'S. PARKER near Pischaway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. Opinio on of Anne Armedel on It it is testained by on the Personal E. a cond. I he tyd be a fate. After Arund I convey do not in Ail person hiving claims against the advertice, are required to present them properly with interaction, and bear indebted as desired o make mometive product. RICIPARD PHOMPSON Ex'e.

ATTE OF MARYLAND SO yelet County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14, 1830. Sandin air ay permon of voice law Live of A vie Arund-1 county diceased, it is not seed that he give he notice required by low In sedien to xione heir claims by anst the said decras dard that he same be profished nice mea h work, but the spice of six succession weeks, in que of the newspaces pointed

in Annapolis. Them S I. SIMMONS, Red. o dis. A. A County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

The sesubscrib r. of some A. o del county bath on sined from h Or hand Court of Anne Acuncel county, in Mary and, letters of administration on the personal estite of Elijah Yieldnistration on the personal estate of Elijah Yieldihall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having counts against the said deceased are nerely warned to exhibit the saine, with the vouchers thereof, to the abscriber, of or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the sidenate. Given under my hand the 14 hay y of Sentember, 1850.

14.h y of September, 1830
ABYER LIN PHICUM, Adm'c.
Sep 23. 6w CATH POB MEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES.



Of both wexen. from 12 to 25 vests of age, field hands-Iso, mechanics

acription. Persons wishing to sell, will do we all, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES. than any purchaser was to 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 Williamsons' Hotel. Annapolis. LEGG & WILLIAMS.

Ort. 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 tene ments, two on the head of Severn, on Hickory Ridge. Soil is good, well adapted to the growth

of orn, wheat and tobacco, good usw DWELLINGS (one place is small newly settled ) Also averyva lumber place adjoining Deep Creek, pretty large, produces fine crops of corn, tobaccu and when, and the finest water melons, &c. To under will be made accommodating. Apply to Dr. H. W. Waters, 7 miles from Baltimore, and it from the Rail Road, or to

ACOB WATERS

#### REVELL & KIRBY. TAILORS.

A DOPT this method of acquainting their friends of the City of Amapolis, and the adjacent country, and the public in general, that they have associated themselves for the ourness of carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS. mal its various branches, at the stand fately occupied by Martin F. Revell, Tailor-situat en in Church street, between the tores of Jeremiah Hughes and John S Setby; where they will always be ready and happy to accoming extend towards them a portion of patrona From their long experience in business, they flatter themselves that they are interior to home of their profession, in the execution of work. Which shall be done in the nestest, must fash ionuble style, and at the most reasonable prices However, all they ask of the pushe, is to prove the above assertion, by a fair and impar-

tiat trial. Timough this means, R. & K. inform the public, that they receive regularly every quarter, from Padadelphia, the festions, in dealisand figures. They also purpose, to do their work to please fancy, where it may differ from

the regular fashion.
The publicate also informed that the distor ent merchants of the city have very recently returned from he city of Bottmore and Palla delphia with a large assorting to dispose of on moderate and the most accommuniating ictors.

Revell & Kirby will, wim pleasure, when alled on, wall on any gentlemin, at any Store. for the purpose of aiding making selections of goods. of gowls.

### FOR LEASE OR REST.

Ill t ar ea d monor of HR; K GEEN BUILDING, now coupt day to d Take Pearce, beq and lar ly by the P near the Ericona course, a d in the visit t the State House. This property has lated andergone considerable repairs which have to ributed much towards the could regard on y

pen e of the establishment, and presents a d so able saturation to any p son disp sid to en given after the 1st O. ober next. For I erm pp y o JOHN N WALKINS

10. 26 NOTICE.

ALL persons independ on us in head, onto r open account, are respectedlying estio al ad with h same as it is impossible orgive lumber indugators.

AD ME JOHN MILLER

#### READ'S PATENT. IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT,

In the art of building Chimneys, and altering those already built, in such manner as to pre-vent or cure their smoking.

From the time that chimneys were first introduced, the building them has been but a se ries of experiments. The best workmen have only succeed d, when accidentally approximat ing 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 fect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to re duce the art of building chimneys to a system. invariably producing the desired result with re spect to smoke, and at the same time making t aving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of a ing and vending said improvement, for four teen years from the third day of April 1829 he subscriber offers the same for sale on the allowing terms. The right for a city or coun When two or more counties are put chosed by one person 840 each Ten or more Cownship, Borong or Village, \$20 single horse, \$5. Any person wishing to pur chase may transmit per mail the sum required and a deed simil be immediately to turned con aining all necessary instructions to enable a my mason to construct the eners. Every thin nev which half he had under the authority of. nd agreedde to the pitent is hereby warrantdaged humay. All letters to the paten tee most be past paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and ontinue the same for one year, will entitle nimself to the right for such capital city or the canty in waich he stat of Government is leated Every pearsh tola paper in the Uni d states, who will give this advertisement , torse meetions, and forward one of th A. il. READ, Patentee.

Montrose Sa-quelima C . P ..

12 h June, 1830. We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Cferk, and Frequered Susquehama Co. Pa. Do certify r at A. H. Kenn, E.q. the patentee above aned is a Gentleman of respectability. and scalarshed aracter for honesty and probity. & we have no don't of his faithfully complying hasy they rect he may to k CHARLES CITANULER, ed STE

ASA DIMOCK, JR Clerk. D . VIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.

PHINNING Of every description, weathy executed at this Office.

CHEAP GOUDS. ---

### ADAM & JOHN MILLER

Return their smeere thanks to their friends on the kind and libera, support her have received of their hards, and are happy to have to their power to offer them A. LALGE AND HAND-SOME ASSOR. MENOOF GOODS, we are they will all on the research a notable terms.

AMONGST MANY OTHERS ARE THE FOLLOWING-

#### IDIEN GEGEDERS.

Superior Blue and Black Cloths, Olive-Green and Gold-Green do. Brown and Mixt Blue, Buck and Brown Cassimeres, 'assinetts, assorted, Vestings, assorted colours, 4.4 Irish Linens,

5 4 Irish Sheeting, 4 . & 6.4 Jacouet Cambricks, 1-4 6 6-4 Cambrie Muslim, Plain and Figured Justins, Canton and Italian Crapes,

Family Flour,

Id Cogone Brandy,

" Jamaica Spirit,

" Holland Gin,

" Rye Whiskey,

" Peach Brandy,

N. E. Rum,

Jamieson Crackers,

Bunch Maisins.

Common Whiskey,

Sperm. and Tallow Candles, Bacon, Pork and Lard,

Black and Coloured Circossains, Kerseys and Landseys, 8 4, 9 1, 10-4, 11-4, & 12-4 Rose Blankets, 31, 4, 11 & 5 Point Macaudan Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Hose, Madrass 11'kis. Fing and Bandana H'kfs. Merino Shawl, Plain and Figured Silks. Merinos, Assorted Colours,

GROCERIES.

China, Giass, Crockery, Stone and Earthern Ware,

Madeira Wine, Sherry do. do. La-bon Champaigne do. Malaga do. Last and Brown Sugar, Imperial. Gua Powder. Old Hyson, TEAS. Young Hyson, And Black,

### IRONMONGERY.

stock Locks, Pad do. Shovels and Tongs, sades and Shovels, Pad and Screw Augurs. Round and Flat Boits, Knives and Forks, Wood Screws,

Bunch Shingles,

Penkaives, Drawing do. Rules and Compasses, Plane Irons, Cut Tacks and 8, rigs, Cast Iron Andrrons, Tea Kettles, Dutch Ovens and Pots, Wrought and Cut Nails.

LUMBER. Cedar and Locust Posts,

1 4. 6-4. & 8-4 White Pine Plank, 1 2, 5 4, c-4 Yellow Pine Chesnut Posts and Rails, 3 by 4, 4-4, 4-5, 3-6, 3-9, 3-12 Studding and Joists, 3 by 4, 3 5 Hafters, Poplar Plank and Scantling,

Laths, Black Walnut, Lime and Bricks. Plaister, 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 J. HNT. BARBER, running as a Packet from Annagolis to Bal impre, under the command of a faithful and exp rienced Captain, in whom the rearest confidence can be placed. She will take in Grain and Tobacco from any of the Rivers and Creeks contiguous to Aunapolis, on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice. October 91, 1880.

#### DICKINSON COLLEGE. CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

A new faculty having been recently organized in this institution; the public are informed, that the ex-tended course of instruction, and the improved sys-tem of discipline, which have been approved and s-dopted by the Board of Trustees, are now in full ope-ration.

#### OFFICERS,

Rev. Samuel B. Hoto, A. M. President. Rev. Alexander M. Furlance A. M. Professor of Mathe charify Dexter Cleveland, A. M. Professor of Lan Bungen. Henry D. Rogers, A. M. Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. COURSE OF STUDY.

FRESHMAN CLASS. Sallust, (Anthron's ed.) Ovid, (Gould's ed.) Horace, (Gould's ed.) Xeno phon's Anabasis, 'Prof. Cleveland's ed.) Mythology, (Moritzi) Arithmetic; Algebra; Euclid's Elements, (6 booksi) Ancient and Modern Geography and use of e Globes; Latin and Greek translations. SOPHOMORE CLASS. Virgil's Georgic's; Livy

(Fol om's cd.) Graca Majors, val, 14 Greek and Roman Autiquities; Euclid, (finished), Algebraic Geometry; Plane Trigonometry; Mensuration; Logarithms Zoology; Rotany; History; and Greek and Latin trans JUNIOR CLASS. Grzca Majora, vol. 2; Tacitus

Q oneithan, Javenal, (Leverett's ed.) Logic: Rheto-rie; History and Chronology: Spherics; Navigation Come Sections: Nat Philosophy: Astronomy; Flux-ions: Greek and Latin compositions. NENIOR CLASS. Mental Philosophy; Evidences of Christiancy: Cicero de Officiis and de Natura De-orum; ami de Oratore: Longinus; Epictetus; Horace's Epixles, and Ars Poetica; Moral Philosophy; Lectures

on Philology, Astronomy, Say's Political Economy, Physica Mathematics, Mineralogy, Geology, Public worship is held in the College, chapel at S o'clock on Sabbath morning, and a Hibiteal Recitation, conducted by the President, at 4 o'clock in the after-

non of that day.

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

his deficiencies by vigorous application.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman class must be able to pass a critical examination in the Grame-avofithe Latin and Greek languages, in Caracteristics. Commentaries, Cicero's Oranges against Catalin. Virgil'. Encol, in Latin; Datz Il's Collectanea Grze. Minora, and the Gosnel of John, in Greek; and the andamental rules of Arithmetic

#### EXPENSES.

- \$52 50 use of library, wood &c. &c. - - Washing and lights, - 59 50

The price of board varies from \$1 to \$2 per week the approprial with the student whether to board will the college stemant, or at a private house. With recommy, \$125 will cover the mecessary expents of duel out for the year, exclusive of bunks and cluthes. When a student is admitted into the college, he re-charged five dollars as an entrance fee. The college of beforeach session, must be paid, within four week. 

man, ludge in the college ed hee, unless the roots full; in which case they are permitted to lodge in coste houses in the town. Such students, however as well as those in the college building, are subject to the duily visitation of the Professors and Tutors.

The government of the institution is intended to be regental. The anxious endeavours of the Paculty will be directed to excite in the students a high emulation or mellectual and moral excellence, by exacting ri and occuracy in recitations, by enforcing habits of ina vigil-nt 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 sur-

rounding country fartile and pleasant. A new auditing is soon to be erected, capable of accommodating a handred students.

There are two vacations of five weeks early. The first begins upon the day of commencement, which is on the fourth Wednesday of September; the other opon the first We headay of April; consequently the winter term commences five weeks after the fourth Wednesday of September, and the sum nor comfere writes after the first Wednesday of April Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pren. June 1, 1850. 8w

### Inne-Arundel county, sc.

ON application, by petition in writing, of Charles S. Bulgely, 10 the recess of Anno Aran belcomes court,) to me, the subscriber, Chief Judge of the chiral period district of the state of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of sasemily, entitled, An act for the relief of sender insolvent delitors, passed at Novemnor session 1805, and the several supplements there-to, a schedule of his property, and a list of his erich-tors, (on oath, so far as he could ascertain them.) heing amexed to his said petition; and I being satisfied 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 trus-tee for the banefit of the creditors of the said Charles S. Hidgely, 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 se-curity, for his person-dappearance in Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer to allegations or interrogatories of his credi-tors, and having executed a deed of conveyance to his said trustee for all his property, real, personal and mixed. I do hereby order and a judge that the said Charles S. Ridgel, 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 be-fore Anne-Arundel county court, to be beld in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of April next, to snew cause, if any they have, why the said Charles S. Ridgely should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

THOMAS B DORSEY

OVERSEERS WANTED. TWO Overseers wanted for the ensuing year Mentital can come satisfactority recom mend d for industry and souriety, acquainted with the principles of farming, and management of hands and stock, will receive liberal wage-

and promp payment. -CHARLES WATERS. Sept 16 /

SALE.

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

7 48AAC HOLLAND.

#### GROUND PLAISTER Of a Superior Quality for Sale by

DANIES HART. A GENT for P. & G. Sauerszein's Plaister Mill, has on hand; and intends keeping. a constant supply of the above setticle. He will sell on accommodating terms, and at the Baltimore prices.

He has also on hand, as u-nal, a general as-

GROCERIES. Oct 14

#### DR. HULL'S TRUSS

FOR the relief and cure of Hernie or Rapture. This Socgical instrument is now so weil known to the Medical profession, and so extensivly used by unfortunate sufferers labouring under the discase of Hernia, that a particular account of its mechanical construction of its surgical effects is thought unpeccessive. 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 Mod-

ern Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Holf 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 Trues should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular fibres around the ring or aperture as much as possible, in the 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 e-

dition of 'Il oper's Medical Dictionary, under the head of 'Truss,' after enumerating the erils resulting from the use of the defective truste formerly worn. says. This evil was not fulty remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trasses, has rendered it certain that all recent raptures and those of children, may be permanent. ly cured, and those of old people and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be renedied. The pad of Dr. Huil's Truss is concere and not convex; and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the the aperture and cure the hernia."

M. L. Knopp, 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 trustes, 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 thatis from Mr. P. a citizen of great respectability. who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture. thurty 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 year- old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day afer the injury, was cured in three months .-Experience alone, can make known to the Sargeon the full powers and excellence of these preferred by the Professors in both of the Medl cal Schools in this cry, and the Faculty in gen-Baltimore, January, 1850.

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

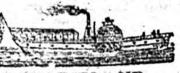
The operation and effect of this Trust is

directly the reverse of all Trusses heretafore in ase; which being convex, tended to colarge the dimensions of the rupture opening.' I am of opinion that the union of Surgical design & merbanical structure in this instrument reader it what has long been the desiderarum of Prac-tical Surgeons in Europe and America.

Professor Matt also in lecturing upon Her ia, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the exclass n of all others.

Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 67. Payette street, east of Monument Square, Bal-March 11

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

AS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:-Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Caubridge, and thence to Anhapolis, and thence to tial imore, where she will strive in the evening Leave Baltimore, from the Topacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annape lis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passingers on board for that place, and these to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passes

gers for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Mandy morning at aix o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Carales every and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore laune day, calling at the wharf on Coridorack.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk LEMURL 6. TAYLOR, Com.

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ett Manda ripwii, callin ca creek, au Baltimore in

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PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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

The Family Visiter,

The Family Visiter,

Waterland, on Regeneration & Justification,

The Family Visiter,

The Fa

124

Churchman,
Strong's Candid Examination of the Episcopal
Convert,
Convert,
Convert,
Convertations on the Liturgy, by Rev. E. Davys,
A Letter from a Blacksmith,
The Lixt Day of the Week,
The First Day of the Week,
The Week Completed,
The Week Completed,
The Disk Tippet, in IV Parts, by Mrs. Cameron,
The Little Reggirs, by Mrs. Sherwood,
The Wellen Family,
64 The McEllen Pamily, Procrastination, by Mrs. Sherwood, Supday School Tracts, Vol. 1, and II,

The Miller's Daughter, The Paithful Little Girl, The Anniversary Book, or a story about William Roward and Charles Curran, Punctuality in attending Public Worship,

Rarrest Home,
The Two Mothers or Memoirs the last century,
Tales for Youth, (Frank & George, & Christmas
25 Day, )
Printe Devotion,
Susta and Esther Hall, by Mrs. Cameron,
Gipin's Monument of Parental Affection,

The Sailor Boy, Recaptured Negro, by Mrs. Sherwood, The Labrador Missionaries, Daffie's Sermons for Children,

Mary and Jane, a Dialogue, by Mrs. Cameron, A Family in Eternity. The Baptism,
A Farmer's Narrative of his Conversion,
Pocket Prayer Book, written by Itself,

Life of Moses, History of Robert Jones, 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 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,

In Two Volumes. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRESH 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

vites his friends to call and examine.

All of which he will make up at the shortes Astice, and in the nost FASHIONABLE STYLE. low for case, or to punctual men only.

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 eall and examine for their satisfaction; he will make them up at the portest notice and most approved style to an Customers.

Oct 7 tf

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that she has on

> RIBBONS. AND ALSO A SELECTION OF

Dunstable Leghorn and Split Straw Bonnets.
which she will dispose of on the most moderate

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 asks a continuation thereof.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Salem, (Mass.) Gazette. "The fool bath said in his heart, there is no God."

There is no God, the fool hath said,
Exulting in his heart,
Then let me moulder with the dead,
This beating pulse depart.
Dust will return to native dust,
Clay mingle with its clay—
The soul will ne'er be blest nor curst,
There is no judgment day.
Is there no God! 'i'm said.

Is 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 houid blue,
Old ocean with its heaving tides,
Whence he his virtues drew.
Is there no God? Ask were heaving

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

Go ask the thunder as it rolls
Along the bending sky—
The lightnings flashing from the poles,
The meteor's burning eye.
This is the answernature 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 chrystal sky,
The winds along the heavens that sweep, Proclaim in language high-There is a God whose moving band 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 ope. Behold the lillies of the field.

They how their necks to God,
All nature doth her homage yield,
The sea, the fire, the flood;
And can mute nature be more wise
Than heaven descended man?

O lisp it not ye azure skies! You know she never can. For God hath placed within his breast, A soul that ne'er can die;

A soul that ne'er can die;
It approach time, and space and rest,
'Twas made to dwell on high.
Then pause awhile ye foolish man!
And how the knee to Him
Who was ere time his course began,
When heaven and earth we'e dim.

-------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 away at night when all other honest people were in bed. Though this afforded much pleasure to Jacob, it was not so well relished by his neighbours.

In a cavern of the mountain upon which Ja-cob generally took his seat lived a dwarf, who at the christenings and weddings of the surrounding 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; le 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-CASSIMERES & VESTINGS temptuous look on the diminutive figure behave 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 concealed 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 after me, to hound me from his court when carrying 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 acorns; with such contempt upon its and our acords; we will go thither, and give them a little sauce to their mirth. Here, Jacob, is an invisible cap; if you put it on your head nobody will be able to ace 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 addly deceived, you will soon have 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 called them here.

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 compa

uy entered the room in pairs, and all took the places which were pointed out to them accord-ing to their several dignities, little suspecting the presence of any other guests.

And now the frolick began. The invisible dwarf pulled out the pins which fastened the myrlle garland on the bride's head, and Ja-

cob pushed a large dish out of the hand of the butler which splashed the gravy 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-

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

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 delicacies-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 invisible wallets. The guests opened their eyes wider and wider, -their faces lengthened more and more, -a silence like that of midnight in a cemetry, reigned throughout the whole room,-knives, mouths, jaws, were laid at rest, while each gaped in blank astonishment upon his neighbour. Flagon after flagon, cup after cup now disappeared from the table, and sfill the thief remained invisible! Well might the hair of the guests now begin to rise on end; every where all was silent 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 under the table, became now a question with the horror-stricken guests. Must 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 serpents and newts crawled about, there to starve side his emptied wallets.

They were just about to lower the unfortu-nate snepherd into this loathsome place and all around stood the guests mocking and jeering the trembling rustic, when lo! the invisible 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 atones with faces as long as a yard, for the full space of an hour, without bethinking 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 fashioned 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 oustom of our ancestors. Just fancy to your elf 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 gre 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 strangers—where doubts and apprehensions must fetter every moment and seal every lips 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 situations, 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 came running against him, and not even his spirit, which will be sought in vain among own children could find him out, when he called them by name, with the cap on his head. I world, and learned from its hollow mocke-

He now gave himself implicitly up to the diffection 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. During the bridal ceremony they placed themeselves upon the large round table, around which the bridegrooms and the bride were to section and the bridegrooms and the bride were to section and popular vices to tamper with the heat sincerity, and popular vices to tamper with the heat sincerity, and betray without acruple the artless and unsuspecting. No—no! nothing of this. The girl that seats herself at the husking, and the horide were to be section of the castle of the Knight. During the bride were to be set to tamper with the lip at sincerity, and betray without acruple the artless and unsuspecting. No—no! nothing of this. The girl that seats herself at the husking, and the horide wery day, throw into the cream when selves upon the large round table, around which the bridegrooms and the bride were to a sentimental novel borrowed nonsence to weather; when milk sours soon; put 2 heaping weather; when milk sours soon; put 2 heaping the bridegrooms and the bride were to borrowed nonsence to a constraint to the cream when selves upon the large round table, around a sentimental novel borrowed nonsence to weather; when milk sours soon; put 2 heaping the brides were to be a constraint to the cream when selves upon the large round table, around the brides were to be a constraint to the cream when the properties of the cream when the crea 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 unges of Modre and Byron, nor looked on un-blushingly at an immodest theatrical repre-sentatation. On the contrary, they had drawn their beautiful notions of love and friendship, from the praiseworthy example and maxims of their ancestors. Theirs 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 met without the bitter disappointments which follow so closely upon the dreams of the ro-

But we have grown sentimental on this sub-ject, and verily, it is one we cannot talk a-bout 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 Manufac. -000-

#### 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 villanous 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 honest 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 another, as the frost, like a vegetable pestilence, passes over them? What if the leaves do wither, and wear for a time the vellow and sickly hue of decay, and then fall, with every breathing 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 frest work of Winter—when the fine, misty rain has become frozen upon every visible object? Summer has nothing to compare with the simple scenery of winter, when

The frost performs its silent ministry, Unhelped 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 associadians of moral desolation—of fading hopes—of hearts withering in the bosoms of the living—connected with the decaying scenery around 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 cumbrous 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 Nature. It has no second spring-time. Once blighted in its hour of freshness, it wears for-ever after the mark of the spoiler. The dews of affection may fall, and the gentle rain of sympathy be lavished upon it-but the sere root of blighted feeling will never again waken 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 corned, enquired who was the head of the family. 'She is,' replied the man, pointing to his better part. 'You are a boarder, I suppose,' said the census man. 'Yes board here, except DRINKING and LODGE?' 'I and where do you DRINK and LODGE? drink at the grocory and lodge in the barn."

RULES FOR MAKING GOOD BUTTER.

If you have four or five cows, it is best to churn every day and by no means less frequent than every other day. If you cannot churn every day, throw into the cream when gathered a handful of nice sait: In very warm weather, when milk sours soon, put 2 heaping table spoonfuls of sait in every pail of milk before 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, 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 atmost care should be taken to keep every article used in making butter, perfectly sweet, by frequent and tho-rough scalding. Jour 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 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 stirring it until it is about the consistence of this milk. At one end of the trough is a hole four inches square, covered with a wire grating, and closed by a wooden slide or shutter; when the lime has been repulsed liquid and the state of 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 preinformation calculated to effect a cure is desirable. The following preventive of this ma-lady is from the "American Journal of Science," and is said to have been discovered by the French Chemist and Surgeon, M. Coster, who highly recommends it. It is this, ter, who highly recommends it. It is this, at 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 abort

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 successful when applied in six hours after the animal has been bitten.

A speedy and certain remedy for chilblains s 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 produce a fine transparent cement, which will u-nite 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 poor-ly, and sometimes, as appears by the following 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 parfaitment

The horse was hired, placed in the new
gug 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 braken the gig, he brake all the gig vat he is ever put to, so you ask for a horse yet broke to de gig, I vas sure I could varrant him. The gig owner went away with an exclamation of regret, 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 Lawyer's door; in the morning it read, all sorts of Turning and Twisting done here.

Cowles, in his excellent History of Plants, notices the virtues of hemp thus laconically;
By this cordage ships are guided—bells are
rus, beds are corded, & rogues kept in awaCIRCULAR 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 re-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 sich 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 aprehend, 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 remit-ting 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, 18:0 .- But, in the case specified in the lat ter 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 pe kage 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 a ld, 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, dire is the Appealsors to ascertain the true,value, which it is believed, was not intended to be evannymous with actual cost-the words used in former acts to indicate the dutiable value of g mis: 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 male under that act, he must make outh 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 Appropers to estimate the goods above their actual cost; but it is not to be presumed that there is an intent, by false valuation, to defraul 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 exer use of which, the invoice and appraisement wal be circumstances to be duly considered

With respect to that part of the inquiry which relates to the power of the Collector to forbear 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 naile. 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 Napo leon from the Island of St. Helena, to the Place de Vendome:

Gen. Lamarque rose and said-Gentlemen as a soldier of Austerlitz and Wagram, I have listened with deep emotion to the report just aunded by my companions in arms would exclaim without besitation, Let us hasten to claim the remains of him who so ·Let us 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. tional policy ought to be our guide, and the general interest our only end and aim. Let us then consider whether, in our present po-sition, 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 electorial 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 yester-day at the call of liberty, it has already spread

tacked without disputing that which we are all ready to defend with our lives. We may, therefore, claim the ashes of Napoleon Bona parte, and accomplish his death-bed request. Let Paris, like a new Athens, or new Sicy fon, receive the ashes of a new Thesus, or 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 giory, we are thus honourug; and not the monarch, who, while seizing sceptre of Charlemagne, and the crown of Didier, did not sufficiently feel that liberty is the most precious of our rights, as being the most indispensable of our possessions. I there

nister of the Interior. M. De Lameth opposed the proposition of the General. He declared that he had no vish to detract from the glory of the great Captain of modern times; but this Captain and enslaved the nation; he had violated the Charter: [here a voice exclaimed, the Charter!] and every one of the national rights; he vas 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 periol be brought into France, they might give birth to fresh troubles. I therefore move the order of the day.

fore vote for referring the petition to the Mi-

M. Jacquem not said, that after the sneech of Gen. Lamarque he should have abstained from delivering his sentiments, had not M de Lameth moved the order of the day. Charter had been mentioned, but Napoleon land, and accept the Crown of Belgium. could not have violated that which was not in existence. [The Constitution! the Constitution!] Napoleon had not violated the Constitution. He re-established order; restared religion; rendered France the first among na tions, as much by her civilization as by her Its ashes may be claimed without danger now that all Frence has united to 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 coase quently the petition was rejected.

On the Surgical treatment of Mr. Haskisson's wound

To the Editor of the Liverpool Albian. Sin-From a casual conversation with medical gentleman on the subject of the acideat which led to Mr. Huskissan's death, I im induced for the sake of hum mitty, to bring to natice a question which cannot be too pub iely discussed, in order that it may be set the I cambidly and correctly. All accounts which I have read or heard about this disas ter concur in stating, that there was a dread ful laceration of the muscles of the thigh, and below the knee, also, and that the suffer er was in excruciating agony, with convul sive twitches extending up the body, arising from the laceration. Mr. Huskisson, it ap pears, lived from nine to ten hours after the ecident; 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 s speedily as possible after the accident? 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 Astly Cooper's ad vice 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 he least probability of the sufferer's rallying for a moment while the cause of this convul sive twitching was not removed, while nature was most painfully struggling with a limb which, m. le to a magistrate who can feel and duly though shockingly lacerated, was in a living from Bruss. ls. appreciate true glory. If I were in camp, state, and acting in the strongest possible manwas 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 Oblfieldlane, Manhester, would have done, had he been catted 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. do not mean to impute any neglect to the surgeons who attended Mr. Huskisson after his misfortune, but I wish an important ques-tion, on which the profession appear divided-to be publicly decided by the hest authority, for the good of the human race.

I am, sir, yours, &c. HUMANITAS. Warrington, Sept. 22, 1850.

A friend has sent us the following as ertain cure for the Ring Worm, having seen ts efficacy tested within a month past effec tually, viz: 'A few Spanish Flies put into waiskey and rabbed on the part affected two drep and imperishable roots: Rounding its or three times a day, will produce an imme-

#### FOREIGN.

#### LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The brig Pocahontas, in Hampton Roads, brings to the editors of the Norfolk Beacon Liverpool papers to the 12th Oct inclusive. There had been no fighting of any conse

quence 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

he 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 Da vis's Straits fishery have been lost in a galsix of them belonging to Hull.

France has formally recognized the inde pendence of the South America Republics.

We have the satisfaction of stating (say the Lundon 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 inter-fere. 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 Hal-

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

Liverprol Corn Market, Mon lay Oct 11, At last Tues lay's market old Wheat was 21, and new 4d per 70 lbs. lower than that

#### LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the picket ship Brighton, Capt. Huttleon, at New York, from Landon, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received ales of Lorelon papers to the evening of the Litta of Ottober, inclusive, with Shipping Losts and Prices Current of the same date. -The Brighton left Portsmouth on the morn

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRUSSIANS.

The most prominent and far the most im sortant item of intelligence contained in these papers, is the following letter from Ostend .-It was received by the London Morning Heald, by an extraordinary express at 6 o'clock in the morning of October 13th, and immedistely published in a second edition. 'OSTEND, Monday, October 11.

I hasten to send you the important comnunication which has just been made to me, that a Prussian army had entered Belgium. They have opened at three several pointshist by increasing the garrison of Luxemburg (where 4000 Prussians always were by trea-(v) to 16000 men, next, by Maestricht, 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 a mounts 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 he vapaper intelligence is per verted 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 is lost in a skilful amoutation. Was there true; and the English family to whom it was sent, by a friend from Muestricht, are acting upon it and intend to quit this country on

.We are without any additional intelligence

If the Provincial Government are acquained with the march of the trussians, 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

It is equally unfortunate and unaccountaole, that in our different files of London pa pers, 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 Lon-don press. In the London Standard of the 15th, however, we find a letter from Paris of the 13th, which, besides wearing an impor tant aspect in other respects, corroborates the information of the Morning Herald. quote the whole passage:-

It is announced to day, by letters from Berlin and from Frankfort, 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 Rhe nish provinces of Prussia. This statement was quite correct. The King of Prussia, with a view of suppressing this revolutionary move-ment, 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 ened 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 ispute 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 f Europe.

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

'The question of Belgium is very far indeed from a settlement. I have just this in stant conversed with a merchant of great respectability, who has arrived only to-day from Brussels. He states, that according to the atest 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 Beigian provinces, the King of course, always remaining monarch of the two ountries. He assures me, however, that the Belgians are no less resolute than his Majesy, and that, whilst he is determined on enforcing his rights, they are resolved upon opposing them. The provisional or revolutionry 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 deemd 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 with the Diana, had not been given up, not withstanding the urgent application of the Charge d'Affairs. Imprisnments continued. The discount on government paper on the 2 th was 321. A great number of papers were regularly purloined rom the London mail, and there was no doubt t was done in the Portuguese Post Office. reach papers were more frequently purloin ed than any others. Nothing is in me common than to open letters; and sometimes they are not ceremonious enough to seal them afterwards.

Fifty prisoners among whom were seven or ight well dressed Constitution lists, were narched through the streets on the 23d September, chancel together by two and two, previous to their being transported to Africa. The number of Constitutionalists imprisoned t Oporto between the 1st of September, 1828, and the 1st of September, 1830, was 1004; f whom 113 were discharged, 37 transportd, 20 banished in the king lam, 19 condemnd in costs, 20 died in the infirmary, 12 were langed, 9 banjshed to foreign countries, and 760 remain in prison. In the fortresses of Almeida and gaol 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 Phillippe, 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 dismised 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 Zarila, has been dismissed yesterday. He is to be imprisoned in the Castle of San Antonio, at Corunna. Refino, Gonzales, and Villamid, Colonels of the Royalist Volunteers, are like-wise imprisoned in the same place. Erro has been exiled to Seville. Inguanzo, the Arch-bishop of Toledo, and Father Cerille to Ca-

been exiled to Seville. Inguanzo, the Archbishop of Toledo, and Father Cerille to Cadiz. Marino to some other port. The Lieutenant de Roso de Calderas, nick-named Gayotte (the strutter,) and Pio Elizalde, in a prison of this place, inguanzio, 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 A-bot of the convent of Saint Basil was found a corpse in his bed, the convent of Saint Basil was found a corpse in his bed, the convent of Saint Basil was found a corpse in his bed, the convent of Saint Basil was found a corpse in his bed, the convent of the convent of Saint Basil was found a corpse in his bed, the convent of the convent of the convent of Saint Basil was found a corpse in his bed, the convent of the convent of the convent of Saint Basil was found a corpse in his bed, the convent of Saint Basil was found a corpse in his bed, the convent of the convent of

He had lately

The King showed a distrust of the Royalist volunteers. Their Captain General had been dismissed.—The Museager des Chambres contains under date of Madrid, October 10 (Quere) an aunouncement that the Society of the Anilleros had completed its labour ty of the Antileros and 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 Constitutionalist continued. The Junta was aware that the Constitutionalists had no chance without Mina. The number of Parisian vagabonds joined the refugees and were rejected na was a great source of trouble. The Provisional government and the Head Quarters of Mina were to be established at St. Sebas tian. That place was garrisoned by militis, 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 bees 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 460,000, or 500,000 francs, and Valdes 150,000.

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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 re-

Another account from Bayonne of the 8th.

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 dispersion the Spanish Refugees and their recruits. appears certain that these poor men themselves under the persuasion that 100,50 men were ready to join them and enter Spate, whilst now it is not proved that they have more than 4,000. They, moreover, promised to each recruit an indemnity of 250 france, 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 Pan.

The Moniteur of Oct. 13th announces th 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 Sollayo delivered a letter from the Grand Dake to the King of the French.

FRANCE.

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, Petersburgh, But it is now openly stated in Pris, and hoone 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.

Genmany .- The latest German mail, received in London on the 15th, 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. ordinary times they would not affect us by their nature, or appear grave; but, in moments like the present, when, in almost every comtry of Europe, popular movements and insur-rections are taking place, they cannot fail of creating alarm and uneasiness.

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

The Germanic Diet, at one of its last sitexpenses of quartering the Austrian troops, who, on the 1st of Nov. next, will arrive at Mayeace.

GREAT BRITAIN .- The Standard, of the 15th, (evening) says:— Mini ters have been in active communication the whole merning. Sir R. Peel, Lord Melville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Blienborough, had long conferences with the Duke of Wellington.

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ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, November 18, 1880.

LIST OF DELEGATES

Official Returns of Delegates to the Assembly schurned as elected on the first Monday of October, 1830-

For Saint-Mary's county-Richard The gs, John T. Hawkins, William J. Blakis pore, and Stephen H. Gnugh.

For Charles county Henry Brawner, Dani-For Colvert county-Joseph W. Reynolds.

Rehard Mackall, James A. D. Dalrymple and William Smith.

For Prince-George's county-William T. Contion, Benjamin L. Gantt, George W.

avall and Raphael C. Edelen. For Montgomery county-Henry Harding. mas Cittings, Horace Willson and Ar

Fer Frederick county-Davis Richardson Divid Kemp, Evan M.Kinstrey and John H.

For Washington county-Andrew Kershar, Benjamin F. Yoe, David Brookhart and Jaseph I Merrick.

Allegary county-William M'Mahon, aw Ridgely, William Shaw and William

Reid. For Baltimore county-James Turner, Hugh Ely, John B. Holmes and Zachariah H. Wor.

For the city of Baltimore-Jesse Hunt and John Spear Nicholus.

for Harford county-James Montgomery Jimes Moores, Frederick T. Amos and Ste-

For Anne-Arundel county-Charles R. Steart Thomas Hood, Robert W. Kent and R. hard G. Stockett.

For the city of Annapolis-Dennis Claude

and Nicholas Brewer.

For Cecil county—John Evans, William B.

Biles, John W. Comegys and George Gale.

Magnet William For Kent county-Joseph Moffett, William W. Brown, Hugh Wallis and Bartis Piner. For Queen-Anne's county-John Brown,

Jahn Tilghman, John B. Thomas and Rober Goldsborough, Junior. For Caroline county-Jacob Charles, Tho-

mis Burchenal, William M. Hardcastle and For Tolbot county-William Hughlett, So

taon Dickinson, George Dudley and Spry For Dorchester county-Thomas H. Hicks.

Benjamin G. Keene, John N. Steele and Martin L. Wright.

For Somerset county - Littleton D. Teackle, Per Worcester county - John - S. Spence, William U. Purnell, John Mitchell and Charles

"INFANT FONDNESS FOR MUSIC."

A late number of "The Transcript," print ed in Boston, in a paragraph headed with the child only six months old, whose parenta reshake his little arms and feet as if reping time to the measure. The more rathe movement of the air, the quicker betime his motions, until we almost felt com-plied to request his father to desist, lest ex-curve excitement should throw the infant inconvalsions."

This is not the first instance, of which we have read, relating to an infant, a being enrapted 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 1775, and who is now living at Fulliam, near Landon. Crotch discovered his fondness for hand who is additional to the arms manner that assic when a child, in the same manner that the infant in Boston is said to have shewn his by manifesting strong feelings of delight on taring a person play on a small organ, which is father, who was a carpenter, had in de for is amusement. The morning after his liking or music was observed, "his father placed is at the instrument, when he repeated select placed with the placed is at the instrument, when he repeated select placed is a sample of the country of the country of the sample of the sample of the sample of the sample of the country of the country of the organ is the boy was permitted to play on the organ he bey was permitted to play on the organ whenever he was inclined. He learned dif-erent airs with facility, and often intermixed

plause, his infantine. The lat manner propossessing every one in his levour. Whatever he
once heard he could repeat, and often with
variations. In every other respect Urotch
was a perfect child animated, petalant, sometimes obstitute 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 Surry institution, and gave lessons
on the Piano during twenty years. He is a
well informed and modest man.

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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 griping 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 them selves 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 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, deof those who have been benefitted by their

The aged, sick, or disabled seaman, or marive, has a "Snug 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 spirited 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 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 parsed twenty years in the service, stationed of entimes in unhealthy climates, discharged with a broken constitution, and in a situation altogether unfit to provide for themselves by labour. It is a hint on the subject may interest feeling and of an experienced professor. 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 of a single plum tree in his garden, this seathe right. "At the first motion of the Bow," and the Transcript, "the child's face was lit up with smiles, and as the music continued, be would shake his little annual continued, by with smiles, and as the music continued, by with smiles, and shake his little annual continued, by with smiles, and shake his little annual continued, by with smiles, and shake his little annual continued, by which smiles, and shake his little annual continued, by the continued of the army, only wait the coming forward of fruit to his friends. The tree produces the responsible persons, favourable to such an in-

er in the Kanawha Banner was calling the attention of the people of the trans-Alleghaney district to the expediency of dividing the State. We have published Mr. Doddridge's speech at Wheefing in July last, in which the same object was indirectly avowed; and we have now a contemplated meeting of the citicans of Ohio on the subject. These all go to shew that our western brethren still regard the new constitution with great aversion, and that 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 post on of our state will not submit to it.—There are strong heads and stout hearts there sho long for an opportunity of resenting the degradation which was put upon Western Virginia by the Couvention in refusing to acknowledge the white basis, and they will resent it upless their demands are complied with. What their demands may be the next Legislature will show, and we look to its assembling with great anxiety. they will not submit to it without an effort to

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 Mary-

We are not at all surprised at this move ment, and are prepared to see it persisted in until it is crowned with success. In politics there is an utter contrariety of sentime tween 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 ex-tent 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. Louisville Republican of the 20t ult. of the loss of two more Stramboats 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 pelow 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 Nep me had in tow; all their baggage was lost.

when near St. Grenevieve, was snagged and mentioned causes, have all the infirmities of filled with water to the guards. The boat it and shut or fold themselves. A kind of clamwas thought, would be raised.

AN OV'S GALL.

Sets any colour-silk, cotton or woollen. ave seen the colours of calico, which fuded pendant upon the uncertain, hard-drawn alms at one washing, fixed by it. Where one lives ing again until they are dead, and cease to ir 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. large phial. One large spoonful of this in a likewise excellent for taking out spots from of the family of Dionidia bombazine, bombazett, &c. After being wash. It has received the generic name of Dionia, ed in this, they look about as well as when new. It must be throughly 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

Masran Bunke, whose departure for the . 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 warmestencomium passed on his musical powers by that monarch, who is allowed to have considerable and correct takte 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 for such men I would plead, with a hope that an overture on the orchestra, with all the skill

Encouragement to C.divertors of Fruit. Mr. Samuel R. Johnson of Charlestown. Mass, has received \$31 36, for the produce

France and the German powers, it may be supposed that Austria, Prussia, Russia and England, will not look on idle spectators, & powerful nation on the Continent, and the MOND, Esq. late President most to be dreaded, if once excited to action Branch Bank at Easton.

demands are complied with. What their dedemands are complied with. In No-section will show, and we look to its assembling with great anximilities of we lave a deded to this, altered and ded to this, altered and ded to this, altered and ded to this, altered and the lave and we complied anximilities of war, have advanced greatly in price. and of war, have advanced greatly in price. And the lave anximiliti

The Clinker, Licut. G. W. Matson has arived at Plymouth England, from the Coast of Africa, left the squadrop 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. I.. Bowne, the Master, captured 1045 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, Dionea Muscipulg. English name, Venus' Fy Trap. French name, Altrappe 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 ensuare 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 The new steamboat New Jersey, which left each has at the end a biloged appendage, surthis port on Thursday last for New Orleans. rounded by bristles. It is in those lobes that the power moving resides. They can expand my 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 lones shut and entengle the flies by their bristles, holding them last, and never unfolditate the leaves by their struggles to escape.

The flowers are white, forming a cluster of Corymbus, upon a leafless stem: they have Get out all the liquid and cork it up in a five petals and ten stamina; therefore belong to Decandria, or the 10th class of Linneus. gallon of warm water is sufficient. This is Ir a natural arrangement his plant is the type

> 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 at-tractions and the concealed snares of the Ohio Nat Rep.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

HALTIMORE MARKET, - Plant and wheat have de-clined a little, the wagon price of Howard street flour will have been done to farmers on the Eastern Shore, by a report current there list work, that wheat was alling 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. Ber f is pirnty and that the state of our reports of the markets. dol! Some few sales of stock and quite ordinary cut-tle have been finale as low as \$1.00; but our quota-tions embrace fair rates for market boof

tons emprace fair rates for market used to second rate second, as in quality, 3 -a 5.-; do. ero, and rat, 5.00 a 9.00. - Crop, common, 3.50 a 4.00 ero, and rat, 5.50 a 7.00; or non and red 4.00 a 5.50; fine red, 5.30 a 7.00; wrippers, sinchle 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.—Rappaninnek, 3.00. a 4.20.—Kentucky, 4.00 a 8.00. Cubis 14.00 a 25.0.—St. Doningo, 11.00 a 17.00. The inspections of the week are 411 inhas. Maryland; and 9 linds. Ohio, total 43. hints.

From —best whise wheat family, \$5.75 a 6.25 super. Howard street 5.128 a - City Mills, 4.878 a 5.00. Susquelanna, —; Conn Mest, bbl. 2.25—Grain red wheat, 95 a 1.00. white do. 1.05 a 1.07 componered — Conn. white. 54 a .55-vellow

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, favorable to such an institution, and willing and competent to forward it, to contribute largely towards establishing a "ARTHRAT," 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-Alleghaney 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

Mass. has received \$51 36, for the produces
of a single plum tree in his garden, this season, besides giving away considerable of the
son, besides giving away considerable of the
fruit to his friends. The tree produces the
fruit to his friends. The fruit has produced to such an instatution, and using part of the produces the
fruit to his friends. The fruit of \$5.5 per annum, for the
last three years. \$1. 30. 6.0, -10 by the vessel load, 1.75. Cak, 3 00 a 3.25-Hickory \$1.50.

American Farmer.

**EPPERARAMENTA** 

Digo on Thursday evening last, the 11th inst. at his late residence, in Talbot county, in the 73d year of his age, NICHOLAS HAM MOND, Esq. late President of the Parmers

HALF-WAY HOUSE. FOR RENT, for the entiring year, the Half Way House between tunapolis and Battimers, now or cupied by Mrs. Barrett, attached to this House is a good Garden, Stables, Ice House, and all the conveniencies for a country lavern; about twenty or twenty five acres of excellent cleared land and abundance of fir wood. The stage from Annapolis to Balti more stops here to breakfast. - Terms low to

good tenant. Apply to JAMES MURRAY. Nor 18 7

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL. October.

1 Clear, warm, light breeze
2 Clear, pleasant, light breeze
3 Clear, warm, mederate breeze
4 Clear, pleasant, white freat, light breeze
5 Clear, pleasant, white freat, light breeze
6 Clear, pleasant, light breeze
7 Cloudy part of the day, appearance of rain, fresh breeze
8 Rain, cool, smart blow
9 Rain nearly all day, fresh breeze
10 Clear, moderate, light breeze
11 Clear, warm, moderate breeze
12 Foggy morning, light breeze, P. M. fresh 19 Forgy morning, light breeze, P. M. fresh breeze with rain - x x 13 Rain, thunder and lightning nearly all day, fresh breeze at times seww-s

14 Rain in the morning, P. M. clear and
warm, fresh breeze s-s w

15 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze n w

16 Clear, cold morning, pleasant, light breeze 17 Clear, P. M. cloudy, appearance of rain 18 Rain all day, cool, moderate breeze x z-x 19 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze a w-a 20 Rain all the forenoon, P. M. clear, heavy 21 Clear, pleasant, light with frost, light

breeze
23 Clear, pleasant, light breeze
24 Clear, mild, light breeze
25 Cloudy, sprinkle of rain; light breeze 26 Clear, mild, moderate breeze 27. Clear, warm, light breeze 28 Clear, warm, light breeze 29 Clear, mild, light breeze

30 Clear, warm, light breeze 31 Clear, P. M. Loudy, fresh breeze

NOTICE.

The Managers of the Female Orphan Ang-lum of Annapolis, propose holding their AN-NUAL 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 un-necessary to make any appeal to the charita-ble 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 nembers of society.

NOTICE.

T IE President and Directors of the ANNA-POLIS TORACCO INSPECTION COMPANY request the Stockholders thereof, to pay to Adam Miller, on the 6th day of Deember 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 sto k. on sayment of the last sum. he secretary will deliver the certificates of work.

A. RANDALL, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

HAVING leased he taim belonging to George Wells, bug situate on South Ri-ver, all persons are hereby forewarned against hunting on he sald farm, with either dog or gun, or in any manner tres assing thereon. The utmost rigour of the law will be enforced a-gainst all such, who violate this notice.

ADAM T. ALLEIN.

NOTICE. THE Compissioners of Anne Arundel coun-

by will mer at the Court House, in the cinaking transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the levy court.

By order, R. J. COWMAN,

Clk, Comm's A. A. C.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chance-ry the Subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 25th day of November inst. if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter ter's Tavern in the City of Appropriate Augustantian Parcel of Indicated.

HOLLIDAY'S PURCHASE. Whereof Ann R. Plummer died seized, lying on the river Patuxent, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Claytor and Mr. Cheston, containing about 426 scies. There area number of buildngs on this land waich are in good order, and 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 hase money to be paid on the day of sale or on he 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 secued by bond with approved security—on the stification of the sale, and payment of the whole purchase money, the Subscriber is auherised to execute a deed. Mr. Joseph Ar-nold, who lives on the premises, will shew the same. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock

Nov. 42 LOUIS GASSAN AY Trustee. THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL stop is future to land passengers, at CAST'LE HAVEN, instead of CAM, IRIDGE, and leave Annapolis at half part one o'clock for Bettimore.

Oct. 21

a trans-Var Ofken the njatra-of the

saya— he far-ed is in moves rather

T 18 subscriber, grateful for pas favours, in-forms her friends and the public in gene rat, that she has removed to that well known stand nearly fronting the State House, former-ly occupied by Cap: Thomas, and since by Mr. Daley, and Mrs. Gambrill, where she is prepared to accommodate . l'RAVELLERS and others, with genteel boarding and lodging on the most reasonable terms.





Her nouse being in a central situation to the arrival of the Stea nboats and Stages, and near th . 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 H.y. good Oats, &c. gentlemen may rely in 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 mode

N. B. Fransient visitors accommodated with dinners, &c. on the shortest notice.
M. ROBINSON.

Annapolis, Oct. 21. 1830. The editors of the Frederick Citizen, Cumberland Advotate, and Easton Gizette, will publish the shove 4 times, and forward their accounts for philection.

#### CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Publica, at Kitt's tayern on the Annapoles and Balcimore road, on Friday, the 26th day of No vember inst. if fair if not, the first lair day thereafter, the lands whereof Sarah Dorsey die seized, and which were devised to her by he fatnes John Worthington; that is to say, par of a tract of land, called

WORTHINGTON'S BEGINNING. comaming about five hundred acres sejoining Spurrier's lands, where Merritt now kery sta vern. The ab ve land has a large propertion of wood, and will be shewn by the tenant Mr Biisha Walker Also about

#### 500 ACRES

of Land, call of Part of Trusty Friend, Neigh bours's Spite, Stonner's Hammer Yeate's Good Witt, Bachelor's Refuge, and the Fire Tongs, lying on both sides of the Annapolis road about one mile above the place formerly called Rum me l'a Tavern, in the Piney Woods; and wil be shown on application to the tenants Samuel Warfield Richard Disney, and Joseph Mitter.

#### TERMS OF SALE.

One mard of the purchase money to be paid within six months from he day of sale, with in ter st from the nay of sale; one other third with lik - necrest in twelve months from the day of sal; and the residue with like interest, in eighteen mon he from the day of sale; d be Be cured by bood with approved security. On the payment of the whole purchase money and the ratification of the sale, the subargiber is au thorised to convey. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

#### NOTICE.

THE subscriber wants to here 3 men hands for which h will give 50 dollars per year, and will insure the a 50 dona a more, each, in the course of the year, Il married, and wish it, will allow house, garden, wood, 250 weight of pork and 3 barrels of corp.

#### FARM FOR RENT.

THE subscriber has a small Farm for rent. ty a res, well adapted for Corn, Wheat and Inbacco, with a good Tobacco House, and every other hous that is necessary on a farm. als a WINDMILL. which if well attend if will Supply a large family with corn and meat.

JACOB H. SLEWAKER.

Sw

CASH FOR MEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE





from 12 to 25 years of age. Iso, mechanics

of every de scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do wer 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 Williamsons' Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

FOR RENT,

A very valuable GRIST a d SAWMILL attended nearth head of Severn River att attuated nearth, head of Severn Rover att in complete order, a never failing stream, and a good stand for business. Also, three tenements, two on the head of Severn, on Hickory Brige. Soil is good, well adapted to the growth of torn, wheat and obacco, good new DWEALINGS (one place is small newly stilled.) Also a very value bit place adjoining Deep Creek, pretty large, produces fine crops of corn, tobacco and wheat, and the finest water melons. Sec. To industrina tenants, disposed to incrove, the remains the made accommodating apply to Dr. H. W. Waters, 7 miles from Baithnore, and 14 from the Rait Road, or to from the Rail Road, or to

CHARLES W TERS. IACOB WATERS

REVELL & KIRBY,

A DOPT this method of acquainting their friends of the City of Antapolis, 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 bappy to accommodate any gentleman who have be inclined to extend towards them a portion of patronage. From their long experience in business, they flatter themselves that they are inferior to mone of their profession, in the execution of work. of their profession, in the execution of work. Which shall be done in the nearest, most fash ionable style, and at the most reasonable prices.

However, all they ask of the public, is to prove the above assertion, by a sir and impartial trial.

Through this means, R. & K inform the public, that they receive regularly every quarter, from Philadelphia, the fashious, 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 he differ ent merchants of the city have very recently re turned from the city of Baltimore and Patla delphia with a large assortment of goods, which they are determined to dispose of un 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 gouls. 3 11 1 28

#### FOR LEASE OR RENT,

I H A I large and common timb. BRICK BUILTING new occupied by Gideon Pearce, Esq. and lately by Mrs. Ro-binson, as a Boarding House, situan near the Knis opa church, and in the vicinity of the State House. This property has lately undergone considerable repairs which have conributed much towards the comfort and convesience of the establishment, and presents a desorable situation to any person dispessed to en-gage in that line of business. Possession we'll or given after the 1st October next. For Terms pp y to

60 N. WAIKINS. NOTICE,

LL persons indebred to us on bond, note open account, are respectfully requested o ail and settle the same as it is impossible o give further indulatione.

AD M & JOHN MILLER

PEADS PATE

In the art of building Chimneys, and altering best already built, in such manner as to pre-

of or cure their smoking.

From the time that commeys were first inoduced, the building them has been but a se
ex of experiments. The best workmen have ries of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded, when accidentally approximat-ing 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 imper-fect 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 aving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of u sing and vending said improvement, for four-teen years from the third day of April 1829. he subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county, 850. When two or more counties are pur chased by one person 840 each. Ten or more counties at one sale 830 each. For a Town-Town-hip, Borough or Village, \$20 For a single house, 85. 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 ny mason to construct chimneys. Every chim ney which -hall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chinney. All letters to the paten-tee must be post-paid. The publisher of a pa per at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Cartificate, and ontinue the same for one year, will entitle imself 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 Uni &c. three insertions, and forward one of the apers, shall receive the right for one house. A. H. RE VD, Patentee.

Montrose Susquehanna Co. Pa.

12th June, 1830. We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Freasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. READ, Esq. the patentee above amed, 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'ff. DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasdrer.

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 libers' support they have at their hands, and are hoppy to have in their power to offer them A LARGE AND HAND-SOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which they will sell on the nois reasonable terms.

AMONGST MANY OTHERS ARE THE FOLLOWING-

DRY GOODS.

Superior Blue and Black Cloths, Olive-Green and Gold-Green do. Brown and Mixt Blue, Black and Brown Cassimères, Cassinetts, assorted, Vestings, assorted colours, 4-4 Irish Linens, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 4-4 & 6 4 Jacouet Cambricks, 4-4 & 6-4 Cambrie Muslins, Plain and Figured Muslins,

Canton and Italian Crapes,

Family Flour.

Id Cognac Brandy

" Holland Gin,

" Peach Brandy,

N. E. Rum,

Jamieson Crackers,

Janiaica Spirit,

Rye Whiskey,

Common Whiskey,

Sperm. and Tallow Candles,

Bacon, Pork and Lard,

Black and Coloured Circussains, Kerseys and Lundseys, 8-4, 9 4, 10-4, 11-4, & 12-4 Rose Blankets, 34, 4, 44 & 5 Point Macandau Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Hose, Madrass H'kfs. Fing and Bandana H'kfs. Merino Shawls, Plain and Figured Silks, Merinos Assorted Colours,

GROCERIES.

China, Glass, Crockery, Stone and Harthern Ware,

Madeira Wine, Sherry do. Lisbon do. Champaigne do. Malaga Loaf and Brown Sugar, mperial, Gun Powder, Old Hyeon, Young Hyson, And Black,

## IRONMONGERY.

Stock Locks, Pad do. Shovels and Tongs, "pades and Shovels, Pod and Screw Augurs Round and Flat Bolts, Knives and Forks, Wood Screws.

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

4.4, 6.4, & 8.4 White Pine Plank, 1 2, 5 4, 5-4 Yellow Pine 3 by 4, 4-4, 4-5, 3-6, 3-9, 3-12 Studding and Joists,

3 by 4, 3 5 Rafters, Poplar Plank and Scantling, Bunch Shingles,

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

#### PLOUGHS.

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

### PACKET.

They have a first rate Schooner, called The JoHN T. BARBER, running as a Packet from Annapolis to Bal imore, 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 Ri vers and Creeks contiguous to Annapolis, on ressonable terms, at the shortest notices. October 91, 1860.

DICKENSON COLL

CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

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

Rev. Samuel B. How, A. M. President. Rev. Alexander M Farlane, A. M. Professor of Mathe matics.

Charles Dezler Cleveland, A. M. Professor of Lan

gueges nry D. Rogers, A. M. Professor of Chemistry a Natural Philosophy. COURSE OF STUDY.

FRESHMAN CLASS. Sallust, (Anthron's ed.)
Ovid, (Gould's ed.) Horace, (Gould's ed.) Xenophon's Ausbasis, (Prof. Cleveland's ed.) Mythology,
(Moritzi) Arithmetic; Algebra; Euclid's Elements, (4
booksi) Ancient sind Modern Geography and use of
the Globes; Latin and Greek translations.
SOBJOURNER OF SER. Viscille Geography

SOPHOMORE CLASS. Virgil's Georgic's; Livy, (Polsom'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 trans

JUNIOR CLANS. Graca Majora, vol. 2; Tacitus; Quintillian, Juyenal, (Leverett's ed.) Logic; Rhetoric; History and Chronology; Spherics; Navigation; Conic Sections; Nat. Philosophy; Astronomy; Eluxions; Greek and Latin compositions.

SENIOR CLASS. Mental Philosophy; Evidences

of Christianity; Cicero de Officia and de Natura De-orum; and de Oratore; Longinus; Epictetus; Horace's Epistlea, and Ars Puetica; Moral Philosophy; Lectures on Philology: Astronomy: Say's Political Economy: Physico 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 after oon 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. ut may be restored to his former rank; if he make up his deficiencies by vigorous application.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman class

Gandidates for admission into the Freehmar class, must be able to pass a critical examination in the Grammars of the Latin and Greek languages, in Casar's Commentaries, Cicero's Orations against Cataline, Virgil's Æneid, in Latin; Dalzell's Collectanea Graca Minora, and the Gospel of John, in Greek; and the fundamental rules of Arithmetic.

EXPENSES.

use of library, wood &c. &c. . . . Washing and lights,

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 e enomy, \$125 will cover the necessary expenses of 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 is fown, lodge in the college edifice, unless the room are full; in which case they are permitted to lodge is 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 gid accuracy in recitations, by enforcing habits of in-dustry 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 licalthy, and the sur rounding country fertile and pleasant. A new buildng is soon to be erected, capable of accommodating 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

#### anne arundel county, sc.

ON application, by petition in writing, of Charles S. Itidgely, (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 henefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements there. to, a schedule of his property, and a list of his credi-tors, (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 have greatered for each confinement. for debt, and I having appointed. George Cooke trus-tee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Charles. S. Ridgely, which said trustee has given bond in dua form for the faithful performance of his trust; and the 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 bereby 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) (Signed)

THOMAS B. DORSEY.

OVERSEERS WANTED. TWO Oversers wanted for the ensuing year.
Men that can come salisfactority recommend of for industry and sobriety, acquainted
with the principles of far uing, and management
of hands and stock, will receive liberal wages

of hauds and prompt payment, and prompt payment, CHARLES WATERS. Sept. 16

SALE.

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

ISAAC HOLLAND.

自民自由(主) 医自己的 自由的 网络

He has also on hand, as esual, a general manning of

GROCERIES.

DR. HULL'S TRUKE POR the relief and cure of Hernin or Rapture. This Surgical instrument is now to well known to the Medical profession, and to extensively used by unfortunate sufferers inhouring under the disease of Hernin, 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 trass.

James Thateher, M. D. author of the Mod.

James Thateher, M. D. author of the Mod-James Thaieher, M. D. author of the Modern Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Hall is seclusively entitled to the credit of first adapting the true Surgical principle for the tradeal curs of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that the part of the Truss should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular furus around the ring or aperture as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained in pertect health. Unless this be attained the parts can never recover their natural (one, whallow any be the degree of pressure applied."

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his available of 'Truss,' after enumerating the evils

the head of 'Truss,' after enumerating thereis resulting from the use of the defective trunes formerly worn, says. This eril was not felly remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hall, 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 rup-tures and those of children, may be permanent. ly cured, and those of old people and of long. standing, may, in many cases, also be reme-died. The pad of Dr. Hutl's Truss is concare and not convex; and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close

M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary, in a communication to Doctor Hull, says; 1 have applied your trusses in several he cases during the last three years. A great many upon whom I have applied your troses, 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 scretal rupture. 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 Your trusses are exclusively instruments. preferred by the Professors in both of the Medi cal Schools in this city, and the Faculty in gen-Baltimore, January, 1850.

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 n 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 Prestical Surgeons in Europe and America.'

Professor Mott also in lecturing upon Herclusion of all others.

Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 57. Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Bal-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 Tonacoo Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passaringers on board for that place, and thence to Baston; or directly to Easton, if no passaringers 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 LEMURL G. TAYLOR, Som,

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VOL.

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JONAS GREEN, Church-Street, Annapolis,

poons JUST RECEIVED INDFOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

IND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
Trans. Visiter.
The statement on Regeneration & Justification, 25
Makey Eleg. on the Invention of Men in the
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The Law on the Clurch,
The Conclusion,
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The Raptism, Africar's Narrative of his Conversion, Saled Praver Hook, written by itself, De of Moors, Estay of Robert Jones,

J. T. keeps FOR SALE, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, EPISCOPAL CATECHISMS, and

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS. He receives Subscriptions for the CHIL-BREN'S MAGAZINE, and the FAMILY VISITER; also for STANDARD WORKS the Protestant Episcopal Church; the First Volume of which is received. JOHN THOMPSON.

October 14, 1830.

JUST RECEIVED hom the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press THE LIFE OF

BISHOP HEBER.

In Two Volumes. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MINT FALL & WIN'LER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR. MERCHANT TAILOR

has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a ARGE STOCK OF GOODS

Patent Finished Cloth Cassimeres & Vestings hitable to the season, which he respectfully in s his friends to call and examine.

All of which he will make up at the shortest of cream, or to punctual men only.

TILIAM BRYAN. RCHANT TAILOR is just received a large and very handsome assortment of CLOTHS.

assimeres and Vestings, Of Various Qualities and Colours, Maich he invites his friends and the public to all sod examine for their antifaction; he will take them up at the short striction and most sprayed styles to suit Obstantes.

Oct 7. If

RESPECTIVILLY informs the citizens of Aunquelia, and its vicinity, that she has on had, a fine assertment of

BIBBONS. MD ALSO A SELECTION OF

Innstable Leghorn and Split Straw Bonnets had see will thippes of on the most moderate

che has likewise a quantity of Leghorn, for purpose of altering Leghorn Bonnets into present fashion. She returns her thanks the public in general, for their former parameters and respectfully tasks a continuation of the conti

MISCELLANEOUS

THE LEGACY OF THE ROSES. The following fine verses are by Miss Landon, and are founded on the fact reported by Mr. Crofton Crookier, that 'a person who died at Barnes, left an annual sum to be fold out in roses planted on his grava. Oh! plant them above me, the soft, the bright, Fre touched with the sunset's crimson light, The warm with the earliest breath of spring. The warm with the sunset when 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 week. Why should the mournful willow weep J'er the quiet rest of a dreamless aleep? Weep for life, with its toil and care, its crime to shun, and its sorrow to hear; Let tears and the a give of tears be shed Over the living, not over the dead. Plant not the express nor yet the yew;
Too heavy 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 are 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 memorr be like the odours they shed, Mr. hope like the promise of early red; Let strangers, too, share in their breath & their bloom; Plant ye the bright roses over my touth.

--000-0-000-VISIT TO AN ARAB HAREM.

Narrative of a journey overland from Et.gland, 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 up-

on 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 wavering 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 wo-man and a boy came out upon another terrace, and vehemently importuned me by sighs to go to them. I had just been reading Ludy 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 trowsers,

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, Zacccara, as I found she was called, making me ait down by her side, carelessly taking my hand, presenting me with a nosegay, &c. after tak-ing my hand, previously tasting it, offered me coffee, which was brought on a silver tray, in the usual beautiful little chiua cups. It was, however, so perfumed that I could scarcely drink it. She did the honours, and ap-peared 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 empressment; by signs
we kept up a very animated conversation, & when we could not quite comprehend each other's meaning, 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 cu-rionity; but whatmost 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 shewed me her's; the negro woman, who seemed the wit lace cap upon her broad fat band, and exhibit-ing it to all around, apparently with great ad-miration, exclaiming 'cap, cap,' and also en-deavouring, much to their detriment, to put deavouring, much to their detriment, to put on 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 fill I had made them understand that my cowasjee wanted me. Cowasjee's claims they seemed to understand completely, and, on my rejoining the gentlemen, if I were amused with their description of the tourna-

tioned the master of the house, apparently at his devotions, but evidently intending to have a fortive 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. Zaccars had on handsome striped silk drawers, and a silk vest descending to her feet, richly trimmed with allver lace. All their hands and feet were died with henne, and they were much surprised to see mine All their hands and feet were died with henne, 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 un lerwent the same minute examination as on the yesterday, and as this amination 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 endea-voured, but in vain, to accomplish mine. Sud-denly there was a shrick of joy, laughing, and clapping of hands. They drew me quickly to ed by an immense concourse of people; and very foreign he certainly did look in the streets of Hodeida, with his English dress and bat. 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; be treated me with the greatest deference and respect, and, bringing me a little baby with gold rings in its nose and éars, with all a fa-ther's pride he informed me that it was his, and that Zacara was its mother. He also askthe 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 direc-tion, where they could see without being seen.

They pointed out to me our ship, the bazar. the mosque, from whence the Dowlah was just returning in grand processions and they exhibited to me all their ornaments and triukets. In return, I shewed them such as I had about me. My friend, the negro woman, poor black Zacchina, 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 juto 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 loxury 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 chur-lish indeed had I not been gratified with their friendly and artiess attempts to please me. In-deed, I flatter myself I made a conquest, for a great boy of twelve or fourteen, took such a cy 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 careasingly invited me to return with them to their apartments. All the gentlemen were with me, and I cannot help thinking that the Arabladies prolonged their interview purpose-ly in order to have a better view of the Kringee cowasjees, my companions.'

THE FRIEND.

Where are you going, my dear Comillar inquired Miss Harrowby, as she perceived he friend engaged in arraying her graceful figur-in drapery well suited to its sylph-like beau ty, I perceive you are bent on conquest!'
Only to take a walk with Mr. Pitz. Henry,
auswered Camilla. I have promised to accompany him this afternoon. And are you of aware, my sweet friend, that all the gos they seemed to understand completely, and, on my rejoining the gentlemen, if I were amused with their description of the tournament, you may conceive how astonished they were to fearn 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 collegiate looking staircase, near which was sta-

should have performed that act of friendship long since, had I not been fearful of wonding 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 check and the anxious glance of her beautiful dark eye contradicted the assumed indifference of her words. Why then, my love, replied her friend, they do say that you are terribly in love with Mis. Fitz. Henry; and pardon me Camilla—they say that you make your penlove with Mr. Fitz Henry; and pardon me Camilla—they say that you make your penchant sufficiently public—and—but I must not tell you the rest." 'Tell all, 'rejoined her friend—'What more do the goesipa 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 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 fand of exhibiting you 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 check, convinced Hortensio that she had indeed told enough. And she saw Camilla lay ing 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 Harrow-by'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 twon' and that the 'first advances' had nor 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 heresteem, 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 her 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 tale of exulting coquetry, Camilla's heart was a proy to secret anguish, and her pillow was mostened 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 Heary, 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 deeplaid plans. A young girl whom Camilla pa-tronized had been present when Miss Harrow by had retaited 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 rivilling 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 happy for the property herself into the confihopes, 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 conjur-ed him to believe the tale in contradiction ed 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 stiff 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 risque that of Camilla, while there was a chance of regaining it—he sought an explanation, and the result restored 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 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 Ladice Literary Port Folio.

TEMPERANCE

TREMPERANCE.

The following ancedote 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 dyspepsis.

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

Sued:—
Gentleman.—Well, Dr. Gregory, I have come up to Edinbro, in the way of business, and I just thought I would take your advices about its basic. about my health. Doctor.-Your health sir? What's the mat-

ter of you? Gent. I'm no just sae wheel i' the stomach

as I'd like to be. Dr. The stomach! I suppose you are a

Dr. The stomach! I suppose you are a drunkard or a slutton then sir.

Gent. No. Dr. Gregory, ye canna say that; ye may that I'm a sober man, and a temperate w. and a deacon of the kirk, as my worthy father was afore me.

Dr. Well, let us see: what do you cat 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?

way of lunch between breakfast and dinner? Gent. I canna say I care ower much about the launch? but cantake a bit o'bread & cheese and a glass o'ale if it be there, but I canna

say I care ouer much about it.

Dr. Well, what do you eat for dinner?

Gent. O! I'm no very particular though I naun 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 & wa-

Gent. Yes, I like a glass of someting wil 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 ba-

on, or something of that sort. I suppose? Gent. Yes, I maun say I like a bit of 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 nave fond o' the pudding, but I an take a bit, if it be there. Dr. And you must drink wine with your

fgnibbuq 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 Dr. And have tea, I suppose?

Gent. Yes, I maun take my tes 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 sup-

per? Gent. Na, na. Dr. Gregory, I mana I like to gang to bed without my was bit sup-

Dr. And what do you eat for supper?
Gent. Ol a bit o' any little thing—bit o' salmon, or boiled tongue, or cold fowl.
Dr. And a glass of something with it?

Dr. And can you go to bed without a night ap 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 descon of the kirk as your father was before your 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 abomniable of all compositions, called punch. Go home, Sir, and re-form yourself, and become temperate in your eating and drinking, and you will have no need of my advice.

HANDSOME REWARD.

A Clergyman in the West, who had unfor-tunately quarrelled with his parishioners, had the misfortune to have a shirt stolen from the hedge where it hung to dry, and he posted handbille offering a reward for the discovery of the offender. Next morning was written at the feet of the copy posted underst the church door—

church door—

Bome thief has stolen the person's shirt,
To skin naught could be nearer—
The parish will give five hondred pounds
To him that steals the wearer.

corns Crownisshield was committed came with their verdict, Janen Janens Kunn, was brought into court, to receive the away bentages of the law, which was pronounce with great solesamity and impressiveness Judge Putman as follows:— OARPH JERKINS KHAPP, Jr.

You have been regularly indicted, tried, & convicted as an accessory before the fact to John Francis Knapp, in the murder of Jo-seph White. You have had counsel assigned seph White. You have had counsel assigned at your request to assist in your defence, who have with great fidelity and ability urged all matters, whether of fact or of law, which could be suggested—but after great consideration, the jury of your own selection have found you guilty; and the Attorney-General, in the name of the Commonwealth, hath depended of the Comm manded of the Court that the sentence of the law should now be passed against you. Up-on inquiry in that behalf, you have shown no or reason why the Court should not now comply with that demand.

Before we perform that duty we are desirous of preparing your mind, so far as it is in our power, to meet the tremendous doom which

It is not to provate your sufferings, that we address you for your present wretched-ness excites feelings of compassion and not of indignation. But we hope that by presenting to your view some of the horrible circumstan ces which have attended the crime for which vou are to suffer, we may lead you to sincere contrition and repentance.

The aged sufferer was a near relative to you She was nurtured at his house, and

You were admitted to parake of his hospitality—you availed yourself of the opportunities to visit at the house of the deceased, to prepare the way for the entrance of your hired Assansin, to the bed chamber of the victim.

You were for months deliberately occupied

in devising the ways and means of his death. Horrible to think! while you were eating his bread, at his own table, you were plotting against his life.

The execution of this awful conspiracy spread dismay, anxiety, and distrust through the country.

Week after week passed away-and left the dreadful deed veiled in mystery. At length a discovery was made by means almost as extraordinary as was the crime.

If such events had been set forth in a work of fiction, they would have been considered as too absurd and unnatural for public endu-The story would have been treated as a libel upon man.
Who would have imagined that young, well

educated men—having respectable connexions and means of living—could have been found in our cultivated society, ready to join in such a fearful conspiracy?

Who would have imagined that the clue to the discovery, should have been given by one wholly unknown to the author and procurer of the murder, and that he himself should have put it into the hands of the friends of the deceased.

Who that considers these things will fail to discover an overruling Providence, which baffles all human devices and contrivances to conceal great and deadly crimes.

This murder was done with the greatest secrecy,-in the hour of night,-by the hands of the assassin alone-who escaped from the house without discovery.

The knowledge of the crime was confined to the breasts of the conspirators. But they could not keep it there. It would come out. And what was done in secret and in dark-

ness, is now by the conspirators themselves made manifest to the world. One of these miserable men has perished by his own hand. The arm of justice hath over taken, him who has suffered an ignominious death, and the same penalty is about to be sequired of you, who were the abandoned author,

Contriver, and procurer of the deed of death.

The wicked and profligate will note well these awful events. They will, they must see misery, disgrace, ignominy and death, following in quick retribution for the most se-

While we present these dreadful events to your consideration, we would earnestly hope that you may be able to effer to the throne of that you may be able to effer to the throne of the grace, a broken and contrite heart. We be the moment when the first part of this arrangeseech you to call to your aid those pious men, whose duty it is to teach the consolations of our holy religion. Under their direction, and the assistance of the holy spirit, may you by prayer and penitence obtain the forgiveness of the God of mercy for your offences; and especially for the awful crime for which you are to suffer.

Our last duty remains to be performed. which is to pass the Sentence of the Law, for the crime of which you have been convicted. which sentence is, and this Court dott accord ingly adjudge, that you are to be taken from hence to the prison from whence you came, from thence to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until you shall be dead. And may God, of his infinite grace have mercy upon your soul.

The prisoner was then remanded to the jail. During the remainder of the week the Gourt will be engaged in hearing law questions.

#### RICHARD CROWNINSHIELD, Jr.

The following are literal and exact copies of the paper left by R. C., Jr. in his cell, at the time he hanged himself on 15th June. These papers, as well as the act of suicide, are a strong and satisfactory confession of his guilt,-

Binny, June 15th, 1830.

Dear Fuller, These are the last lines from your undutiful, son, that has disregarded your chaste mo-

To RICH'D CROWNINSHIBLD Esq. Satem, June 15, 1830.

Dear Brother,

May God and your innocence guide you safe through this Trial. Had I taken your advice, I would still enjoy Life, Liberty, and a clear conscience. But I have not, and perceive my case to be hopeless, therefore I have come to the determination to deprive them of the pleasure of beholding me publickly executed, as after I am condemned they will not give me the opertunity, and may God forgive me. Geome this is an awful warning to you me. George this is an awful warning to you and I hope it will be the means of reforming many, to virtue. Albeit, they may meet with success at the commencement of vice, it is short lived, and sooner or later if they persist in it, they will meet with a similar fate to mine. Oh! George forgive me for what I have caused you and others to suffer on my account and my last Benediction rest upon you. A long, a last Adieu.

RICH'D CROWNINSHIELD JUN. Superscribed GEORGE CROWNINSHIELD.

Ungrafeful wretches; why do you orave? The life our heavenly maker gave. Why confine us in the gloomy cell's. Where nothing save grief and surrow dwell's, Detested Fiends: be banish dhence, Among your Kindred go boat your sense, Where imps of tiell, and Devils rome. As well as a well your native home. Go and seek out your native home.

[The above anathema was probably simed at the pe one active in detecting the Marilerers.)

> Boston, November 18. YANKER ENTERPRISE.

Brig Smyrna, of Doxbury, Capt. Sprague which arrived here on Tuesday night, in the very short passage of 42 days from Smyrna, said to be the shortest passage ever made thence to this port, also made her passage from this port to Smyrna in the same short space. This brig proceeded from Smyrna to Constantinople, thence up the Bosphorus and the Black Sea to Odessa, being the first American vessel that ever reached that place or displayed the 'star spangled banner' in that remote sea.

She took on board a cargo of wheat for Trieste, and on passing Constantinople, after an absence of 21 days, found a fleet of ves-sels bound up the Black Sea, several of which were British. which she had left there, none of which attempted to best up against a N. E. wind and the current of the Bosphorus. (which ran at the rate of six miles an hour. except a Danish barque, a fine English brig. and two clipper built English schooners. The barque and the brig gave up the attempt, the schooners, (which have the advantage in beating) and the Smyrna, gained the Black Sea. As the wind prevailed at N. E. the Smyrna found them on her return, as above. Capt. Sprague, after discharging his cargoat Trieste, returned to Smyrns. On his way he spoke brig Phæbe Ann, with Mr. Rhind, U. S. Commissioner to Turkey, passenger, bound to N. Y. and saw the fast sailing schooner Fan Fan, also for New York, the latter of which vessels had not arrived, and the former arrived at N. Y. on Monday. At Smyrns, Capt. S. took on board a full cargo for Boston. Smyrna has been absent but seven months

#### LATEST FROM SMYRNA.

The Editor of the Boston Daily Advertises has received Smyrna papers to Sept. 6. On the 22d of that month the French inhabitants of Smyrna celebrated by a public banquet, the late events in France. The French and English Consuls were invited, and Mr. Rhind, the American Commissioner, and an equal number of English and American merchants.

An article dated Constantinople, Sept. 19, confirms the accounts heretofore given of the treachery practised by the Grand Vizier, on the Albanian leaders. He with the Pacha of Scodra had entered into an arrangement by which they paid down a part of the arrears of de Weyer, and Ch: Rogier, on the 12th of of Orange went that day to the cantonments pay due to the Albanian army, and agreed to October, issued a decree for regulating the e- of the 8th regiment of Hussars, composed alment was carried into execution, the princi-pal Beys whose submission it was thought bant is entitled to 27 deputies; Lembourg to would be the most difficult, were drawn into a net by which they lost their lives. About 200 of their suit who were made prisoners, were sen to Constantinople where they were condemned to hard labour at the gallies. A great fermentation was produced among the Albanians by the news of the execution of their chiefs who had repaired to the guarters of the Grand Vizier upon his invitation, and it was feared that this cruel and treacherous measure, instead of inspiring terror among them would excite them anew and give a greater vigor to the insurrection.

The Porte had not officially acknowledged the tri-coloured flag, but it was permitted up-on the palace of the Ambassador, and on board the Frenc's merchant ships.

#### DONCASTER RACES.

The great St. Legar stakes for 1830 was ran for at Doncaster, (England) on the 21st Beptember September There were sixty-eight subscri-bers, twenty-five pounds each. Twenty-eight first rate horses made up the field and enterfirst rate horses made up the field and entered upon the race, which was beaten, after a
hard struggle, by about half a length, by Mr.
Beardsworth's horse Birmingham, by Filho da
Puta. Immediately after the race, the owner
of Birmingham presented the jockey who
rode him with a £500 note. Col. Peel gave
£50, and the other winners various sums, amounting in all to one thousand five hundred
seconds atseling. for his ride. At the setting precepts, that has always bountifully be-pounds sterling, for his ride. At the setting god, on the unfortunate being that will ere up of the bets in the betting rooms, it did not

part that there were any boars after the race. Heavy beta were made by the Heummagem and Manchester sports-men, and the knowing Londonders have been bit hard. The odds freely given and taken previous to starting, were eighteen to one a-

A DARK DAY IN QUEBEC. At Quebec the morning of the 28th of Oc-tober, 1830, was singularly obscure. It was to such a degree at eight o'clock that many persons just awakening from slumbers, pro-longed by the darkness, thought the day was merely dawning. From the North West to the North there extended a broad belt of pale yellow light, having its upper outline curved as that of the Aurora Borealis usually is—that is, conformable to the convexity of the earth. This luminous band differed in position from the Aurora, in having less extension towards the East and more towards the West, and in consisting of a steady instead of corruscating light. The atmosphere all round was of such obscurity as to render that light, from contrast, the more vivid. When in three quarters of an hour the ascendancy of the sun had prevailed, it was perceived that an enormous mass of dense clouds was on the ground, but it could not be determined through such a shroud, to which of Howard's classes of atmospheric vapour this phenomenon belonged. It will be enquired what was the cause of so unusual an appearance. Mariners of long experience cannot remember the occurrence of an equal darkness in the day time. We do not pretend to explain the circumstance, our object is merely to record the fact.

Greenburgh, (Penn.) Nov. 12. REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

The following singular escape of a child, while it should serve as a caution to parents, may perhaps, be considered a Providential interference. In the town of Livermore, a horse attached to a cart, took fright, and at the top of his speed, ran up a back alley, to the Main street, then down the same, when he crossed the canal bridge, and reached a place where a number of small children were engaged at their innocent amusements. A aged about sixteen months, belonging to Mr. Wm. J. Hall, was sitting in a wheel-barrow at the time. The horse, when in full speed, sprang over the little innocent, one of the wheels of the cart caught the handles of the barrow, when both broke, and the child was tossed as much as ten feet in the air; the cart body was thrown off, and the horse continued his coure with the remnant of the cart, and without further interruption. The child fell on his breast across the axle-tree, and the wheel ran down-a hill for at least two rods, when the child fell off without having received any injury.

#### FOREIGN.

LATE FROM FRANCE

The packet ship Formosa, at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers of the 19th October. The packet ship New York, Ben nett, from Liverpool, brings advices from that city to the 16th ult. inclusive.

M. de Bourmont has arrived at Madrid, and been appointed to the command of the Spanish troops, assembling on the Frontiers of France.

In relation to the English grain market,

Liverpool letter of the 16th ult. says:-We have uninterrupted good weather for the last ten days, which has produced a great change in our corn market. Wheat from the nighest point has been reduced 18d the 70 lbs. with the strong probability of its being strictest neutrality in the affire of Belgium, reduced still lower. We quote sweet Ameriand that it will not interfere, directly or incan Flour, in bond, at &G to 28s. and duty paid at 34 to 36s. the barrel; and Indian corn at 28 to 30s. in bend, and at 42 to 44s. duty paid per 480 lbs. For the latter there is no

demand at present.'
The Central Committee of Belgium, composed of De Potter, Gendebien, Sylvain, Van 17: East Flanders to 35; West Flanders to 28; Mons to 34; Namur to 10; Antwerp to 18; Luxemberg to 16; in all 181. The National Congress is to assemble on the third of November. The Congress is to be installed under the Presidency of the oldest member, the four youngest serving as secretaries. Af ter the members shall have produced their cre-dentials, the Congress is then to be definitely organized.
There is no authority for the publication

heretofore made of the Prussian troops having entered Belgium. An article under the Ber-lin head of 8th of October says expressly that the King desires, of all things, to avoid war; though it states, erroneously as we sus-pect, that Prussis, as well as England, had een called upon to interpose by arms.

Yesterday at 5 o'clock, says the Constitu-tionnel of the 16th, a telegraphic despatch an-accuracy that the Emperor Nicholas had for-mally acknowledged the new French government, and its King Louis Philip. The mea-senger from St. Petersburg bringing his new instructions to M. Pezzo Borgo, Ambassador

at Paris, had arrived at Strasburg.

The King of France reviewed the National Guard of Versailles, and its envirous, on the 18th, amounting to from twenty to twentyfive thousand men—mostly all uniformed, and all armed. The King was accompanied by his two sons, Lafayette, and General Gerard,

and was received with the greatest enthusiasm.
The lives of the Ex-Ministers are, it may

newspaper however, recently established, e choes the cry for their blood; and it will be difficult for the government to resist, especially if the Chamber of Deputies hesitates. Yet it would be a noble consumuation of a glorious revolution, that it should be unstained by bloodshed on the scaffold.

bloodshed on the scaffold.

Fresh disturbances have taken place in Auxerre, which continued several days—and until troops came in from the surrounding coun-

try to quell the mob.

Ouotidienue of the 18th, says it is reporte that insubordination has broken out in a regi-ment quartered not many leagues from Paris, that many of the soldiers have refused to obey their officers, and have deserted and dispersed themselves about the country. Orders have been given at the Barriers of Paris to arrest such of them as may attempt to enter the city.

The recognition of the new government by

Russia, had inspired speculators with confidence, and caused the price of stocks to im-

Baron Athalin, who arrived at Paris on the 19, had an immediate interview with the

The law had passed making an appropria-tion of 30,000,000 france, to be employed in advances to the mercantile and manufacturing interests. It was opposed as being directly in opposition to the sound maxims of political economy, which leaves trade in all its branches to regulate itself, and also as being a dangerous precedent that would ultimately lead to the ruin of the finances of the State. The law was adopted, 61 to 12.

The Courier de la Meuse expresses itself in the following terms respecting the manner in which the dispute between Belgium and

Holland may be arranged. There is a plan which we have heard proposed several days since, and which seems likely to attain the desired end. According to this, the two countries will form each a se parate constitutional hereditary monarchy, without ever being governed by the same prince. They would have each their King, heir fundamental law or constitution, their legislation, their budget, &c. These two states would, nevertheless, form a confederation under the name of the United Low Countries, or the United Kingdoms of the Low Countries, and their interests, so far as they are common to both, might be regulated by a diet assembled alternately every year at the capital of each kingdom. This diet should be distinct from the respective national legislatures of the two kingdoms. This plan, it seems to us, would not only reconcile the inerests of Belgium and Holland, but conciliate foreign powers. Both nations desire a se-paration; let them then be separated, and let each provide for itself institutions in harmony with its own situation and its particular wants. It is important, however, that they should keep up with each other friendly relations in respect to commerce and industry, and for these, let them be bound in a perpetu-al alliance. The foreign p overs who signed the treaty of London, only desire that the Low Countries should be independent, and that they should form a bulwark against France,

will satisfy both.' The French government, says the Courier da Nord, has declared that it will observe the directly, in its quarrels. The most rigid pre coutions have been taken to prevent the exarms have been seized at Douchy, and nine at Valenciennes.

France, on her part, desires that none of

these powers should obtain an influence a-

mong us, or interfere in our affairs. The confederation between Belgium and Holland

The Journal des Pays Bas. in an article under date of Antwerp, says that the prince of Belgium and Holland had occasioned uneasiness in their ranks, and might lead them into grave errors, he used the following ex-pressions:—'My friends, in the question of the separation which will be finally decided in a short time we must take care that the blood of the Belgians shall not again flow. My mission being a mission of peace, let my appeal, known to you by my proclamation of the 5th of October, be responded to, and we shall return to tranquility, and all disturbance will cease. Remain faithful to your colours, and await with confidence the result of my

The Gazette de France says: We learn from Frankfort-on-the Maine that an extraordinary circumstance has just revealed a dark plot for the overthrow of the whole of Gor-many. The plan of a combined attack against each State, with the details of the means of xecution, and the names of all the conspira tors has been ascertained.

The disturbance in Electoral Hesse had to tally subsided. Some robberies and the burning of a few Custom-houses were said to have been the only mischief committed.

8PAIN—The Minister of War in Spain

SPAIN.—The Minister of War in Spain has made a report to the king, stating that confidence is wanting in the army. Even the loyalty of the troops sent to guard the fruntiers, is doubted. The King was about to make a tour through Castile, and visit the confines of Portugal.

Unnus, Oct. 18.—The 13th, in the evening, the Spanish refugees crossed the frontiers. General Valdez first entered upon

with mu

Arabs were killed, after naving the foase of the redoubt. The brother-inof-the Bey of Constantine, among 86 off was found. The expedition re-embarked the 20th and 21st, and reached Algiers on the 25th. The number of the morning of the 15th. The number of the at Algiers, on the 22d was 1400 in mile hospitals, and 900 in the regimental hospit The first of the regiments under orders to turn, embarked for Toulon in five tessels the 23d.

the 23d.

Parts October 19th.—A hand of a thirty persons, tearching three by three, carrying a tri-coloured flag with this insction, 'Death to the Ex-ministers,' present itself to day about twelve before the PaRoyal. The National Guard took up an and the standard bearer and several other dividuals were arrested.

PRUSSIA .- Berlin Oct .- The fallers the Dutch expedition against Brussels exc much sensation here. The Court at the Ha has demanded from this government, as that of England, an armed intervention neither the one nor the other are dispo make so serious a movement without previo ly consulting the other Powers. It would easy enough for our army to subdue the B gians, who do not appear united; but such enterprize might bring about a general which, though desired by our young office and even by some of our princes, the King anxious at all events to avoid .- A mistic Gen. Muffling to Paris and London is talk

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17 .- The Prince of Orang keeps up at Antwerp, bis little governmen which is without authority, and signs the ac proposed by Messrs. Ursel, Lacoste, &c. Trunslated from the Constitutionnel of 19th Oct.—A private letter from Vienna of the 19th Oct.—A private letter from Vienna of the 9th ult. represents that the Belgian revolution had from the commencement produce a disastrous effect on Austria, particularly of the funds. The reception of the news of the total failure of Prince Frederick's attempt to applying the Burgellier control them. to subdue the Bruxellois caused them to fal alarmingly. Since July back actions had fallen 500 florins, and there was no appearance of their states. of their being likely to rise. The report of a general Congress to be assembled at Troppas, inspired no encouragement in the people, who have seen enough of them.

Rome, Oct. 8th-The Pope was besieged ! cardinals, bishops, prelates and ecclesiastics of all ranks applicating the recognition of Don Miguel. He continued inflexible, and

had referred the matter to a special mission.

Naples, Oct. 5th.—An amnesty and several acts of Grace had been announced, but no in-dividual condemned for political offences, had yet been pardoned. The prospect of an am-nesty, however, was certainly discussed in the council, and the capital was tranquil.

It was not so in the provinces, where so-ercive measures failed of producing effect. The excitements in Calabria increased.

Hague, Oct. 15th. - We learn from a sore range, is the result of diplomatic negociations. There has been a conference at the Hague, at which the Ambassadors of four great powers attended, and a resolution was adopted to try, for the last time, measures of mildness and reconciliation with regard to Belgium. On the strength of this decision the Ministers Van Gobbleschryy and De Lacoste will imme-diately leave the Hague.

Owners of privateers at Ostend and Nicuport had soficited from the government letters of marque, to capture Dutch vessels, while the independence of Belgium remained unrecog-

The Nuremberg Correspondent contains the following letter from Carisruhe, dated Oct. 9: following letter from a arlsruhe, dated Oct. 9:
Our army is put upon the was establishment.
A great number of horses have been bought up
in the Grand Duchy for the cavalry. The soldiers who were on furlough have been recalled in such haste, that they were obliged to
travel by diffigure to rejoin their corps.—
However, some of them have been sent back,
and syveral regiments who had received orders to march towards the Hessian frontiers,
have received counter orders. A Prussian have received counter orders. A Prussian Commissioner has arrived here, who has orders to cause carron to be made at our foun-dry for the forties of the Confederation. The inhabitants of Derbach have dismissed their magistrates and appointed others in their

RUSSIA.—A report of a general insurrec-tion of the Ukraine, Esthonia, Red Russia, Poland, and a part of Livenia, was the gene-ral topic of conversation last night in many ral topic of conversation last night in many political circles. It was said that the peasantry in these countries had taken up arms to overthrow the feudal system, and that the Russian government was sending troops to wards the disturbed district in order to stop the explosion. The Berlin Jeurnals slao admit that an extraordinary fermentation reigna in the Grand Duchy of Posen, (Prussian Polisud) and that the government has been compelled to take very strict processionary measures to prevent the possibility of an insurrection.

The Manag of Annapolia, lie the follow ecdings fo

WATEINS, to

Thomas Hodg

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ryfand **Wazette**.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, November 25, 1880.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Tuesday the 16th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Foreman, Doctor BENJAMIA Waterns, to Miss Many, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hodges, both of this county.

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

Purchased \$32 Bibles, 72 Testaments. Pold \$ 10 Bibles, ratuitously distributed \ 23 Bibles, 33 Testaments. TREASURER'S REPORT.

Nov. 1850. Balance from last year, 8 5 00 Amoust subscriptions, 56 00 Sale of Books, 12 727 Fines, 75 13 471 78 971 Contra For the purchaseof books

\$50 00 Overplus fund paid the Parent Society 50 00 Freight and Drayage, 1 87 61 874

Bilance on hand,

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. Maynadier, Treasurer.

Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Mary Harwood, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Ridout, Mrs. J. Johnson, Miss Pranklin, Miss Brice,

Miss Sudler, Miss Bowie, Miss Radcliff,
Miss Randall,
Miss Alexander,
Miss Magruder,
Miss Louckerman,

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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. BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, and BENJAMIN T. PINDLE. For Calvert County. HENRY L. HARRISON, and JAMES BUCKMASTER. For Charles County.

HOMAS PERRY, and EDWARD PYE. For Baltimore County. HENRY GREEN, and NATHANIEL CHILDS.

JOSHUA M. PAULKNER, and GEORGE STEVENS.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, and JAMES GOSLER. For Dorchester County, REUBEN TALL; and JOHN G. BELL.

For Cecil County, GRORGE M-COLLOUGH, and JOHN R. SIMPERS.

For Prince George's County. THOMAS BRUCE, and THOMAS BALDWIN. For Queen Anne's County.
THOMAS ASSICOM, and
LEMUEL ROBERTS.

PURNELL JOHNSON, and WILLIAM SCHOOLFIELD Junior,

FOR BRENGLE, and MATTHIAS E. BARTGIS.
For Harlord County.
JORHUA GUYTON, and JAMES WALLACE.
For Caroline County.
ROBERT T. KEENE, and WILLIAM ORRELL.

MOSES RAWLINGS, and FRANCIS REID.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

The winter session of this institution com-menced the last week, and we are gratified to learn that all the students of the last ses-sion have returned, that a considerable num-ber of new ones have already been examined and admitted; and that many more are ex-pected.

Carlisle Herald.

From the Christian Advocate, (N. Y.) No-vember 12, 1830. TRACT SOCIETY.

The Tract Society of the Methodist Epis-copal Church is not connected, nor ever has been, with the American Tract Society. This hear, with the American United Society. This hear, with the American Processary to repeatedly published, that we should not have deemed it necessary to repeat 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 nope 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 Diocess 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. Y. .tmer.

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. La-fayette 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 PECANE NUT HICKORY, (Juglans Oliva formis) has been successfully cultivated in Philadelphia, and is now bearing perfect fruit. This exceeding-ly beautiful tree was raised from a nut, plant-ed 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.

Poulson's Adv.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

Under this head, the Montreal Gazette mentions a sort of insurrection among the students of the College of that city. They 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 tricolour, 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,

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 election:-

PRESENT COMMENS MEXT COMMENS Suffolk & Queens James W. Lent James W. Lent Kings & Rockland Jacob Crocheron John T. Hergen Rings & Rockland Jacob Crockeron John I. Berge
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G. C. Verplank
G. P. White
West Chester Heavy B. Coules
Ahraham Bockee E. H. Pendleton
White Samuel J. Wilkin John King Job Pierson Heator Craig James Strong J. D. Dickinson Orange Columbia tannelaer Ambrose Npencer Berkins King Albany Delaware Erastus Hoot Michael Holfman Michael Hoffma John IV. Tuylor Joseph Bouck Bamuel Beardsley Saratoga Scholarie, &c. John W. Taylor Henry R. Storrs
Benedict Arnold
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Chas. Dayan E. C. Reed F. Whittlesey Thos Beckma Thos. Beekman C Timothy Childs P. L. Tracy Jehiel H. Halsey Robert S. Rose Monroe P. L. Trusy
y John Dickson
Wm. Babook
G. H. Wheeler
T. Doubleday
Haus Gooke
G. H. Barstow Ontario &c. Steuben, &c. John Magee
Wm. G. Angel
Gershom Powers
E. F. Norton

Cayviga Gershom Power Baus Cooks
Frie E. F. Aorton Baus Cooks
Tries Waxwell G H Buylow
Those in italics are Anti-Jackson. It will bers have been re-elected. The present Congress stands 18 for Jackson, 15 Anti-Jack-son, and there is one vacancy. The next will stand 23 for Jackson, and 11 Anti-Jackson. Bight of these are Anti-Masons.

MR. RANDOLPH.

The ship Fama, Capt Larkin Turner, from The ship Fama, Capt Larkin Turner, from St. Petersburgh, arrived at this port on Saturday the 10th 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

that in St. Petersburgh; as in other capitals, there is a certain clear of gentry, who delight in Court scandal; which there as cleawhere, passes away with the breath that gives it ulterance. He represented Mr. R. to be in had 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 lostgings, rendered his official duties and the effected of Court exceedingly irksome, and determined him at once to feave the country. But it is gren 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

sailor orce visited a city, where he said, "they copper bottomed the tops of their houses with sheet lend."

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 Aroudel coun y will meet at the Court House, in the ci-ty of Annapolis, on Monday the 17th day of January next, for the purpose of settling wit 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, CIL.

IN CHANCERY.

18th November, 1830. Henry Marck, Michael Marck, and others,

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 creafter mentioned.
The bill states, that Michael Marck depart

d this life, leaving a will, which was duty ed this life, leaving a will, which was duty proved and admitted to record, leaving a wildow. Philippina Marck, and five children, namely, Henry Marck, Michael Marck, George Marck, and John Marck, and a daughter, Dorothea Marck who departed this life intestate, a d 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 extate that came to his sight. of all the personal estate that came to his sight and knowledge, and discharged all claims a gainst 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 invent tory, and rendered to the orphans court his fi-nal account. That said testator died posses-ed of no other chattels real, than those specifi ed in said inventory, and died seized of no free-hood or real estate whatsoever. That said tes-tator died possessed of a much larger personal estate of at least thirteen hundred dollars to money, over and above the moties, and other personal estate, included in said inventory, and personal estate, included in said inventory, and that and Philippina secretly appropriated to herself, on the death of said testato, the said sum of \$1500, and never informed said executor of said selditional personal estate, or caused or allowed the same to be returned or accounted for. That if said \$1300 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, the 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 the substitute of the personal estate aforesaid, and real estate; if the personal estate aforesaid, and real estate; if the substitute of the personal estate aforesaid, and real estate; if the substitute of the personal estate aforesaid, and real estate; if the substitute of the personal estate aforesaid, and real estate; if the substitute of the personal estate aforesaid, and real estate; if the substitute of the personal estate aforesaid, and real estate; if the personal estate aforesaid estate; if t the personal estate aforesaid, and real estate, it any, but that, at least they are entitled to two third parts of said personal estate; and that the unity parts of said personal estate; and that the money and moveable property received as a foresaid, exceeding in amount and value the one third part, and not being in existence, but naed by said Wirky and Philippina, the complainants of entitled to the immediate possession of the best said to the immediate possession of the best sai sion of all the leasehold property specified in the said property, being the only property of the said property, being the only property of the testator's extate now specifically remaining. That complainants have demanded of said Louis Wicky the delivery of said lessehold property, but said Wicky holds possession of he 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

to deliver over to the complainants any part of
the monies or moveable property before men
ioned. The bill also states, that the said Louis
Wicky resides out of the State of Marylands
It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that
the complainants, by causing a copy of this or
der to be inserted once in each of three suc
cessive weeks, in some one newspaper, before
the 18th day of December next, give notice to
the absent defendant of the substance and obince of the bill, that he may be warned to separe ject of the bill. that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, un or pefore the 18th day of April next, to show suse, if any he hath, why a decree should not

True copy, RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur Ca Reg. Cur Can-

PUBLIC STOCKS	74(3)	1	1000
LOANS.	PARE		n to
	100	105	102
Do. de per cent 183		103	1024
+Do, 44 do. 183:	100	1 103	103
100. 4) do: 1833			1034
Do. Three per cent	100	24	1700
City (Corporation) six per cent-	100	110	ios
+State five per cents	100		105
BANK STOCKS.	255.7	Buch.	200
United States Pank.	100	139	
Plank of Maryland.	300	358	360
Union Bank of Md, (wh. shra.)	73	72	
do. do. (ball shares.)	374	36	
+Mechanica' Hank.	. 9	10	
Franklin Hank.	20	26	264
Commercial & Farmers Bank.	20 50	28	284
City Bank,	100	63.0	a tree
+Marine Bank	25	261	
Parmers Hank of Md. Annapolis.	-50	450	514
INSURANCE STOCKS.	100	250	23.5
Haltimore.	300	295	300
Marine,	66000	25	13
/Nentune.	100	102	104
Universal, American	100	73	75
Chesapeake.	100	100	2879
Baltimore Fire.	20	9	0.1
Fitemen's.		51	6
ROAD STOCKS.	200	1 16	
Tork,	20	8	84
Prederick.	20	67	7
Washington & Baltimore.	50	22	
Haltimore & Ohio Rail Road.	30	211	214
MISCELLANEOUS STOCK	50	26	
†Masonic Hall	25	25	

Masonic Hall. Water Company. Gas Light Company. 80 146 50 100 300 FOR'GN. & INL'ND. EXCH Bills on London. 60 days.

Prance do.

Amsterdam, do. 7 30 35 77 Bremen, do. N. York & Philadel N. York & Philadel' Virginia, (generally) North Carolina, Charleston, Savannah, SPECIE. American, Portuguese, light En- ? glish, and French. Guiness, of weight. 4 62 overrigns, Doubloons, Royal 15 25 15 37 BANK BILLS. Virginia-Richmond, Fredericks urg. Leesburg, Winchester, and Charlestown, Petersburg, Lynchburg, and dis.

Petersburg, 1.) nenourg, and S. Norfolks. Romney. Washington, Georgetown and S. Alexandria. Maryland. North Carolina. South Carolina. Bouth Carolina. South Carolina.
Georgia.
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Carlisle, York, Gettysburg and
Chambersburg. Other banks. Other banks.
New York, city banks.
Other banks.
Massachusetts, Maine, RhodeIslami and Connecticut, New
Hampshire and Vermont

Those marked thus \* for sale 2 die. 2

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMONS MARKET, -There is little change in any

HALF-WAY HOUSE.

WOR RENT, for the ensuing year, the Half. Way House between Annapolis and Baltimore, now occupied by Mra. Barrett. Attached to this House is a good. Garden, Stables, Ice House, and all the conveniencies for a country tavern; about twenty or twenty five acres of excellent cleared land, and ahundance of fire wood. The arage from Annapolis to Baltimore steps here to breakfast. Terms low to a good tenant. Analy to

good reast. Apply to JAMES MURRAY. Nov 18 67

The Norfolt papers amounte the arrival of the U. S. ship Lexington, Capt. Huwren, from the Mediterranean. She sailed from Port Mahon on the 22d Sept. where she left the U. S. ship Jane, Com. Biddles, who would, it was expected winter there. The ships Constellation, Capt. Waddenvern, having on board Mr. Lun, late Consul General to Algiers, and lady, and Fairfield. Capt. Pangan, sailed on the same day with the Lexington, for Naples. Mr. Lun and lady would embark from some port in France for the United States.

The Lexington passed Gibraltar on the 6th October, at which time the U. S. sloop of war Ontario, Capt. Strayens, was lying there.

We learn that the health of the squadron was generally good.

Com. Biddle, who had been in a bad state of health, had perfectly recovered previous to the departure of the Lexington.

List of Officers attacks to the Lexington.

Wm. M. Hunter, Esq. Commander; Lieutenants, French Forrest, Jahn S. Chauncey, James Glynn, Z. F. Johnson, Fitz Allen Dess, Surgeon, Jonathan Cowdery; Purser, Joseph H. Tearry, Midshipmen, Z. F. Helland, E.

James Glynn, Z. F. Johnson, Fitz Allen Deas, Surgeon, Jonathan Cowdery; Purser, Joseph H. Terry; Midshipmen, Z. F. Holland, F. G. Beatty, Overton Carr, Burret Shephard, S. T. Gillett, V. McCracken, Thos. M. Petsway, G. M. Bache, John Middleton, Charles S. Ridgely, Thomas W. Brent; Schoolmaster, Dexter beland; Captain's Clerk, John Laird; Guinor, John R. Conington; Sail Maker, George G. Handford; Carpenter, John Deacon; Passengers, Lieutsmants, Juo. M. Dale, H. Paulding, Robert D. Thorbung, Lieut. Marines, Charles Grynes; Passed Midshipmen, A. B. Marrast, Augustus Marrast, T. B. Fields, W. R. O. Sullivan, Z. P. Wardell; Purser, James Brooks.

Complete returns from all the counties in New York have been received at the office of the Albany Argus. Throop's majority as ascertained by these is 8,500 votes. The same paper states that the New York delegation to the twenty second congress, will consist of 24 friends of the National Administration, 5 friends of Mr. Clay, and 5 Antimasons. The triends of Mr. Clay claim a far larger number.

Cooper's new novel, the Water Witch, was announced to be published in London on the fifteenth of October.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

On Thursday last, as Mr. Samuel Little, of Uniontown, Pa. was engaged in making ci-der, his son, about 10 or 12 years of age, as-sisting at the press, the bins which support the beam gave way, and discressing to relate, the beam caught the head of the boy and crushed it to atoms. it to atoms.

Experiments relative to the adoption of the climate and soil of South Carolina to the cultivation of the Sugar Cane, have resulted very favourably at Cheraw, in that State. Si-milar experiments in the vicinity of Mobile have also been attended with flattering results.

It is said that 160,000 bodies have been deposited in the cemetery surrounding Trini-ty Church, New York, since the land was ceded by the corporation of the city in 1702.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Capt. Aken, of the Mary Howland, arrived at New York on Friday, from Cork, has brought papers of that city to the 21st of October, inclusive, containing London dates of the 18th.

A private letter from London, received at Cork, says:—'A report is current in the city, and seems to have some foundation, that some houses in Birmingham have entered into a contract for the supply of three hundred thou-sand muskets to the French Government. It is supposed also that the quantity ultimately required will be much greater. The order is said to be a very pressing one, and that a delivery is urged at a rate of 50,000 monthly if possible. This circumstance is not at present viewed with any alarm in the money market, as the motive assigned for the order. and the despatch of it, is the miserable state of inefficiency as to equipment, in which the whole of the regular army of transe was left by Charles X. and his Ministers.

The commercial accounts from the Conti-

nent continue very gloomy; there are to-day accounts of the stoppage of the leading manufacturing houses in France, at Havre, of a mall banking establishment at Paris, one extensive firm at Madrid, and one at Bordeaux, besides several others of minor importance.

The letters by the Spanish post state that every thing was tranquil. One letter from Madrid, however, alludes to an attempt at rebellion in the capital, but says it had been instantly suppressed by the government au-thorities. It is not clear whether this is a new affair or a repetition of what appeared two

THE STEAM BOAF

WILL stop in future to land passengers, at CASTLE HAVEN, imitead of CAASTLE HAVEN, imitead of CAASTLE HAVEN, at half past, o'clock for Baltimore,

NOTICE. Rim of Annasolis, presses holding their AN-NUAL PAIR, for the support of the Institu-tion, in January. Ladler wishing to assist in preparing articles to be disposed of, can be supplied with materials by application to Mrs. J. Guara. The Managers deem it un-necessary to make any appeal to the charita-ble feelings of the ladles, who will no doubt continue that aid which they have so gene-rously given on former occasions. Can there be a more acceptable deed of mercy than to reacue helpless and destitute Female Orphans rescue belpless and destitute Female Orphane from want and vice, and place them in a si-tuation where they will be taught to earn a comfortable support, and become respectable members of society.

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 De cember next, an instalment of Five Dellars 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 A. RANDALL, Sec'y.

Nov 11

NOTICE.

HAVING leased the Farm belonging to ver, all persons are hereby forewarned against hunting on he said farm, with either stor or gun, or in any manner trespassing thereon. The utmost rigour of the low will be enforced a-

gainst all such, who violate this notice.
ADAM T. ALLEIN.

CHANCERY SALE. Y viride of a decree of the Court of Chanceon Thursday the 25th day of November iost. if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at Hun-ter's Tavermin the City of Annapolis.

A Tract of Parcel of land called,

Whereof Ann A Plummer deel seized, lying on the river Parkent, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Claytor and Mr. Cheston, containing a of Mr. Claytor and Mr. Chesion, containing a bout 426 acres. There are a number of buildings on this land which are in good order, an a valuable orchard, tryether with a fine fishery. It is deemed unnecessary to give a forther description of the above property as it is presumed those inclined to prechase, will view the same. Terms of Sale—the half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof, and he 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 while purchase money, the Subscriber is authorised to execute a deed. Mr. Josuph Arnold, who lives an the premises, will also the nold, who lives on the premises. sine. Sale to comy LOUIS

> UNION HOUSE.

Francis-Street, 2191 Annapolis.

th subscriber, grat-fur for pas favours, in forms her friends and the public in general, that she has removed to that well known stand nearly fronting the State House, former ly occupied by C.p. Ih mas, and since by M. Daley, and Mrs. Gambrill where she is prepared to accommodate l'asvellers and others with gentrel boarding and lodging on th most reasonable terms.





Her nouse being in a central situation to the arrival of the Siea abusts and Stages, and near th State House, persons visiting the city, will fi d ir a consenient and pleasant place of resideare during their stay.

Having a good Stable, well provided with Tomothy H.y. good Oats, &c. gentlemen may rety on having their Horses well attended to by a good Hostler.

DAY, WYER MOY TOARDERS taken b or YEAR and Horses taken at livery on mod-

N. B. Transient visitors accommodated with dinners, &c. on the shortest notice. M, ROBINSON.

Annapolis, Oct. 21, 1850.

The editors of the Frederick Citizen, Comberland Advecate, and Easton Gazette, will publish the above 4 times, and forward their accounts for collection.

### 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 cent. Poplar Plank and Scantling, four m les from Annapolis, containing six Bunch Shingles, ty acres, well adapted for Corn. Wheat and Tobacco, with a good Pebacco House, and every other hous hat is necessary on a farm, also a Windstill, which if well attended will JACOB II, SLEMAKER.

SALE.

Will be sold at Private Sale the HOUSE AND LOF (afety occupied by the Sub-triber on Francis St. Terms made known of opplication to TBAAC HOLLAND.

CHANCERY SALE.

rember ine, if Isie, if not, the Brit lair day of thereafter, the lands whereof Sarsh Horsey dies seized, and which were deviant to her by her father John Vorthington; that is to say, part of a trace of land, called

WORTHINGTON'S BEGINNING containing about live hundred acres adjoining Spurrier's lands, where Merrill now keeps tavers. The above land has a large propertion of word, and will by shewn by the tenant Mr. Blisha Walker. Also about

500 ACRES
Land, called Part of Trusty Friend, Neigh-urs's Spite. Scotter's Hammer, Yeate's Good Will, Bachelor's Refuge, and the Fire Fongs, lying on both sides of the Annapolis road about one mile above the place formerly called Rum mell's Tavern, in the Piney 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 in sterest 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 subscriper is authorised to copyey. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

FOR LEASE OR RENT.

THAT large and commodious BRICK BUILDING, now occupied by Gideon Pearce, Esq. and lately by Mrs. Ro-binson, as a Bonding House, situa c near the Episcopa church, and in the vicinity of the State House. This property has lately indergone considerable repairs which have conributed much towards the comfort and conve nience of the establishment, and presents a de sirable situation to any pursun dispused to enbe given after the 1st October next. For Terms ppy 10 JOON N. WATKINS.

Aug. 26

NOTICE,

ALL persons judebred to us on bond, note, r upen account, are respectfully requested o call and settle the same as it is impossible

o give further indulgence.

ing 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 autil within the last few years. The progress recently made in that susence has enabled the subscriber to re duce the art of building chimneys to a system, invariably producing the desired result with re-spect to smake, and at the same time making a aving of fael.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of u-sing and vending said improvement, for four-teen 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 coun y, 850. When two or more counties are pur chased by one person 840 each. Ten or more counties at one sale 830 each. For a Town Fownship, Bornugh or Village, \$20. For a single house, 85. Any person "ishing to pur chase may transmit per mail the sum required and a deed shall be immediately returned con mining all necessary instructions to enable a ny mason to construct chimneys. Every chim nev which hall be built under the authority of and agreeable to this patent is hereby warrant ed a good chimney. All letters to the paten-tee must be post-paid. The publisher of a pa-per at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year, will entitle county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the Uni ted 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.

19th June. 1830. We the subscribers, the Sherift Clock, and Trea-urer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. READ, E-q. the patenter 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 mike.
CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d. Sh'ff. ASA DIMOCK, JR Clerk, DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.

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 HAND-SOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which they will sell on the mast ceasonable terms.

AMONGST MANY OTHERS ARE THE POLLOWING-

DRY GOODS.

Superior Blue and Black Cloths, Dive-Green and Gold-Green do. Brown and Mixt Blue, Black and Brown Cassineres, Cassinetts, assorted, Vestings, assorted colours,

4-4 Irish Linens, 5 4 Irish Sheeting,

4-4 & 6 4 Jaconet Cambricks, 4-4 6 6-4 Cambrie Muslins, Plain and Figured Muslins,

Canton and Italian Crapes

Family Flour, Jamaica Spirit.

" Holland Gin, Rye Whiskey,

" Peach Brandy, Common Whiskey, N. E. Rum, Bunch Raisins, Jamieson Crackers.

Sperm. and Tallow Candles,

Bacon, Pork and Lard,

Black and Coloured Circassains, Kerseys and Lindseys, 8-4, 9 4, 10-4, 11-4, & 12-4 Rose Blankets, 34, 4, 41 & 5 Point Macandau Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves Worsed and Cotton Hose, Madrass H'kfs. Flag and Bandana H'kfs. Merino Shawl-, Plain and Figured Silks, Merinos, Assorted Colours,

GROCERIES.

China, Glass, Crockery, Stone and Barthern Ware,

Madeira Wine, Sherry do. Lisbon do. Champsigne do. Malaga Losf and Brown Sugar, Imperial, Gun Powder, Old Hyson,

TEAS. Young Hyson,

IRONMONGERY.

And Black,

Stock Locks, Pad Shovels and Tongs, Spades and Shovels, Pod and Screw Augurs. Round and Flat Boits, Knives and Forks, Wood Screws,

Bunch Shingles,

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

4 4, 6-4, & 8-4 White Pine Plank, 1 2, 5 4, 8-4 Yellow Pine 3 by 4, 4-4, 4-5, 3-6, 3-9, 3-12 Studding and Joists, 3 hy 4, 3-5 Rafters,

LUMBER. Codar and Locust Posts, Chesnut Posts and Rails,

Black Walnut, Lime and Bricks, Plaister, at Baltimore Prises, adding treight.

1003

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 regionable terms, at the shortest notices October 21, 1830.

B. Hote, A. M. President. maties. ries Denter Cleveland, R. M. Professor of Lan

gueges, A. H. Professor of Chemistry & Natural Philosophy, GOURSE OF STUDY.

OURSE OF STULY.

FRESHMAN CLASS. 'Sallust, (Anthron's ed.)
Ovid, (tiould's ed.) Horsee, (Gould's ed.) Xenophon's Ansbasis, (Prof. Cleveland's ed.) Mythology, (Moritsi) Arishmetic; Algebra; Kuclid's Elements, (4 booksi) Ancient and Modern Geography and use of the Globes; Latin and Greek translations.

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

Zoology, Botany, History and Greek and Latin translations and composition.

JUNIOR CLANS. Grace Majora, vol. 2, Tacitus, Quintillian, Juvenal, (Leverett's ed.) Logic; Rhetoric; History and Chromology; Spherics; Navigation; Conic Sections; Nat. Philosophy; Astronomy; Fluxions; Greek and Latin compositions.

SENIOR CLASS. Menial Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; t'icero de Officia and de Natura Decorum; and de Oratore, Longinus, Epictetus, Horace's Epistles, and Ars Poetica, Moral Philosophy; Lectures on Philology; Astronomy; Say's Political Economy;

Episites, and Art Poetica, Moral Philosophys Lectures on Philology; Astronomy; Say's Political Economy; Physica Mathematics; Mineralogy; Geology. Public worship is held in the College chapel at 9 o'clock on Sabbath morning, and a liblical Recitation.

wincted by the President, at 4 o'clock in the after oon of that day.

There is an examination of all the clauses at th

There is an examination of all the classes at the close of each session, when a circular letter is sent to the parent or guarding 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. not 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 Casar's Commentaries, Cicero's Orations against Cataline, Virgil's Eneid, in Latin, Dalzell's Collectanes Grace Minors, and the Gospel of John, in Greek; and the DEPENDER.

Boseling, 43 weeks at \$1 25. . College bills, including tuition, room rent, use of library, wood &c. &c. Washing and lights,

The price of hoard 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 tudent for the year, exclusive of books and clothes When a student is admitted into the college, he charged five dollars as an entrance fee The college bills for each session must be paid within four weeks

Mer its commencement. Students whose parents or guardians do not live in town, lodge in the college edifice, unless the room foun, indge in the college celefice, unless the rooms are fully 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

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 a tention 10 study, and by exercising a vigilant care to present every practice that may be vicious in its nature or nemoralizing in its tendency.

The situation of the college is healthy, and the surrounding country fortile and pleasant.

rounding country fertile and pleasant. A new build-ing is soon to be erected, expable of accommodating

There are two vacations of fire weeks each. The There are two vocations of fire works 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 companies five works after the fourth Wednesday of September, and the summer term five works after the first Wednesday of April.

Dichinson College, Carlisle, Penn. June 1, 1830. Sw

anne-ardubel county, sc.

ON application, by petition in writing, of Gharles S. Ridgely, fin 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 sandry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements there to, 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 heing satisfied tors, (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 lath 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 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 Anna-Arundel county court, to be held in the a week for the term of three months, to appear be-fore 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 3. Ridgely should not have the benefit of the said set Sent 2

THOMAS B. DORSEY. oash for negroes. WE WISH TO PURCHASE



lsa, mechanics of every de scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do well logive 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 Williamsons Hotel, Annapolis, LEGG & WILLIAMS.

Oct. 14th.

GROCE

DESCRIPTION OF THE REAL PROPERTY. ture. This Surgicel instruction to the Medical p well known to the Medical profession, and so extensively used by unfortunate sufferers labouring under the disease of Hernia, that a portion less account of its mechanical construction of its surgical effects is thought unwersary. 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 treas.

James Thatcher, M. D. suther of the Madvern Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Hulkis enclusively entitled to the credit of first eventure.

clusively entitled to the credit of first edepting the true Surgical principle for the radical cars of Hernia. He happily conceived the des that the pad of the Trues should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular fibres ground. 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 'Hoper's Medical Dictionary,' under the head of 'Truss,' after enumerating the eviloresulting from the use of the defective trusses formerly worn, says, 'This evil was not folly 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 rap-tures and those of children, may be persanent. standing, may, in many cases, also be reme-died. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is concase and not convex; and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the heraial opening, and tends to close the aperture and cure the heraia.

M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and M. L. Knapp. 19. 11. 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 have been railically cured; and some of first were cases of long standing, where all other trussees had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P. a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a bad scrotal rapture, 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 slan-ding, 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 afer the injury, was cured in three months -Experience alone, can make known to the Surgeon the full powers and excellence of these preferred by the Professors in both of the Medi cal Schools in this city, and the Faculty in gen-

Baltimore, January, 1830.

Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surga-ry, says. The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subsersience to, and accordance with

Scientific and Surgical principles.
The operation and effects 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 rendes it what has long been the desiders:um of Prace tical Surgeons in Europe and America."

Professor Mott also in lecturing upon, Hernia, recommends Dr. Hall's Truss to the exe clusion of all others.

Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP. ST. Payette street, east of Monument Square, Bal-March 11

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