The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XC. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1835. NO. 45.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

ATTENTION—FARMERS!!

Lime for Manure, and Building.

ORDERS will be received for any quantity of Lime, for Manure, at twelve and a half cents per Bushel, also for Lime for Building, at twenty eight cents per Bushel, including cask. The Lime will be delivered at any Landing in the neighbourhood, affording seven feet depth of water. Persons inclined to purchase either article, will please leave their orders with

A. & J. MILLER.

Oct. 22—

WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to his customers, and the public generally, and informs them that he has just received, and has now arranged for show, a handsome assortment of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

including CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, and VESTINGS, of the latest style and pattern, all which he will be happy to make up on the most reasonable terms. Having by his attention to business tried to give satisfaction to all, he assures his friends that his efforts to please shall be undiminished. He has also a handsome assortment of

STOCKS AND COLLARS,

which he will sell very low.

Oct. 8.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish, in Upper Marlboro', Prince George's county, Maryland, a weekly journal, to be called

THE BULLETIN.

In undertaking to supply this acknowledged desideratum to the populous and intelligent district in which the subscriber has the fortune to reside, his hope of ultimate success finds not its origin in sanguineness of temperament, but proceeds from the eminent advantages of its location. Published in the metropolis of a large and wealthy county, situated equi-distant from the State and National capitals, facilities of an early communication of whatever may interest its patrons, are particularly afforded to the Editor; and though he may not hope to present to his friends much foreign information through the medium of his columns, not derivable from other journals, it is still certain that intelligence of a local nature, interesting to all, and important to many, and otherwise unattainable, will by this means be communicated. It will also offer to those whose means are inadequate to the expense of the larger journals, at least a synoptical view of all the important information they contain; and he trusts that those of literary taste may sometimes find in its columns, articles not unworthy of the employment of their leisure. As the plan of every publication which is to find its success in popular support, must first be exposed before public patronage can be expected, the Editor would here mark the outline of his design, with the full knowledge that it will constitute an ordeal, by which, to determine both its merit and the fidelity of its prosecution.

The Editor proposes to adapt his paper to the wishes of those by whom he is immediately surrounded, and among whom he must naturally find a majority of his patrons: he knows them to be intelligent and inquiring.—The Literary department, shall, therefore, be assiduously regarded, and the most approved domestic and foreign periodicals resorted to for belles lettres notices. He knows them to be patriotic, and that they feel a deep interest in the welfare of our common country. To gratify this sentiment to the extent of his ability, his columns shall afford whatever intelligence of a political character may be calculated to interest them. No man, with the facility of thought, is at this crisis neutral in reference to the party distinctions now prevailing in this country, and the Editor does not wish to disguise his political sentiments—they are in opposition to the measures of the present Administration. But having neither the temper nor the motive of a partisan, his comments upon party movements shall be characterized by frankness of argument, not violence or abuse—and as it never has been his practice, so shall it never become his habit to deal in political invective or party virulence. He will cheerfully lend the aid of his columns to communications from all parties—reserving to himself the privilege of rejecting such as are objectionable for personal allusion or indecorous language. In addition to the advantages of appropriate political and literary selections, he trusts also to tempt into exercise whatever of native talent may surround him, and with such aids he may not presumptuously hope to render his paper useful and interesting. He asks not the patronage of his friends longer than his efforts merit and repay it, as he wishes not to owe that favour to personal feeling, which would be denied to his editorial labors.

The BULLETIN will be published on Thursday in each week. Terms of subscription $3 per annum.

WILLIAM H. HALL,

Upper Marlbro', Feb. 14, 1835.

LITTELL'S
MUSEUM
OF
FOREIGN LITERATURE,
SCIENCE AND ART.

PRICE.—Six Dollars a year, in advance—seven dollars and a half, if not in advance.

POSTAGE.—Five sheets, under 100 miles 7½ cents; over 100 miles, 12½ cents.

☞ This work will be sent to any Post Office in the United States, carefully wrapped up, upon receipt of *five dollars* in part payment. A few complete sets are for sale.

ENLARGED SERIES OF THE MUSEUM.

MR. LITTELL has much pleasure in announcing to the patrons of the MUSEUM, that he has made arrangements for the future publication of the work in a style much superior to the present—and nearly approaching what he has always desired that it should appear in. The circulation of the work is now so large, as to make it important to the proprietor that he should be able to give his whole attention to it. This has hitherto been prevented by the care and labour attendant upon a multifarious and widely extended business. With the view of completing more quickly the publication of Lodge's Portraits and Memoirs of Illustrious and Noble Characters, (a splendid work now in hand)—of effecting a settlement of accounts extending over the whole of the United States—and of making arrangements in all parts of the country for the vigorous prosecution of the publication of the Museum, he has made a contract with Mr. Adam Waldie of this city to print the work, attend to its distribution, and manage all the financial concerns appertaining to it after the present year.

Mr. Waldie is a practical printer, not surpassed in taste by any other in the country; and as he is advantageously and generally known as the publisher of the Select Circulating Library, it is supposed that he will have it in his power greatly to promote the sale of the Museum. He has contracted to issue it promptly, and thus wil be corrected the greatest fault which has heretofore attended its management. The changes in the appearance of the work will be as follows:

1. It will be regularly and promptly published.
2. Will be uniformly and handsomely printed
3. On better paper.
4. Will be considerably enlarged.

As the sale of the work has increased, Mr Littell has always been desirous of devoting the enlarged profits to its improvement—and although he does not wish the appearance of the next volume to be considered as entirely carrying out his plan, he trusts that the subscribers will be convinced, upon comparing it with any other work, that it is richly worth the price asked for it.

We shall not have satisfied our own wishes, in respect to this work, until it shall be so far enlarged and improved as to make it clear to every purchaser that he will herein receive all that is desirable to an American reader from all the Foreign Periodicals. That we can do so in a single work, by making it contain four or five times as much matter as an ordinary periodical, we have no doubt.—A great part of most of the Reviews and Magazines is composed of inferior articles, and we confidently appeal to those readers of the Museum who have been in the habit of looking over the British Journals, whether we have not already, in a very great degree, succeeded in copying all that was worth preservation.

As the work will now be considerably enlarged, we shall be able more fully to accomplish this object.

In order that he may, by frequent journies from home, be the earlier able to finish all other business, and devote himself exclusively to the Museum, Mr. Littell has made arrangements with the Editor of Waldie's Library to edit this work after December, 1834 however deficient the proprietor may be in other qualifications, he has always felt so zealous an affection for the Museum that he would not be willing to commit it, even for a time, to the care of another, were he not confident that the facilities, the experience and the ability of the new Editor, will render it more worthy of the patronage of the public than it has heretofore been. No change takes place in the Proprietorship.

Philadelphia, April 9.

FOR CHESTERTOWN AND CENTREVILLE.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore, on every Monday morning, at 6 o'clock, for Centreville and Chestertown, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and return the same day. She will continue this arrangement for the season

N B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L G. TAYLOR.

NOTICE.

THOSE Persons entitled to a distributive Share of the Personal Estate of the late Benjamin Harwood, are informed that a FIFTH DIVIDEND has been struck, which will be paid to them on application to H. H. Harwood, at the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

HENRY H. HARWOOD,
Surv'g. Adm'r. of B. Harwood.

POETRY.

From the New Haven Herald.

FEMALE BEAUTY.

Immers'd in soft slumbers of roses,
My mind had a vision of dreams;
The vision a lesson discloses,
And worthy of record it seems.
'Twas laid amid clouds and sweet faces—
And I dreamt that the minds of these Fair,
When tired of their bodily places,
Would sport like an angel in air.

I saw them apply their strange power,
And leaving behind them their clay,
They seem'd each a living sweet bower
Gently wafted on pinions away;
Yet they stay'd—and each feature was beaming
With a loveliness Venus denies;
And the rich beams of beauty were streaming
From the cheeks, and the forehead, and eyes.

When at length to their bodies returning,
They sunk like the sun to his rest;
As the glory and light of his burning
Are veil'd in the shades of the west.
And often to suit their own pleasure,
They would leave or return to their place;
The mind was a glorious treasure—
The body was only its case.

As I gazed, my eye hit on a maiden,
Of choicest Cretonian mould;
With charms every feature was laden,
More rich than the purest of gold;
And another one tortured my vision,
All graceless in form and in mien—
Yet now strangely reversed my decision
The moment the spirits I'd seen.

This soar'd high on pinions untiring,
And beauty shone forth in her train—
While the one I before was admiring,
Feebly flutter'd her wings on the plain.
The reverse was so new to my fancy,
So strong the strange contrast did seem,
That the vision now cease'd to entrance me—
I gaped—and awoke from my dream.

O'er the billows the ocean had lifted,
This voice seem'd distinctly to speak—
'Shun the maiden in beauty that's gifted,
If in mental accomplishments weak;
May this truth on the heart folds be graven,
For male and for female designed,—
The choicest of beauties e'er given
To mortals are those of the mind."

P. B. J.

North Guilford, Sept. 30, 1835.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Translated for The National Intelligencer.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD GRUMBLER.

THE DISCONTENTED.

Corporal Ploquet, of the 61st regiment of the line was (without fear of contradiction I say it) the greatest original in the "grand army." It was to him that the "old soldiers" owe the epithet of *groguards*, (grumblers,) given them by Napoleon when at Elba.

A good comrade, and above all a brave soldier, Ploquet had but one fault; it was this; he was never content. He complained of every thing, at all times, in all places, and to all purposes. During four years of bed-fellowship with him, I never heard a word of approbation come out of his mouth; never saw his countenance brightened by the least sight of satisfaction. When in garrison, he grumbled at the tediousness of repose; in a campaign, at the miseries of fatigue. When his sack was well filled, he found it heavy; and when it became light, he complained that he had not the power to refill it. His comrades used to say, that, in the regiment of *mal contents*, Ploquet would be sure to become a colonel.—No one was offended, however, with the grumbling corporal. Every one laughed at him; even the officers, who pardoned this whim of Ploquet's in consideration of his good conduct, his courage, on every trial; and a host of good qualities which he possessed in an eminent degree.

It was during the campaign in Russia that this monomania of the corporal particularly developed itself. Our long marches across a country which had been set fire to and deserted, formed an inexhaustible text for his complaints. "If we go on much further this way, he would say, "we shall carry our bones to the end of the world.——— I should like to know what we have to do in a country where we may march a hundred leagues without finding as much as a potato.——— Even if they would refresh us now and then with a few rounds of artillery, as civilized people would do! no; we have not the chance of even burning a single cartridg, and I have five packets of them on my back!" This was an especial cause of complaint; and these cartridges, which he was apprehensive he should never have an opportunity of using, were an insupportible weight to the poor corporal.

But the two nations were not long before they met. Tired of flying without fighting, the Russians faced about. Two days before the battle of Moscow, at sunrise, the orders of the General were heard by the whole line. The Col. of the 61st then rode along the ranks of his regiment: "Soldiers!" said he "the Empire has given the glorious mission of carrying one of the redoubts which the enemy has raised to arrest the progress of the grand army. *Vive! Empereur!* and forward!"

The cry was repeated by all the soldiers as though with one voice; a voice of delight at their glorious destination.

Ploquet alone shouted not; perhaps no one but himself heard him mutter his reason for this silence: "This is always the story; they tell us that the greatest service they can render us, is to give us the chance of being the first to be cut in two by the shot of the enemy."

"How, corporal Ploquet," said I to him, "are you not enchanted to see those gallants there, so near us?"

"So near! yes when we shall have marched an hour with our muskets on our shoulders! under the welcome of their cannon shot! Near' yes when we have entered their squares, you may say they are near; but more than one half of our regiment will be fricassed before we have power to do any thing."

"Well, but what glory!"

"Ah! *what* glory indeed!———to full! Glory is neither for you nor me, nor those like us.—We shall have none of it, even though others have too much. It is all very well for your Parisians to talk in their fine bordered hats; loungers and coxcombs, who wear new boots every day and eat three dinners."

The regiment was put on the march. An hour after, it deployed under the fire of the redoubt, the bullets from which carried away, every instant, entire files of our men. Our battalion was, above all, shockingly mal-treated. There was even a momentary hesitation. Some of the newly enlisted, soldiers, who had never before found themselves present at such a *fete*, made a half-turn round without waiting for orders. Ploquet, who was in the third rank, barred their passage by crossing his bayonet against them, swearing at the same time that he would spit, like a lark, the first who gave ground even the length of his foot. He was still speaking, when a ball caried away his cartouch box. Never shall I forget the droll grimace he made; I never saw any thing like it before nor since.

"Five packets of cartridges!" said he, grinding his teeth; "to travel two hundred leagues with them and never use a single one!"

At that instant the whole regiment threw itself forward in the *pas de course*. The Russian artillery was hushed. That silence was terrible; it was a solemn moment; the oldest soldiers made a farewell sign to their comrades, and many of the officers shook hands with each other. Ploquet was about two paces from me. He grasped his musket convulsively; his eyes flashed fire, and his lips murmured. All at once a bluish light burst from the redoubt, a fearful sound of explosion made the ground tremble beneath us; and a thick smoke hid us from the field of battle, already strewed with bodies. Ploquet was no longer near me, and I believed him to have been killed; but the wind carrying off the smoke, I discovered the lower half of the corporal's body peeping out from the embrasure of a port hole, and wrestling violently to follow the other half which had struggled itself into the interior of the redoubt. I easily recognized by him by the fragment of the cartouch box which was left him, and I hastened to his succour; but before I could reach him he had got the whole of his body in; and, although I took the same way instantly, I could not discover him. It is true, indeed, that those who entered there, had not much time to spend in searching for lost comrades. The assault was continued, for the example of Ploquet had been followed by a host of "braves." They no longer fired; every where glistened the sabre and the bayonet, which made horrible carnage. They fought man to man; they rolled in the blood, or stumbled against the bodies as they fell. This lasted for about twenty minutes, and I believe that there never was known a more terrible instance of wholesale *duelling*. At length the work of slaughter ceased, the air resounded with the cries of victory, the redoubt was ours, and our eagle was planted in one of the breaches.

A voice was now heard ordering the drum-major to beat "to the flag." There was no longer a drum-major. The master-drummers were called; there were no longer any master-drummers. They sought for the drummers! there were no drummers left. Four hundred men only were still standing; it was the only remnant left of a regiment which counted four effective battalions of eight hundred men each.

It was at this moment that I found Ploquet once more, sitting on the ground, and leaning against a wheel of the fore-train. He was staunching with the sleeves of his shirt the blood wich was flowing profusely from a wound he had received on the top of his head. I pressed forward to lend him my assistance, and then saw that same stroke which had wounded him, had split the upper part of his schako.

"A lucky thing that it was so well filled," said I.

"Ah! do you call that lucky? Two packets of cigars spoilt; such as I never smoked before, and shall never meet with again!"

And he showed me the cigars which the cut of the sabre had chopped up.

"But had it not been for these cigars, corporal Ploquet, you must have been fricasseed!"

"Well, that is possible."

His wound, fortunately, not being serious, he refused to accept the privilege of being considered as off duty, and only requested that his services might be dispensed with for twenty four hours. He was put in the order of the day for his noble conduct, and received the felicitations of his colonel, but all without appearing more satisfied than usual.

On the morrow it was rumored though the army that the Emperor had received the portrait of his son, and that he had it placed outside his tent with a view of satisfying the curiosity of all. I proposed to Ploquet that we should go together to see this portrait. He agreed to the proposal—not without grumbling though—and we soon arrived near the tent, where we saw a crowd of superior officers. In the course of a few seconds we heard the name of Ploquet circulated among the groups. Then all at once the crowd separated, and the Emperor appeared at the entrance, of his tent, looking searchingly on all around him: he pointed with his finger to corporal Ploquet, easily known on account of his head dress, composed of an oat bag, covered with a blood-stained handkerchief. He gave orders that he should be told to approach him. The corporal obeyed, without appearing to be disturbed the least in the world.

"Ploquet," said the Emperor to him, "I know that you were the first to enter the redoubt in the affair of yesterday: you are a brave fellow; and I am well content with you."

"Faith, Emperor, it is no bad thing for you to be content; there are those here who are devilishly little so."

A look of the Emperor put a stop to the murmur caused by this response, and Napoleon resumed:

"Well! look you, what is your wish? Is it advancement you would desire?"

"Oh, mercy! Emperor, I cannot want more than I have here. It is quite enough to have an *escouade* on the arm."

"Is it, then, the cross you would have? As to this, it is only yours so far as we may remain good friends."

And detaching his own cross, Napoleon, amidst general acclamation presented it himself to Ploquet, who took it with one hand, whilst with the other he made the military salute. He then very calmly attached it to one of the buttons of his coat, without showing in his countenance the least sign of emotion. Of all the spectators of that scene, without excepting Napoleon himself, Ploquet's was the only unembarrassed countenance; and, on re-entering his tent, Napoleon could not forbear remarking, "that is a *groguard*—very difficult to satisfy." The word was remembered: it will long be so.

A few days afterwards the famous proclamation was read to us, which begins with these words:

"Soldiers! behold the battle which you have so much desired."

"Desired!" murmured Ploquet, "there is no great haste to fight with empty stomachs."

"You may dispense with being there, corporal," I said to him, "you had better go to your quarters."

"Eh! what would you have me do there?"

"You will be sheltered from the cannon."

"But that I do not wish to be! Ploquet sheltered! It is very amusing, is it not, to hear all and see nothing? I am rather curious, sir!"

It was to be that he should not take part in that affair; for, during the night, having suffered much from his wound, the *major told him that gangrene was to be* apprehended if he heated himself the least in the world and so much in spite of himself. Ploquet remained inactive during that great day.

It is well known with what facility Napoleon recognized the physiognomy of those he had once seen, and also his faculty of retaining their names. During the retreat, a little beyond Smolensk, the Emperor, riding along the ranks of the regiments which marched in concert with the guards, recognized the old corporal.

"Well, my poor Ploquet," said he to him, "there is good reason now not to be content"

"Faith, Emperor, I think you ought to be a little more so than us."

"And I should be, my brave fellow, if I were certain always of having *a hundred thousand men like you.*"

We had to pass the Beresina. Ploquet and myself were on the bridge, and had accomplished about two-thirds of the passage, when, carried along by the crowd which precipitated itself onward like an avalanche, we were both thrown into the stream. The corporal, who was an excellent swimmer, passed his left arm under my chin, swimming with his right; and, in despite of the enormous pieces of ice which menaced every instant to cut us in two, we were the first to arrive on the opposite bank, which the Russian cannon was already sweeping. I wished to rest for an instant. Ploquet represented to me, that if we did not march on, we should be frozen before a quarter of an hour; and he betook himself to running, chacing me before him. But he had scarcely taken a hundred steps when he fell with his face in the snow. A ball had broken both his legs, I hastened to his relief.

"March on!" he exclaimed.

"Corporal," I replied, "you have saved my life within this very hour; I will never abandon you."

"March, I tell you, I am happier than you folks are. In five minutes I shall feel no more cold."

It was, perhaps, the first time in his life that he had appeared content with his situation, and he expired in a few seconds after, whilst pressing on his lips the cross which the Emperor had given him some time previous.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, and the Court of Appeals, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of William Brogden, David M. Brogden, and Margaret Brogden, at the suit of the President, Directors and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland; Richard Estep for the use of Henry A. Hall; Eleanor M. Tillard, Adm'x. of Edward Tillard; Joseph Harris, Adm'r. of John Harris; Samuel B. Anderson; Jno. Clayton; and Joseph Busey, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title and interest, of the said William, David, and Margaret Brogden, in and to those tracts or parcels of land whereon they reside, called 'Roe Down,' and 'White Plains,' containing eleven hundred and twenty five acres of land, more or less, and I hereby give notice, that on THURSDAY the 12th day of November next, at Davidsonsville, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT,
Late Sheriff.

Oct. 22.

T. MURDOCH

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity, that he has commenced the business of Cleansing Clothes from Grease, Paint, Dirt, &c. without any injury to the garment, and surpasses any cleanser in the city.

Reference to—Mr. VACHEL SHERR, Mr. B. BREWER, Mr. WM. CAMDEN.

He can always be found at the Farmers Inn.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, November 5, 1835.

COMET OF 1759.

We give below, (verbatim, et literatim,) some extracts from the MARYLAND GAZETTE of May 3, 1759—and May 17, 1759, in relation to the appearance of a Comet at that time.

From the Maryland Gazette of May 3, 1759.

ANNAPOLIS, *May 3.*

Sunday Evening last, from Eight o'Clock to Twelve, and on Monday Evening and last Night, (Tuesday Evening being cloudy) appeared a COMET, which is thought the same that appeared in 1531, 1607, and 1682, and whose Return was foretold by the great Sir ISAAC NEWTON, to be about the Year 1758. A Gentleman skilled in Astronomical Affairs, says it is coming Northward.

From the same of May 17, 1759.

ANNAPOLIS, *May 17.*

The following Observations, relating to the COMET, were handed to us by a Gentleman in the Country, who had no Celestial Globe, nor any Kind of Instrument, except a Sea Quadrant:

"*April* 4th. A Comet appears in the Morning "to the Eastward, in about 26 *deg. Aquarius*, "Declination about 10 *deg.* South.

"*April* 6th. The apparent Motion in the Heavens is slow, South Westerly.

"11th. The apparent Motion swifter, South "Westerly.

"16th. The apparent Motion increases, and "is yet South Westerly.

"29th. The Comet now appears in the Evening, to the Southward, in *Virgo*.

"*May* 1st. The apparent Motion in the Heavens is, North Westerly.

"4th. The apparent Motion, continues North "Westerly.

"6th. The apparent Motion, continues North "Westerly.

"9th. The Comet now appears in *Virgo* about 5½ *deg.* Declination about 7 *deg.* South.

"From the above, I draw the following Conclusions:

"*First*, That this Comet moves in a Curve "Line; for if it had moved in a straight Line, "it must have continued it's Course to the Southward, and would soon have been below the "South Part of our Horizon. I therefore think "it moves in an Orbit.

"*Secondly*, That this Comet had not past it's "Perihelion the 4th Day of *April*; but that it "arrived there between the 16th and 29th of "*April*: For, if it had past it's Perihelion the "15th of *March*, as was imagined, it's Motion "in it's Orbit must have been *in Consequentia*, "viz. Easterly, according to the Order of the "Signs; and it would have continued it's Course "Southwardly, and soon have had too much "South Declination to have been seen here.

"*Thirdly*, The Course of this Comet in it's "Orbit, is *in Antecedentia*, or Westerly, contrary "to the Order of the Signs, and that it came to "it's Perihelion, between the Orbit of the Earth "and that of *Mars*, will go off to the Northward of the Ecliptic, viz with North Declination."

CHARLES-TOWN (*South-Carolina*) *April* 7, 1759.

A remarkable Comet, supposed to be the same that has been so much talked of, and looked for throughout the last Year, and by some in 1757, has made it's Appearance, and been observed by many People, in all Parts of the Province within these 10 Days. It's Tail is very long and bright, and of a very bright white Colour.

From the same of May 24, 1759.

CAMBRIDGE, *May 2.*

The Comet which appeared in the Beginning of *April*, passed its descending Node, and continued its Route southwestward, as we expected. It was then coming almost directly towards the Earth, and by its near Approach, its apparent Motion was very much accelerated; and thus in a short Time it ran so far to the Southward, as not to rise above our Horizon. I saw it on the 19th, pretty far to the South, and low, being near the Middle of Aquarius, with about 13 Degrees South Lat. The two next Mornings very cloudy, and on the 22d, I could not find it.—While it was invisible in these northern Latitudes, it passed thro' the southern Constellations, to above 50 Degrees South Lat. according to my Computation; and all this Time was to be seen in the southern Countries, where it must have appeared larger than it had done to us. It was nearest the Earth on the 25th, and pursuing its Course, after it had passed by the Earth, it again rose above our Horizon; and on the 29th in the Evening, at Half an Hour after 8, it was very plain, being near the Meridian, and about 15 Degrees high. It was not so bright as before, but appeared bigger, and its Tail longer and broader;—occasioned by its being nearer the Earth, for it was much farther from the Sun. It was a little South of that Part of Hydra, which is under Crater; just in the End of Virgo, with about 36 Degrees South Lat. So that in the 10 Days when we could not see it, it had passed thro' four Signs and a Half, viz. Half of Aquarius, and the Whole of Capricorn, Sagittarius, Scorpio, and Libra. Its Course is N. W. But as it is departing now from the Earth as well as from the Sun, its Motion will become slower continually, and it will grow smaller and dimmer till it disappears.

It may probably be thought a Difficulty by some, that this Comet should be all this While pursuing the same Course, tho' at first it moved southward, and then northward; but the Difficulty will vanish upon reflecting, that Northward and Southward are relative Terms, and are used with Reference to Place. While the Comet was going nearer the South Pole, it moved southward; but after it had passed its nearest Distance therefrom, its continuing to move in the same Direction, carried it farther from that Pole. Now to move farther from the South Pole, is to move northward.

J. W.

IMPORTANT RUMOUR.

The Alexandria Gazette of Monday says:—"It is currently reported that the Secretary of the Navy has, within a few days past, made no concealment of his opinion that the present difficulties with France will eventuate in a serious collision between the United States and that country."

AN EXPRESS.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday says: "It is stated that immediately after the arrival of the New York boat yesterday afternoon an express proceeded on to Washington. It is supposed that some important intelligence in relation to the French Question, has reached this country, by the North American, Capt. Dixey.

OUR RELATION WITH FRANCE.

We are assured that the packet ship France which arrived on Tuesday from Havre, brought despatches for the Federal Government, which were immediately forwarded to Washington with the greatest expedition.—*N. Y. Courier.*

From the Williamsport Banner.

The Canal performs admirably since the repairs in September. The trade on it increases daily, and exceeds even the present means of transportation, but these will soon be multiplied. Whilst the farmers are sending their wheat and other produce to this market, the large millers of the county have turned their attention to the canal as the most advantageous method of sending their flour to the markets below.

The facilities and cheapness of transportation from this place, and the competition among dealers here, render Williamsport the principal Wheat and produce market in this section of country, a character which she will always be enabled to maintain.

From the Balt. Chronicle of Monday.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MERCHANTS' BANK.

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night last, one of the watchmen of the Bank, heard a noise in the building, which he at first supposed to proceed from the scratching of a dog which he thought might have been inadvertently left in the bank. He went to the door leading to the Rotunda of the Exchange from Second street, when the noise became more distinct, and he was convinced that some person was within the building. As the doors leading to the Rotunda were all fastened, the watchman went to Pape's Hotel and awoke the Porter, who admitted him to the Rotunda and accompanied him to the door of the Maryland Insurance Office. This office adjoins the Merchants' Bank, and is separated from it by a brick partition. They found the door of this office fastened, but distinctly heard a person moving within—soon after which one of the windows, fronting on Gay street, was opened and the person leaped for the street. Hastening to the front of the building, they found the robber, who, in making the leap from the window had fallen into the area leading to the basement, and injured his leg so much as to prevent his escape. He was immediately seized and conveyed to the watch house, where he gave his name *William Freeman.*

He is a small man, genteely dressed, sandy complexioned, pock visaged, from 30 to 40 years of age, and a foreigner.

After he was secured a ladder was procured and the room of the Insurance office searched, when a number of keys and a great variety of instruments for house breaking, with dark lantern, lucifer matches, &c. &c. were discovered. He had penetrated the partition separating the Bank from the Insurance office about the depth of a brick when discovered, and was at work directly opposite the vault. He appears to be an expert hand at his business, and is probably an old offender. He had opened the door of the Insurance office with one of his keys, and secured it on the inside. It is supposed that he has accomplices, and we learn that a man was yesterday arrested on suspicion of being connected with him.

We understand that the division wall is so secure, that he could not have pushed his operations successfully much farther, and we also learn that this Bank continues the system so judiciously established by the late office, that of having its watchmen constantly on duty from the close of its daily business until its commencement in the morning, Sunday not excepted.

BEL-AIR TRIALS.

We learn that the case betwixt the Trustees and Directors of the Bank of Maryland and Thomas Ellicott, was brought to a close on Saturday, after a trial which has lasted ever since the 22d August. The jury retired about 10 o'clock, A. M. and returned a verdict before noon against Thomas Ellicott, for the whole amount claimed, with interest, amounting to upwards of $28,000.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The New Castle Gazette says that the well known *Attachment Cases*, of John Randel, against the Garnishees of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company, were decided in the Court of Errors and Appeals, at Dover, on Friday week. The Chancellor delivered the opinion of a majority of the Judges, and the Judgement of the Court in favour of the Plaintiff. The decision establishes the right of Mr. Randel to attach the tolls in the hands of all Captains of vessels entering the Canal.

From the New Bedford Mercury of Monday.

RIOT.

A serious riot took place on Saturday night two or three miles west of this village, at a house occupied by a Mr. Tripp, on the road leading to Smith's Mills. The particulars as far as we have been able to ascertain them, are as follows. A gang of sailors and others, who have recently arrived here from New York for the purpose of obtaining whaling voyages, to the number of about fifteen or twenty, went to the house of Tripp at about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, at which a number of persons were already assembled, and demanded admittance, which was refused them. They however succeeded in effecting their object, by violence, and commenced demolishing the moveables and fixtures in the house, and a scene of personal violence and outrage immediately followed. Tripp and his comrades secured one of the men, bound and afterwards beat him in a cruel and shocking manner. The invaders left the house at about 12 o'clock. They were followed to the street where a double barrelled gun loaded with a bullet and buckshot was discharged at them when at the distance of about ten rods from the house, and a man named Henry Mariner was wounded. He was immediately conveyed in a wagon to his boarding house in the town, and on examination it was found that the ball had entered his body at the right side immediately below the ribs, and passed through and lodged near the surface of the skin on the left side.—The wound is pronounced to be mortal. The sufferer was alive last evening, but in great agony. Mariner is a native of New Jersey, about 26 years of age, and by trade a carpenter. He came here for the purpose of procuring a voyage, and it is said had not taken an active part in the affray.

Tripp has been secured, and is now confined in jail to undergo an examination. Six or seven females of abandoned character were in the house of Tripp at the time of the affray. We understand that measures have been taken to suppress any further attempt at outrage by those concerned in this affair. The origin of the disturbance is undoubtedly to be attributed to the intemperate use of liquor, and the facilities which are now furnished in the suburbs of our village for obtaining ardent spirits.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

List of Members Elected to the Twenty-Fourth Congress.

As the Senate is now full, with the exception of one member from Mississippi, and the House with the exception of two members from Mississippi and one from New York, we have thought a complete list might be acceptable to our readers, for the sake of comparison and reference. Those in italics are Anti-Van Buren; the others were elected by the party friendly to the present Administration and opposed to the Whig party. Still it is possible that some few of them, especially in the Western States, may take sides against the Van Buren party. Our object is not to make out a case, but to state facts, according to the evidence before us.

SENATE.

MAINE.
Ether Shepley,
John Ruggles.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Isaac Hill,
Henry Hubbard.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Daniel Webster,
John Davis.

RHODE ISLAND.
Asher Robbins,
Nehimah R. Knight.

CONNECTICUT.
Gideon Tomlinson,
Nathan Smith.

VERMONT.
Samuel Prentiss,
Benjamin Swift.

NEW YORK.
Silas Wright, jr.
Nath'l P. Talmadge,

NEW JERSEY.
Samuel L. Southard,
Garret D. Wall.

PENNSYLVANIA.
James Buchanan,
Samuel M'Kean†

DELAWARE.
Arnold Naudin,
John M. Clayton.

MARYLAND.
R. H. Goldsborough,
Joseph Kent.

VIRGINIA.
John Tyler,
B. W. Leigh.

NORTH CAROLINA.
W. P. Mangum,
Bedford Brown.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Wm. C. Preston,
John C. Calhoun.

GEORGIA.
Alfred Cuthbert,
John P. King.

KENTUCKY.
Henry Clay,
John J. Crittenden.

TENNESSEE.
Felix Grundy,
Hugh L. White.

OHIO.
Thomas Ewing,
Thomas Morris.

LOUISIANA.
A. Porter,
Charles Gayarre.

INDIANA.
Wm. Hendricks,†
John Tipton.

MISSISSIPPI.
John Black,
One vacancy.

ILLINOIS.
Elias K. Kane,
John M. Robinson,

ALABAMA.
Wm. R. King,†
Gabriel Moore.

MISSOURI.
Lewis F. Linn,
Thomas H. Benton.

RECAPITULATION.

Anti-Van Buren,	25
Van Buren,	19
Doubtful,	3
Vacancy,	1
	48

It is to be borne in mind that Michigan is already a State, wanting the single act of admission into the Union, and that the Legislature is already elected which will choose her Senators to Congress. That Legislature is thoroughly Van Buren. Of course the Michigan Senators will be of the same politics. Adding these to the list, the account will stand:—

Anti-Van Buren,	25
Van Buren,	21
Doubtful,	3
Vacancy,	1—50

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAINE.
F. O. J. Smith,
George Evans,
Moses Mason,
Leonard Jarvis,
Gorham Parks,
Joseph Hall,
Jeremiah Bailey,
John Fairfield.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Samuel Cushman,
Benning M. Bean,
Franklin Pierce,
Joseph Weeks,
Robert Burns.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Abbott Lawrence,
Stephen C. Phillips,
Caleb Cushing,
Levi Lincoln,
George Grennell,
George N. Briggs,
William B. Calhoun,
William Jackson,
John Reed,
John Quincy Adams,
Samuel Hoar,
Nathaniel B. Borden,*†

CONNECTICUT.
Isaac Toucey,
Samuel Ingham,
Elisha Haley,
Zalmon Wildman,
Andrew T. Judson,
Lancelot Phelps.

RHODE-ISLAND.
Dutee J. Pearce,
William Sprague.

VERMONT.
Hiland Hall,
William Slade,
Horace Everett,
Heman Allen,
B. F. Jones.

NEW-YORK.
Abel Huntington,
Samuel Barton,
C. C. Cambreleng,
John McKeon,
Eli Moore,
Aaron Ward,
Abraham Bokee,
John W. Brown,
Nicholas Sickles,
Aaron Vanderpool,
Valentine Effner,
Hiram P. Hunt,
Gerritt Y. Lansing,
John Cramer,
David Russell,
Dudley Farlin,
Ransom H. Gillet,
Matthias J. Bovee,
Abijah Mann, Jr.
Samuel Beardsley,
Joel Turrill,
Daniel Wardwell,
Sherman Page,
William Seymour,
William Mason,
Joseph Reynolds,
Stephen D. Leonard,
William Taylor,
William K. Fuller,
Ulysses F. Doubleday,
Graham H. Chapin,
Francis Granger,
Joshua Lee,
Timothy Childs,
George W. Lay,
Philo C. Fuller,
Abner Hazeltine,
Thomas C. Love,
Gideon Hard,
[One vacancy in the third district. Gideon Lee is nominated by the Jackson party, and will probably be elected without opposition.]

NEW-JERSEY.
Philemon Dickerson,
James Parker,
Samuel Fowler,
Ferdinand S. Schenck,
William N. Shinn,
Thomas Lee.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Joel B. Sutherland,
James Harper,
J. R. Ingersoll,
Michael W. Ash,
Edward Darlington,
David Potts, Jr.
William Heister,
Jacob Fry, Jr.
Matthias Morris,
D. D. Wagener,
Edward B. Hubley,
Henry A. Muhlenbergh,
William Clark,
Henry Logan,
George Chambers,
Jesse Miller,
Joseph Henderson,
Andrew Beaumont,
J. B. Anthony,
John Laporte,
Job Mann,
J. Klingensmith, Jr.
Andrew Buchanan,
T. M. T. McKennon,
Harmar Denny,
Samuel S. Harrison,
John Banks,
John Galbraith.

DELAWARE.
John J. Milligan.

MARYLAND.
Isaac McKim,
Benjamin C. Howard,
James Turner,
Francis Thomas,
Daniel Jenifer,
George C. Washington,
John N. Steele,
James A. Pearce.

Wm. B. Sheppard.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Henry Pinckney,
T. W. Pickens,
R. B. Campbell,
James Rogers,
James H. Hammond,
R. J. Manning,
Wm. J. Grayson,
John K. Griffin,
Waddy Thompson, Jr.

GEORGIA.
John Coffee,
Seaton Grantland,
Charles E. Haynes,
Geo. W. B. Towns,
George W. Owens,
Thomas Glasscock,
Jesse F. Cleaveland,
Hopkins Holsey,
Jabez Jackson.

ALABAMA.
Dixon H. Lewis,
Joshua L. Martin,
Reuben Chapman,
Josh Lawler,
Francis S. Lyon.

MISSISSIPPI.
[Election to be held in November—two members.]

LOUISIANA.
Rice Garland,
Eleazer W. Ripley,
Henry Jackson.

TENNESSEE.
John Bell,
Abram P. Maury,
Bailey Peyton,
James K. Polk,
Adam Huntsman,
Cave Johnson,
E. J. Shields,
W. C. Dunlap,
Luke Lea,
Wm. B. Carter,
John B. Forester,
James Standifer,
Samuel Bunch.

KENTUCKY.
Chilton Allen,
John Chambers,
Wm. J. Graves,
Richard French,
James Harlan,
R. M. Johnson,
John White,
Benj. Hardin,
John Calhoun,
Lynn Boyd,
Albert G. Hawes,
Jos. R. Underwood,
Sherrod Williams.†

MISSOURI.
Wm. H. Ashley,
Albert G. Harrison.

ILLINOIS.
Zadok Casey,
John Reynolds,
Wm. L. May.

INDIANA.
Amos Lane,
J. W. Davis,
John Carr,
Jonathan McCarthy,
Geo. L. Kinnard,
Edw. A. Hannegan,
Ratliff Boon.

OHIO.
Bellamy Storer,
Thomas Corwin,
Wm. K. Bond,
Elice Howell,
Jonathan Sloane,
Elisha Whittlesey,
Samuel F. Vinton,
Sampson Mason,
Joseph H. Crane,
David Spangler,
William Kennon,
John Thompson,
David Kilgore,
John Chaney,
Taylor Webster,
Thomas L. Hamer,
Wm. Patterson,
Benj. Jones,
Jeremiah M'Lene.

ARKANSAS.
Ambrose H. Sevier,

FLORIDA.
Joseph M. White.

MICHIGAN.
Isaac E. Crary.

† Doubtful.
* Elected by the joint votes of Anti-Masons and Jackson men.

SUMMARY.

	Whig.	Van Buren.	Doubtful.
Maine,	2	6	0
New Hampshire,	0	5	0
Massachusetts,	11	0	1
Connecticut,	0	6	0
Rhode Island,	0	2	0
Vermont,	5	0	0
New York,	9	30	0
New Jersey,	0	6	0
Pennsylvania,	11	17	0
Delaware,	1	0	0
Maryland,	5	3	0
Virginia,	5	16	0
North Carolina,	7	6	0
South Carolina,	7	2	0
Georgia,	0	9	0
Alabama,	5	0	0
Louisiana,	2	1	0
Tennessee,	11	2	0
Kentucky,	8	4	1
Missouri,	1	1	0
Illinois,	0	3	0
Indiana,	1	6	0
Ohio,	10	9	0
	101	134	2

Van Buren,	134
Anti-Van Buren,	101
Doubtful,	2
Vacancies,	3
	240

REMARKABLE CASE OF SUPPOSED FORGERY.

Yesterday morning a son of Wm. Nunn, the Piano Forte Manufacturer in Broadway, was accosted by a genteel and rather pious looking man, 'Can you,' said the stranger with a smile 'take a note for me, my little fellow to Mr. Rankin, No. 8 Cedar street?' 'I 'spose I can' said young Nunn. 'I'll give you a shilling if you will,' continued the stranger, 'and when you return I'll be here to get it.'

The boy took the note and footed off to Mr. Rankin who is a well known godly abolitionist. Mr. Rankin opened the note—the wafer appeared fresh—and read the following.

New-York, 28th Oct. 1835.

My dear Sir, You will particularly oblige me to send me $1,000 or $1,200 till to-morrow. I want it at this moment.

ARTHUR TAPPAN & Co.

P. S. I have just received a letter of thrilling interest on the great cause, which I wish to show you this afternoon if you are at leisure.

A. T. & Co.

Mr. Rankin, nothing loath to hear a letter of thrilling interest, still found no interest in the other request, and rather felt suspicious of the whole letter, signature and all. He read and looked—read and looked at the note. 'My boy,' asked Mr. Rankin mildly (The abolitionists are very mild to talk with,) 'who gave you this note?'

'A gentleman in Broadway' was the reply.

'A gentleman in Broadway!—that is a very odd way for brother Arthur to ask a loan. I must see further into it.'

'He said he would meet me again at the corner of Liberty street.'

'He did? very well' said Mr. Rankin, and he immediately sat down and wrote a reply in these words:—

New-York, Wednesday morning.

Dear Sir, I am very busily engaged now, but I will see you in about an hour. Yours, &c.

JOHN RANKIN.

Messrs. Arthur Tappan & Co.

This note Mr. Rankin signed sealed and delivered to the boy. The boy now took it—went off—and immediately at his heels Mr. Rankin and a friend followed him to see the result.

On young Nunn reaching the 'trysting place' near the Clinton Lunch (where the steaks are ever good, and the roast birds ever prime, and the chowder ever 'warranting rich,') the stranger came up to the boy 'Well my little man have you got a note for me?' 'Yes I have' replied the boy handing him the note. He took the note and gave him a shilling.

On witnessing this Mr. Rankin and his friend very unceremoniously stepped up to the stranger and told him there must be something wrong in the matter. 'Nothing wrong' said he 'all right.'

'Oh no, all is not right—and you must go to the Police Office with us.'

Here the stranger remonstrated, but Mr. Rankin, a stiff abolitionist towards the coloured race, now found a white subject that he was determined to put into limbo. Accordingly the stranger had to go.

On entering the Police Office, Justice Hopson looked up. Here the stranger became very obstreperous. 'My name is Nathaniel Freeman,' said he, 'I am a gentleman—I am well known in this city—the boy is mistaken in the person; I am a member of Dr. Spring's church. I am not the person.

Judge Hopson invited the whole party into the back room. A fresh examination took place. When the boy gave his evidence, Mr. Nathaniel Freeman, the gentleman began to joke the little fellow and perplex or confuse his ideas. On observing this, Merritt the police officer suggested the separation of the parties during the examination. Merritt, with great shrewdness, took the boy aside, and asked him all the particulars about his receiving the letter. 'Was the letter sealed when you received it, boy?'

'No Sir,' said young Nunn, 'he took a wafer out of his pocket, and put it into the letter in my presence.'

'Very well,' said Merritt.

Merritt went directly to Freeman, and insisted on a search being made. Freeman had no objections.—Merritt searched, and lo! and behold! he found a parcel of wafers exactly the counterparts of that used in Rankin's note. In addition to this fact, another precious note was found in his pocket, also signed with the names of A. Tappan and Company, an exact *fac simile* of the note which Mr. Rankin had received:

Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co.—Gentlemen will you please to lend me about $1,000 or $1,200 till to-morrow. Yours, &c.

A. TAPPAN & Co.

This note however had no 'thrilling' postcript, but on these facts coming out, the justice immediately made out a committal, and he was accordingly committed. On the back of this, bail for $1,000 was given and he was set at liberty until the next court of Sessions.

Mr. Nathaniel Freeman, the gentleman, and member of Dr. Spring's Church, was formerly attached to the Journal of Commerce.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ENGLISH ELM.

This beautiful tree, so extensively patronised at the south, and which, for the last three years has been singularly attacked with vermin, as to render it almost useless for the purpose of shade, may be restored to its former excellence, by boring a hole obliquely into the body, and introducing a portion of powdered corrosive sublimate and spirits of wine, and confined with a plug of wood.

The writer having proved the efficacy of the above, cheerfully recommends it to the notice of his fellow citizens.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The New Orleans papers state that about fifty volunteers left that city on the 17th for Texas, in the steamboat Ouachita, but their progress was stayed, after proceeding about forty miles by the breaking of the machinery. Another boat was promptly procured, to forward the volunteers to their destination. The latest private letters from Natchitoches state that there had been no further developements in Texas.

A public meeting was held at Mobile on the 20th ult. in reference to the affairs of Texas. Among the resolutions adopted at it were the following:

Resolved, That we will do all in our power for the cause of Texas, consistent with the duties we owe our own government.

Resolved, That a committee to consist of — persons be appointed, to solicit contributions in behalf of the people of Texas, and receive the names and assist at discretion all *Volunteers*, who are disposed to go to Texas for the purpose of sustaining the people of that country in their present struggle.

OFFICIAL.
NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Copy of a letter from His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, transmitted to the Navy Department by the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1835.

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires has received instructions to communicate to Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, the high sense entertained by His Majesty's Government of the conduct of Capt. Percival, commanding the U. S. Ship Erie, in offering to His Majesty's Minister at Buenos Ayres every assistance in his power to British subjects during the absence from that port of his Majesty's Ships of War.

The undersigned begs leave to assure Mr. Forsyth that he is much gratified in being the medium of this communication, and he takes this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State the assurance of his distinguished consideration. CHARLES BANKHEAD.

The Hon. John Forsyth, &c.

The regular session of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, commenced on Monday last. We understand that the criminal calendar is unusually high, there being fourteen persons imprisoned charged with offences against the United States.

Yesterday was the period assigned for the commencement of the Bank of Maryland criminal trials before Harford County Court. [*Balt. Amer.*

FOREIGN.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship North America, Capt. Bacy, from Liverpool, the editors of the Journal of Commerce have received English papers to October 2d.

Money was for the moment scarce in London. Cotton declining. The general state of trade appears to be prosperous.

Rev. Dr. Spring is a passenger on board the N. A. in good health.

The intelligence from Spain is of considerable interest.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 3d—*The Fourth day of October.*—The three hundredth year of the printing of the Bible will be celebrated here and in other places throughout the kingdom in the course of the ensuing week. By every lover of his species—every believer in the truths of Christianity, this event must be viewed with feelings of the most sublime description, linked, as it is with the highest honor of England, and the loftiest destinies of mankind. Nor must it be forgotten that to the art of printing, and the efforts and liberality of Englishmen, we owe the circulation of about 8,000,000 copies of the Scriptures, which have been distributed to various parts of the globe and in various languages, by the Bible Society alone

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Despatches of the 23d ult. were received at the Foreign-office in Paris, on Tuesday from M. de Rayneval, the French Ambassador in Madrid, in which a most alarming account is given of the state of things in that capital. The extensive exertions of M. Mendizabal had injured his health, and he had not been able to apply himself with his accustomed energy and perseverance to the great object he had undertaken. General Alava had accepted the Foreign Department *ad interim*, but it was believed that he could not, or would not, remain in the Ministry. The chief difficulty which M. Mendizabal had to encounter in constructing his Cabinet arose, according to the French Ambassador's account, from the jealousy of English ascendancy. His excellency further states that the corps of 3,000 men, despatched a few weeks ago by the late Minister at War towards the confines of Andalusia under General Latre, for the purpose of overawing the armed bodies in the southern provinces who threaten to march on Madrid, had, in place of offering the Andalusians, any resistance, adopted their standard, and were on their return towards the capital. This force, which had thus been increased to about 15,000 men, was under the command of Senor Pizarro, better known to the Cortes as the Conde de la Navas, and one of the most violent of the *exaltado* party

At the time this occurrence took place, although the date is not given, it is inferred that the fall of Toreno, whose measures had provoked the government, could not possibly have been known. The fermentation in Madrid is described as having nevertheless been extreme; and on the Paris Bourse on Tuesday, where the facts were but imperfectly known, and where it was falsely asserted that the French Ambassador and the Queen had both left the capital, there had been something like a panic among the dealers in Spanish securities. A new junta had been formed at Valencia, of which Lopez, the deputy, was a member, and over which the Conde de Almodovar still presided; but although these names would seem to be a guarantee for some sort of respectability and moderation, M. de Rayneval describes their associates as so many *sansculottes*. Gen. Valdez had been obliged to take refuge in the house of the French Consul at Carthagena, and throughout the kingdom of Murcia the greatest effervescence prevailed.

By a telegraphic despatch, published in Monday's *Moniteur*, which with the rest of the Paris papers we have received by express, it appears that General Mina has been appointed Captain General of Catalonia, and that on the 22d inst. when the news reached Barcelona, the city had been illuminated, and Riego's hymn had been sung at the theatre. The despatch is dated on the 25th, from Narbonne, and intimates that new disturbances were feared at Barcelona. A letter of the 19th, from Valencia, is also quoted in the *Moniteur*, stating that after a commotion in that city, the Conde de Almodovar had been compelled to seek refuge on shipboard. Armed peasants, to the number of 1,500, had entered the town on the 18th, and pillage was apprehended.

Bilboa Sept. 22.—Private Correspondence. The Carlists continue in this neighbourhood. Don Carlos was, at noon on Saturday, at Ochandiana, with one battallion of Guides.

The Carlists are stated here to have lost much courage, since the arrival of the British legion, and the defeat of the column on the frontier of Catalonia. The change of Ministry at Madrid is also considered favorable to the cause of the Queen, for much confidence appears to be put in the integrity of General Alava, and in the abilities of Senor Mendizabal.

There are daily desertions from the Carlists to this town. Yesterday morning 8 came over, and in the evening more. I saw two this morning, who assured me that the greater part of the Carlists, who have been forced to enter the ranks, are only anxious for an opportunity to return with safety to their homes; an opportunity which the presence of the British troops insures to many of them. There are also several corps of volunteers who have offered their services to fight under the command of the British Generals.

ROME, Sept. 14.—Don Miguel quitted this city yesterday, accompanied by the Marquis de Lavradio and a part of his suite. It is said that he has decided upon proceeding to Bohemia for the purpose, if not of visiting Toplitz, at least of keeping in its vicinity, so as to forward his interests during the Congress. It is not supposed that he will be admitted to take part in the conferences; or even allowed to enter the town, as none of the sovereigns has sent him an invitation or recognized him as king of Portugal.

LEGHORN, Sept. 18.—The cholera has greatly diminished here, particularly in the central parts. The disease has spread toward the north-west, and subsequently to the south-east. In the latter direction it has ravaged Montenovo and Rosignano, 18 miles from the city. The communications with the rest of Tuscany are free, although the disease has not extended so far as Pisa. It spared no class nor sex in this place, however; its ravages were principally among the poorer portions of the population, singling out comparatively few victims on the large and freely ventilated parts of the town. The states adjoining Tuscany have adopted a most rigorous system of exclusion with regard to us. It is now almost impossible to travel in Italy. The steam-boats no longer touch here The navigation at Civita Vecchia is consequently more active, but the most abundant objects of importation consists of monks and religious persons from Spain.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Poisel, Mr. THOMAS IRELAND, of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN NICOLS, of Anne Arundel county.

ATTENTION GUARDS!

MEET at your Parade Ground on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, at 3 o'clock, with Arms and Accoutrements in complete order.

By order, V. SEVERE, O. S.

Nov. 5.

Patapsco Bank of Maryland,
Ellicott's Mills Oct. 31, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that the balance of fifteen dollars on each share of stock is required to be paid at the Banking House, in the following instalments, viz:

The third instalment of five dollars per share, on the 15th December next, of which due notice has been given.

The fourth instalment of five dollars per share on the 5th of February next.

The fifth and last instalment, of five dollars per share, on the 1st of April next.

Stockholders who pay their instalments before the periods above designated, will be allowed to participate in the profits of the Institution from the first day of the month, next ensuing the date of their respective payments.

By order of the President and Directors,
B. U. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

Nov. 5, 1835.—mtA.

A BARGAIN.

THE undersigned intending to transfer his Publication office to the Eastward, offers to sell the PRESSES, TYPE and MATERIALS used in the Public Work. If there be an Editor printer of the party who dares to become a competitor for the printing, we will furnish an office and the materials to do the work, and take orders on the Clerk of the House of Representatives in payment.

The patronage of the Department is worth from twelve to twenty thousand dollars per annum, and that of the House as much more.

Will editors with whom we exchange give this one or two insertions.

DUFF GREEN.

Nov. 5.

CAPITAL PRIZE $20,000.
25 PRIZES OF $1000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.
CLASS No. 23, for 1835.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. November 14, 1835.
Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000
1	prize of	5,000
1	prize of	3,000
1	prize of	2,000
1	prize of	1,858⅔
25	prizes of	1,000
50	prizes of	300
100	prizes of	200
150	prizes of	100
126	prizes of	50
126	prizes of	40
126	prizes of	30
126	prizes of	20
126	prizes of	10
3654	prizes of	5
23436	prizes of	

27,814 prizes amounting to $253,218⅔.

Tickets $5—Halves 2.50—Qrs. 1.25 cts.

Tickets and Shares for sale at
DUBOIS'
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Church-street, Annapolis.)

Nov. 5.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis on TUESDAY the 24th November, instant, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads, hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

Nov. 5.—tm.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to Anne Arundel county Jail as a Runaway, on the 12th October, 1835, a young Negro Man by the name of

William Richardson;

Says he is a free man, and was born in the State of New Jersey. Said fellow is about eighteen years of age; complexion not very black; five feet five inches high; his clothing consists of a blue coat, light coloured pantaloons of cotton, old shoes and stockings, and old fur hat. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to prove property, pay charges, and take him away; he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

R. WELCH, of Ben.,
Sh'ff. A. A. County.

Nov. 5.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WASHINGTON MIRROR.
SECOND VOLUME.

THE subscriber having purchased the Washington Mirror from its former proprietor, will in future be its conductor.

The general plan of the Mirror is, we believe, satisfactory to all our subscribers—affording a comprehensive view of the city affairs in a manner unattempted by any other paper. This plan will be strictly adhered to. Our leading object being "to lay hold of those local subjects and occurrences which have not been noticed in the daily papers," including Police Reports, and all such matter as is of general interest, we have engaged the valuable services of Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON as assistant editor, whose spirited and untiring exertions to establish this paper have been so eminently successful.

We propose to furnish brief abstracts of all judicial decisions which shall more particularly interest the citizens of this District. Also, a brief but comprehensive summary of Congressional proceedings.

We propose further, during the session of Congress, to publish an Evening Edition, by which arrangement our distant subscribers will receive the latest Congressional Intelligence one day and a half sooner than through any other Washington paper.

We intend, if possible, to furnish a weekly list of all New Patents; a Bank note Table, and Prices Current of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, corrected with the greatest accuracy: also, Stage, Steamboat, and Rail Road Registers.

We shall exert our best endeavours to elevate the literary character of the Mirror.—This can only be done by the co-operation of those minds which are able and willing to aid in the advancement of letters. We cannot, however, be so unjust to our subscribers as to make the Mirror an arena for the unskilful, since far more desirable, it must be allowed, would be judicious selections than mediocre originality.

We believe that the prospects of Washington demand such a paper as we intend to publish. She is already closely allied, by rail road, to a great and flourishing city, and is destined to be her compeer, rather than rival, in exchanging the products of the country; by means of her stupendous canal, she is about to be thrown, as it were, into the centre of an immense territory, where the resources of industry defy the reach of imagination, and where an amount of capital must soon be created, which will astonish the most sanguine economist. Washington and Baltimore, as one mighty heart, must receive and return the current which will give vitality to the commerce of twenty millions of men.—Such, in fact, are our advantages, that prosperity must come in spite of causes which conspire to oppress us; but a sense of duty, carried out into action, will relieve our embarrassments, and produce results of incalculable magnitude.

We propose, then, to supply a paper in some degree adapted to the wants of an important community; a literary and miscellaneous family paper; a journal of current literature; a repository of commercial intelligence. And we appeal to an enlightened and liberal community to sustain us in our undertaking.

Terms of the paper—two dollars, payable in all cases semi annually in advance.

RUFUS DAWES.

Washington, D. C.
Nov. 5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of William Brogden, at suit of Thomas Davidson, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, of said William Brogden, of in and to all that tract or parts of a tract of land and premises, called "Roe Down," now occupied and in possession of said Brogden; also the following negroes, one negro man by the name of Harry, one ditto Aaron, one ditto John, and one ditto named Daniel; and on THURSDAY the 12th day of November next, at the store of Richard Hardesty, at Davidsonsville, I shall proceed to sell the said property, or so much thereof as will satisfy the debts, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Sh'ff. A. A. County

Oct. 22.

3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Philip Darnall, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

FRANCIS L. DARNALL,
HENRY B. DARNALL
RICH'D. B. DARNALL.

Oct. 15.

IN CHANCERY,
26th October, 1835.

James Morton, William Morton and Gustavus Weems,
vs.
William H. Long, and others.

THE object of the bill in this case is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Tubman K. Long, late of Calvert county, deceased, for the payment of his debts.

The original Bill states that the deceased Tubman K. Long, was in his lifetime indebted to the complainants in several large sums of money, which are still due and unpaid.—That by his last will and testament he devised his real estate to the defendant, William Henry Long, subject to certain trusts, declared in a deed executed by the said Tubman K. Long, in his lifetime, to the defendant Joseph W. Reynolds, and to certain conditions expressed in said will, and by said will appoints Joseph W. Reynolds executor thereof. The bill further states, that the personal estate left by the said Tubman K. Long will not be sufficient to pay his debts.

The complainants, by an amended bill, allege that the defendant William Henry Long, who is sued by the original bill as an infant, under the age of twenty-one years, and a resident of this state, hath since the filing of the original bill obtained the full age of twenty-one years, and hath removed beyond the limits of this state.

It is thereupon, this twenty-sixth day of October, 1835, ordered that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some news-paper at least once in each of three successive weeks before the 26th day of November next, give notice to the non resident defendant of the substance and object of these bills, and that he be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 27th day of February next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy—Test.
RAMSAY WATERS,
Oct. 29. Reg. Cur. Can.

2

PROSPECTUS
Of the Congressional Globe.

THE success of the experiment we have made to furnish a succinct history of the proceedings of Congress, from day to day, with sketches of the Debates, induces the undersigned to persevere in their plan to extend and perfect it. They have resolved that the Congressional Globe shall not only embody the parliamentary annals of the country, but shall also furnish an Appendix, which will contain the finished speeches of the prominent speakers, on the most important subjects, written out by the members themselves, from the notes and printed sketches of the reporters.

The Congressional Globe, with an Index, will be published weekly, upon double royal paper, in octavo form, as heretofore, at ONE DOLLAR for the session. It may be subscribed for separately. The appendix of finished speeches will, also, be published for ONE DOLLAR.

It is probable that the next session of Congress will continue nearly seven months; if so, the work will contain between four and five hundred pages, and will be the cheapest publication perhaps in the world.

The next session of Congress will probably be the most eventful one which has occurred for many years, and will certainly be replete with interest, and its course will have great influence in fixing the destiny of the Republic for years to come. Immediately preceding, as it does, the next Presidential election, and containing the leading minds of all the contending parties in the country, deep and abiding interest will attend the debates. The whole drama will be faithfully exhibited in the Congressional Globe and the Appendix.

We have already provided for our reporting corps, eminent ability and skill in one branch of Congress, and we expect to obtain an adequate reinforcement of capable persons in the other, by the time it meets, to fulfil our own wishes and the expectations of the Members No pains or cost on our part will be spared to accomplish it. As the work will be continued regularly, and be made permanent, authentic, and therefore highly useful, all who take an interest in the political affairs of the country will do well to begin their subscription with the next session.

TERMS:

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.—1 copy during the Session, $1 00
do do 11 copies during the Session, 10 00
APPENDIX.—Same price.

The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our Exchange List is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received.

☞ No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the Session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Oct. 22.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED
The Catholic Periodical Library.
Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

THE dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionably high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of their religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the prices of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a publication as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadas has resolved to put it to press forthwith; and he therefore throws himself on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally encouraged by the hope that it will meet with the cordial approbation of the clergy in general, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men The undertaking is one which is eminently calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion widely throughout the community, and to assist the clergy in the discharge of their parochial duties by affording, at an uncommonly low rate, all the necessary knowledge and instruction. The subscriber, therefore earnestly requests that the Bishops and Clergy in general will exert their *powerful influence* in order to increase the popularity of the work and to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry it on with success. By these means they will augment the spiritual comforts of their charges, and contribute, in a great measure, to dispel the prejudices by which our brethren of the other denominations are *unfortunately* blinded.

TERMS:

The *Catholic Periodical Library* will be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers, and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical history. The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of subscription $4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N B. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion; Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches; The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington; Haywarden's True Church of Christ shown; Haywarden's Charity and Truth; Mores Catholici, or Ages of Faith; Mumford's Question of Questions; Mumford's Catholic Scripturist; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. M'Hale's Evidences of the Catholic Church; Fleury's Manners of the Israelites; Fleury's Manners of Christians; Lannegan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's Tracts; St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ; Challoner's Meditations; Butler's Book of the Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edition of Ward's Errata.

The above is a collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as received; and able translators will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.

Editors of Papers in the country by giving the above a few insertions, and sending the papers containing it to the publisher, will entitle themselves to a copy of the work for one year.

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.

BOOKS BY MAIL.

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures, &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent *every* week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work [illegible] contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who but for the resources [illegible], must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into [illegible] society. This immense [illegible] reading has thus been welcomed everywhere as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

Seventh, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philad.

THE MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE, price $6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12 00.

Oct. 8.

SPLENDID

French, Italian, German, British and American Prints,

CONSISTING of the most beautiful Female Portraits, Sporting Landscapes, Historical, Sentimental, Caricature Engravings and Lithographs, ever offered in this city; all of which will be exhibited to such persons as will purchase to the amount of fifty cents, the frequent handling tending considerably to soil and otherwise retard the sale of them.

The above beautiful collection of articles have just been received.—for sale by

F. M. JARBOE.

Oct. 15.

THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM;

OR, THE

SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION,

Interspersed with a multitude of Engravings, including Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses, Philosophical and Natural Phenomena, Legerdemain, &c.

IT is now six months since this publication was commenced in Philadelphia—and although the publishers have used no extraneous means to circulate a knowledge of its merits, yet such is the satisfaction manifested by that portion of the public who have been made acquainted with its character and contents, that its list of patrons continues constantly and rapidly to increase. This paper is now distributed regularly every week over a wide portion of the Union, and the most satisfactory assurances are received that it will eventually become one of the most popular among the numerous excellent periodicals which issue from the American press. No exertions will be spared to establish its permanent reputation more extensively; and if the liberal sanction of those for whom it is especially designed shall warrant, its future improvement—both as regards typographical neatness and embellishment—will be materially advanced.

The different Plays and Farces that will appear in the course of a year, of themselves, will be worth more than FOUR times the amount of subscription. The following is a list of those which have already appeared:—

Charles the First,	Miss Mitford.
Is She a Brigand,	R. P. Smith.
The Hunchback,	J. S. Knowles.
The Deep, Deep Sea,	J. R. Planché.
Cramp Living,	F. Reynolds.
Shakspeare's Early Days,	C. A. Somerset.
Henri Quatre,	R. P. Smith.
Beggar of Bethnal Green,	J. S. Knowles.
Husbands and Wives,	
Man of Ten Thousand,	Thomas Holcroft.
The Ladies Man,	William E. Burton.
I'll Tell You What,	Mrs. Inchbald.
The Golden Farmer,	Benjamin Webster.
Speculation,	F. M. Reynolds.
Olympic Devils,	Planche & Dance.
English Fleet in India,	
Shakspeare Festival,	W. T. Moncrieff.
The East Indian,	M. G. Lewis.
My Friend the Governor,	J. R. Planche.
Victorine,	H. M. Milner.
The Omnibus,	
The Child of Nature,	Mrs. Inchbald.
The Rencontre,	
The Dwarf,	R. B. Peake.
The Sisters,	W. Barrymore
Vidocq,	
Hernani,	James Kennedy.

The MSS of the Irish Ambassador, the favourite and highly interesting drama, in which Tyrone Power so successfully amused the Public, as Sir Patrick O'Plenipo, has been obtained by the publishers, and will be published forthwith.

The *Sporting Intelligence*, at home and abroad, occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is collected from the most authentic sources. Among the *Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses* which have been given, are:

The American Trotting Horse, Edwin Forrest.
The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger.
The favourite Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal, by Eclipse.
Bond's celebrated Trotting Horse, Norfolk Phenomenon.
The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone.
A correct Picture of a Race Course, occupying the width of seven columns.

Among a variety of other Embellishments of subjects of interest, which have been published, are the following:

A complete Treatise on Riding, with fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.

Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by eleven engravings.

The subjects which are particularly embraced in the Vade Mecum, will be more distinctly understood from the following summary of them:

The Turf and all matters connected therewith.
On the Structure and Character of the Horse.
On the Improvement of Horned Cattle.
Rules for Novices in Shooting.
Methods for Feeding and Training Dogs.
Biographies of celebrated Horses, with their Portraits.
Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, &c.
Approved Games, from Hoyle and others.
Criticisms on Plays and Actors.
The most popular Songs set to music.
The art of Legerdemain illustrated.
A variety of Recipes adapted to Domestic Economy.
An Epitome of important passing events.
Gentlemen's Quarterly Review of the Fashions.

The Vade Mecum is printed on large imperial paper, of a beautiful white texture, and is published every Saturday, at *Three Dollars* per annum, in advance. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed to prevent it from rubbing by mail.

The Modern Acting Drama, a volume of about 300 pages—containing the Plays, Farces, &c., which appear in the Vade Mecum, neatly printed, and bound in elastic covers, for transportation—is published every six weeks. Eight volumes will constitute a set, or one year's subscription, the terms for which is *Three Dollars*, payable in advance.

Subscribers to the Vade Mecum are entitled to a deduction of one-third. An order for four setts will be thankfully received, and the work forwarded to any direction, by enclosing a ten dollar note—postage paid.

A *premium, consisting of two volumes*, 500 pages each, of the Novelists Magazine, containing eight different Novels, by the most popular authors, will be presented to the Agent, who shall procure four names to the Modern Acting Drama, or the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum, and remit the amount of one year's subscription for each.

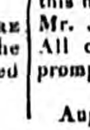
Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to either of the above works, will address CHARLES ALEXANDER, No. 3, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place—Philadelphia.

July 30.

CASH FOR

ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES,

Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of age.



PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.

ISAAC F. PURVIS.

Aug. 27—6m.

COMPANION TO WALDIE'S LIBRARY.

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

BEFORE the *Select Circulating Library* had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the *Journal of Belles Lettres* was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "*Companion*" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of *Magaziniana*, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarterlies. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of *Books* entire, *Reviews*, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to *Magazines*, &c. &c. &c. the "*Companion to Waldie's Library*" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, *it is thought too*, will be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted.

1. The "COMPANION" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.

2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the *same* as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present.

3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.

4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, *no payment is required* at present, only the name, *sent free of postage*. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library," fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.

It is confidently believed, that, with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has *already at hand the material for such a work*, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and *postage*, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others it were useless here to enter upon, the 'Library' itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the 'Library' and 'Companion' both, will obtain the two for six dollars, the *postage* (a very important consideration) to the *most distant* post office, *on the two*, will be *one dollar* and *ninety-five cents*, divided into seventy eight payments, and *half that sum* for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia, while the *same matter*, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.

☞Subscriptions to the 'Companion,' will be taken either with or without the 'Library.'

The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and *exactness* in executing *his part* of the contract in the publication of the 'Library,' will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.

ADAM WALDIE.

DR. C. H. STEELE

OFFERS his Professional Services to the Public. Office adjoining Mrs. Loockerman's residence.

Sept. 24.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

J. SPITTALL,

WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER,

No. 21, Franklin Place,

PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.)

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

Engravings on Wood,

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac-similes, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to. All letters must be post paid.

☞Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

April 30.

MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Corner of Saratoga and Courtland Streets,

BALTIMORE.

Will be re-opened on the first day of September next.

MR. and MRS. H. have provided their Seminary with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their Philosophical Apparatus is equal *to any that can be found in private seminaries in this country*, and their Chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their Cabinet of Minerals, though small, contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's, and Gardner's Globes, several Pianos and a Harp; the instruments they possess are the best they could procure in this country, or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 2000 volumes, connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have access.

In all the departments the most competent teachers are engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction is carried on in a regular system of academic studies embracing *all* the scientific and ornamental branches.

Parents and Guardians who wish more particular information can obtain a prospectus of the Seminary, by sending, (post paid) to the Principals.

August 20—8t.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT,

April Term, 1835.

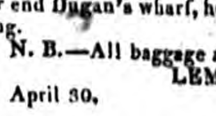
ON application by petition in writing, of Robert T. Mercer, to the Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court, praying the benefit of the insolvent laws of the state of Maryland, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, (on oath so far as he could ascertain them,) being annexed to his said petition, and the said court being satisfied that the said Robert T. Mercer has resided in the state of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and having appointed Andrew Mercer trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Robert T. Mercer, which said trustee has given bond in due form for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Robert T. Mercer having executed a deed of conveyance to his said trustee for all his property, real, personal and mixed, and the said trustee having certified the delivery thereof to him, it is therefore hereby ordained and adjudged by the said court, that the said Robert T. Mercer be discharged from 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 fourth Monday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Robert T. Mercer should not have the benefit of the said laws as prayed.

Test,

WM S. GREEN, Clk.

July 23.—3m.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDE.



The MARYLAND will go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton on every Tuesday and Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

April 30.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne-Arundel County Court, and to me directed, I will sell at Public Sale, for Cash, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November next, at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, the following property, to wit: one Hack, and one pair dun Horses, and Harness, levied and taken in execution as the property of John Smith, and will be sold to satisfy a judgment in said court against him in favour of Allen Paine, use of Edward Dubois. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Sh'ff. A. A. County.

Oct. 29.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE McNEIR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received, and is now opening at his new establishment, second door from his former place of business, a large and general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimers and Vesting;

selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the greatest care. He invites his friends and the public to give him a call.

Sept. 17—tf.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Anne Arundel county on the 23d day of September, a yellow man, who calls *himself*

ROMULUS WHALIN,

and says he belongs to PETER GOUGH, of St. Mary's county. Said fellow is five feet eleven inches high, long woolly head of hair, and a small scar on his chin; he appears to be about thirty years of age; his clothing consists of a blue coat and pantaloons and cotton shirt, new shoes and stockings, and furred hat; says his master is guardian to Peter Thompson's heirs, and that he was in the employment of Richard Thomas, when he made his escape. The owner of said Negro is hereby warned to prove property, and pay charges and release said fellow from confinement, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Sh'ff. A. A. County.

October 4.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has removed his Office to the upper end of Corn Hill street, opposite the State House, and near the Post Office where he will, on very reasonable terms, prepare Deeds, Mortgages, Manumissions, Bills of Sale, Letters of Attorney, and the unfortunate Insolvent Papers.

GIDEON WHITE.

Oct. 8.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by Saint Mary's County Court, to value and divide the Real Estate of Colonel Enoch J. Millard, deceased, late of St. Mary's county, according to the provisions of the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided, do hereby give notice to all concerned, that we shall meet at John L. Millard's residence on the premises at Holkham, on MONDAY, the 14th day of December next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, to proceed in the business for which we are appointed.

CLEMENT McWILLIAMS,
ENOCH NEALE,
JAMES A. MORGAN.

Oct. 8.

THE CULTIVATOR

IS a monthly publication of 16 quarto pages and comprises about 200 pages in a volume, published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. *The publishing committee* are J. Buel, J. P. Beekman, and J. D. Wasson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information, among the agricultural community, in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, are indicated by the fact, that before its 1st volume was completed its subscribers exceeded eleven thousand, and comprised residents of twenty one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in *March*. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 18¾ cents per year to any part of the Union.

The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J. Buel, Albany, N. Y.

Subscriptions received by A. Cowan, at this office, where a specimen of the work can be seen.

Aug. 27.

FUNERALS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has *discontinued the Cabinet Making Business*, and intends to confine himself for the future altogether to that of an UNDERTAKER.

All orders for Funerals will be attended to at the shortest notice, either in the usual manner, or according to special direction.

He returns his thanks to the public for their patronage during the last twenty years, and hopes that his promptness and attention will continue to merit their favour.

WASHINGTON G. TUCK.

Feb. 26.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XC. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1835. NO. 46.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

ATTENTION—FARMERS!!

Lime for Manure, and Building.

ORDERS will be received for any quantity of Lime, for Manure, at twelve and a half cents per Bushel, also for Lime for Building, at twenty-eight cents per Bushel, including cask. The Lime will be delivered at any Landing in the neighbourhood, affording seven feet depth of water. Persons inclined to purchase either article, will please leave their orders with

A. & J. MILLER.

Oct 22—

WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to his customers, and the public generally, and informs them that he has just received, and has now arranged for show, a handsome assortment of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

including CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, and VESTINGS, of the latest style and pattern, all of which he will be happy to make up on the most reasonable terms.—Having by his attention to business tried to give satisfaction to all, he assures his friends that his efforts to please shall be undiminished. He has also a handsome assortment of

STOCKS AND COLLARS,

which he will sell very low.

Oct. 8. 6

PROSPECTUS.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish, in Upper Marlboro', Prince George's county, Maryland, a weekly journal, to be called

THE BULLETIN.

In undertaking to supply this acknowledged desideratum to the populous and intelligent district in which the subscriber has the fortune to reside, his hope of ultimate success finds not its origin in sanguineness of temperament, but proceeds from the eminent advantages of its location. Published in the metropolis of a large and wealthy county, situated equi-distant from the State and National capitals, facilities of an early communication of whatever may interest its patrons, are particularly afforded to the Editor; and though he may not hope to present to his friends much foreign information through the medium of his columns, not derivable from other journals, it is still certain that intelligence of a local nature, interesting to all, and important to many, and otherwise unattainable, will by this means be communicated. It will also offer to those whose means are inadequate to the expense of the larger journals, at least a synoptical view of all the important information they contain; and he trusts that those of literary taste may sometimes find in its columns, articles not unworthy of the employment of their leisure. As the plan of every publication which is to find its success in popular support, must first be exposed before public patronage can be expected, the Editor would here mark the outline of his design, with the full knowledge that it will constitute an ordeal, by which, to determine both its merit and the fidelity of its prosecution.

The Editor proposes to adapt his paper to the wishes of those by whom he is immediately surrounded, and among whom he must naturally find a majority of his patrons: he knows them to be intelligent and inquiring.—The Literary department, shall, therefore, be assiduously regarded, and the most approved domestic and foreign periodicals resorted to for belles lettres notices. He knows them to be patriotic, and that they feel a deep interest in the welfare of our common country. To gratify this sentiment to the extent of his ability, his columns shall afford whatever intelligence of a political character may be calculated to interest them. No man, with the faculty of thought, is at this crisis neutral in reference to the party distinctions now prevailing in this country, and the Editor does not wish to disguise his political sentiments—they are in opposition to the measures of the present Administration. But having neither the temper nor the motive of a partisan, his comments upon party movements shall be characterized by frankness of argument, not violence or abuse—and as it never has been his practice, so shall it never become his habit to deal in political invective or party virulence. He will cheerfully lend the aid of his columns to communications from all parties—reserving to himself the privilege of rejecting such as are objectionable for personal allusion or indecorous language. In addition to the advantages of appropriate political and literary selections, he trusts also to tempt into exercise whatever of native talent may surround him, and with such aids he may not presumptuously hope to render his paper useful and interesting. He asks not the patronage of his friends longer than his efforts merit and repay it, as he wishes not to owe that favour to personal feeling, which would be denied to his editorial labors.

The BULLETIN will be published on Thursday in each week. Terms of subscription $3 per annum.

WILLIAM H. HALL.

Upper Marlbro', Feb. 14, 1835.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of William Brogden, at suit of Thomas Davidson, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, of said William Brogden, of in and to all that tract or parts of a tract of land and premises, called "Roe Down," now occupied and in possession of said Brogden; also the following negroes, one negro man by the name of Harry, one ditto Aaron, one ditto John, and one ditto named Daniel; and on THURSDAY the 12th day of November next, at the store of Richard Hardesty, at Davidsonville, I shall proceed to sell the said property, or so much thereof as will satisfy the debts, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Sh'ff. A. A. County.

Oct. 22.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WASHINGTON MIRROR.
SECOND VOLUME.

THE subscriber having purchased the Washington Mirror from its former proprietor, will in future be its conductor.

The general plan of the Mirror is, we believe, satisfactory to all our subscribers—affording a comprehensive view of the city affairs in a manner unattempted by any other paper. This plan will be strictly adhered to. Our leading object being "to lay hold of those local subjects and occurrences which have not been noticed in the daily papers," including Police Reports, and all such matter as is of general interest, we have engaged the valuable services of Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON as assistant editor, whose spirited and untiring exertions to establish this paper have been so eminently successful.

We propose to furnish brief abstracts of all judicial decisions which shall more particularly interest the citizens of this District. Also, a brief but comprehensive summary of Congressional proceedings.

We propose further, during the session of Congress, to publish an Evening Edition, by which arrangement our distant subscribers will receive the latest Congressional Intelligence one day and a half sooner than through any other Washington paper.

We intend, if possible, to furnish a weekly list of all New Patents; a Bank note Table, and Prices Current of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, corrected with the greatest accuracy: also, Stage, Steamboat, and Rail Road Registers.

We shall exert our best endeavours to elevate the literary character of the Mirror.—This can only be done by the co-operation of those minds which are able and willing to aid in the advancement of letters. We cannot, however, be so unjust to our subscribers as to make the Mirror an arena for the unskilful, since far more desirable, it must be allowed, would be judicious selections than mediocre originality.

We believe that the prospects of Washington demand such a paper as we intend to publish.* She is already closely allied, by her rail road, to a great and flourishing city, and is destined to be her compeer, rather than rival, in exchanging the products of the country; by means of her stupendous canal, she is about to be thrown, as it were, into the centre of an immense territory, where the resources of industry defy the reach of imagination, and where an amount of capital must soon be created, which will astonish the most sanguine economist. Washington and Baltimore, as one mighty heart, must receive and return the current which will give vitality to the commerce of twenty millions of men.—Such, in fact, are our advantages, that prosperity must come in spite of causes which conspire to oppress us; but a sense of duty, carried out into action, will relieve our embarrassments, and produce results of incalculable magnitude.

We propose, then, to supply a paper in some degree adapted to the wants of an important community; a literary and miscellaneous family paper; a journal of current literature; a repository of commercial intelligence. And we appeal to an enlightened and liberal community to sustain us in our undertaking.

Terms of the paper—two dollars, payable in all cases semi-annually in advance.

RUFUS DAWES.

Washington, D. C.
Nov. 5.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to Anne Arundel county Jail as a Runaway, on the 12th October, 1835, a young Negro Man by the name of

William Richardson;

Says he is a free man, and was born in the State of New Jersey. Said fellow is about eighteen years of age; complexion not very black; five feet five inches high; his clothing consists of a blue coat, light coloured pantaloons of cotton, old shoes and stockings, and old fur hat. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to prove property, pay charges, and take him away; he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

R. WELCH, of Ben.,
Sh'ff. A. A. County.

Nov. 5. 2

POETRY.

THE SICK CHILD.

"O MOTHER, when will morning come?"
A weeping creature said;
As on a woe-worn, wither'd breast
It laid its little head.
"And when it does, I hope 'twill be
All pleasant, warm, and bright,
And pay me for the many pangs
I've felt this weary night.

"O mother, would you not, if rich,
Like the rector, or the squire,
Burn a bright candle all the night,
And make a nice warm fire?
O I should be so glad to see
Their kind and cheerful glow!
O *then* I should not feel the night
So *very* long, I know.

"'Tis true you fold me to your heart,
And kiss me when I cry—
And lift the cup unto my lip
When I complain I'm dry.
Across my shoulder your dear arm
All tenderly is press'd,
And often I am lull'd to sleep
By the throbbing of your breast.

"But 'twould be comfort, would it not,
For you as well as me,
To have a light—to have a fire—
Perhaps—a cup of [illegible]
I often think I should be well
If these things were but so—
For, mother, I remember, once
We had them—long ago.

"But you were not a widow then,
I not an orphan boy;
When father (long ago) came home
I us'd to jump with joy.
I us'd to climb upon his knee,
And cling about his neck,
And listen while he told us tales
Of battle and of wreck.

"O *had* we not a bright fire *then*!
And *such* a many friends!
Where are they all gone, mother dear,
For no one to us sends?
I think if some of them would come
We might know comfort now,
Though of them all, not one could be
Like *him* I will allow.

"But he was sick, and then his wounds
Would often give him pain,
So that I cannot bear to wish
Him with us once again.
You say that we shall go to him
In *such* a happy place—
I wish it was this very night
That I might see his face!"

The little murmurer's wish was heard,
Before the morning broke,
He slept the long and silent sleep,
From which he never woke.
Above the little pain-worn [illegible]
The sailor's widow wept,
And wonder'd how her lonely heart
Its vital pulses kept!

But she liv'd on. [illegible]
A toil-worn, [illegible]
And oft she came to weep upon
Her young boy's little [illegible]
A corner of the poor [illegible] ground
Contain'd his [illegible]
And there the mourning mother wept
A [illegible] hour away.

And as she felt the dull decay
Through all her pulses creep,
She cry'd,—"By his unconscious dust
I'll soon be laid to sleep:
Then valor, patience, innocence,
Like visions will have past;
And the sailor, and his wife and child,
Will have found rest at last."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SIMPLE STORY—DANGEROUS VISIT TO NEW YORK.

A correspondent who calls himself "a Friend to the unfortunate," offers us a Simple Story, which came within his own observation; and if you deem it, says he, of sufficient merit to give additional interest to your paper, you are at liberty to publish it.

"One half the world does not know how the other half lives," is a common remark, and we do not feel the import of it from every day's experience. The individual who rolls in splendor, and revels every day in all the luxuries wealth can give and this life affords, does not reflect probably, that there are thousands of poor human beings around him who are in a state of starvation.

A young gentleman who resides in Pearl street of fine personal appearance and gallant bearing, was passing through one of the streets above Canal street a few evenings since, when he fell in with a very beautiful and innocent female, apparently not exceeding fourteen years of age. He accosted her—she endeavoured to evade him, but he persisted in his endeavours to effect his purpose, which was not a commendable one in the outset, and finally inducing her to go to a house with him, were he found to his utter astonishment, that she was a young and artless virgin, just blooming into womanhood, upon whose lip the foul breath of seduction had never yet been breathed. He began to question her about her origin, occupation, and situation in life, when she immediately fell on her knees and implored mercy.

Being a man of high character and honorable feelings, he soon quelled her apprehensions, and satisfied her that he would take no liberties with her, which did not comport with the character of a gentleman, and strictly within the bounds of propriety.—She told him her parents were poor people residing in the state of Vermont, where she was raised and taught to walk in the paths of virtue and religion. But hearing a great deal about the wealth and pageantry of New York, and the probability of doing better here than she could possibly in the country, induced her in company with a youthful brother, to leave their innocent home and all its endearing ties to try the experiment. They arrived in this city at an early hour in the forenoon, and wandered about the streets all day until evening, when meeting, with a gentleman wending his way to his home up town, after the labours of the day had been completed, whom they begged to take charge of them, and furnish them with food and shelter for the night.

After communicating to him our designs, he obtained a situation for my brother at an India Rubber establishment, and retained me in his family to attend to small work about the house. In a short time my brother fell sick, and has not been able to pay his board for some time past. Finding myself and brother in a most wretched condition, with starvation staring us in the face, in a fit of desperation I applied to a woman in the neighbourhood—communicated to her our deplorable situation, and requested her advice and assistance. She advised me and told me I possessed beauty that would command the admiration of men—that I would make money enough to support myself and brother—and that a great many less attractive than myself lived like ladies, and were rolling in splendor from this mode of living. And said if I would consent, she would obtain a friend for me, who would furnish me with as much money as my necessities required. In desperation and with tears in my eyes, I consented to meet her and the friend in this street to-night, and was in pursuit of them when I met with you. Such is a plain and simple narrative of my life and its present situation. Now I am completely in your power. You can ruin me if you are base enough, or you can furnish me with the means of returning to my humble though peaceful, innocent and happy home, where I may once more bask in the smile of my injured parents.

The feelings of the young gentleman were most powerfully wrought upon. He immediately drew from his purse a $50 note, and presented it to her—with some kind advice—left the house, and accompanied her to her place of abode, and returned to his own lodgings with a conscience void of offence."

He received a letter of thanks from her parents a day or two ago, invoking all the best blessings of heaven to fall upon him; and stating that their dear children were again breathing the pure air of their native hills.—*Herald.*

WHEAT—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The New York Farmer publishes a letter from Rev. Mr. Coleman, announcing an important discovery for the destruction of the grain fly.

The grain fly or insect, which, for a few years past has been destructive to wheat in many parts of the country, has this year extended its ravages, and excited wherever he made his appearance, very serious alarm. An eminent farmer in the State of New York wrote to me a year since, that he must give up the cultivation of wheat, as his crops were so much injured that he hardly obtained a return equal to the seed sown. I know another instance in the same State where, though the straw was large and the appearance promising, yet from thirty bushels sown not more than seven were obtained. I have known other cases in which the whole fields have been mowed and sold for litter; and in a recent excursion up the valley of the Connecticut, I have heard complaints every where, and seen hundreds and hundreds of acres so destroyed that the grain they would yield would hardly pay for reaping. Besides this, the same insect has destroyed many fields of rye in the same manner as the wheat, and had been found this year in the oats; the progress of the insect has been about forty miles a year; and a distinguished gentleman in Vermont, a practical and extensive farmer, remarked that he feared they would on this account be obliged to relinquish the cultivation of small grains.

The habits of the insects have not yet been accurately observed. I myself have not yet seen the fly, but have seen the worms in the kernel after the grain has been destroyed. He is represented as being a small reddish fly, which is seen hovering over the wheat fields in immense numbers, while just in flower, and has been observed to alight upon kernel or bud, to ascend it, and then descending in the inner side, to deposite his egg between the stalk and the kernel. I purposely avoid the use of all scientific terms, wishing to be understood by common farmers. From this egg the worm is generated, which entirely consumes the grain while in the milk, leaving nothing but the husk, in which are found several small yellow worms, about an eighth of an inch in length. As the work of destruction is now completed, any farther observation of his habits are of no importance, unless we can some way reach so as to destroy the germ of the future insect. No preparation of the seed or ground, has yet been found effectual to this end.

The continuance of the fly upon the grain is thought not to exceed three or four days, and they are seen in great numbers just at night. Some farmers have found late sowing a partial security as the season for the flies has passed away before the wheat was in condition for their attack. Spring wheat sown as late as the 20th of May has in a great measure escaped, while some sown as late as the 7th and 8th of June has been untouched; in case of such very late sowing, the farmer will be very fortunate if, in attemptiong to escape the fly, he dose not get nipt by the frost.

I have now, however, the extraordinary happiness of announcing to the agricultural public, what there is reason to believe will prove an effectual, as it is a reasonable and feasible preventive. Should it prove effectual, the remedy will be worth millions and millions of dollars to the country. It was communicated to me on a late tour of agricultural inquiry and observation, by Dr. Erquant Lyman, of Lancaster, N. H. an intelligent an enlightened and practical farmer, whose crop of wheat usually averages from twenty five to thirty bushels per acre. It consists in the application of fine slacked lime to the wheat just at the time of its heading out and flowering, at the rate of about a peck to the acre.

It is sown broadcast upon the wheat while the dew is on, and the field is rendered white with it. The best mode of applying it is with the hand, and for the person who sows it, taking his proper breadth or cast to walk backwards, so that he may not cover himself with the lime. It must be sown while the wheat is wet or the dew is on, and the philosophy of its application is very simple. The maggot of the fly is deposited between the grain and the stalk. It is, of course, an animal substance. The lime, or alkali mixing with the dew, is carried down upon it, and neutralises or destroys it. Dr. Lyman has now tried this preventive 3 successive years, and has invariably, as he assures me, saved his crops, while those of his neighbours have been destroyed

I visited at the same time, the field of a Mr. Bellows in the same town, who had been advised by Doctor Lyman to make this application. The field consisted of several acres. He did it, and it has proved successful; and what is strongly confirmatory of the value of this remedy, is the fact that a field of rye, belonging to Mr. Bellows, adjoining his wheat, and I think within the same enclosure, which was not limed, has been nearly destroyed by the fly.

These are certainly very important experiments, and I make no delay in presenting them to the public. Dr Lyman has promised me a more particular account of the experiment and result; and likewise Mr. Bellows, which, as soon as received, I shall be happy to communicate. I have received an indirect and indefinite communication, that the same experiment has been successfully made in Gilmanton, N. H. but I have not yet been able to obtain either the name or the details.

HENRY COLEMAN.

Meadowbanks, Sept. 15th, 1835.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

J. SPITTALL,
WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 21, Franklin Place,
PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

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Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to. All letters must be post paid.

☞Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

April 30.

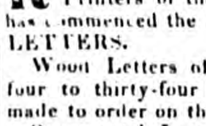
NOTICE.

THOSE Persons entitled to a distributive Share of the Personal Estate of the late Benjamin Harwood, are informed that a FIFTH DIVIDEND has been struck, which will be paid to them on application to H. H. Harwood, at the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

HENRY H. HARWOOD,
Surv'g. Adm'r. of B. Harwood.

Oct. 8.

FOR CHESTERTOWN AND CENTREVILLE.



The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore, on every Monday morning, at 6 o'clock, for Centreville and Chestertown, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and return the same day. She will continue this arrangement for the season.

N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

April 30.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, November 12, 1835.

Notice is hereby given to the Ladies of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that a FAIR will be held sometime in January next, for the benefit of the Female Orphan Society of said city.—The Managers of this Institution respectfully and earnestly solicit aid in preparing for this Exhibition, and cherish the hope that it will be afforded. Individuals wishing for materials to work up can be supplied by application to any of the Managers.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.

The editor of the New York Gazette states, that recently looking over a scrap book of a friend, his attention was arrested by an original letter of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq. The autograph is rendered doubly interesting, from the fact that its contents relate to one of the most important events of our revolutionary history—Arnold's treason and Andre's capture. He obtained permission to take a copy, and we now present it to our readers. The letter is addressed to General Greene, and is dated the 25th September, 1780.

"Dear Sir—There has just been unfolded at this place, a scene of the blackest treason. Arnold has fled to the enemy. Andre, the British Adjutant-General, is in our possession as a spy. His capture unravelled the mystery. West Point was to have been the sacrifice. All the dispositions have been made for the purpose, and 'tis possible, though not probable, to-night may still see the execution. The wind is fair—I came here in pursuit of Arnold, but was too late. I advise your putting the army under marching orders, and detaching a brigade immediately this way.

"I am, with great regard,
"Your obedient servant,
"ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
"Aid-de-Camp."

Return of the Santa Fe Traders—We learn from the Columbia Intelligencer, that the Santa Fe traders have principally arrived, at that place; that they have met with their usual success; and have brought with them $200.000 in specie, besides 300 mules, furs, &c.

St. Louis Herald.

The *New Orleans Bee* says—"It is currently rumored that a treaty has been passed and awaits the sanction of the Senate, for disposing of Texas to the United States. This would be a subject of importance and interest to the whole Union."

William G. Jones was this day arraigned before the Circuit Court of the United States on three indictments, each of which contained a number of charges of the same description—one for stealing letters containing money—a second for stealing letters containing valuable securities—the third for stealing letters containing nothing of value. To each indictment he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the court on the first indictment to be imprisoned five years, on the second four years, and on the third twelve months, and to pay a fine of five dollars—the imprisonment in each case to be at hard labour in the penitentiary of the state.

Balt. Gaz. of Tuesday.

THE FIRST MOB CASE.

The first trial resulting from the riots in August last took place yesterday in Baltimore City Court. *Joseph Walters*, Junior, was indicted for an assault and battery on CHARLES TENSFIELD, on the night of the 8th of August last. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Tensfield in obedience to a call on the citizens by the Mayor to aid the Civil Authorities in preserving the peace and protecting the property of the citizens was acting as a member of a troop of horse voluntarily assembled under the command of Colonel E. L. FINLEY—that his horse fell with him while the troop was passing rapidly along the street—and in the fall Mr. Tensfield lost his sword, that before he could rise, he was surrounded by a crowd who beat him severely, and the traverser, Walters, took up the sword, and with the naked point presented it in a threatening manner over Tensfield—then lying on the street—asked whether he should run it through him—he was prevented however by some of the by-standers from wounding Mr. T. with the sword. The jury found the Traverser guilty, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of one hundred dollars—to be imprisoned six months—and to give security in five hundred dollars to keep the peace.

Ibid.

POPULATION OF NEW-YORK.

The population, it will be seen, is 269,873. In 1830 it was 202,957; showing an increase of 66,916 in five years; or an average of 13,383 per annum. The coloured population has increased from 14,083 to 15,102; being an average of 204 per annum. The increase of white population is 65,897; or 32½ per cent, while the coloured population has increased only 7 1-5 per cent."

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

REWARD FOR ARTHUR TAPPAN.

By the following advertisement, received in a New Orleans paper, it will be seen that the Louisiana papers can no longer deny that a reward has been offered for the person of Arthur Tappan. Every man at the north must admit that this proposition is a monstrous outrage. We grant, at once, that the conduct of Mr. Tappan and his associates, has been very imprudent, and in many respects very reprehensible. We grant that his conduct has been such as he must have foreseen, would chafe our Southern fellow citizens to madness. But however unwise and indiscreet he may have been, an act like that proposed in Louisiana, which attempts to control the freedom of opinion, by putting the peace, and even the life, of a citizen into the hands of every criminal in the country, is atrocious and horrible.

From the Louisiana Journal.

The following has been handed to us by the Committee of Vigilance of the Parish of East Feliciana for publication.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD

The above reward will be given, on the delivery to the committee of vigilance, for the Parish of East Feliciana, La. of the notorious abolitionist ARTHUR TAPPAN, of New York.

☞ Papers opposed to abolition throughout the United States, are requested to give publicity to the above.

Jackson, La. Oct. 15, 1835.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Dreadful Outrage.—The Aiken (S. C.) Telegraph of the 30th October, records one of the most horrid butcheries of which we have ever read. The house of a Mr. Smithes, on Ford Creek, was forcibly entered at night, the inmates; *Thirteen Persons Murdered*, many valuable articles stolen, and then the house destroyed by fire with the bodies of the victims. These were Mr Smither, his wife, and five children, and six German emigrants, who had stopped for the night on their way to some of the upper districts. Suspicion rests on a white man, who had been seen dodging about for some days. A reward of ten thousand dollars is offered for the discovery of the murderer.

Mr. Smithes is represented to have been a wealthy, intelligent and honest man, and was for several years a member of the state legislature.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.

SENTENCE OF DEATH

Was this morning passed upon Cowan, the murderer, who just three weeks ago, destroyed the life of his wife and two children, the youngest of whom, about 2 years old, was one of the most lovely little beings we ever beheld. The conduct of the prisoner was as firm and collected as that of any one who saw and heard him; he cross-examined the witnesses with all the coolness imaginable, and behaved throughout with a degree of stoical indifference to his fate, that could scarcely be surpassed. He was sentenced to be executed on Friday, Nov. 27th, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock. The sentence was pronounced by the presiding Judge, ESTE.

TEXAS.

The following accounts which we copy from the New Orleans Bulletin, give the latest intelligence from this country.

From the Correspondent of the Bulletin.

BRAZORIA, (Texas,) Oct. 8, 1835.

Dear Sir:—Thank you for the book. You shall not be a loser by the donation. Texas is united. There is now but one voice. That voice is for *war*. Those who lately opposed war, were the friends of Col. Austin. His return has been an event which will be regarded by the historian as of the highest importance. His influence has silenced all opposition. Never were a people more united.

The forces of the Mexican military despot have been concentrating at Bexar, on the San Antonio River, for the last three months. Bexar is 175 miles west from San Felipe. The enemy first attempted to introduce his troops under the pretence of collecting the revenue, then for the purpose of making the Patriot Zavalla a prisoner. But the colonists were too wary to be deceived. But the war is now begun, and you shall know how it was commenced.

Some years since, when Gonzales, the capital of De Witt's Colony, was exposed to the depredations of the Indians, the people there applied to the authorities of Bexar for a piece of artillery to protect that frontier. The application was granted; and they obtained a brass six pounder. This was kept for defence until the settlement became strong—and afterwards it lay about the streets upon the ground, (unmounted) and served to make a noise whenever the people got into a merry frolic. The military commandant of Bexar, (Col. Ugartochea,) two or three weeks since, feeling sufficiently strong to make an attack upon the Colonies, demanded the gun. The people took the matter into consideration. The gun was once the property of the King of Spain; and he lost it with the sovereignty of the country The Federal Republic of Mexico became the owner. The people of Gonzales returned for answer, in substance, that the gun was the property of the Confederation which they acknowledged, and not of the central Government, which they did not acknowledge; and they would not give it up to any officer of the central Government.

Urgartechea ordered a detachment of his troops to march (76 miles) and take the gun by force. The colonists assembled to oppose him. Expresses were despatched to all parts of the country. The news flew with the speed of the race-horse. The people rose in arms, and marched for the battle-field. O, the heart-ache of suspense. Before this time, in all human probability, the battle is won or lost—and we know not yet the result.

But who can doubt the final result of the war? On one side are the instruments of an Usurper. On the other, freemen, fighting for liberty—fighting for the security of their wives, their children, their homes, their all. Victorious, and they have within their grasp wealth and happiness. Defeated, and they have before them the anguish of beholding their wives and daughters violated by a brutal horde of demi-savages—their fields, which yield them bread, laid waste—their substance plundered—their dwellings, which protect them from the storms of winter, burnt to the ground—their little children perishing from nakedness, hunger and suffering; and nothing left but poverty, oppression and misery in every shape.

But the odds to any but men resolved to be free, would be fearful. The Mexican despot rules a million of men. Texas has seven thousand; but these seven thousand have fathers and brothers and kindred in the land of their nativity, who will not allow them to perish unassisted, nor fall unavenged. The days of chivalry (whoever says to the contrary) are not past. Sordid, selfish interest, has not yet conquered the whole world. Many is the gallant youth, upon whom the fair Goddess of Liberty smiled, and infused into his bosom a desire for noble deeds. Will these see us fall without hope, without help?

Our enemies have a well appointed cavalry—raised by voluntary enlistment. We do not fear their infantry; it is composed of convicts, forced into the army as a punishment for their crimes.- But in our open prairies, riflemen cannot withstand a vigorous charge of cavalry.—This is all we fear. We have neither bayonets nor lances; we are in distress for both. Will not your generous-hearted military corps of New Orleans relieve our distress by sending us their muskets and bayonets, and their lances? The plaudits of the world——the heart-felt satisfaction of having done a good deed would be their reward. Appeal to them in our behalf! The United States would furnish them arms till they could.

Help us, and I will keep you advised of what occurs.

Your ob't. serv't. S.

FIRST TRIUMPHS OF THE TEXIANS.

The Editor of the New Orleans Bee has seen a private letter dated Brazoria, Oct. 8th, in which it is stated that the inhabitants of that place are every day alarmed by the Mexicans; that some two or three hundred of the latter had proceeded to Gonzales, about 150 miles distant, and demanded the arms and ammunition of the Americans; and on being refused they attacked the town, but were repulsed with the loss of 30 or 40 killed or wounded, none being killed on the part of the Texians. The writer states that there are about 500 Texians in the interior battleing with the Mexican troops; and that about 2000 of the latter were to have been at the mouth of the Brazos on the 20th inst. The Brazorians are building a fort to give their visitors a warm welcome.

We have also seen a call to arms of the freemen of Texas, dated 3d Camp of the volunteers, and signed by several of the influential Texians, to their fellow citizens. They state that at the action of the 2d at Gonzales, the Mexican commander was slain. The rifles of Americans are no trifles in deciding the fate of military officers.

We have learned that a letter of the 12th inst. from Brazoria, was received last evening, in which it is stated that the Texian forces under General Houston had taken the town of SAN ANTONIO or Bexar, with 1,000 men under his command. The Mexicans had retired at the approach of the Texians; and the city was taken without resistance. It is also stated that a convoy of $60,000 belonging to General Cos, had fallen into the hands of the Texians.

FREEMEN OF TEXAS TO ARMS!! TO ARMS!!

'Now's the day, and now's the hour.'

CAMP OF THE VOLUNTEERS,
Friday Night, 11 o'clock,
October 2, 1835.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—We have prevailed on your fellow citizen, Wm. H. Whorton, Esq. to return and communicate to you the following express, and also to urge as many as can by possibility leave their homes to repair to Gonzales immediately, armed and equipped for war even to the knife.' On the receipt of this intelligence, the Volunteers immediately resolved to march to Gonzales to aid their countrymen. We are just now starting, which must apologize for the brevity of this communication. We refer you to Mr. Whorton for an explanation of our wishes, opinions and intentions, and also for such political information as has come into our hands. If Texas will now act promptly, she will soon be redeemed from that worse than Egyptian bondage which now cramps her resources and retards her prosperity.

David Randon,	Wm. J. Bryand,
J. W Fannin, Jr.	F. T. Wells,
Geo Southerland,	B. T. Archer,
W. D. C. Hall,	W. H. Jack,
Wm. T. Austin.	P. D. McNeel.

P. S. An action took place on yesterday at Gonzales, in which the Mexican commander and several soldiers were slain—no loss on the American side.

Copy of a letter from John H. More, to Messrs. Stepp, Southerland and Kerr, and to all whom it may concern.

GONZALES, Oct. 1.

I inform you that we have about 150 men, and are expecting more troops hourly, and earnestly request that you should spare no pains to send us as much aid as possible. Our situation requires that all of Texas should now aid us. It is the most important crisis that the people of Texas have ever experienced, and our welfare for the future does depend a great deal on the first stroke that is made. The enemy is now just on the opposite side of the river, in number about two hundred troops, and is reinforcing rapidly. Spare no pains in sending us aid immediately. At all events send us expresses and state the situation of the troops and affairs generally.

Respectfully, &c.
JOHN H. MOORE, Commandant

A true copy, W. H. WHARTON

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In accordance with the request of the Volunteers, I proceed to inform you that I parted with them at midnight on Friday last, under march to join their countrymen at Gonzales. They were to a man in excellent health and spirits. It is now ascertained that Gen. Cos is in La Bahia. It is said that he has with him 800 pair of IRON HOBBLES for our benefit. If Texas will turn out promptly we will be the first man to wear a pair of his own hobbles. In the language of the caption of this article, 'now's the day and now's the hour.'—Five hundred men can do more now than five thousand six months hence. St. Antonio can be starved into a surrender in ten days, if there are volunteers enough to surround the town and cut off their supplies. The inhabitants seldom raise enough for their own consumption, and 800 troops being thrown upon them, has brought the place to the door of starvation. Bread is out of the question with them, and they have no hopes of obtaining meat, except eating their horses or pillaging from the colonists. The Volunteers are determined never to return until St. Antonio has fallen, and every soldier of the central government has been killed or driven out of Texas.

One great object of the volunteers, is to intercept Cos between La Bahia and St. Antonio. After this if enough of our countrymen assemble, they will take St. Antonio by storm—if not they will surround the place—cut off their supplies and starve them into a surrender. Let all who can turn out, and that immediately.

Let no one say that business detains him; for what business can be so important as to crush the enemy at once, and thereby put an end forever, or at least for some time to come, to this unholy attempt to bring us under the yoke of Military Despotism, or to expel us from the country. If St. Antonio is not taken, it will be a rallying point, where they will in a few months concentrate thousands of troops. If it is taken they will have no foothold among us, and the power of the nation cannot re-establish one. Fellow-citizens: there are many fighting our battles, more from sympathy, and from a detestation of oppression, than from any great pecuniary interest they have in the country. These generous and heroic individuals, should be sustained and encouraged in their magnanimous efforts to render us a service. Arrangements are making in Brazoria and Matogorda, to send them supplies of provisions, ammunition, etc. Columbia and San Felipe ought to, and I have no doubt will do the same. If subscription papers are started, the people will liberally contribute. Let me again implore you to turn out promptly and universally, and repair to Gonzales. In this case we will conquer, and that suddenly.

Ours is no rebellious or revolutionary, or voluntary warfare. It has been forced upon us. Justice, liberty, the constitution, and the god of battle are on our side, and the proud and imperious Dictator, Santa Anna, will be made to feel and know from blood bought experience, that a people who have adopted the motto of their ancestors, 'Liberty or Death,' will crush and laugh to scorn his tyrannic attempt to enslave them. This campaign will but little interfere with the Consultation which is truly indispensable to us at present. If the war is over they will assemble at the place appointed, if not, let the members equip themselves for battle, repair to the camp, and in a short time they may enjoy the proud satisfaction of holding the Consultation within the walls of San Antonio. I will leave Brazoria for the Camp at Gonzales on to-morrow, and would be glad that as many as could equip themselves by that time would bear me company. Those who cannot be ready to-morrow should continue to prepare. Their services will be valuable, if they can join us 10 or 15 days hence. I feel every confidence that there will be within a few days upwards of 600 American Volunteers at Gonzales.

WM. H. WHARTON.

Brazoria, October 3d, 1835.

"What is he, whose grief bears such an emphasis?"

DEPOSITING A JEWEL.

While taking our accustomed ride on Saturday, in returning to the city by way of the old post-road, and when near the Catholic cemetery, about three miles from town, we met one of the most interesting and striking funeral processions that it has been our fortune to witness. It was not composed of a long line of carriages, preceded by the physicians and clergy with cassock, gown, and scarf, and followed by a train of people who, from their unconcern had evidently collected more to be observed by the living, than from respect to the dead. It was not a pompous hearse, with its solemn pall, and sable plumes nodding in unison with the measured tread of its progress. It was not the yet more humble funeral, where the coffin is borne upon the shoulders of kind neighbours, followed by a train of weeping mourners on foot.

No bell tolled the melancholy knell. No martial band marched to the Portuguese hymn. The corpse was not perfumed nor carried in a polished sarcophagus, adorned with garlands of cypress intertwined with flowers. It was not night, and no flaming torches were necessary, either to light the path, or gratify the pride of the mourners; nor would there have been any if it had been. Though slowly wending its way to the consecrated grounds of the Catholics, yet no priest preceded it with the crucifix, nor officiating minister followed with a vessel of holy water. No attending monks or friars were chanting psalms of the *De profundis*, nor were any of the Sisters of Charity present to close the *Miserere* with a requiem. No minister was at the place of sepulture to read the beautiful service of the burial, to cense and sprinkle the body, or to utter the solemn words, "earth to earth, ashes to ashes," as the body was lowered into the tomb.

No choir was present to close the rites by the anthem *Ego sum Resurrectio* and the *Si iniquitatis*. But though divested of the pomp and circumstance of fashion, and all the outward symbols of woe—being in truth the smallest funeral procession, the most simple, and the most humble, that we had ever seen—as we have already remarked, it was the most interesting. *It was a lone mother, with a little boy by her side, and the coffin, containing the body of her dead infant, in her arms.* They stopped us to ask where was the cemetry; and struck by the peculiarity of the case, we availed ourselves of the pause to make some inquiries upon the subject—remembering what the poet says—"Men can counsel and speak comfort to that grief which they themselves do not feel." The woman set down the casket containing the jewel she was about to deposit; but she proved to be a German, and could speak but a few words of English.

But had her tongue been ever so well skilled in English, it was evident she had that grief within that does not speak, but "whispers the o'erfraught heart and bids it break" Her eyes filled, and sobs choked her utterance, as she said—"I lost meine baby—for week," The little boy, however, could say enough to inform us that the babe had died of some disease in the stomach, and that the mother thus alone as it were, was going to place her darling with her own hands, in the public vault of the Roman Catholic cemetry—presenting us a paper, which on examining we found to be the regular order necessary for every interment. The mother then took the precious burden in her arms, and brushing the scalding tear from her cheek, proceeded in the direction we had pointed to her. It was a touching incident, which we beg leave to recommend to Mrs. Sigourney for one of those pathetic lyrics which flow so readily from her glowing pen.—*New York Com. Advtr.*

On the subject of our relations with France, the New York American has the following article:

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* of yesterday morning, holds this language:

'Within the last few days rumors of possibility of war between France and the United States have caused considerable speculation in merchandise and stocks. These rumors arise from a general opinion, that the next Message of the President will contain expressions which the dignity of France cannot put up with, rather than from the notice of the naval armaments going on at Toulon. We can say nothing as to the intention of the President, and must content ourselves with repeating our earnest hopes, that those ascribed to him are inaccurate.

'As to the French naval armaments, their first object certainly is, the affairs of Spain, which daily become more serious—and those of the East, where the Russians have a large fleet. No doubt, however, in the event of a rupture with the United States, but that the greater portion of this force would at once be ordered hither; but such an occurrence appears to us so improbable, that we feel no uneasiness in regard to it. We have before said, we would only believe in such absurdity, when we witness it.'

We share the opinons of the *Courier des Etats Unis* as to the absurdity of a rupture between the two countries and almost, but not quite, its confidence, that such a thing is too improbable to be seriously thought of. There are, however, some 'specks in the horizon,' which produce a feeling of disquiet and uncertainty.

The actual state of affairs we believe to be this.—There has been no official communication by the French government to this, of the passage of the law voting the indemnity, and no demand for explanation has been made. On the other hand, no official communication has been made on our side to the French government of the approval of Mr. Livingston's last despatch; but a demand has been made and refused, for the first payment of the indemnity.

On the same subject the New York Journal of Commerce has the annexed article:

THE FRENCH QUESTION.

Several statements have lately been put forth by different newspapers, purporting to exhibit the present attitude of our relations with France: but we have reason to think they are all incorrect. The following is our version of the matter.

Since the passage of the Indemnity Bill, with the clause requiring a 'satisfactory explanation,' nothing has been done on the part of our government, except the act of approving Mr. Livingston's last letter to the French Minister. The President expressed his approbation of that letter to Mr. Pageot, the French Chargé des Affairs here, and further protested against the construction put upon the Message by some of the members of the French Chamber. Mr. Pageot informed his government officially of this approval and disclaimer of the President. Since that time, no communication has been received by Mr. Pageot, or by our Government, explicative of the course which France intends to pursue. The French Government has not yet intimated its satisfaction, or its dissatisfaction, with the 'explanation' tendered by the President. It is understood that the President will offer no other 'explanation.'

It is not true that a draft has been offered and protested for any portion of the money.

It is conjectured that the President unless before Congress meets he receives an intimation of the readiness of France to pay the 25,000,000 francs, upon the 'explanation' tendered through Mr. Pageot, will speak to Congress on this subject in terms of a decided character.

Wonderful invention.—India Rubber Webbles.

Reader if you want to be treated to a curiosity, go to Samuel Chase's Store, 33 Fulton street, opposite Holt's Hotel—walk up stairs, enter—look round, and say, "Mr Chase, I want to see some of your wonders in the Chaussure line!" Mr. Chase will then show you very politely and very attentively some of the most curious articles—coats, pantaloons, gaiters, coats, vests, caps, boots, shoes, pillows, cushions, collars, gloves, capes, aprons, suspenders, &c. *all without a single stitch in them from needle or by any tailor.*

These extraordinary articles are partly from the manufactory of Lynn, near Boston, where the invention of applying India Rubber to such purposes was first successfully attempted, contemporaneously, however, with an equally successful attempt in Rhode Island.

It is utterly impossible to do justice to the beauty, simplicity, and neatness, of these garments of wearing apparel. The garments are perfectly water proof——the seams are cemented together—and they possess an adhesion equal to the original webb itself. We pity from the soul of us the poor tailors, mantua makers, milliners and dress makers. Their calling will be swept from the face of the earth, in less than five years. Diana of the Ephesians is going, going. The Devil is now actually among the tailors. The needle will be actually flung away in a few years as utterly useless. Lynde Jennings will receive no more trouble from his rebellious journeymen. Indian Rubber mixed with a peculiar solvent, is found to join garments, dresses, &c. together, which neither man, woman nor weather can take asunder. The India Rubber seams are as indissoluble as the marriage tie. It is as great an invention as that who invented matrimony.

In winter or rainy weather, some of the articles sold by Mr. Chase will be found invaluable for health and comfort. The shoes and boots, completely impervious to water, and equally comfortable to the wearer. We have no doubt but Mr. Chase will disarm the fatal disease of consumption that makes such ravages among young and lovely females who wear thin shoes, open as the City Hotel to water, wet or mud. His shoes are small, beautiful, neat, fit for the foot of Cinderella herself—and yet by the application of this Indian Rubber preparation, a lady may walk a whole rainy day in the rain, mud, or slush of Broadway, and her feet will be as dry at sun down as if they had been reclining all day on a Brussels foot stool by the clear, quiet, thoughtful, philosophic Peach Orchard coal fire. Mr. Chase by his patriotic introduction of these novel and extraordinary wearing materials, will succeed wonders in preserving the health and beauty of our

day their rosy cheeks and their brilliant eyes, shun all the doctors, shoemakers and milliners in the city.

Ladies, call and see your health preserver. Gentlemen wait on the ladies.

N. Y. Herald.

Bleeding at the Nose.—The Philadelphia Journal states that a young man, nineteen years of age, bled so profusely, that he fainted several times. Mineral acids, ice to the neck, &c. were tried but without stopping the flow of blood. Dr. Bruner was called in the third day, and he blew up powdered gum arabic through a quill—the hemorrhage ceased directly.

VERMONT.

The Contest ended.—At the 63d ballot for Governor in the joint committee of the Vermont Legislature on Monday, the vote stood for Palmer 102; Bradley 68; Paine 40; Jennison 8. On the 63d ballot, Mr. Brewster moved to adjourn the committee until Tuesday, but the motion was withdrawn at the request of Mr. Fitch, who moved that the committee be dissolved.—The motion to dissolve prevailed; ayes 113, noes 100. So Mr. Jennison is likely to remain for some time yet in the Gubernatorial chair.

We are informed by a gentleman from Marblehead that Thompson has left the house of Mr. Ware, with whom he and his family have been boarding in that town for several months past, and proceeded to Lynn, where he has a number of abolition friends. A few days since five or six men proceeded to Mr. Ware's house, for the purpose of holding a friendly conversation with Thompson. The agitator saw them advancing, and being apprehensive that their designs were unfriendly, he ran out of the back door, and made the best of his way to the beach, where he stayed till after dark. There is not a word of truth in the statement of some of the New-York editors, that Mr. T. has sailed from that port for Liverpool.

Mr. Garrison, we understand, has returned to this city, from Connecticut.—*Boston Gaz.*

FOREIGN.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

By the ship Napier, Captain Lucas, the Journal of Commerce has [by politeness of the Captain] received London papers to October 9th.

Money it will be seen continued scarce, so much so that 5 per cent per annum was paid for it—not a very extravagant interest we should think in Wall street.

Falmouth, Oct. 6.—The Erin steamer put in here this morning, having on board 300 recruits and 21 officers, bound for Santander to join Gen. Evans.

London, Oct. 9.—*New Steam Omnibus.*—Yesterday Messrs. Hancock and Co's steam omnibus, called the "Enterprise," performed an experimental trip from Stratford to Paddington and back again. The omnibus is elegantly constructed, and capable of containing about twenty passengers. The boiler and machinery are on a very small compass behind, and so contrived that no chimney or pipe for conveying away the smoke is to be seen, which in the carriages hitherto constructed has a very unsightly and awkward appearance. Having arrived in Paddington at half past 10, and taken on a supply of water and coke, it started back again at 11 o'clock, and proceeded along the New-road at a rapid and steady rate, climbing the steep ascent at Pentonville with the greatest ease and facility, stopping and crossing the road as occasion required with the utmost precision. After staying a few seconds at the Angel, Islington, the vehicle pursued its route down the City-road with a velocity exceeding 12 miles an hour.

London, Oct. 8.—Not any intelligence in addition to that detailed by this Journal in the morning has been received here, but the confirmation which has been thus given to the favourable progress of M. Mendizabal's endeavors to restore the prostrate political character of Spain has created a much greater degree of confidence amongst the original holders and supporters of the securities of that kingdom; yet our quotations will show that a demand for money for time continues to affect the transactions in both the English and Foreign markets, and the latter particularly. The public attention continues to be greatly drawn to the amazing rage that exist for dabbling in railway speculations, and fears are entertained that by consequence a great deal of money will be drawn from general circulation. This reasoning would hold good if the subscribed capital was engaged in speculations abroad; but under the present circumstances, as regards domestic railways, although a temporary inconvenience from absorption may be felt, the money must eventually be dispersed in gradual disbursements for the progressive completion of these projects; the evil will thus cure itself; but at the same time we venture no opinion upon the result of the speculations to the present holders of such shares, whilst we call their attention to the great rate of premium at which some of the shares of railways have arrived.

London, Oct. 9.—In one of the recent speeches delivered by the Popish missionary of the British Cabinet, since his return to the "emerald isle," he is reported to have said to his "hereditary bondsmen"—the bondsmen of the most bigotted and intolerant spiritual despotism that the world ever saw—"I went as a missionary from the people of Ireland to England and Scotland, where I preached the doctrine of peace and conciliation, and firmness in our struggle for national liberty. I talked to them of the necessity of lessening their burdens and increasing their franchises, I talked to them in the spirit of charity, and advocated perfect freedom of conscience to every human being. I told them that the people of Ireland knew not the distinction of sect or creed; that they were a calumniated and persecuted people; that they had suffered ages of misrule, and that the common practice of Government hitherto had been to allow them to continue in a deplorable state of poverty and distress even in the land of plenty."

If, among the qualities of a mob orator and a demagogue, a regard to truth were one, how would his resources of agitation be crippled and the stock in trade of sedition be diminished? The Irish agitator knows that it would be as difficult to keep up his turbulent influence over the passions of his ignorant hearers, without dealing largely in fiction, as it would be for the most ingenious engineer to keep up the moving power of steam without supplies of coal. Still there are certain bounds which even political lying ought not to transgress, because, by passing those bounds, falsehood may become so absurd and incredible as to cease to be of any use to the purposes of him who has been at the pains of inventing it. For instance, what purpose can it serve that the Irish agitator should so outrageously violate veracity as to say that in his late inflammatory and disgusting harangues in England and Scotland, he preached the doctrines of peace and conciliation? Just as well might the democratic *Robespierre*—the popular champion of the "hereditary bondsmen" of France—when chopping off heads by dozens, and covered with the blood sprinkled glory of patriotic" massacre, declare to the assembly *sans culottes*, dancing round the guillotine, that he was teaching the doctrines of mercy and humanity!

SPAIN.

London, Oct. 9.—The Paris Papers to the 7th, with letters from our Correspondents, were received last night by express. The affairs of Spain continue to attract nearly the undivided attention of our Parisian Contemporaries. The *Moniteur* (copied from the second edition of the *Journal de Paris* of Tuesday night) contains a bulletin referring to Spanish intelligence, the phraseology of which has suggested the belief that M. Mendizabal and his system are about to pass under the favour and the protection of the King of the French and the *Doctrinaries*. It mentions that which we knew a week before, that on the 22d ult. a Courier from Madrid arrived in Barcelona with a despatch, announcing that the Queen was about to take into her consideration the representation addressed to her by the Juntas, and that this intelligence had been received with demonstrations of the liveliest joy. It adds, however, that some of "the agitators," the most dreaded, were arrested (for having persisted in their agitation, we suppose) —that the Urban Militiamen had pronounced themselves energetically in favour of "order," and that there was reason to hope that tranquility would not again be interrupted.

In Valencia, also, (the bulletin states) a reaction in favour of 'order' still more complete than that of Barcelona took place. The Captain-General had been recalled to his functions —the Junta of Government had ceased to exist. The Municipal body had resumed the reins of government. Twenty-five of 'the agitators,' the most prominent, had been arrested, tried, and transported to the Phillippine islands. The populace, intimidated by these measures, had ceased to move. In another respect the bulletin is not so satisfactory for the friends of the Queen. Letters from Perpignan state that the communications between Barcelona, Figueras, and Gerona, had become extremely difficult. The diligences could no longer traverse those routes.—That from Barcelona to Perpignan they had been stopped and searched by the Carlists, who appeared inclined to quit the side of Figueras and approach to Rosas. On the other hand, a letter from St. Sebastian, dated the 2d instant, stated that a serious affair had taken place at Vilarcajo, in which the Carlists were beaten with considerable loss.

Notwithstanding these promising announcements of the official paper, the *Journal des Debats* of Wednesday contains an article which fills two and a half of its columns, demonstrating the strength, activity, and success of the Carlists, during the last three months. 'While Spain,' says this article, 'abandons herself to anarchy—and a second civil war threatens to burst forth between the Liberals of divers shades of opinion, the war in Navarre continues with marked advantages for the Pretender.' After what it terms a true picture of the war in Navarre during three months, the *Journal des Debats* expresses a hope very like a sneer, that the revolutionary movement in progress in Spain would not remain sterile, and that the enthusiasm of the patriots to be in future unrestricted and unrestrained would create a real army, and supply able Generals to the innocent Isabella the Second.

Our private letters, however, convey to us news from Madrid, of the 30th ult., which settle the point respecting Las Navas. He had renounced his project, and Aguilar, who (and not Quiroga) had been specially deputed to him by M. Mendizabal, had returned to Madrid after his successful mission. M. Carasco, who had been at Caceras at the head of 5,000 Liberals of Estramadura, had also arrived in Madrid. General Quiroga had proceeded to Granada to assume the Captaincy-General of that province. It would appear from our private letters that it was expected in Madrid that the whole of the Provincial Juntas would send in their adhesion to the new Government. The Urban Militia of Madrid is to be re-organized on the same plan as in 1823. The latter measure gave great satisfaction. The Brigadier Soane, an intimate friend of Mina, had been appointed General of the cavalry of the royal guard.

A report was circulated on the Paris Bourse on Wednesday (by the Carlists, however) that Figueras had fallen into the hands of the Carlists. The Christino partisans were however, in high spirits.

From the seat of war the intelligence that has reached us is contradictory, or at least varied. Our Bayonne letter of the 3d inst. contains an extract from a bulletin, printed in San Sebastian on the 30th ult., stating, on the report of some wounded who had arrived on the 29th at Onate, that three columns of the Queen's army and 16 Carlists battalions had fought for three days in the environs of Villarcayo. Six battalions of the former were said to have been totally annihilated.

On the other hand, a person had just reached Bayonne from the neighbourhood of the field of battle, reported that on the 25th ult. the Carlists had been attacked near Villarcayo, (Castile,) by the united columns of Cordova, Espartero, and Iriarte, amounting to 12,000 infantry, 200 horse, and 4 pieces of artillery. Don Carlos, Morena, Sarasa, and Sopelana, with 12 battalions of Navarre, Alava, and Guipuzcoa, defended themselves valiantly but, after resisting 4 hours, they were compelled to retreat, with the loss of 240 killed, 500 wounded, and 300 missing. The Christinos had 160 killed and 300 wounded.—Don Carlos passed in the vicinity of Vittoria on the 28th, arrived at Zuniga, in Navarre, on the 30th. The Carlists in Bayonne contended that no such engagement had taken place, and that Don Carlos was then laying siege to Vittoria.

Madrid, Sept. 27.

Although confidence seems to be gradually returning, and several parts of the country have expressed their satisfaction with the present arrangements of the Government, as far as they have proceeded, I regret to say that the re-establishment of public order and a general good understanding is not yet wholly accomplished. Andalusia still continued obstinate and suspicious, no doubt owing to the misjudged and futile attempt to intimidate her into submission—an affront which Spaniards, least of all men, are likely to overlook.

We are assured that M. Mendizabel has instructed censors to allow the Journals almost absolute liberty to judge of the acts of the Governments. News from Cadiz was received at Madrid on the 27th. M. Mendizabel's letter to the Queen had been read on the 26th, in the theatre, and was answered by the public with Riego's Hymn, mingled with cries of "Isabella II. for ever."—*Madrid Gazette.*

London, Oct. 9.—Letters from Cadiz state that English merchandize, to the value of two millions has been landed from Gibraltar without paying duties, all the officers of the Customs having been sent for to Madrid, who left the Custom House completely shut up.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Sept. 16.—Lord Durham had his audience of the Sultan on the 11th, and on being introduced made a very handsome speech expressive of his conviction of the unity of the interests of Turkey and Great Britain. He assured the Sultan that England would at all times be disposed to exert herself for the maintenance and prosperity of the Ottoman Empire. He also complimented him on the ameliorations which he saw with the greatest joy, as they must tend directly to the welfare of the State. The Sultan replied in suitable terms. He said that the brilliant fame of the Noble Earl had preceded him, so that he was already acquainted with Lord Durham before he had the pleasure of seeing him.

Lord Durham was also known to his august ally the Emperor of Russia, and he requested the Ambassador to be the bearer of his compliments to his Imperial Majesty. He was happy to send them through such a channel. He also assured the Noble Earl how deeply sensible he was of the inestimable friendship of England, which he should do every thing in his power to cement. These are necessarily very imperfect samples of their respective speeches, which were both of some length. Lord Durham's reception was most distinguished; and the Sultan extended his condescension even to the midshipmen, who were at the very end of his Lordship's long tail.

ANNAPOLIS GREYS.

MEET at your Parade Ground on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, at 3 o'clock, in Summer dress, with Arms and Accoutrements in complete order.

By order,
LOUIS C. GASSAWAY, O. S.

Nov. 12.

A BARGAIN.

THE undersigned intending to transfer his Publication office to the Eastward, offers to sell the PRESSES, TYPE and MATERIALS used in the Public Work. If there be an Editor printer of the party who dares to become a competitor for the printing, we will furnish an office and the materials to do the work, and take orders on the Clerk of the House of Representatives in payment.

The patronage of the Department is worth from twelve to twenty thousand dollars per annum, and that of the House as much more.

Will editors with whom we exchange give this one or two insertions.

DUFF GREEN.

Nov. 5.

Patapsco Bank of Maryland,
Ellicott's Mills, Oct. 31, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that the balance of fifteen dollars on each share of stock is required to be paid at the Banking House, in the following instalments, viz:

The third instalment of five dollars per share, on the 15th December next, of which due notice has been given.

The fourth instalment of five dollars per share on the 5th of February next.

The fifth and last instalment, of five dollars per share, on the 1st of April next.

Stockholders who pay their instalments before the periods above designated, will be allowed to participate in the profits of the Institution from the first day of the month, next ensuing the date of their respective payments.

By order of the President and Directors,
B. U. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

Nov. 5, 1835.—mtA.

CAPITAL PRIZE $20,000.
25 PRIZES OF $1000!

VIRGINIA STATE-LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.
CLASS No. 23, for 1835.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. November 14, 1835.
Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000
1	prize of	5,000
1	prize of	3,000
1	prize of	2,000
1	prize of	1,858
25	prizes of	1,000
20	prizes of	500
20	prizes of	200
150	prizes of	100
126	prizes of	50
126	prizes of	40
126	prizes of	30
126	prizes of	20
5634	prizes of	10
23436	prizes of	5

27,814 prizes amounting to $253,218.

Tickets $5—Halves 2.50—Qrs. 1.25 cts.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.
Class No. 23, for 1835.
To be drawn at Baltimore on Monday, November 16, 1835.
Approved by William R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners
Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	prize of	$10,000
1	prize of	2,500
1	prize of	1,500
1	prize of	1,224
60	prizes of	500
80	prizes of	150
86	prizes of	100
[illegible]	prizes of	40
50	prizes of	30
50	prizes of	20
2 52	prizes of	8
1 [illegible]	prizes of	4

Tickets $4 00, Shares in proportion.

Tickets and Shares for sale at
DUBOIS'
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Church street, Annapolis.)
Nov. 12.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis on TUESDAY the 24th November, instant, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads, hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

Nov. 5.—tm.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel County Court and the Court of Appeals, and to me directed, I seized the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of William Brogden, David M. Brogden and Margaret Brogden, at the suit of the President, Directors and Company, of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; Richard Estep for the use of Henry A. Hall; Eleanor A. Tillard, Adm'x of Edward Tillard; Joseph Harris, Adm'r of John Harris; Samuel B. Anderson; Jno. Clayton; and Joseph Busey, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title and interest, of the said William, David, and Margaret Brogden, in and to those tracts or parcels of land whereon they resided, called 'Roe Down,' and 'White Plains,' containing eleven hundred and twenty five acres of land, more or less, and I hereby give notice, that on THURSDAY the 12th day of November next, at Davidsonsville, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

BUSHROD W. HARRIOTT,
Late Sheriff.

Oct. 22.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne-Arundel County Court, and to me directed, I will sell at Public Sale, for Cash, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November next, at the Court House door in the City of Annapolis, the following property, to wit: one Hack, and one pair dun Horses, and Harness, levied and taken in execution as the property of John Smith, and will be sold to satisfy a judgment in said court against him in favour of Allen Paine, use of Edward Dubois. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Shff. A. A. County.

Oct. 29.

T. MURDOCH

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity, that he has commenced the business of Cleansing Clothes from Grease, Paint, Dirt, &c. without any injury to the garment, and surpasses any cleanser in the city.

Reference to—Mr. Vachel Severn, Mr. B. Brewer, Mr. Wm. Camden.

He can always be found at the *Farmers Inn.*

Oct. 29.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Philip Darnall, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

FRANCIS B. DARNALL,
HENRY B. DARNALL
RICH'D. B. DARNALL.

Oct. 15.

IN CHANCERY,
26th October, 1835.

James Morton, William Morton and Gustavus Weems,
vs.
William H. Long, and others.

THE object of the bill in this case is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Tubman K. Long, late of Calvert county, deceased, for the payment of his debts.

The original Bill states that the deceased Tubman K. Long, was in his lifetime indebted to the complainants in several large sums of money, which are still due and unpaid.—That by his last will and testament he devised his real estate to the defendant, William Henry Long, subject to certain trusts, declared in a deed executed by the said Tubman K. Long, in his lifetime, to the defendant Joseph W. Reynolds, and to certain conditions expressed in said will, and by said will appoints Joseph W. Reynolds executor thereof. The bill further states, that the personal estate left by the said Tubman K. Long will not be sufficient to pay his debts.

The complainants, by an amended bill, allege that the defendant William Henry Long, who is sued by the original bill as an infant, under the age of twenty one years, and a resident of this state, hath since the filing of the original bill obtained the full age of twenty-one years, and hath removed beyond the limits of this state.

It is thereupon, this twenty-sixth day of October, 1835, ordered that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some news-paper at least once in each of three successive weeks before the 26th day of November next, give notice to the non resident defendant of the substance and object of these bills, and that he be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 27th day of February next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

Oct. 29.

PROSPECTUS
Of the Congressional Globe.

THE success of the experiment we have made to furnish a succinct history of the proceedings of Congress, from day to day, with sketches of the Debates, induces the undersigned to persevere in their plan to extend and perfect it. They have resolved that the Congressional Globe shall not only embody the parliamentary annals of the country, but shall also furnish an Appendix, which will contain the finished speeches of the prominent speakers, on the most important subjects, written out by the members themselves, from the notes and printed sketches of the reporters.

The Congressional Globe, with an Index, will be published weekly, upon double royal paper, in octavo form, as heretofore, at One Dollar for the session. It may be subscribed for separately. The appendix of finished speeches will, also, be published for One Dollar.

It is probable that the next session of Congress will continue nearly seven months; if so, the work will contain between four and five hundred pages, and will be the cheapest publication perhaps in the world.

The next session of Congress will probably be the most eventful one which has occurred for many years, and will certainly be replete with interest, and its course will have great influence in fixing the destiny of the Republic for years to come. Immediately preceding, as it does, the next Presidential election, and containing the leading minds of all the contending parties in the country, deep and abiding interest will attend the debates. The whole drama will be faithfully exhibited in the Congressional Globe and the Appendix.

We have already provided for our reporting corps, eminent ability and skill in one branch of Congress, and we expect to obtain an adequate reinforcement of capable persons in the other, by the time it meets, to fulfil our own wishes and the expectations of the Members. No pains or cost on our part will be spared to accomplish it. As the work will be continued regularly, and be made permanent, authentic, and therefore highly useful, all who take an interest in the political affairs of the country will do well to begin their subscription with the next session.

TERMS:

Congressional Globe.—1 copy during the Session, $1 00
do do 11 copies during the Session, 10 00
Appendix.—Same price.

The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our Exchange List is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received.

☞ No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the Session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Oct. 22.

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.

BOOKS BY MAIL!

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage on their former cost; it has outlived more than forty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most [illegible] and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library in its use and purpose, is enjoyment [illegible] intellectual. To all who love [illegible] without being [illegible] a most valuable [illegible] literature [illegible] prove [illegible] as well as [illegible] ment of [illegible] tellect which [illegible] every family without hesitation [illegible] dious, and [illegible] ing and conversation [illegible] lected from the [illegible] published works, mostly new, embracing Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, [illegible] of extraordinary [illegible] and curious [illegible] venture, &c. &c. An amount equal to the London [illegible] furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of [illegible] erature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary to those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country [illegible] five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended [illegible] will supply good reading for [illegible] or family; for a *cent a [illegible]*, postage included, a [illegible] is sent every week, making in the course of a year more than three volumes of [illegible] Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library [illegible] to twenty entire works [illegible] at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately [illegible] a concentrated collection [illegible] a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, [illegible] which must always be worth the [illegible] has been paid for it. [illegible] has been spontaneous [illegible] work [illegible] contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the [illegible] must have been left with [illegible] substitute for [illegible] so apt to employ a large [illegible] time of the [illegible] ny.

Waldie's Library [illegible] the every Tuesday, [illegible] of four quarto pages entitled [illegible] of Belles Lettres, containing [illegible] new books, literary intelligence of [illegible], lists of new books, &c. [illegible] advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's *Edinburgh Journal*. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every *member* of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

Seventh, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philad.

THE MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE, price $6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12 00.

Oct. 8.

SPLENDID

French, Italian, German, British and American Prints,

CONSISTING of the most beautiful Female Portraits; Sporting Landscapes; Historical, Sentimental, Caricature Engravings and Lithographs, ever offered in this city; all of which will be exhibited to such persons as will purchase to the amount of fifty cents, the frequent handling tending considerably to soil and otherwise retard the sale of them.

The above beautiful collection of articles have just been received.—for sale by

F. M. JARBOE.

Oct. 15.

THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM;

OR, THE

SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION,

Interspersed with a multitude of Engravings, including Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses, Philosophical and Natural Phenomena, Legerdemain, &c.

IT is now six months since this publication was commenced in Philadelphia—and although the publishers have used no extraneous means to circulate a knowledge of its merits, yet such is the satisfaction manifested by that portion of the public who have been made acquainted with its character and contents, that its list of patrons continues constantly and rapidly to increase. This paper is now distributed regularly every week over a [illegible] portion of the Union [illegible] the most satisfactory assurance [illegible] that it will eventually become one of the most [illegible] among the numerous excellent periodicals which issue from the American press. No exertions will be spared to establish its permanent reputation more extensively, and if the liberal sanction of those for whom it is especially designed shall warrant, its future improvement—both as regards typographical [illegible]—will be materially advanced.

The different Plays and Farces that will appear in [illegible] year, of themselves, will be worth more than FIVE [illegible] the amount of subscription. The [illegible] a list of those which have already appeared:—

[illegible]	Miss Mitford.
[illegible]	R. P. Smith.
[illegible]	J. S. Knowles.
[illegible]	J. R. Planche.
[illegible]	F. Reynolds.
[illegible] Early Days,	C. A. Somerset.
[illegible]	R. P. Smith.
[illegible] Green,	J. S. Knowles.
[illegible]	Thomas Holcroft.
[illegible]	William E. Burton.
[illegible]	Mrs. Inchbald.
[illegible]	Benjamin Webster.
[illegible]	J. M. Reynolds.
[illegible]	Planche & Dance.
[illegible]	W. T. Moncrieff.
[illegible]	J. G. Lewis.
[illegible] Governor,	J. R. Planche.
[illegible]	H. Lodimer.
[illegible] of Nature,	Mrs. Inchbald.
[illegible] tre,	
[illegible]	R. B. Peake.
[illegible] rs,	W. Marcenore.
[illegible]	James Kennedy.

[illegible] of the Irish Ambassador, the favourite and [illegible] in which Tyrone Power [illegible] O'Flana[illegible] published by the publishers, and will be [illegible].

[illegible] at home and abroad, [illegible] of our columns, and is [illegible]. Among the Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given, are:

The American Trotting Horse, Edwin Forrest.
The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger.
The favourite Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal, by [illegible].
[illegible] celebrated Trotting Horse, Norfolk Phenomenon.
The [illegible] English Race Horse, Touchstone.
A [illegible] of a Race Course, occupying the width of seven columns.

Among a variety of other Embellishments of interest, which have been published, are the following:

A complete Treatise on Riding, with fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most [illegible] of all exercises.

Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated with engravings.

The subjects which are particularly embraced in the [illegible] will be more distinctly understood from the following summary of them:

The [illegible] of all matters connected therewith.
On the Structure and Character of the Horse.
On the Improvement of Horned Cattle.
Rules for [illegible].
Methods for Feeding and Training Dogs.
Biographies of celebrated Horses, with their Portraits.
Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, &c.
Approved Games, from Hoyle and others.
Criticisms on Plays and Actors.
The most popular Songs set to music.
The art of Legerdemain illustrated.
A variety of Recipes adapted to Domestic Economy.
An Epitome of important passing events.
Gentlemen's Quarterly Review of the Fashions.

The Vade Mecum is printed on large imperial paper, of a beautiful white texture, and is published every Saturday, at *Three Dollars* per annum, in advance. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed to prevent it from rubbing by mail.

The Modern Acting Drama, a volume of about 300 pages—containing the Plays, Farces, &c., which appear in the Vade Mecum, neatly printed, and bound in elastic covers, for transportation—is published every six weeks. Eight volumes will constitute a set, or one year's subscription, the terms for which is *Three Dollars*, payable in advance.

Subscribers to the Vade Mecum are entitled to a deduction of one-third. An order for four setts will be thankfully received, and the work forwarded to any direction, by enclosing a ten dollar note—postage paid.

A premium, consisting of two volumes, 500 pages each, of the Novelists Magazine, containing eight different Novels, by the most popular authors, will be presented to the Agent, *who shall procure four names to* the Modern Acting Drama, or the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum, and remit the amount of *one year's subscription* for each.

Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to either of the above works, will address CHARLES ALEXANDER, No. 3, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place—Philadelphia.

July 30.

CASH FOR

ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES,

Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of age.

PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy—and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.

ISAAC F. PURVIS.

Aug. 27—6m.

COMPANION TO WALDIE'S LIBRARY.

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

BEFORE the *Select Circulating Library* had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the *Journal of Belles Lettres* was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "*Companion*" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of *Magaziniana*, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarterlies. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of *Books* entire, *Reviews*, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to *Magazines*, &c. &c. &c. the "*Companion to Waldie's Library*" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted.

1. The "COMPANION" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.

2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present.

3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.

4. As the work will not be *commenced*, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, *no payment is required* at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library," fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add this important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.

It is *confidently* believed, that, with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and *postage*, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest *reprint* of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others it were useless here to enter upon, the 'Library' itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the 'Library' and 'Companion' both, will obtain the two for *six dollars*, the *postage* (a very important consideration) to the *most distant* post office, *on the two*, will be *one dollar* and *ninety-five cents*, divided into *seventy eight payments*, and *half that sum* for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia, while the *same matter*, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.

☞Subscriptions to the 'Companion,' will be taken either with or without the 'Library.'

The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the 'Library,' will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.

ADAM WALDIE.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED

The Catholic Periodical Library.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

THE dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their price, *in consequence*, has been more than proportionably high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of their religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least *done* something to reduce the prices of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance *of its execution* will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a publication as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, *therefore, notwithstanding* the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics *of the United States* and the Canadas has resolved to put it to press forthwith; and he therefore throws himself on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally encouraged by the hope that it will meet with the cordial approbation of the clergy in general, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men. The undertaking is one which is eminently calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion widely throughout *the community, and to assist the clergy* in the discharge of their parochial duties by affording, at an uncommonly low rate, all the necessary knowledge and *instruction*. The subscriber, therefore earnestly requests that the Bishops and Clergy in general will exert their *powerful influence* in order to increase the popularity of the work and to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry it on with success. By these means they will augment the spiritual comforts of their charges, and contribute, in a great measure, to dispel the prejudices by which our brethren of the other denominations are *unfortunately* blinded.

TERMS:

The *Catholic Periodical Library* will be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, *stitched in handsome* wrappers, and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical history. The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of subscription $4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N B. *Postmasters throughout the country* are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works *which will be issued in this publication, and* which will follow each other in rapid succession.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion; Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches; The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington; Haywarden's True Church of Christ shown; Haywarden's Charity and Truth; Mores Catholici, or Ages of Faith; Mumford's Question of Questions; *Mumford's Catholic Scripturist*; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. M'Hale's Evidences of the Catholic Church; Fleury's Manners of the Israelites; Fleury's Manners of Christians; Lannegan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's Tracts; St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ; Challoner's Meditations; Butler's Book of the Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edition of Ward's Errata.

The above is a collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; *and it would be* almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The collection *can now* be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as received; and able translators will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.

Editors of Papers in the country by giving the above a few insertions, and sending the papers containing it to the publisher, will entitle themselves to a copy of the work for one year.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE McNEIR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received, and is now opening at his new establishment, second door from his former place of business, a large and general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimers and Vesting;

selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the greatest care. He invites his friends and the public to give him a call.

Sept. 17—tf.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Anne Arundel county on the 23d day of September, a yellow man, who calls himself

ROMULUS WHALIN,

and says he belongs to PETER GOUGH, of St. Mary's county. Said fellow is five feet eleven inches high, long woolly head of hair, and a small scar on his chin; he appears to be about thirty years of age; his clothing consists of a blue coat and pantaloons and cotton shirt, new shoes and stockings, and furred hat, says his master is guardian to Peter Thompson's heirs, and that he was in the employment of Richard Thomas, when he made his escape. The owner of said Negro is hereby warned to prove property, and pay charges, and release said fellow from confinement, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

R. WELCH, of Ben.

October 15. Sh'ff. A. A. County.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has removed his Office to the upper end of Corn Hill street, opposite the State House, and near the Post Office, where he will, on very reasonable terms, prepare Deeds, Mortgages, Manumissions, Bills of Sale, Letters of Attorney, and the unfortunate Insolvent Papers.

GIDEON WHITE.

Oct. 8.

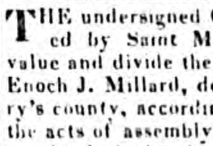
ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by Saint Mary's County Court, to value and divide the Real Estate of Colonel Enoch J. Millard, deceased, late of St. Mary's county, according to the provisions of the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided, do hereby give notice to all concerned, that we shall meet at John L. Millard's residence on the premises at Holkham, on MONDAY, the 14th day of December next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, to proceed in the business for which we are appointed.

CLEMENT McWILLIAMS,
ENOCH NEALE,
JAMES A. MORGAN.

Oct. 8.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDE.



The MARYLAND will go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton on every Tuesday and Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

April 30.

THE CULTIVATOR

IS a monthly publication of 16 quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in a volume, published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel, J. P. Beekman, and J. D. Wasson. *The object of the publication is to disseminate* useful information, among the agricultural community, in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, are indicated by the fact, that before its 1st volume was completed its subscribers exceeded eleven thousand, and comprised residents of twenty-one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 18¾ cents per year to any part of the Union.

The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J. Buel, Albany, N. Y.

Subscriptions received by A. Cowan, at this office, where a specimen of the work can be seen.

Aug. 27.

FUNERALS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has discontinued the Cabinet Making Business, and intends to confine himself for the future altogether to that of an UNDERTAKER.

All orders for Funerals will be attended to at the shortest notice, either in the usual manner, or according to special direction.

He returns his thanks to the public for their *patronage during* the last twenty years, and hopes that his promptness and attention will continue to merit their favour.

WASHINGTON G. TUCK.

Feb. 26.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XC. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1835. NO. 47.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to his customers, and the public generally, and informs them that he has just received, and has now arranged for show, a handsome assortment of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Including CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, and VESTINGS, of the latest style and pattern, all of which he will be happy to make up on the most reasonable terms. Having by his attention to business tried to give satisfaction to all, he assures his friends that his efforts to please shall be, undiminished. He has also a handsome assortment of

STOCKS AND COLLARS,

which he will sell very low.

Oct 8.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish, in Upper Marlboro', Prince George's county, Maryland, a weekly journal, to be called

THE BULLETIN.

In undertaking to supply this acknowledged desideratum to the populous and intelligent district in which the subscriber has the fortune to reside, his hope of ultimate success finds not its origin in sanguineness of temperament, but proceeds from the eminent advantages of its location. Published in the metropolis of a large and wealthy county, situated equi-distant from the State and National capitals, facilities of an early communication of whatever may interest its patrons, are particularly afforded to the Editor; and though he may not hope to present to his friends much foreign information through the medium of his columns, not derivable from other journals, it is still certain that intelligence of a local nature, interesting to all, and important to many, and otherwise unattainable, will by this means be communicated. It will also offer to those whose means are inadequate to the expense of the larger journals, at least a synoptical view of all the important information they contain; and he trusts that those of literary taste may sometimes find in its columns, articles not unworthy of the employment of their leisure. As the plan of every publication which is to find its success in popular support, must first be exposed before public patronage can be expected, the Editor would here mark the outline of his design, with the full knowledge that it will constitute an ordeal by which, to determine both its merit and the fidelity of its prosecution.

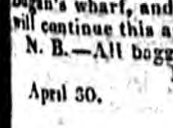
The Editor proposes to adapt his paper to the wishes of those by whom he is immediately surrounded, and among whom he must naturally find a majority of his patrons: he knows them to be intelligent and inquiring.—The Literary department, shall, therefore, be assiduously regarded, and the most approved domestic and foreign periodicals resorted to for belles lettres notices. He knows them to be patriotic, and that they feel a deep interest in the welfare of our common country. To gratify this sentiment to the extent of his ability, his columns shall afford whatever intelligence of a political character may be calculated to interest them. No man, with the faculty of thought, is at this crisis neutral in reference to the party distinctions now prevailing in this country, and the Editor does not wish to disguise his political sentiments—they are in opposition to the measures of the present Administration. But having neither the temper nor the motive of a partisan, his comments upon party movements shall be characterized by frankness of argument, not violence or abuse—and as it never has been his practice, so shall it never become his habit to deal in political invective or party virulence. He will cheerfully lend the aid of his columns to communications from all parties—reserving to himself the privilege of rejecting such as are objectionable for personal allusion or indecorous language. In addition to the advantages of appropriate political and literary selections, he trusts also to tempt into exercise whatever of native talent may surround him, and with such aids he may not presumptuously hope to render his paper useful and interesting. He asks but the patronage of his friends longer than his efforts merit and repay it, as he wishes not to owe that favour to personal feeling, which would be denied to his editorial labors.

The BULLETIN will be published on Thursday in each week. Terms of subscription $3 per annum.

WILLIAM H. HALL,

Upper Marlboro', Feb. 14, 1835.

FOR CHESTERTOWN AND CENTREVILLE.



The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore, on every Monday morning, at 6 o'clock, for Centreville and Chestertown, starting from the lower end Dugan's wharf, and return the same day. She will continue this arrangement for the season.

N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

April 30.

POETRY.

From the N. York American.

TO AN INFANT IN HEAVEN.

"Think what a present we to God have sent."
MILTON.

Thou bright and star-like spirit!
That in my visions wild
I see 'mid heaven's seraphic host—
O! can'st thou be my child?

My grief is quench'd in wonder,
And pride arrests my sighs—
A branch from this unworthy stock
Now blossoms in the skies!

Our hopes of thee were lofty—
But have we cause to grieve?
Oh could our proudest, maddest wish,
A nobler fate conceive?

The little weeper, tearless—
The sinner, snatch'd from sin—
The babe, to more than manhood grown
Ere childhood did begin.

Thy brain, so uninstructed
While in its earthly state,
Now threads the mazy track of spheres'
Or reads the book of fate.

Thine eyes, so curb'd in vision,
Now range the realms of space,
Look down upon the rolling stars,
Or watch their Maker's face.

Thy feeble feet, unsteady,
That totter'd as they trod,
With angels walk the heavenly paths,
Or stand before their God.

Thy little hand, so helpless,
That scarce its toys could hold,
Now clasps its mate in holy prayer,
Or twangs a harp of gold.

Nor is thy tongue less skilful—
Before the throne divine
'Tis pleading for a mother's weal,
As once she prayed for thine.

What bliss is born of sorrow!
'Tis never sent in vain—
The heavenly surgeon maims to save.
He gives no useless pain.

Our God to call us homeward,
His darling son sent down;
And now, still more to tempt us there,
Has taken up our own.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

LECTURE ON PRINTING.

Delivered, before the Portsmouth Lyceum, by C. W. Brewster.

The Periodical Press; Extensive Printing Establishments—Influence of the Press in Increasing Knowledge and advancing the interest of Mankind.

The first Newspaper published at intervals was issued monthly at Venice, in Italy, about 250 years since—It was called the Gazette—signifying a little treasury of news. The number of copies issued of this first paper must have been very limited—for the jealousy of the Venetian government would not allow of the circulation of a printed sheet, so that the Gazette continued to be distributed in Manuscript for more than thirty years.—Files of this paper are extant.

In the whole Chinese empire, although Printing has been so long practised there, but one regular newspaper is published at the present time. It is a sort of court journal, issued at Pekin, and called Kingpaou, or the Messenger of the Capital:

The Press had been in operation in England nearly a century before a regular periodical was published. In Nov. 1665, the London Gazette was issued weekly, and has been published to the present time.

The first newspaper in the British American Colonies, the Boston News Letter, was commenced in 1704.—The Boston Gazette was commenced in 1719.—and the third paper in the Colonies was commenced the same year in Philadelphia, entitled the American Weekly Mercury. The first paper in New York was published in 1725—in Maryland in 1728*—Rhode Island and South Carolina in 1732—Virginia in 1736—Connecticut and North Carolina in 1755—New Hampshire in 1756—Delaware in 1761—and in Georgia in 1763.

In 1775, there had been 78 different newspapers printed—39 of which had been discontinued previous to that time—so that at the commencement of the Revolution there were but 39 papers published in the United States—and of the *number then printed* but eight establishments are now in existence.

In 1810 the whole number of newspapers was three hundred and fifty.—There are now about one thousand two hundred newspaper establishments in the United States from which are issued, at a moderate calculation, 100,000,000 *printed sheets* annually—which if in one continuous sheet, would reach four times from pole to pole—and if embodied in a book form, would be equal to issuing six volumes as large as the Bible every minute in the year!

The advancement in newspapers has not only been in numbers but also in size. The largest papers published *about fifty years since* were of the demy size. In about twenty years, some had increased to the super royal. Within a few years some have grown to the elephant size—and last month a New York publisher presented the public with a full grown mammouth.

We cannot better illustrate one of the causes of the rapid advancement which has been made within a few years in the various branches of morals, than by drawing aside the curtain and disclosing what the Press is doing in one branch—that of Temperance. We shall look only into one office, that of the Temperance Recorder, in Albany. Sixty workmen are there constantly employed—six presses are kept in operation by steam, and six by hand power. These are in constant operation, and every working minute in the year are throwing twenty copies of some Temperance publication—each one intended to go forth and do its work in the public renovation. It is not surprising that any hydra, either in the moral or political world, upon which the Press can be brought to bear, is more easily vanquished now than in former times—for the sixty Printers employed in the office to which we have just referred, exert a greater influence on the public mind, than sixty thousand Scribes with their greatest industry, possibly could have exerted 500 years since.

The office of the Harpers in New York, gives employment to 140 persons. They print on an average an edition of books of the Family Library size, every day in the year.—Their expenses are about three hundred dollars per day.

We do not speak of this establishment as standing forth above every other: We do know but that more extensive ones are in operation in our country. At Brattleborough, in our sister state Vermont, is one which is deserving notice. The printing establishment of Messrs. Fessendens, keeps in operation seven or eight power presses, printing not far from twenty thousand sheets of paper per day. Connected with the establishment is a paper mill at one end, and a book bindery at the other, so that (like the chrysalis changing of a vile catepillar to a beautiful butterfly,) what enters at one end, *the cast off covering of the human body*, is by a regular and rapid process brought out at the other extremity, beautiful paper finely printed and bound—a material for a permanent dress of the immortal mind. So rapid is the process by which paper can be made by the power of steam, that rags have been received at that mill *in the morning manufactured into paper* and printed before night! The Comprehensive Commentary is now printing at the establishment. When it is completed it will have consumed fifteen thousand reams of paper. This not that the woollen or the cotton manufacturers are the only ones for whose benefit sheep are raised, or cotton imported: for this one work will use up the amount of a thousand bales of cotton in paper—and will require the skins of sixty thousand sheep for its binding!

The most extensive Printing establishment in England at the present time, is that of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." It gives regular employment to thirty six type founders, seven men damping paper, and 160 compositors. Besides 15 common presses, two steam engines are employed in driving 18 printing machines, which can throw off from 700 to 1000 impressions each, per hour. There are in the establishment about one thousand works in stereotype, among which are 75 different sets of plates for the Bible. The first cost of these plates was not far from $1,500,000. The average quantity of Paper printed amounts weekly to 2000 reams—equal to half the quantity used in all the twelve hundred newspaper establishments in the United States!

We shall advert to one more extensive establishment, which is probably the largest in the world, it is the *Royal Printing House at Paris.* It contains a sufficient quantity of types to have standing at the same time 125,000 octavo pages, or 500 volumes of 250 pages each. It consumes about the same quantity of paper annually as the London establishment, and gives employment to three hundred and fifty persons.

Leaving these greater disseminators of light, we shall only take a general glance, at the lesser luminaries which surround them. We see them scattered throughout the earth—each shedding light in its sphere—the pure and beautiful radiance of science and morality, or the volcanic belching of political and sectarian enthusiasm—the responding of each to the other unchecked by intervening oceans, or that babel of languages which once checked the communication between the nations of the earth. These are the ten thousand beacons which have sprung up in modern times, as warnings of the shoals of ignorance and servility—and guides to the way of knowledge, power, and to that general freedom which is the birthright of man. Cast back your thoughts for a moment to the Feudal times which have been so frequently referred to by lecturers the present season. That age was before the discovery of Printing. Then the privileged few only, received instruction, and the great body of the people were but vassals to the lords of the soil, and their slavish chains riveted by the ignorance in which they were kept.

Had the art of printing been earlier practised, the additional light it would have thrown upon the past history of the world, can hardly be conceived.—We are prone to consider the present age not only as the most enlightened, but also the most populous—and that the inhabitants of the former ages were as few as they were unenlightened—If history is to be credited, however, such was not the fact. The dominion of ancient Gaul, which now contains about 30 millions inhabitants, has in former times contained 200 millions—and so great has been the depreciation in other sections of the earth, that it has been estimated there is scarcely one fiftieth part of the number of men upon the earth now, that there was in the time of Julius Cæsar—and that at the same ratio of decrease, it would take but ten centuries to leave the earth without an inhabitant! Had the art of Printing been earlier practised, and ancient history received as full a record as the passing occurrences of the present day—instead of the few volumes which are now the only remains of five thousand years, we should have left to us millions of incidents which have died with the age in which they transpired—records of arts which have been lost from the want of a proper medium—and lexicons of words which are now forever gone: for it is computed that from William the Conqueror to the 17th century, between two and three thousand words were lost by their meanings having been forgotten!

Whether or not the early practice of Printing would have been a blessing to our age, is a point which some may be disposed to question.

Our own country as yet has not made that advancement in the accumulation of books which has been made in the seats of literature in Europe. The thirty one largest libraries in the United States contain together only 250,000 volumes, while the same number of libraries in Germany contain 3,300,000!—Look at these assemblages for a moment, the growth of four hundred years only! If they continue to increase at the same ratio, *to grasp their contents, the age of man will* again have to be extended to the antediluvian length, and perhaps after all be drowned in a second deluge from the portentous clouds of literature! We have however, but little to fear. Literature, like trade, will regulate itself.—The wheat will be sifted out, and the chaff thrown to the winds.

As it is only by the deprivation of blessings that we are enabled to estimate their worth, let us for a moment contemplate the extinction of the Press at this time, in our land and throughout the world. Yes—open the flood gates of Vandalism, and with the press and types, let every printed work be swept to destruction—but not with them the recollection that they ever existed. Let nothing be found for the reading world but such manuscripts as may be purchased of its scribes, or copied by our own hands. Although the arts generally might be practised in perfection the earth bring forth her fruits in abundance, the blessings of life be richly bestowed—yet the Press be silent—we can hardly imagine a greater blank! How many among us would be found able, or willing to pay five hundred dollars for a bible—or one hundred for a common octavo—or ten dollars for a school manual! A ten dollar bill! No, we had forgotten ourselves—without the aid of printing, we should have had no bills or banks either! The lawyers would be compelled to study the public laws from the manuscript records of Legislation, or spend the income of years to obtain a copy—not for his library (for none but a prince would presume upon such an extravagance)—but for his strong box, to be watched over and preserved like the miser's gold. Or perhaps when he enters the courts of justice, we should see in his fringed garments, as in Jewish days, the mementos of legal knowledge. The Divine, instead of having a thousand volumes within his reach for reference, would be far more fortunate than many of his brethren, if the only work he possessed was a whole bible. The physician, deprived of the knowledge he now receives from the works of skilful practitioners of other times, must rely on the oral instructions of his teacher, and make up the rest of his knowledge from his own personal observation and experience. Whatever discoveries he makes in the healing art will be sure to be his own; for however benevolent his intentions may be, he can find no Press to diffuse his discoveries abroad! If a quack invents some pill, which will, as usual, cure every malady, he must be content with taking it himself, if he will venture to, as he will have no opportunity of sending it like Sampson's foxes, scattering fire brands through the land.

With the channels of knowledge closed, men would rapidly verge back to the ignorance of former times. Aristocracy would be covering and domineering hard to close the stores of knowledge, and rejoice in being able to keep others in ignorance. Without the press, there would be nothing like the general conveyance from one state to another, or from town to town—it could only be from individual to individual. But why talk of state? The system of our government over so vast an extent *of territory, could not be maintained*, and the *name of* state, in its present relation, would soon be heard no more among us. The chain which binds our Union together, would be broken; for we are literally bound together by the press, and the chains are strengthened by jars of opposing parties in politics, produced by its influence; without this tightening of the cords, our nation might fall into a state of apathy dangerous to its liberties.—Without the press, there could not be a republican system of government maintained over so extensive a territory as the United States—ignorance must unavoidably exist without its enlightening influence—the laws in each state could not be generally understood in other and distant states—jealousies would be continually rising up—acts of violence, and civil war. No! without the press, the republic could not exist—a monarch with standing armies to keep his ignorant and servile subjects in awe, is the most we could expect without this bulwark of our liberties.

The press is the means and the stimulant of enterprize. Why is it that a Chinese vessel has never visited our country, and a female from an empire *containing millions of inhabitants*, on arriving in the western hemisphere, is considered so rare a curiosity that she is caged up for public exhibition?—While at the same time the American canvass is whitening every sea, and the sons and daughters of our land are promenading every country under heaven. The reason is plain. Commerce is dependent upon the press.—While China, from her single newspaper, scarcely learning that there is any other nation in the world, knowing nothing of the advantage she might possess by a more extensive knowledge, cramps her enterprise to her own dominions, the American press is daily giving intelligence from every clime, and opening a field of enterprise, wide as the world, and through its influence, as well improved as it is extensive.

Due credit has never been given to the press for the part it performed in the brilliant achievment of our national independence. It was on the press that the oppression of the Stamp Act was brought directly to bear: scarcely a newspaper could be found, among the thirty-nine which were then published, which would either willingly or forcibly submit to the imposition of so unjust a tax. The same degree of oppression might have been practised upon other branches of the arts not less sensible of injury, but without the means of arousing the public to a sense of their wrongs, and been meekly borne; but the Stamp Act was bearding the lion in his den! Indignant, he came forth, and shaking his shaggy mane, his roar resounded through the forest, and sympathy for the aggrieved was echoed from every quarter! It can with confidence be said that the newspapers at the time—dressed in mourning, and the place for the British Stamp supplied by a Death's head; distributed generally among the people, did as much in preparing their minds for the revolution, as a Lafayette, or even a Washington, afterwards did in accomplishing it. Archimides, in vain glory, boasted that if he had a spot on which to place a fulcrum, he could move the earth! What the ancient son of science proposed in sport to do to the material universe, is now fast doing to the political, scientific and moral world. A fulcrum has been found! based on the sunbeams, already has half the world been elevated by its agency; and ere another century, should its influence continue to extend in the ratio of the last twenty years, wisdom will run to and fro throughout the earth—knowledge will every *where be increased—and the ennobling principles* of Liberty and equality will be every where inculcated.

If it be true that "knowledge is power," it requires no extra keenness of vision to discern this fulcrum in THE PRESS.

*The present *Maryland Gazette.*

A poor woman at Bootle, near Liverpool, was delivered of three fine girls at a birth, having worked at the wash-tub to a few moments before her accouchement.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WASHINGTON MIRROR.
SECOND VOLUME.

THE subscriber having purchased the Washington Mirror from its former proprietor, will in future be its conductor

The general plan of the Mirror is, we believe, satisfactory to all our subscribers—affording a comprehensive view of the city affairs in a manner unattempted by any other paper. This plan will be strictly adhered to. Our leading object being "to lay hold of those local subjects and occurrences which have not been noticed in the daily papers," including Police Reports, and all such matter as is of general interest, we have engaged the valuable services of Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON as assistant editor, whose spirited and untiring exertions to stablish this paper have been so eminently successful.

We propose to furnish brief abstracts of all judicial decisions which shall more particularly interest the citizens of this District. Also, a brief but comprehensive summary of Congressional proceedings.

We propose further, during the session of Congress, to publish an Evening Edition, by which arrangement our distant subscribers will receive the latest Congressional Intelligence one day and a half sooner than through any other Washington paper.

We intend, if possible, to furnish a weekly list of all New Patents; a Bank note Table, and Prices Current of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, corrected with the greatest accuracy: also, Stage, Steamboat, and Rail Road Registers.

We shall exert our best endeavours to elevate the literary character of the Mirror.—This can only be done by the co-operation of those minds which are able and willing to aid in the advancement of letters. We cannot, however, be so unjust to our subscribers as to make the Mirror an arena for the unskilful, since far more desirable, it must be allowed, would be judicious selections than mediocre originality.

We believe that the prospects of Washington demand such a paper as we intend to publish. She is already closely allied, by her rail road, to a great and flourishing city, and is destined to be her compeer, rather than rival, in exchanging the products of the country; by means of her stupendous canal, she is about to be thrown, as it were, into the centre of an immense territory, where the resources of industry defy the reach of imagination, and where an amount of capital must soon be created, which will astonish the most sanguine economist. Washington and Baltimore, as one mighty heart, must receive and return the current which will give vitality to the commerce of twenty millions of men.—Such, in fact, are our advantages, that prosperity must come in spite of causes which conspire to oppress us; but a sense of duty, carried out into action, will relieve our embarrassments, and produce results of incalculable magnitude.

We propose, then, to supply a paper in some degree adapted to the wants of an important community; a literary and miscellaneous family paper; a journal of current literature; a repository of commercial intelligence. And we appeal to an enlightened and liberal community to sustain us in our undertaking.

Terms of the paper—two dollars, payable in all cases semi-annually in advance.

RUFUS DAWES.

Washington, D. C.
Nov. 5.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, November 19, 1835.

Notice is hereby given to the Ladies of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that a FAIR will be held sometime in January next, for the benefit of the Female Orphan Society of said city.—The Managers of this Institution respectfully and earnestly solicit aid in preparing for this Exhibition, and cherish the hope that it will be afforded. Individuals wishing for materials to work up can be supplied by application to any of the Managers.

A BEET

Raised in the Garden of Col. Rd. M. Chase, weighing 14 pounds 9 ounces, circumference 2 feet, was shewn us yesterday.

We have seen a Radish, grown in the Garden of Mr. Henry Coulter, in this city, weighing, when nearly dry and much shrivelled, five and a half pounds, in length two feet three inches, and measuring in circumference twenty and a half inches.

It is not the *single* prodigy of a vegetable which should recommend it so much, as the *general* product of a crop.

Gaston Devall, Esq., on his farm on the north side of Severn, we are authorised to say, has raised 120 bushels of Potatoes from less than half an acre of ground. *Five* of those potatoes were brought to our office on Saturday evening, stated to be about an average as to size; they weighed collectively 8lb. 14oz, the largest 2lb. 4oz; they were of fair form, a handsome fruit of the earth in as ample a mouthful as any son of Erin could wish for.

Md. Repub.

GEORGIA.

The Legislature of Georgia met at Milledgeville, on the first instant. Mr. Echols was elected President of the Senate by a majority of 26, and Arthur Morgan was chosen Secretary. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Day was elected Speaker by a vote of 102 to 68, over Mr. Hudson. On the 4th inst. Mr. Schley was inaugurated as Governor of the State.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Extract of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, from Com. Alex. S. Wadsworth, dated

«Callao Bay, July 20, 1835.

«By a vessel going immediately to Valparaiso, I barely have time to inform you of the intended departure to-morrow, of the Vincennes, on her return to the United States, by way of India.

«That ship is now fully manned and officered, and in good condition.

«I have the pleasure to add that the squadron is healthy, and that there is no unusual sickness in any of the ships."

The following is a list of the officers of the Vincennes, on the 23d July, 1835:

John H. Aulick, Commander,
John A. Carr, Lieutenant,
Theo. Bailey, do.
Robt. L. Browning, do.
John S. Missroon, do.
Joseph Lanman, do.
Saml. P. Lee, Acting do.
Augustus A. Allen, Surgeon,
J. C. Palmer, Assistant Surgeon,
Edward L. Duncan, Purser,
A. H. Gillespie, 2d Lieut. of Marines,
[illegible] Sailingmaster,
William [illegible] Midshipman,
A. G. Clery, do.
Wm. A. Parker, do.
John C. [illegible], do.
John Carroll, do.
John Hall, do.
George Butterfield, do.
Hunn Gansevoort, do.
James L. Hannegan, do.
Washington Gwathmey, do.
James Biddle, do.
C. R. P. Rodgers, do.
James S. Ridgeley, Boy, Acting Midshipman,
John Morris, Boatswain,
Charles Cobb, Gunner,
Henry P. Leslie, Carpenter,
Henry Bacon, Sailmaker.

MORE FRUITS OF THE TRADES UNION.

In the course of our career as a public journalist, we have never had occasion to record a more wanton and disgraceful outrage than that *which we are about to relate.* On Friday evening, a person by the name of Thomas Browning, in the employ of Geib & Walker, pianoforte manufacturers, in passing of from the *house a friend*, down Hammond street to Greenwich, was attacked by a brutal and cowardly mob, consisting of some fifty fellows marked and otherwise disguised, who, after beating and kicking the life nearly out of him took him to a vacant lot, daubed him over with tar, emptied a bolster full of feathers on him and then left him, to his fate. A circumstance which adds to the atrocity of the act is, that the unfortunate victim was in reality not the man for whom the outrage was intended, and in order to account for the motives which induced it, we make the following statement.

Messrs. Geib & Walker had in their employment many years a person by the name of James Jackson, who by industry and frugality saved a sufficient sum to purchase a small landed property in the country, to which he removed with his family. After residing there some time, his former employers being in want of a man to whom they could confide the general superintendance of their *manufactory*, made him liberal offers to induce him to come to town, and accept the situation. After much entreaty Jackson at length consented to their proposals, *and came* to New York with his family.

Scarcely had he entered upon the duties assigned him when symptoms of revolt began to manifest themselves among the workmen of the establishment. They commenced by remonstrating with their employers against the continuance of Jackson in their service, and at length insisted upon *his expulsion, alleging as a reason*, that he was not a member of the trades union. In vain did he man urge that having resided in the country he did not think it necessary to join the same but that it was his intention immediately to become a member, and that he had never worked for a less rate than the established prices! In vain did his employers urge the excellence of his character; nothing but an instant expulsion from their service would satisfy the dictators.

Indignant at proceedings which if submitted to, would make employers the servants of their journeymen, and place them at the mercy of every refractory fellow in their establishment; they very properly determined, not to submit to this dictation, and informed their workmen of their resolution on the subject.

These differences having got wind among some of the members of the trades' union, they resolved upon taking the affair into their own hands; and by assailing their unoffending victim, drive him from his employ and from the city. Their first act was to tar and feather, and otherwise ill use him. Fortunately for Jackson, but most unhappily *for Browning*, they mistook the one for the other. This villainous outrage, however, has had the precise effect anticipated by its perpetrators: Jackson, in fear of *his life*, entreated to be dismissed and his employers, to appease their refractory workmen, sacrificed their independence and consented to his removal.—*N. Y. Cour.*

Mob Law.—The account which we published from the New York Courier and Enquirer, of an outrage lately *inflicted by a mob* upon an innocent person who was mistaken for another, who had been guilty of the offence of not belonging to the Trades Union, presents one of the *most alarming instances* of outrage, with which our country has been latterly disgraced.

It cannot be denied that ever since the burning of the Catholic *convent at Charlestown*, there has been a scene of wide spread disorder from one end of the country to the other, originating in local or general, religious or political causes, *calculated* to alarm all peaceable citizens and to create distrust in the power of the law to protect them from violence, and their property from destruction. Such a state of *things is monstrous* and ought not to be tolerated. It matters not what may be the pretext for mob law.

If it have its origin to-day in hostility against a Catholic convent, as at Charlestown, or against a band of gamblers, as at Vicksburg, or against the direct keeper of a house of ill fame, as at Vergennes or York, or against an indiscreet fanatic, as at Boston, or, against foreign emigrants as at New York, or against helpless and unoffending negroes as at Philadelphia, or, against the authors of incendiary pamphlets, as at Charleston, or, against the editor of a newspaper as at New Orleans, or, against an independent mechanic as in the case above referred to, it may to-morrow be appealed to with equal propriety, and perhaps with equal effect, to put down others entitled to the protection of the laws, and who now consider themselves as wholly beyond the reach of such danger.

It is indeed high time for the sober and reflecting portion of the American community to look back upon the transactions of the last eighteen months, and see if they cannot discern in them, seeds which if suffered much longer to grow must ripen into anarchy. We are well aware that under the influence of excited feelings or of prejudice, a man will sometimes find it difficult to repress an *inward gratification* at such summary punishment as that which has been inflicted on some of the occasions to which we have adverted, but a dispassionate and enlarged *prospect* at this day cannot fail to convince him that acquiescence in a gross violation of laws, is a dereliction of the paramount duty he owes to his country. *If we wish to be happy and secure*, we must be governed by laws, and we must never forget that as well into clubs and brickbats as *into arms, silent leges*, —that when mobs rule the laws sleep, *as they do when* an army governs. A history of the proceedings of mobs within the last year or two, would present such a picture as would make us all shudder.—*Pad. Gaz.*

From the Washington Globe.

THE TREATY.

We quote from the National Gazette the extract and comment which follows:

The United States Gazette of this morning avers that it has learnt what follows:

"The French king and *ministers* are certainly desirous of having the business settled agreeably to the treaty, but they must justify themselves to the Chambers and the nation. They, however, neither desire nor expect any explanation which can in the remotest degree reflect dishonor upon the Government of the United States. It would be sufficient that the President, in his next message, should express his conviction that the French King's Government had acted in good faith, (and there can be no doubt of the fact,) and to express his surprise that his former message had been construed into a menace, as the very reverse was declared upon the face of it."

All this, however, can be nothing more than presumption. Until the treaty has been EXECUTED—that is, until the indemnity, now universally acknowledged to be due, has been paid—the President is not likely to be CONVINCED that the French King's Government has acted in good faith; and we have no right to ask or expect that he will express in his message what he does not feel. The New York Courier and Enquirer of yesterday furnishes this story.

Here the Gazette gives a large cock-and-bull story from Webb's paper, about "A FORMAL DEMAND" upon the French Ministry by Baron Rothschild, &c. &c. (who was never authorized to make a demand, *and never made one*,) and about assurances, unofficially, 'from the French Ministry, that if he would cause his approval of Mr. Livingston's letter to be officially communicated, it would be considered an ample explanation," &c. &c.—(a statement heretofore made in the Courier and Enquirer, and promptly contradicted in the Globe by authority, from both sides concerned, French and American.) There is, however, nothing in these speculations and inquiries of the New York print worthy of reply—but we may add a word in support of what Mr. Walsh has said to the United States Gazette.

This print asserts that the President should, before the first *movement* towards a compliance with the treaty on the part of the French King, express his conviction "that the French King's Government had acted in good faith." Now let us see what the "good faith" of the French King obliges him to do, according to his own solemn declaration, as a man and a magistrate. Here are his words, signed with his own name upon the treaty:

Translation of the ratification of the Treaty of July 4th, 1831, by the King of the French.

We have found the above Convention agreeable in all and each of the dispositions therein contained, do declare by ourselves as well as by our heirs, and successors, that it is accepted, approved, ratified and confirmed; and by these presents signed by our hand, we do accept, approve, ratify, and confirm it. Promising, on the faith and word of a King, to observe it, and to cause it to be observed inviolably, without ever contravening it, or suffering it to be contravened, directly, or indirectly, for any cause and under any pretence whatever. In faith whereof, we have caused our seal to be affixed to these presents. Given at the Royal Palace, the thirty-first of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

By the King:
Horace Sebastiani.

Let us suppose that the first violation of this most sacred and sovereign act was excusable, upon the ground that the Chambers refused to appropriate—let us suppose that the delay of the King, in the first instance, in bringing the subject before the Chambers, and subsequent postponement of the fulfilment of M. Serurier's promise—that the subject should be brought to the consideration of the new Chambers at the earliest possible moment—fully accounted for; what is to satisfy the world at large now, when the money is actually voted, for the continued violation of that covenant on the part of the King, which he has so solemnly vowed, on the "word of a King," shall be *inviolable*—shall be observed without contravening, or suffering it to be contravened, directly, or indirectly *for any cause or under any pretence whatever?*"

The world will say, whether the King, who has the President's express declaration, that no menace was meant by the Message—whether the King, who has Mr. Livingston's several letters, disavowing for his Government the false construction put upon the Message by the factions at home and abroad, to torture it into insult—whether the King, who has already received through the same channels whence the Message reached him, the President's *official* approbation of Mr. Livingston's *official* disavowal, twice repeated in his communications, does not, in continuing to withhold the payment of the indemnity, upon the plea that this point is not sufficiently explained, contravene the treaty, not for any cause which he is pledged not to allow to operate, but for a mere *pretence*, which the terms of his ratification still more emphatically forbids.

The public will be able to decide hereafter, if they cannot now, what the *promises* and *good faith* of certain Kings are worth. They assuredly are very *slow* in fulfilling them, compared with Republican Presidents. The ratification by the President was as follows:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In consequence of this, the President and Congress at once passed the necessary laws, giving France great privileges and benefits under the treaty, which she has been enjoying ever since, while not a dollar has yet been paid to us.

"Look on this picture and on this"—Republican faith and promises in America, contrasted with kingly faith and promises in France.

REMARKABLE.

During the late gale, whilst the schr. Laura, Capt. Walker, was in about lat. 30, North and to the Eastward of the Gulf Stream, about 70 miles from land, she was visited by a very large number of land birds, which appeared to have been blown off by the wind, then blowing very hard from North to North-west. Many were swept by the wind beyond the vessel, and in the endeavour to return on board, fell exhausted into the water and perished. A great number came on board, and were sheltered in the cabin. Seventy-two were killed and eaten by the sailors. As near as can be recollected the following birds were identified, red-headed Woodpeckers, Red Birds, Mocking Birds, Blue Jays, Stone Plover, large Blue Herons, and Night Herons. They remained with the vessel until the gale abated, when such as were able took their departure for land. At the same time immense flocks of wild Geese were seen flying over, some of which manifested a disposition to alight upon the rigging.

From the New York Evening Star.

Summary of Foreign Intelligence.

The silly and ambiguous words in the new beer act, "To be drunk on the premises," and which are required to be placed over the beer shops, has of course been literally interpreted by the parties interested—the vender and the consumer—the *former selling* and the latter drinking *ad libitum* until literally *drunk*, according to the *letter* of the law. In the very endeavour to restrain intemperance, the pedantry of the law-givers has, on the contrary, encouraged and sanctioned it.

There exists, it is said, secret clubs of Republicans throughout the French army. One of them was lately arrested at Toulouse. They wore scarfs of blue, black and red, and had placed before each of the members on a table, a crucifix, bible, and two poignards crossed.

Among others who have perished from the dreadful ravages of the cholera at Genoa, is the surgeon, M. Calvi, and Dupuytren of that place, whose death caused a great sensation.

Mr. Williams, an Irish quaker, who was imprisoned 8 months at Carlow, for refusing to pay tithes to the Dean and Chapter of Loughlin, has been released under the act of the last session, relative to the Society of Friends.

Duty on Paper.—There is no source from which so much accurate, extended and minute information may be learned, touching all subjects of public interest, as in the examination before Committees of Parliament.

In a recent long report on Duties upon Paper, it appears that this falls most heaviest on cheapest publications. Mr. Knight, of the "Penny Cyclopedia," so well known in America, stated that though it was one-fifth the cost the work paid on 50,000 copies—if reduced one-half it would pay on 40,000—if wholly removed, on 38,000. It is estimated that of all the paper consumed, two-thirds is in printing and the other third in stationary.

The British Auxiliary force of volunteers collected at Bilbon and the north of Spain, already amounts to between 7 and 8,000 men—that of the French 5,000—Portuguese 7,000—the Spanish army itself being 25,000.

The late tory Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Winchester, was perhaps the most unpopular personage who ever filled that office. The concluding sittings of the council were scenes of discreditable turbulence, in consequence of the coarse freedom with which his profligate expenditure of the funds and tyranical conduct were discussed. After the election of his successor, Alderman Copeland, he suddenly dissolved the court, retiring amidst the groans and hisses of the members.

The charge of postage on Colonial newspapers from Sydney and Van Dieman's Land to England, is only one penny, which is certainly cheap freight for 10 or 12,000 miles.

Tom Moore, the poet, since his return from England, has gone on a visit to Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Fennimore Cooper, one of the London papers remarks, is in his sea-novels, keeping up the same kind of contest with his great rival, Maryatt, as the two countries to which those authors respectively belong, did with their naval armaments during the late war.

Mr. Rodwell, who plays a capital bow, is to be the new musical director of Covent Garden. 'Tis to be hoped he will use his sceptre with moderation—"piano—pianissimo."

A company of comedians, including Mrs. Gibbs, have sailed from England for New Orleans. It would appear that our countryman, Caldwell, had summoned to his new Thespian place, the musical and histrionic talent of the four quarters of the Globe. He must be henceforward crowned the 'King of the Drama.'

Sir Henry Bethune, late commander in chief of the Persian armies, recently returned to England, and states that both cholera and plague were raging in that country.

The English papers speak of an intended visit of Mrs. Fanny Butler and husband to England.

The late Mr. Rippon, of the Bank of England, was a remarkable instance of the force of habit, and of the degree to which the mind becomes warped by one plodding and unchanging routine of life. For fifty years he was never absent but once from his desk, and then but for three days in the country, where he became so ennuye with the green fields and flowers, that he hastened back in despair to his old accustomed haunt. He left £60,000.

Some recent decisions of courts martial in Belgium, declare dueling not punishable, by existing laws.

A young whale measuring 51 feet, was recently shot in the head and captured by some boatmen off the coast of Holland.

One fourth of the city of Cesarea has been destroyed by earthquake, burying 500 persons under the ruins. Ten villages in the vicinity have also been destroyed. One of them entirely disappeared.

The 'Carlists' tory journals in London, naturally endeavour to disparage the gallant Colonel De Lacy Evans, commander of the British auxiliary force in Spain. They call him in irony 'Generalissimo' and the modern 'Cid Campeador,' and say he is 'no soldier.'

A new sect has arisen in Suabia, called the Crusaders, who pretend to have mysterious intercourse with extraordinary beings.

A present worth having.—The prince Milosch, in a late interview with the Sultan found, on retiring, at the door of the palace, a splendid Arabian stallion, richly caparisoned for him, and the stirrups of solid gold.

Mr. Lawless, at a late meeting of the Trades' Union at Dublin, speaking of the House of Lords, said—'They cannot resist the ocean of public opinion which will gradually rise round their House, and bury it in its bosom if it presume to resist its progress.'

The wretch *Fieschi* is said to have been cradled in profligacy and crime. His parents, uncles, &c. were all felons, brigands or galley slaves. The monster still hopes, it is said, that his punishment will be commuted to deportation, and constantly amuses himself in his cell, in playing at cards and domino.

An itinerant tinman was lately brought up before the London Police, for having run over, with his cart drawn by two dogs, a child of five years of age, who was thereby so severely injured as to die shortly afterwards.

From the Cincinnati Mirror, Nov. 7.

COWAN, THE MURDERER.'

This individual who ,it will be recollected killed his wife and two children in this city, in' the early part of last month, was sentenced, by the court of common pleas, for this county, on Saturday last. The address of Judge Este, when passing the sentence of death, upon him, was pertinent and impressive.

When the prisoner was arraigned, a fortnight before his trial, he declined the aid of counsel, and insisted upon pleading guilty and having an early trial. Consequently no petit-jury was empannelled. The court, however, examined eight or ten witnesses, for the purpose of determining the degree of Crime which had been committed. This testimony we heard. In substance, it was briefly thus: For about three years, the prisoner had meditated the commission of this act.—Some three months before it was perpetrated, he had frequently threatened it in presence of his wife and other persons. About ten days before the horrid deed was committed, he put a quantity of arsenic in the water barrel for the purpose of killing his family. When discovered, he did not deny the fact; but declared that it was his intention to drink the water with them. The night before the murder, he spoke of his intention before his wife and children and two females who resided in the same house with them. He asked one of these females, what she would think, if she should come down stairs in the morning and find his wife and children murdered. He appeared to be restless and disturbed in mind.

It also appeared in testimony, that he was occasionally intemperate; but had not been observed to be intoxicated, for some time before the fatal day. It did not appear in evidence, that he had at any time denied the murder; on the contrary, he frequently admitted and justified it. During the whole examination of the witnesses, and the address and sentence of the court, his deportment was mild, calm, and indifferent as to the result. He took notes of the testimony, and cross-examined four or five of the witnesses; but none of his questions had the smallest tendency to his exculpation from the charge of having committed the act. On the contrary they indirectly admitted it. His mind seemed to be running upon other minor points. At one time his questions were directed to the point of his having cause for being jealous of his wife then to show that a certain package of arsenic found in his pocket the same morning that it was discovered he had put arsenic in the water barrel; a fact which he did not deny. Next he became solicitous to show that a witness was mistaken in saying that he laid the axe on the tab learter having committed the murder; and actually called another witness to show that it was found in the yard; and finally he appeared quite anxious to establish the fact that he was not solicitous and indeed made no effort to escape on the morning of his arrest. We could not gather from the import of his questions that he was seeking to exculpate himself from the charge of the murder or fix the degree of it. Twice during the address of the court he was seen to smile. After sentence was passed, he stated to the court and bystanders, that by the questions, he had asked it was not his intention to tarnish the reputation of the witnesses or his wife.

In reviewing the circumstances attending the perpetration of this awful and horrid crime the long period for which it was meditated; the open and public manner in which the criminal spoke of it; his declaration to his wife and visiters, the evening prior to its commission; its commission next morning, with persons in and around the house; his attempt to escape on foot along one of the great highways leading from our city; his subsequent conversations in the prison, and his conduct on the morning of his trial, in the examination of the witnesses, and the stoical manner in which he heard his doom pronounced; all those circumstances present a problem which it is not easy to solve. We leave it with those more familiar with the operations of the human mind than ourself. In reconciling the motives and actions of the criminal on the supposition of a sound mind, many difficulties present themselves. That he should expiate this horrible crime; that he should suffer the penalty of infringing the laws of his country, and yield blood for blood, there can be none save those who have been impressed with the conviction of the impropriety of capital punishments, from childhood, that will deny.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

An adjourned meeting of the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Ohio, commenced in this city on Friday of last week, and closed its session on Tuesday of this. A large number of members were in attendance. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, and Bishop Smith, of Kentucky were present. We are informed that a great deal of business has been transacted by the Convention, and that the Church throughout the Diocess is unusually prosperous at the present time.—*Cincinnatti Mirror.*

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The Grand Jury of Frederick county, (Va.) have found a true bill against "the Abolition Society of New York, and every member thereof and especially Arthur Tappan," who is considered the prime mover and organizer of said society. The jury in their presentment earnestly recommend to the judges and magistrates of that state vigilance and increased energy in the detection of all fanatical emissaries, and the suppression of their nefarious schemes and publications. They also request the state legislature to take into consideration the existing laws against "writing or printing books, pamphlets, or other writings, advising or encouraging insurrection, and the circulation of all such documents," and to enact such further laws with increased penalties for their infringement as shall prove effectual.

AN HONEST ACT REWARDED.

We learn from the Philadelphia Enquirer Saturday, that the clerk of the Commerce Bank of that city, while on his way from the Bank of Pennsylvania to the first named bank on the preceding day, dropped a pocket book containing upwards of 15,000 dollars, which was subsequently picked up by a young girl, and returned without loss of time to the bank. As a reward for this correct and praiseworthy conduct, under the circumstances, the officers of the institution made the finder a donation of 100 dollars.

VICISSITUDES OF FORTUNE.

We noticed under the obituary head, the other day, the death of "the Honourable Samuel Wright, formerly a member of the Legislature of this State." The ups and downs of the world have seldom been more strikingly exemplified, than in the chequered life of Samuel Wright. Thirty years ago, he was an opulent merchant, and an influential politician in the county of Herkimer. He was a member of the Legislature, at the time of the incorporation of the Merchants' Bank of this city. There w

...raise in regard to the manner in which that charter was obtained, and Mr. Wright's name was involved. About the year 1810, Mr. W. became entangled in his extensive pecuniary affairs, and failed in business. For a few years afterwards, he kept a public house in the village of Herkimer, from which he removed to the neighbourhood of Albany, where again he kept a public house. Leaving that establishment, we lost sight of him for a good while, until five or six years [illegible], we recognized him among the sellers of [illegible]bles in the Washington market. In this hum[illegible]uation he continued until his recent decease. He was, we believe, an honest man. Certainly he was a man of strong intellect, and of more than a common share of information. We never knew or supposed him to be guilty of bad habits in any respect; and yet, when Fortune turned against him, he was doomed to struggle on, without a single turn of the wheel in his favour.—*N. Y. Com.*

From the Michigan Statesman, Oct. 16.

LOSS OF LIVES AGAIN AT ST. JOSEPH.

On the morning of the 6th instant, an attempt was made to land from the Schooner Commodore to obtain provisions with a barge and eight men, four of her own crew and four from the Schooner La Salle, which with about a dozen other vessels had been holding on at anchor, outside the bar, for several days during the high winds, unable to discharge their freight. The boat had no sooner entered the surf, on the other bar, than she swamped, and five of the eight men immediately drowned. The remaining three were rescued from their perilous situation, on the keel of the boat, to which they were clinging, by Captain Stewart of the La Salle, Capt. Gould of the Commodore, E. P. Deacon, Esq., and one other person, who hurried from the shore to their assistance. In the attempt to rescue, the boat from the shore partly filled and came so near capsizing as to throw Mr. Deacon entirely overboard to the leeward, and the keel in passing over struck a severe blow on his head. He however, rose to windward recovered the boat, and, together with three men on the other boat, was saved, though [illegible] were so nearly exhausted that they were [illegible]ty restored to life. Among the lost were [illegible] mate of the Commodore and a brother-in-law of the Captain. On the following night the United States dragged anchor and was driven ashore.

The bodies of the persons drowned were found on the 11th instant, from eight to ten miles up the shore of the lake.

The Baltimore Gazette says:—"We learn from Bel Air, that the trial which was commenced on the third of this month, had not been concluded on Saturday last; the testimony on the part of the state had been finished, and that on the part of the traversers commenced. The court are occupied every day in the trial from nine o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening—with the exception of a r[illegible] during one hour for dinner."

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Samson, at N. York, brings London dates to the evening of the 10th October.

The intelligence they contain is of very little importance in a political sense. The English papers represent the accession of M. Mendizabal to the cabinet of the Queen, as productive of the most favourable results to the constitutional cause. Many of the juntas established in opposition to the measures of the former minister, M. Torreno, had now expressed a desire to act in perfect concert with the Queen. As a means of pacifying the Basque Provinces and Navarre, it is said the peculiar privileges hitherto possessed by them, will not be infringed; still we fear it will be difficult to induce the peasantry, who have now so long been accustomed to predatory warfare, to return to their former peaceful avocations.

It will be seen that some instances of disaffection have been discovered in the French army. We do not believe however that they are of any great extent. Louis Philippe was about again to devote himself to the general affairs of the country, from which he seems to have been diverted by the attempt of Fieschi and the late laws against the press. We do not find a word in relation to our indemnity.

The Paris papers are of the 8th. A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne announces that accounts had been received at St. Sebastian of a victory being obtained over the Carlists at Vallariago, in which they suffered great loss. Las Navas, who was marching on Madrid, had given up his intention, and submitted to the government.

The trial of Fieschi was postponed until next spring.

It is reported that Louis Philippe is inclined to set at liberty Prince Polignac and his fellow prisoners in Ham Castle. It was stated that M. Chantelause, one of these unfortunate individuals, had lost his reason.

The second great sale of coffee at Amsterdam went off better than the first.

Sir R. Plaskett is to go out governor of St. Helena, in the Wanderer, 18, which, on returning, will stop at Rio to bring Henry S. Fox, Esq. the new English Ambassador to the United States.

The Bank of England refuses to discount any paper bearing the accredited endorsement of joint stock companies, that circulate their own notes without the name of any known merchant in addition. This has caused much excitement among the joint stock companies of the manufacturing districts.

There is talk of the fitting out of an expedition at Genoa, by the King of Sardinia, to take Don Miguel back to Portugal.

The Autocrat, while surrounded with the military pomp at Kalish, forgot the cries of suffering Poland. He was deaf to all their supplications, and to the discredit of the female sex, it is averred that the Empress has shown herself particularly hostile to every application made to the throne.

The monument on the battle field of Culm, was laid by the Potentates, and their courts and priests assembled at Toplitz, with great pomp and ceremony. The Emperors of Russia and Austria, and king of Prussia, and prince Metternich in the first rank, princes and princesses in the second, and the whole uncovered. The emperors and empresses embraced and kissed.

It is affirmed that 40,000 peasants have perished with cholera in the deserts of Mecca, being previously worn down with fatigue and hunger.

Rieta, one of the richest men in Spain, raised to the rank of Marquis de Cassa Hiera, has retired to Bordeaux.

Marshal Gerard has been appointed to the lucrative post of Chancellor to the Legion of Honour, made vacant by the death of Marshal Mortier.

Seven out of twelve of the Jury, being a sufficient number, according to the present law, to convict, have condemned M. Jaffrenon to three months' imprisonment, and [illegible]40 fine, for saying in the Reformateur of the House of Peers: "One must despair of a society which allows itself to be governed by such a power."

[*From the London True Sun.*]

SPAIN.

We are still without any news, direct or indirect, from Madrid, of a later date than what appeared in the True Sun as far back as Wednesday last.—The Paris journals of Thursday, which are come to hand, are placed in a similar predicament to ourselves in this respect, their latest intelligence not coming down lower than the evening of the 28th ult., and even this is given in the very meagre form of a telegraphic despatch. It merely states, too, what we knew before, namely, the completion of the ministry by the acceptance of the House Department by *Los Heros*, and of that of Grace and Justice by *Gomez Becarra*. The former of these is the old friend and associate of *Arguelles*, and we may, therefore, claim him as our own—a stern, unflinching, and incorruptible Radical.

The other was President of the first Provincial Junta (that of Zaragossa) which proudly and fearlessly lifted on high the standard of resistance to the anti-liberal system of Toreno's ministry; and we may claim him also as our own—the uncompromising enemy of all abuses, whether the plea of vested rights, or of venerable antiquity, be set up in their favour.—It also confirms the report of the Cortes being convoked for the 16th of next month, for the specific purpose of passing a new electoral law. When the Cortes shall have discharged this great duty it will be dissolved; and a new Cortes chosen in conformity with the new electoral law, will be convened for the express purpose of making such alterations in the Estatuta Real (which we can only compare to that piece of royal humbug, the Constitution Octroyee of Louis XVIII. of blessed and gastronomic memory) as shall assimilate it to the letter and spirit of Mendizabal's confession of political faith. This is doing things as they ought to be done. There is no mistake here; no swallowing of solemn pledges; no unsaying one day what was said the day before; but practice and professions are in admirable harmony. This is surrounding too, the throne, in sober reality, with Republican institutions; this is the way of propping it up, not by means of mercenary bayonets either of home or foreign manufacture, but by the best and most solid of all stays—the love and gratitude, and entire confidence of millions of free men. This is likewise putting the last and inviolable seal to the Testament of *Ferdinand VIII.*; and resting on this sacred covenant with the nation, the young Queen may hurl defiance at her enemies. Her reign, too, will be an iris in the sky, announcing that the political waters have subsided to their proper level after three centuries of frightful misrule, during which all sense of individual independence, and all the elements of public prosperity successively disappeared.

The rest of the intelligence, though familiar to our readers, we shall republish with care because, in the first place, it gives the lie to the calumnies so freely circulated with respect to the character and ultimate intentions of those illustrious bodies, the Provincial Juntas; and, because, in the next, it clears up some passages in the recent history of Spain which were involved in Mystery, and which enabled the malignant scribes of Toryism (amongst whom *Grandmamma* was infamously pre-eminent) to fix a temporary blot upon the escutcheons of some as honourable and tried patriots—tried too in the scorching flames of the most unrelenting persecution—as this or any other age has produced.

In the first place, it is stated that the junta of Saragossa, which was the first to place itself in the breach of the national liberties when so furiously assailed by the mad Toreno, has not only dissolved itself, but accompanied this wise and patriotic act with protestations of the fullest confidence in their new government and assurances of the most devoted zeal to the rights of Isabella II. This proceeding thrown back in the teeth of the calumniators of the Spanish Liberals the charge that they are men without principle and honour, and wholly intent on their own personal aggrandisement at the expense of the public peace and happiness.

They are no lip-patriots at least, no pseudo Reformers, like that child and champion of rank Toryism—the smooth-tongued, but hollow-hearted orator and statesman of Tamworth. What they deliberately think they boldly say; and what they say they fearlessly perform. They have no under-current of thought—no two sets of phrases, one of their own party, and another for the public at large; and we can only further say; that their last act affixes the seal of honesty and lofty patriotism to all their former proceedings.

The last piece of news is the confirmation of Mina's acceptance of the chief command in Catalonia, whilst a letter from that illustrious chief, a copy of which will be found elsewhere, further states that he was then on the point of setting out for his destination. Swayed by no recollection of the ill treatment and foul ingratitude with which his former services had been rewarded, he thought only of his country, her happiness and liberty, and seized, with his characteristic alacrity, this almost unhoped for opportunity of once more drawing his sword, which was never unsheathed but to fight the battles of liberty, in order to give the last blow to that system of intrigue and corruption which had not only sunk the ancient glories of his country, but had virtually erased it from the map of independent States.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—It would appear that disaffection [illegible] generally pervades the French Army. We find by the papers before us, that on the 28th ult. and 1st instant, 25 sub-officers and two soldiers of the 11th Regiment of the line, were brought prisoners into Toulouse, escorted by gendarmerie. They were said to be implicated in the conspiracy lately discovered in that city. The 9th, 17th, and 37th Regiments of the line are said to be infected with republicanism. The government was proceeding otherwise vigorously, dismissing the commandants of the National Guard, and prosecuting the Press. The editor of the *Reformateur* was again convicted on Wednesday last of a seditious libel, and sentenced to 3 months imprisonment and a fine of 6,000 francs.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Thursday evening the 29th ult. by the Rev. John Swan, LEONARD H. CHEW, Esq. to AMELIA H., eldest daughter of Aquila Beall, Esq. all of Prince George's county, Md.

Married, in Baltimore, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. George G. Cookman, Mr. DANIEL CAULK to Miss ELIZABETH J. WELCH, both of this city.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Bel Air, Prince George's county, on Wednesday evening the 4th inst. in the 26th year of her age, after a short and painful illness, Mrs. MARY R. OGLE, wife of William C. Ogle, Esq. of Prince George's county, and daughter of the late George Bevans, Esq., of Anne Arundel county.

Fond husband mourn no more your Mary's end,
To Heaven's decree with meek submission bend,
And when remembrance "prompts the rising sigh,"
And grief with tears fills the dissolving eye,
From her example learn to live and die. F.

Died, on Sunday evening, in the 55th year of his age, JAMES HUNTER, Esq., long known as the Host of the Union Hotel, in this city, and for many years as an active public Magistrate, and an Alderman of the city. He leaves a Widow and a large family of children to lament the loss of a tender and indulgent Husband and Parent. His funeral was attended last evening by a numerous concourse of lamenting friends, by the Members of the Corporation of the city, which he had long and faithfully served, and by the Society of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was a member.

Rep. of Tuesday.

At a meeting of Concordia Lodge, No. 17, O. I. O. F., held on the 16th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS this Lodge have heard with the deepest regret of the sudden death of Brother JAMES HUNTER, P. G., and that they deeply sympathize with the family and relatives of the deceased in the bereavement they have sustained—Therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, properly dressed.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the deceased, we will wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the chairs of the presiding officers be placed in mourning for the residue of the quarter in testimony of the respect we entertain for the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be signed by the Noble Grand, and attested by the Secretary, and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Resolved also, That the above preamble and resolutions be published in the newspapers of this city, and entered upon the proceedings of the Lodge.

The undersigned asks of the Public a suspension of opinion with regard to his conduct. (as reported in a statement of Washington G. Tuck in the last Maryland Republican) for a few days, when he will be able to give a statement of facts.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

Nov. 19, 1835.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence of Johns W. Williams, on Greenbury's Point, on TUESDAY the 1st day of December next, at 11 o'clock M.

THE PERSONAL ESTATE

of said Williams, consisting of

Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Crop of Corn, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a new Batteau; Also a Pair of Young Mules, &c.

TERMS OF SALE—For all sums of twenty dollars, or upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with good and sufficient security, with interest from date—under twenty dollars the cash to be paid.

MARIA A. WILLIAMS, Adm'x.

Nov. 19.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to Anne Arundel county Jail as a Runaway, on the 12th October, 1835, a young Negro Man by the name of

William Richardson.

Says he is a free man, and was born in the State of New Jersey. Said fellow is about eighteen years of age; complexion not very black; five feet five inches high; his clothing consists of a blue coat, light coloured pantaloons of cotton, old shoes and stockings, and old fur hat. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to prove property, pay charges, and take him away; he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

R. WELCH, of Ben.,
Sh'ff. A. A. County.

Nov. 5.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

IN obedience to an order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, I will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on THURSDAY the 10th day of December next, at the residence of the late General Richard Harwood, of Thomas, in Annapolis, a variety of articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and an extensive and valuable Library.

And on MONDAY the 14th of the same month of December, (if fair, and if not fair, on the next fair day thereafter,) at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Upper Farm of the deceased, on Beard's Creek, and near the South River Bridge, in obedience to the same order, I will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, a number of valuable Negroes, Horses and other Live Stock, Farming Utensils and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE—Purchasers to an amount not exceeding twenty dollars will be required to pay cash on the delivery of the articles sold; a credit of six months will be allowed on purchases exceeding in amount the sum of twenty dollars, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER, *Adm'r.*
W. A. of R. Harwood, of Thos.

Nov. 19—ts.

Nos. 20, 23, 62. A snug little Prize of $100 sold in the Virginia State Dismal Swamp Lottery, Class No. 23, which drew on Saturday last.

CAPITAL PRIZE $4,000.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY,
EXTRA CLASS No. 12, for 1835
To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Tuesday, November 24, 1835
66 No. Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.
Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

Tickets $1 00, Shares in proportion.

Tickets and Shares for sale at

DUBOIS'

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Church street, Annapolis.)

Nov. 19

Patapsco Bank of Maryland.
Ellicott's Mills, Oct. 31, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that the balance of fifteen dollars on each share of stock is required to be paid at the Banking House, in the following instalments, viz:

The third instalment of five dollars per share, on the 15th December next, of which due notice has been given.

The fourth instalment of five dollars per share on the 5th of February next.

The fifth and last instalment, of five dollars per share, on the 1st of April next.

Stockholders who pay their instalments before the periods above designated, will be allowed to participate in the profits of the Institution from the first day of the month, next ensuing the date of their respective payments.

By order of the President and Directors,
B. U. CAMPBELL, Cashier

Nov. [illegible] 1835.—mtA.

A BARGAIN.

THE undersigned intending to transfer his Publication office to the Eastward, offers to sell the PRESSES, TYPE and MATERIALS used in the Public Work. If there be an Editor printer of the party who dares to become a competitor for the printing, we will furnish an office and the materials to do the work, and take orders on the Clerk of the House of Representatives in payment.

The patronage of the Department is worth from twelve to twenty thousand dollars per annum, and that of the House as much more.

Will editors with whom we exchange give this one or two insertions.

DUFF GREEN.

Nov. 5.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

J. SPITTALL,
WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 21, Franklin Place,
PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order *on the shortest notice.*

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

Engravings on Wood,

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac-similes, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to. All letters must be post paid.

☞Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

April 30.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis on TUESDAY the 24th November, instant, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads, hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

Nov. 5.—[illegible]

IN CHANCERY,

26th October, 1835.

James Morton, William Morton and Gustavus Weems,
vs.
William H. Long, and others.

THE object of the bill in this case is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Tubman K. Long, late of Calvert county, deceased, for the payment of his debts.

The original Bill states that the deceased Tubman K. Long, was in his lifetime indebted to the complainants in several large sums of money, which are still due and unpaid.—That by his last will and testament he devised his real estate to the defendant, William Henry Long, subject to certain trusts, declared in a deed executed by the said Tubman K. Long, in his lifetime, to the defendant Joseph W. Reynolds, and to certain conditions expressed in said will, and by said will appoints Joseph W. Reynolds executor thereof. The bill further states, that the personal estate left by the said Tubman K. Long will not be sufficient to pay his debts.

The complainants, by an amended bill, allege that the defendant William Henry Long, who is sued by the original bill as an infant, under the age of twenty-one years, and a resident of this state, hath since the filing of the original bill obtained the full age of twenty-one years, and hath removed beyond the limits of this state.

It is thereupon, this twenty-sixth day of October, 1835, ordered that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some news-paper at least once in each of three successive weeks before the 26th day of November next, give notice to the non resident defendant of the substance and object of these bills, and that he be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 27th day of February next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

Oct. 29.

PROSPECTUS
Of the Congressional Globe.

THE success of the experiment we have made to furnish a succinct history of the proceedings of Congress, from day to day, with sketches of the Debates, induces the undersigned to persevere in their plan to extend and perfect it. They have resolved that the Congressional Globe shall not only embody the parliamentary annals of the country, but shall also furnish an Appendix, which will contain the finished speeches of the prominent speakers, on the most important subjects, written out by the members themselves, from the notes and printed sketches of the reporters.

The Congressional Globe, with an Index, will be published weekly, upon double royal paper, in octavo form, as heretofore, at ONE DOLLAR for the session. It may be subscribed for separately. The appendix of finished speeches will, also, be published for ONE DOLLAR.

It is probable that the next session of Congress will continue nearly seven months; if so, the work will contain between four and five hundred pages, and will be the cheapest publication perhaps in the world.

The next session of Congress will probably be the most eventful one which has occurred for many years, and will certainly be replete with interest, and its course will have great influence in fixing the destiny of the Republic for years to come. Immediately preceding, as it does, the next Presidential election, and containing the leading minds of all the contending parties in the country, deep and abiding interest will attend the debates. The whole drama will be faithfully exhibited in the Congressional Globe and the Appendix.

We have already provided for our reporting corps, eminent ability and skill in one branch of Congress, and we expect to obtain an adequate reinforcement of capable persons in the other, by the time it meets, to fulfil our own wishes and the expectations of the Members. No pains or cost on our part will be spared to accomplish it. As the work will be continued regularly, and be made permanent, authentic, and therefore highly useful, all who take an interest in the political affairs of the country will do well to begin their subscription with the next session.

TERMS:

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.—1 copy during the Session,	$1 00
do do 11 copies during the Session,	10 00
APPENDIX.—Same price.	

The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy *this Prospectus*, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our Exchange List is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received.

☞No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the Session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Oct. 22.

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.

BOOKS BY MAIL!

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage of their former cost: it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment moral and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor himself are under from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation, by the most fastidious, and become a [illegible] for all its members, promoting sound belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, the moral memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventure, &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a *cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a [illegible] resource of amusement [illegible] and which [illegible] always be [illegible] has been paid for it. [illegible] has been [illegible] this work has [illegible] thousands, who, but for the [illegible], must have [illegible]ed, or thrown into [illegible] genial society. This [illegible] of periodical reading has thus been [illegible] every where as a [illegible] of improvement, and a substitute for the [illegible] listlessness so apt to employ a [illegible] of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied with a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

Seventh, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philad.

THE MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE, price $6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12 00.

Oct. 6

SPLENDID

French, Italian, German, British and American Prints,

CONSISTING of the most beautiful Female Portraits; Sporting Landscapes; Historical, Sentimental, Caricature Engravings and Lithographs, ever offered in this city; all of which will be exhibited to such persons as will purchase to the amount of fifty cents, the frequent handling tending considerably to soil and otherwise retard the sale of them.

The above beautiful collection of articles have just been received.—for sale by

F. M. JARBOE.

Oct. 15.

THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM;

OR, THE

SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION,

Interspersed with a multitude of Engravings, including Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses, Philosophical and Natural Phenomena, Legerdemain, &c.

IT is now six months since this publication was commenced in Philadelphia—and although the publishers have used no extraneous means to circulate a knowledge of its merits, yet such is the satisfaction manifested by that portion of the public who have been made acquainted with its character and contents, that its list of patrons continues constantly and rapidly to increase. This paper is now distributed regularly every week over a wide portion of the Union, and the most satisfactory assurances are received that it will eventually become one of the most popular among the numerous excellent periodicals which issue from the American press. No exertions will be spared to establish its permanent reputation more extensively; and if the liberal sanction of those for whom it is especially designed shall warrant, its future improvement—both as regards typographical neatness and embellishment—will be materially advanced.

The different Plays and Farces that will appear in the course of a year, of themselves, will be worth more than [illegible] the amount of subscription. The following is a list of those which have already appeared:

Charles the First,	Miss Mitford.
He Sho a Brigand,	R. P. Smith.
The Hunchback,	J. S. Knowles.
The Deep, Deep Sea,	J. R. Planche.
Cheap Living,	F. Reynolds.
Shakspeare's Early Days,	C. A. Somerset.
Heart Quarre,	R. P. Smith.
Beggar of Bethnal Green,	J. S. Knowles.
Husbands and Wives,	
Man of Ten Thousand,	Thomas Holcroft.
The Ladies Man,	William E. Burton.
I'll Tell You What,	Mrs. Inchbald.
The Golden Farmer,	Benjamin Webster.
Speculation,	F. M. Reynolds.
Olympic Devils,	Planche & Dance.
Englishman in India,	
Shakespeare Festival,	W. T. Moncrieff.
The East-Indian,	M. G. Lewis.
My Friend the Governor,	J. R. Planche.
Victorine,	H. M. Milner.
The Omnibus,	
The Child of Nature,	Mrs. Inchbald.
The Rencontre,	
The Duel,	R. B. Peake.
The Sisters,	W. Barrymore.
Valeria,	
Hero [illegible]	James Kennedy.

[illegible] the Irish Ambassador, the favourite and [illegible] drama, in which Tyrone Power so [illegible] the Public, as Sir Patrick O'Plenipo, has been obtained by the publishers, and will be published forthwith.

The Sporting Intelligence, at home and abroad, occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is collected from the most authentic sources. Among the Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given, are:

The American Trotting Horse, Edwin Forrest.

The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger.

The favourite Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal, by Eclipse.

Bond's celebrated Trotting Horse, Norfolk Phenomenon.

The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone.

A correct Picture of a Race Course, occupying the width of seven columns.

Among a variety of other Embellishments of subjects of interest, which have been published, are the following:

A complete Treatise on Riding, with fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.

Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by eleven engravings.

The subjects which are particularly embraced in the Vade Mecum, will be more distinctly understood from the following summary of them:

The Turf and all matters connected therewith.
On the Structure and Character of the Horse.
On the Improvement of Horned Cattle.
Rules for Novices in Shooting.
Methods for Feeding and Training Dogs.
Biographies of celebrated Horses, with their Portraits.
Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, &c.
Approved Games, from Hoyle and others.
Criticisms on Plays and Actors.
The most popular Songs, set to music.
The art of Legerdemain illustrated.
A variety of Recipes adapted to Domestic Economy.
An Epitome of important passing events.
Gentlemen's Quarterly Review of the Fashions.

The Vade Mecum is printed on large imperial paper, of a beautiful white texture, and is published every Saturday, at *Three Dollars* per annum, in advance. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed to prevent it from rubbing by mail.

The Modern Acting Drama, a volume of about 300 pages—containing the Plays, Farces, &c., which appear in the Vade Mecum, neatly printed, and bound in elastic covers, for transportation—is published every six weeks. Eight volumes will constitute a set, or one year's subscription, the terms for which is *Three Dollars*, payable in advance.

Subscribers to the Vade Mecum are entitled to a deduction of one-third. An order for four setts will be thankfully received, and the work forwarded to any direction, by enclosing a ten dollar note—postage paid.

A premium, consisting of two volumes, 500 pages each, of the Novelists Magazine, containing eight different Novels, by the most popular authors, will be presented to the Agent, who shall procure four names to the Modern Acting Drama, or the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum, and remit the amount of one year's subscription for each.

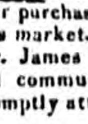
Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to either of the above works, will address CHARLES ALEXANDER, No. 3, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place—Philadelphia.

July 30.

CASH FOR

ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES,

Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of age.



PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.

ISAAC F. PURVIS.

Aug. 27—6m.

COMPANION TO WALDIE'S LIBRARY.

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

BEFORE the *Select Circulating Library* had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the *Journal of Belles Lettres* was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "*Companion*" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of *Maguziniana*, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarterlies. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of *Books* entire, *Reviews*, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to *Magazines*, &c. &c. &c. the "*Companion to Waldie's Library*" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted.

1. The "COMPANION" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.

2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized *volume*; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present.

3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.

4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, *no payment is required* at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it *is intended to commence* the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library," fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.

It is confidently believed, that, with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and *postage*, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others it were uneless here to enter upon, the 'Library' itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the 'Library' and 'Companion' both, will obtain the two for six dollars, the *postage* (a very Important consideration) to the *most distant* post office, *on the two*, will be *one dollar* and *ninety-five cents*, divided into seventy eight payments, and *half that sum* for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia, while the *same matter*, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.

☞ Subscriptions to the 'Companion,' will be taken either with or without the 'Library.'

The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the 'Library,' will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.

ADAM WALDIE.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED

The Catholic Periodical Library.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

THE dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionably high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of their religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the prices of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a publication as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadas has resolved to put it to press forthwith; and he therefore throws himself on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally encouraged by the hope that it will meet with the cordial approbation of the clergy in general, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men. The undertaking is one which is eminently calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion widely throughout the community, and to assist the clergy in the discharge of their parochial duties by affording, at an uncommonly low rate, all the necessary knowledge and instruction. The subscriber, therefore earnestly requests that the Bishops and Clergy in general will exert their *powerful influence* in order to increase the popularity of the work and to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry it on with success. By these means they will augment the spiritual comforts of their charges, and contribute, in a great measure, to dispel the prejudices by which our brethren of the other denominations are *unfortunately* blinded.

TERMS:

The *Catholic Periodical Library* will be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers, and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical history. The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of subscription $4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion; Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches; The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington; Haywarden's True Church of Christ shown; Haywarden's Charity and Truth; Mores Catholici, or Ages of Faith; Mumford's Question of Questions; Mumford's Catholic Scripturist; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. M'Hale's Evidences of the Catholic Church; Fleury's Manners of the Israelites; Fleury's Manners of Christians; Lannegan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's Tracts; St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ; Challoner's Meditations; Butler's Book of the Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edition of Ward's Errata.

The above is a collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as received; and able translators will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.

Editors of Papers in the country by giving the above a few insertions, and sending the papers containing it to the publisher, will entitle themselves to a copy of the work for one year.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE McNEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received, and is now opening at his new establishment, second door from his former place of business, a large and general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimers and Vesting;

selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the greatest care. He invites his friends and the public to give him a call.

Sept. 17—tf.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Anne Arundel county on the 23d day of September, a yellow man, who calls himself

ROMULUS WHALIN,

and says he belongs to PETER GOUGH, of St. Mary's county. Said fellow is five feet eleven inches high, long woolly head of hair, and a small scar on his chin; he appears to be about thirty years of age; his clothing consists of a blue coat and pantaloons and cotton shirt, new shoes and stockings, and furred hat, says his master is guardian to Peter Thompson's heirs, and that he was in the employment of Richard Thomas, when he made his escape. The owner of said Negro is hereby warned to prove property, and pay charges, and release said fellow from confinement, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

[illegible] WELCH, of Ben.
Sh'ff. A. A. County.

October 15.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has removed his Office to the upper end of Corn Hill street, opposite the State House, and near the Post Office, where he will, on very reasonable terms, prepare Deeds, Mortgages, Manumissions, Bills of Sale, Letters of Attorney, and the unfortunate Insolvent Papers.

GIDEON WHITE.

Oct. 8.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by Saint Mary's County Court, to value and divide the Real Estate of Colonel Enoch J. Millard, deceased, late of St. Mary's county, according to the provisions of the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided, do hereby give notice to all concerned, that we shall meet at John L. Millard's residence on the premises at Holkham, on MONDAY, the 14th day of December next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, to proceed in the business for which we are appointed.

CLEMENT McWILLIAMS,
ENOCH NEALE,
JAMES A. MORGAN.

Oct. 8.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDE.

The MARYLAND will go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton on every Tuesday and Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

April 30.

THE CULTIVATOR

IS *a monthly publication* of 16 quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in a volume, published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel, J. P. Beekman, and J. D. Wasson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information, among the agricultural community, in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, are indicated by the fact, that before its 1st volume was completed its subscribers exceeded eleven thousand, and comprised residents of twenty one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 18¾ cents per year to any part of the Union.

The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J. Buel, Albany, N. Y.

Subscriptions received by J. Cowan, at this office, where a specimen of the work can be seen.

Aug. 27.

FUNERALS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has discontinued the Cabinet Making Business, and intends to confine himself for the future altogether to that of an UNDERTAKER.

All orders for Funerals will be attended to at the shortest notice, either in the usual manner, or according to special direction.

He returns his thanks to the public for their patronage during the last twenty years, and hopes that his promptness and attention will continue to merit their favour.

WASHINGTON G. TUCK.

Feb. 26.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. XC. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1835. NO. 48.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
At the Brick Building on the Public Circle.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to his customers, and the public generally, and informs them that he has just received, and has now arranged for show, a handsome assortment of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

including CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, and SUITINGS, of the latest style and pattern, of which he will be happy to make up on the most reasonable terms. Having by his attention to business tried to give satisfaction to all, he assures his friends that his efforts to please shall be undiminished. He has also a handsome assortment of

STOCKS AND COLLARS,

which he will sell very low.

Oct. 8.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish, in Upper Marlboro', Prince George's county, Maryland, a weekly journal, to be called

THE BULLETIN.

In undertaking to supply this acknowledged desideratum to the populous and intelligent district in which the subscriber has the pleasure to reside, his hope of ultimate success finds not its origin in sanguineness of temperament, but proceeds from the eminent advantages of its location. Published in the metropolis of a large and wealthy county, situated equi-distant from the State and National capitals, facilities of an early communication of whatever may interest its patrons, in particularly afforded to the Editor; and though he may not hope to present to his friends much foreign information through the medium of his columns, not derivable from other journals, it is still certain that intelligence of a local nature, interesting to all, and important to many, and otherwise unattainable, will by this means be communicated. It will also offer to those whose means are inadequate to the expense of the larger journals, at least a synoptical view of all the important information they contain; and he trusts that those of literary taste may sometimes find in its columns, articles not unworthy of the employment of their leisure. As the plan of every publication which is to find its success in popular support, must first be proposed before public patronage can be expected, the Editor would here mark the outline of his design, with the full knowledge that it will constitute an ordeal, by which, to determine both its merit and the fidelity of its prosecution.

The Editor proposes to adapt his paper to the wishes of those by whom he is immediately surrounded, and among whom he must naturally find a majority of his patrons: he knows them to be intelligent and inquiring.—The literary department, shall, therefore, be assiduously regarded, and the most approved domestic and foreign periodicals resorted to for belles lettres notices. He knows them to be patriotic, and that they feel a deep interest in the welfare of our common country. To gratify this sentiment to the extent of his ability, his columns shall afford whatever intelligence of a political character may be calculated to interest them. No man, with the faculty of thought, is at this crisis neutral in reference to the party distinctions now prevailing in this country, and the Editor does not wish to disguise his political sentiments—they are in opposition to the measures of the present administration. But having neither the temper nor the motive of a partisan, his comments upon party movements shall be characterized by frankness of argument, not violence or abuse; and as it never has been his practice, so shall it never become his habit to deal in political invective or party virulence. He will cheerfully lend the aid of his columns to communications from all parties—reserving to himself the privilege of rejecting such as are objectionable for personal allusion or indecorous language. In addition to the advantages of appropriate political and literary selections, he wants also to tempt into exercise whatever of native talent may surround him, and with such aids he may not presumptuously hope to render his paper useful and interesting. He asks of the patronage of his friends longer than his efforts merit and repay it, as he wishes not to owe that favour to personal feeling, which should be denied to his editorial labors.

The BULLETIN will be published on Thursday in each week. Terms of subscription $3 per annum.

WILLIAM H. HALL,

Upper Marlboro', Feb. 14, 1835.

FOR CHESTERTOWN AND CENTREVILLE.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore, on every Monday morning, at 6 o'clock, for Centreville and Chestertown, starting from the lower end of Logan's wharf, and return the same day. She will continue this arrangement for the season.

N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

April 30.

POETRY.

THE SILK WORM'S WILL.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

On a plain rush hurdle a silk worm lay,
When a proud young princess came that way.
The haughty child of a human king
Threw a sidelong glance at the humble thing,
That took with a silent gratitude
From the mulberry-leaf her simple food—
And shrunk, half scorn and half disgust,
Away from her sister child of dust;
Declaring she never yet could see
Why a reptile form like this should be,
And that she was not made with nerves so firm,
As calmly to stand by a "crawling worm!"

With mute forbearance the silk worm took
The taunting words and the spurning look.
Alike a stranger to self and pride,
She'd no disquiet for aught beside,
And lived of a meekness and peace possessed,
Which these debar from the human breast.
She only wished for the harsh abuse,
To find some way to become of use
To the haughty daughter of lordly man,
And thus did she lay a noble plan,
To teach her wisdom and make it plain
That the humble worm was not made in vain;
A plan so generous, deep and high,
That to carry it out she must even die!

"No more" said she "will I drink or eat!
I'll spin and weave me a winding sheet,
To wrap me from the sun's clear light,
And hide my form from her wounded sight.
In secret then till my end draws nigh,
I'll toil for her; and when I die,
I'll leave behind as a farewell boon,
To the proud young princess, my whole cocoon,
To be reeled and wove to a shining lace,
And hung in a veil o'er her scornful face!
And when she can calmly draw her breath
Through the very threads that have caused my death:
When she finds, at length, she has nerves so firm
As to wear the shroud of a crawling worm,
May she bear in mind, that she walks with pride
In the winding sheet where the silk worm died!"

THE CRUSADER'S RETURN.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

High deeds achieved of knightly fame,
From Palestine the champion came;
The cross upon his shoulders borne,
Battle and blast had dimmed and torn.
Each dint upon his batter'd shield
Was token of a foughted field;
And thus, beneath his lady's bower,
He sung, as fell the twilight hour:—

"Joy to the fair!—thy knight behold,
Return'd from yonder land of gold,
No wealth he brings, nor wealth can need,
Save his good arms and battle steed;
His spurs to dash against a foe,
His lance and sword to lay him low;
Such all the trophies of his toil,
Such—and the hope of Tekla's smile!

"Joy to the fair!—whose constant knight
Her favour fired to feats of might;
Unnoted shall she not remain
Where meet the bright and noble train.
Minstrel shall sing and herald tell—
"Mark yonder maid of beauty well,
'Tis she for whose bright eyes was won
The listed field at Ascalon!

"Note well her smile;—it edged the blade
Which fifty wives to widows made,
When, vain his strength and Mahoud's spell,
Iconium's turban'd Soldan fell,
Seest thou her locks whose sunny glow
Half shows, half shades her neck of snow?
Twines not of them one golden thread,
But for its sake a Paynim bled.

"Joy to the fair!—my name unknown,
Each deed, and all its praise thine own;
Then oh! unbar this churlish gate,
The night-dew falls, the hour is late.
Inured to Syria's glowing breath,
I feel the north breeze chill as death;
Let grateful love quell maiden shame,
And grant him bliss who brings thee fame."

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Christian Mirror.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN PAUL AND PRISCILLA.

Mr. Editor.—The following dialogue, between the great Apostle, and one of those excellent females whose names are mentioned by him with so much honour, purports to have taken place at Rome, about the year sixty-one or two of the Christian era. When and by whom it was first committed to writing does not appear. It is supposed to have been buried in the ruins of Herculaneum for more than 1700 years, and to have been recently discovered and translated into English. I send you a copy for publication, not doubting that it will gratify, and may instruct a portion of your readers.

PHILO-PAULOS.

Paul. The Lord be with you, Priscilla. Early at your work.

Priscilla. The Lord bless you, brother.—We have need of diligence, that our own hands may minister to our necessities. But I fear you have risen too early, brother, after the fatigue and excitement of yesterday.

Paul. I wished to assist you awhile this morning, as I shall be absent in the afternoon. But sister, you do not appear in your usual health. You look sad, and your eyes are red as if with weeping.

Priscilla. I feel sad, my dear brother. My heart is grieved for the wickedness of mankind, and the cruelties which are continually perpetrated before my eyes.

Paul. A very proper source of grief, truly. David looked on the transgressors and was grieved. And the head of Jeremiah was as waters, and his eyes as a fountain of tears, because of the sins and miseries of his people.

Priscilla. Are you sure, brother, that we are pursuing a proper course, in regard to some of the evils around us? I would mention in particular, that of Slavery. You must know the fearful extent to which this evil prevails. In most of the cities where we have resided, not only in Italy, but in Asia and Greece, a vast majority of the inhabitants are in slavery. A lordly Roman just now passed the tent, attended by his thousand slaves. My soul was grieved for the poor wretches, and it was for them that I was weeping, as you came in.

Paul. Verily, the whole world lieth in wickedness; and the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty. And nothing can stay the mighty ruin, and restore man to his just rights and privileges, even in the world, but *the gospel.*

Priscilla. I know that the spirit of the gospel is opposed to all slavery; & that when this spirit universally prevails, the evil must cease. But can we not bring the gospel to bear more directly on the case in hand, than we have hitherto done? You will excuse me, brother, if I talk plainly on this subject. You know the love which Aquilla and myself bear towards you. But we have sometimes been troubled with the manner in which you treated the subject of slavery, both in your Epistles, and in your practice.

Paul. I think I have the Spirit of the Lord.

Priscilla. But have you become acquainted with the full extent of the evil? Have you meditated upon it, and filled your heart with it? Have you attended the slave-market which is continually open in this bloody city and seen the poor wretches exposed, day after day, naked, to be examined and bartered for like cattle? Have you penetrated into the subterranean dungeons, which exist all over Italy and Sicily, in which thousands and thousands of poor slaves are chained together, and compelled to wear out life in hopeless suffering & toil? Have you passed by that doleful island in the mouth of the Tiber, upon which old and worn out slaves are thrown & left to perish? Have you seen the helpless slave suspended by the arms, with a weight hanging to his feet, and in this situation subjected to the thong? Have you seen crosses erected all over Italy, and the poor wretches nailed to them, merely to gratify the caprice, or appease the anger of a tyranical master or mistress? Have you seen them tortured and broken on the wheel, to compel them to confess crimes of which they were not guilty? Have you seen them pinched, starved, beaten, tormented, mutilated, and murdered, at the mere will of a master, without appeal, without trial, and without the possibility of redress?

Paul. Do you seriously ask, Priscilla, whether I have seen such things? Could I have traveled in nearly all parts of the empire, and mingled with masters and slaves for more than twenty years, and not have seen them? Yes, I *have seen*, often, till I could see no longer. I have seen, till I have been obliged to turn away with horror from the sight and flee away from the shriek of wo. But tell you know, sister that all slaves are not treated in the manner you represent. The circumstances of many are comfortable, and comparatively honorable. Indeed, there are but few, compared with the *whole who are subjected to the extreme suffering* which you have described.

Priscilla But then they are all *exposed* to suffer such things. They have no protection. They are the property of their masters, and may be treated well or ill, may be killed or spared alive, as the master directs. By the existing laws, the life of the slave is completely in the hands the master. And if he is slain in his own house, all his slaves are liable to be slain too.—The slaves are never allowed to testify against their masters, and indeed, in a civil sense, they can hardly be said to have an existence. I was in a family lately, where a monster of a mistress ordered her man-servant to the cross, because he had displeased her. In another case, a female slave was dressing the hair of her mistress, and because a single lock was misplaced, the poor creature was subjected to the thong In numerous instances, if the mistress of a family happens to be out of humor, the slaves are scourged for no imaginable reason. Look at those poor wretches yonder. One of them has lost his tongue; and the other has been branded on his face. And now, brother, I do ask most seriously, is there no *remedy* for such things? Is there nothing that we can do, to bring these evils *more speedily* to an end?

Paul. I know of no remedy but the *gospel*, the spirit of which, as you say, is opposed to all slavery, and will ultimately banish it from the land,

Priscilla. But must these enormous evils continue, till they are gradually worn away under the influence of the gospel? May we not bring the gospel to bear more directly upon the subject? If we had commenced, on the principle of admitting no slave-holder to communion in our churches, might not this have a good effect? And in your Epistles, brother, if, instead of recognising the relation between master and slave, and giving instructions and directions to each, you had clearly signified that no such relation as that of master and slave could even be tolerated in the christian church; might not this have had a good effect? Or if instead of sending Onesimus back to Philemon, you had said to brother Philemon plainly, that the gospel did not permit him to hold a slave, and of course Onesimus was under no obligations to return to him, might not this have had a good effect? I merely suggest inquiries, brother, such as, in reading your excellent Epistles, have often forced themselves upon my mind.

Paul. As to what you call my epistles, I have written, not in words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Ghost teacheth; so that, whether either of us can understand the reason of what is written, or not, it is not to be doubted that the Epistles are according to the will of God. But it seems to me that I can see *reason enough for the course which the Spirit* has led us to pursue, in regard to slavery. I was not sent directly to attack and abolish slavery, or any other of the great political evils which exist in this bloody empire; but *to preach the gospel.* The gospel lays the axe at the root of all these evils. It inculcates principles which, *so far as they prevail, must modify*, and meliorate, and ultimately extirpate them. And whatever it may be proper for others to do, it is clearly incumbent on apostles and ministers *to publish and diffuse the gospel.* This is their appropriate work. The gospel has proved itself to be mighty through God, to the pulling down of all manner of strong holds. And if ministers are not satisfied with preaching this—if, leaving the simple gospel, they will become radical reformers, and levelling politicians; they may think indeed, that they are doing God service, but God will not accept their work. They may be saved themselves, but it will be as by fire—the fire of needless reproach and persecution; and they will assuredly bring a scandal upon the gospel. Accordingly, I never had stronger evidence of the Lord speaking by me, than in my recent letter to Timothy, in which I was led to treat in the following terms, the very subject which has so deeply interested you; "*Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own masters worthy of all honor, that the name of God, and his doctrine, be not blasphemed.* And they that have *believing masters* let them *not despise them, because they are brethren, but rather do them service, because they are faithful and beloved*, partakers of the benefit. *These things teach and exhort.* And if any man *teach otherwise*, and consent not to wholesome words, even the *words, of our Lord Jesus Christ*, and to the doctrine which is *according to godliness*; he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil-surmisings, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness. *From such withdraw thyself.*"

Priscilla. Well my dear brother, I have no more to say. I have unburthened my mind, and my heart is relieved. Surely, the Lord's compassions for the miseries of mortals are greater than ours, and he better knows how to remove them.

Paul. Your feelings, sister, have all been such as the Lord approves. They are the sympathies of a truly benevolent mind. Your very scruples are evidences of the tenderness and goodness of your heart. But as you say, the Lord knows better than we. The gospel which we preach is assuredly a system of the purest benevolence. It is directly opposed to all tyranny, oppression, slavery, cruelty, and war, and will ultimately drive these scourges of human wickedness from the earth. But it will do this, not by rudely assaulting established political customs or violently sundering existing relations, but by its bland and gentle, its softening and melting influence. Meanwhile our blessed Master has assigned us our work—the noblest ever committed to mortals; and let us work while the day lasts. The bodily sufferings of our fellow men are in many cases dreadful; but *they are not the sufferings of the second death.*—And let us not turn aside from the great work of *saving souls from death* in a vain and premature attempt to uproot (except by diffusing the gospel) any merely temporal or political evils.

TO MAKE SAUR KRAUT.

Take a large strong wooden vessel, or cask, resembling a salt-beef cask, and capable of containing as much as is sufficient for the winter's consumptions of a family. *Gradually break down or chop the cabbages* (deprived of outside green leaves,) into very small pieces; begin with one or two cabbages at the bottom of the cask, and add others at intervals, pressing them by means of a wooden spade against the side of the cask, until it is full. Then place a heavy weight upon the top of it, and allow it to stand near to a warm place, for four or five days. By this time it will have undergone fermentation, and be ready for use. Whilst the cabbages are passing through the process of fermentation, a very disagreeable, fetid, and acid smell is exhaled from them; now remove the cask to a cool situation, and keep it always covered up. Strew aniseed among the layers of the cabbages during its preparation, which communicates a peculiar flavour to the saur kraut at an after period.

In boiling it for the table, two hours are the period for it to be on the fire. It forms an excellent nutritious and antiscorbutic food for winter use.—*Sat. Cour.*

'STAND BACK A LITTLE.'

Said an old gentleman to a very lively little boy who was pressing very close to the edge of a mill race some people were digging—'stand back a little, the ground will cave in with you.' He had hardly got the words through his teeth before the event anticipated occurred—the boy fell and broke his arm. The example seemed applicable to a great many cases of common occurrence in life.

A disposition, to *push forward* too fast and too far, *has been the ruin of many a fine fellow*; while an unfortunate diffidence has consigned a great many also to unmerited oblivion. There is a medium between these two extremes, a deviation from which on either side must always be followed by bad consequences.

Stand back a little, I would say to a man who is eagerly bent on acquiring popularity among men by spreading abroad his own fame, and saying those things for himself, that others should be left to say for him.—Stand back and if you are indeed as deserving as you think yourself others will only esteem you more highly for being left to make the discovery themselves. By mixing with an honest emulation a due proportion of modesty, you will at least reach as high a place as your merit entitles you to, and you will not run the danger of being borne down by a torrent of disgust.

Stand back a little, I would whisper to such young men as are trying to elbow themselves into offices, for which their elders in years and in services are candidates. Stand back—your time will come by and by: a deference to age is a most becoming feature in the character of the young—stand back it is better to wait until you are solicited to accept than begin when you will be obliged to solicit for posts either of honor or profit. Besides very few perfectly honest office holders who depend upon their offices for a livelihood, are found to be among the '*fat kind.*'

Stand back a little, I would say to such as I often see engaging in wild projects and extensive speculations, before they have great experience and sound judgment, matured by time and opportunity. This matter of getting rich in a day is not the easy thing some sanguine people imagine—and it is far better to go along the world in the old beaten track, gathering sixpences than to hazard a flight on wings which we little know how to manage rightly—and which when best managed as often retard as speed the journey of prosperous life.

Stand back a little, I would also say to such tradesmen and mechanics, as are trying to push their neighbours off the course by underbidding and low shuffling; the people will find you out, and by and by, if you push forward in this way, and ten to one but in the end you will come off with your breeches in the gutter; stand back: rest upon your merit; if that won't support you, nothing else will.

In fine: it would be well for us all to *stand back a little*: there would be less crowding and jostling of one another: and we should all go on more safely, easily, and happily.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

J. SPITTALL,
WOOD LETTER CUTTER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 21, Franklin Place,
PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for Heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

Engravings on Wood,

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac-similes, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to. All letters must be post paid.

☞ Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

April 30.

Patapsco Bank of Maryland,
Ellicott's Mills, Oct. 31, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that the balance of fifteen dollars on each share of stock is required to be paid at the Banking House, in the following instalments, viz:

The third instalment of five dollars per share, on the 15th December next, of which due notice has been given.

The fourth instalment of five dollars per share on the 5th of February next.

The fifth and last instalment, of five dollars per share, on the 1st of April next.

Stockholders who pay their instalments before the periods above designated, will be allowed to participate in the profits of the Institution from the first day of the month, next ensuing the date of their respective payments.

By order of the President and Directors,
B. U. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

Nov. 5, 1835.—mtA.

A BARGAIN.

THE undersigned intending to transfer his Publication office to the Eastward, offers to sell the PRESSES, TYPE and MATERIALS used in the Public Work. If there be an Editor printer of the party who *dares to* become a competitor for the printing, we will furnish an office and the materials to do the work, and take orders on the Clerk of the *House of Representatives* in payment.

The patronage of the Department is worth from twelve to twenty thousand dollars per annum, and that of the House as much more.

Will editors with whom we exchange give this one or two insertions.

DUFF GREEN.

Nov. 5.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, November 26, 1835.

Notice is hereby given to the Ladies of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that a FAIR will be held sometime in January next, for the benefit of the Female Orphan Society of said city.—The Managers of this Institution respectfully and earnestly solicit aid in preparing for this Exhibition, and cherish the hope that it will be afforded. Individuals wishing for materials to work up can be supplied by application to any of the Managers.

BANK OF MARYLAND—TRIAL AT BEL-AIR.

Information was received here yesterday that the trial of Messrs. E. and S. Poultney and W. M. Ellicott was brought to a close on Monday night, when the jury, in a few minutes, returned a verdict of acquittal.—*Balt Amer.*

At a meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, called upon a requisition to that effect by the Mayor of the city on Thursday, the 19th November, on motion, Genl. Samuel Smith, Mayor of the city, was called to the chair, and B. I. Cohen and John Kettlewell, appointed Secretaries.

The chairman in a few brief remarks stated the object of the meeting, and caused to be read the proceedings of a meeting held at Brownsville, Penn. urging a Convention in that town on the 25th, with a view to the early completion of the Rail Road from Cumberland to the Ohio river, and to which his attention had been called by the committee of correspondence in the following letter:

To Gen. Samuel Smith, *Mayor of the City of Baltimore.*

Brownsville, Nov. 4th, 1835.

Dear Sir:—We beg leave to invite your attention to the foregoing proceedings of a large and very respectable meeting of the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity—and as we do not doubt that you will heartily approve the wishes of that meeting, we earnestly solicit your special attendance at the convention to be held at this place on the 25th instant, and your influential co-operation, in the measures by which they hope to fix the public attention upon the present necessity of giving prompt and effectual aid to secure the early completion of a road that will [illegible] endless blessings upon a vast region of our common and happy country.

We remain, respectfully &c.
Your ob't. Serv'ts.

G. H. Bowman, Jonathan Bouis, John L. Dawson, John Snowden, Thos. Sloan, Hugh Keys, William Barkman, George Shiman, William R. C[illegible], James Miller, Zephaniah Carter, [illegible], [illegible] J. Kropps, E. L. Blain, W. H. Clarke, Eli Abrams, Westly Frost, William F. Coplan, John A. Gormly, Daniel N. Robinson, Nathan Graham.

Mr. C. F. Mayer addressed the meeting, and after a forcible appeal submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted,

Whereas, it has been declared to be expedient by a meeting of the citizens of Brownsville, Bridgeport and their vicinities, in Pennsylvania, that a Convention should be held at Brownsville, on Wednesday the 25th day of November, for the purpose of considering and adopting such measures as may seem most likely to cause a Rail road to be constructed promptly from Wheeling and Pittsburg via Brownsville to Cumberland, and whereas the inhabitants of this city feel that they have a deep and direct interest in common with the people of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other Western States, in the construction of that Road and such other works of national character as may advance the welfare of Maryland and her sister States, and anxiously desire that the opinions and wishes of the citizens of so large a portion of the Union should be expressed on these subjects in explicit terms and in an authentic manner—to insure if it be possible the general adoption of their opinions and fulfillment of their wishes: Therefore it is by this meeting.

1. *Resolved,* That we cordially approve of the proceedings of the citizens of Brownsville, Bridgeport and their vicinity, and cheerfully unite in recommending that a Convention be held at Brownsville on Wednesday, the 25th of November, to be formed of delegates from the Towns, Cities, Counties, Districts and States that may find it convenient to be represented therein, and that feel an interest in the construction of said Rail Road, and of such other works of national character as may advance the welfare of Maryland and her sister States, for the purpose of considering and adopting such measures as shall seem most likely to insure the early completion of said road and the construction of such other works.

2. *Resolved,* That a delegation of thirty citizens, the Mayor to be one, and six ex-officio chairmen, be appointed by the chair, to represent this city in said Convention—with authority to fill any vacancy, to appoint a committee of correspondence and other sub-committees—and power to consider and recommend the adoption of such measures by those in authority as in their judgement seem most likely and proper to accomplish the objects of this meeting; and that the delegates attending shall constitute a quorum.

3. *Resolved,* That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded for publication in the several newspapers printed in Maryland, the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, the Territory of Michigan, and the District of Columbia.

The Chairman appointed the following committee under the second resolution:

Charles F. Mayer,	T. W. Hall,
Jas. W. McCulloh,	Christian Keener,
Jacob Albert,	Wm. Crawford, Jr.
James Swan,	John P. Kennedy,
James Carroll, Jr.	Geo. R. Mosher,
Saml. W. Smith,	John S. McKim,
Columbus O'Donnell,	David Stewart,
Samuel Moore,	Saml. O. Hoffman,
Charles Howard,	J. V. L. McMahon,
Jos. W. Patterson,	Saml. D. Walker,
John Kettlewell,	John S. Shriver,
Joseph Cushing,	Wm. F. Murdock,
William Krebs,	Wm. C. Shaw,
Benj. I. Cohen,	Wm. G. Harrison,
Sam'l. Jones, Jr.	Hugh Birckhead.

The meeting then adjourned.

SAML. SMITH, Chairman.

B. I Cohen,
John Kettlewell, } Secretaries.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the citizens of Baltimore County held at Ellicotts' Mills on the 19th day of November, instant, Joshua Trimble, was called to the Chair, and Nathaniel H. Ellicott was appointed Secretary.

The meeting being organized, the proceedings of the citizens of Brownsville, advising that a Convention should be held in that place on the 25th day of this month, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed proper and necessary to cause a Rail Road to be constructed from Cumberland to Brownsville, and thence to Wheeling and Pittsburgh, being read and considered, it was unanimously

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approving that proposition, and anxiously desiring the early construction of said Road, will appoint a Delegation to repair to said Convention, with authority to fill any vacancy that may occur in their body, and to act on all occasions that may be submitted to said Convention.

2d. *Resolved,* That Edward Gray, Nathaniel H. Ellicott, Henry V. Somerville, James Swan, John T. Randle, Joshua Trimble, Elias Brown, Hugh Ely, J. H. Carroll, William S. Winder, George Ellicott, William Jemison; George Bramwell, William Fanning, John Philpott, John T. A. Worthington, William Tagart. Doct. J. Shower, William Houck, John Murray Jr., Joseph Stul, Robert Baker, Joseph Jamison, Samuel Worthington, Nicholas R. Merryman, Thomas Love, John Ridgely of Hampton, M. Rogers, George Sehley, Richard Frisby, William Howard, William Jenkins, Wm. E. Johnson, Ephraim Bell, Joseph Walker, James Turner. Doctor John C. Orrick, Jas. Hoshel, Peter Hoffman, John Michaels, Joshua Hutchins, Walter Perdue, John B. Holms, Dixon Stansbury, Judson M. Duckett, James B. Gittings, Charles Howard, James Mahool, David Ridgely, William Reed, General Tobias E. Stansbury, John Spear Smith, E. J. T. Woodward, Josiah Green, Robert Hayward, Henry Buzzard. C. Grimes, Henry Brown, Samuel Hartley, Doctor Fort, be the said delegation.

3d. *Resolved,* that these proceedings be published in the daily Journals of the city of Baltimore, and a copy be furnished to said delegation.

(Signed)
JOSHUA TRIMBLE, Ch'mn.
N. H. Ellicott, Sec'y.

The statement published in the *American* this morning, purporting to give an account of a revolt among the blacks at Fredericksburg, Va., is a sheer fabrication. The Washington papers of this morning, if it had been true, would have contained an account of it—and the Richmond papers of Saturday, the same date as the latter, would also have made some mention of the circumstance. The distance from Fredericksburg to Washington is very short, and the intercourse between the two places almost hourly, yet nothing was known of the affair there this morning. The revolt is stated to have taken place about midnight on Friday, which, if true, would have been known at Washington on Saturday, or yesterday at least, and the fact promulgated in the papers of this day, which are now lying before us. In addition to the above several gentlemen arrived in town from Fredericksburg who left there on Saturday morning, at which time no such occurrence had taken place.

[*Balt. Gaz. of Monday.*

The remains of Chief Justice Marshall.—The Common council of the city of Richmond lately passed some resolutions to be communicated to the family of the late chief justice, testifying their sense of the loss sustained by the country, and by that city in particular, in his death, and requesting permission to erect a monument over his remains, at the expense of the city. This proposal the family of the deceased have felt bound to decline. They say in their reply to the communication to the Common council, that their father a short time previous to his dissolution designated the spot at which he wished to be buried, described the tomb, and wrote an inscription to be placed on it, and that they had promised a strict compliance with the request.

EXPLOSION.

We learn by a gentleman from Portland, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, that on Tuesday, the powder mills in Gorham, Maine, exploded, killing one man. About 400 casks of gunpowder are supposed to have been destroyed.

COTTON IN NEW JERSEY.

Mr. Berwich, of Kaighn's Point, New Jersey, has raised cotton during the past season at that place of a long and delicate staple. The seed was planted late, but the plants attained the ordinary growth, and the pods were well filled.

An officer on board the United States frigate Potomac, now in the Mediterranean, writes to his friend at Charleston, under date of August 20th, an account of his summer's cruise, in which he says that the Frigate was, on the 4th of July, off Tripoli, where she fired a salute of 17 guns in honour of the glorious day, when the following incident occurred: "The second gun fired, came very near doing a great deal of damage—it had been shotted, and the gunner had forgotten to draw the charge—the shot passed through the bows of the flag ship *Delaware*, about fifty yards off." The reader cannot fail to remember that, by a similar inadvertence of the gunner on board another of our national vessels, a year or two ago, in the harbour of Toulon, a shot was fired into a French ship of war which did much damage, and produced great excitement on shore, and an ill feeling which if some accounts are to be believed, yet exists in the minds of some of the naval men of that country. They will, it is presumed, cease to entertain any further remains of ill will in regard to that unfortunate catastrophe, when they find that the Commodore's ship of our own squadron has been subjected to a similar chance-medley.—*Nat. Intel.*

In the following letter, from the Register and Library of Medical and Chirurgical Science, we have an account of a case of suicide by an Adder:

To the Editor.—Sir; an adder was captured by me, and confined very loosely in the folds of a thin handkerchief, so that I might observe its effort to escape. The handkerchief was laid with the adder on a grass plot, and after several energetic but ineffectual attempts to free itself from bondage, the animal deliberately inflicted a bite on its own body and instantly died. Such an act of suicide has been asserted of the scorpion, but I have never heard of the like circumstances in an adder, excepting on this occasion. The circumstance cannot be attributed to *instinct*, a principle which might assist it in its efforts to escape, but could never prompt so unnatural an act as that which produced death. Let this fact (witnessed by two others as well as myself) added to the number of extraordinary events which foil the philosopher in his efforts to deny the existence of intellect unquestionably bestowed in various modifications on the lower animals of the creation.

I am, sir, yours truly,
W. H. THOMAS.

Bristol, Sept. 16, 1835.

Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 17.

Executive Clemency.—James Bruce, of Orange, who has been confined in the jail of this city, for eighteen months past, under a conviction for robbing the post-office at Milton, in this state, has had the remainder of his term of imprisonment remitted by the President. Bruce is, we have no doubt, a reformed man, and with his respectable talents, may yet retrieve the errors of his youth, and become a useful member of society.

Look out for Rogues!!—We find the following in the Natchez Courier & Journal of the 28th October.

GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY.

Whites, Blacks, Murderers, Horse Thieves, Murel men, Runaways and all, broke jail in this city last night and are off!

From the New England Spectator.

Letter from the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to George Thompson.

My Dear Thompson: All I can do at the present moment is to write you a hasty letter, in answer to those you have lately written me, and for which I am much obliged.

We have been much engaged, during several past months, in ascertaining the true state of the apprentices in the West Indies. There can be no doubt that their condition is deplorable, nay, worse, in many respects, than it was when they were called *slaves.* The pamphlets, &c. which accompany this, will give you a tolerably correct account of the whole matter. Immediate emancipation is the only doctrine that will stand the test of experiment. We have proved it, and can therefore speak with certainty upon the subject.

At the opening of the next session, Mr. Buxton will move for the abolition of the apprenticeship, and I trust, will be backed by the people generally, in order that we may get rid of the abomination.

The disgraceful scenes which have recently taken place in the United States, must lead the northern states to inquire what is their duty under present circumstances. Surely, the public indignation will be excited, and steps will be taken to express it.

Dr. Cox will be taken to account, on his return to this country, for his dastardly conduct in the United States. He will not of course be allowed to remain on our committee. I am sorry that I cannot pursue this letter farther. I have on my right hand a gentleman just arrived from Cuba, who gives a horrible account of the slave trade there; and on my left, a Mr. Knill from New York, who is detailing the state of things with you.

Praying that you may be divinely protected and directed, I remain, my dear friend,

Yours very truly,
JOHN SCROBLE.

London, Oct. 1, 1835.

It is doubtful whether in the universal history of mankind, there is to be found a more offensive and contemptible piece of impertinence than the intermedling of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in the affairs of this country. It is a great pity that the old women of both sexes, who compose that institution are not provided with some employment, were it nothing more useful than sticking pins into papers, or reeling skeins of cotton, which might serve to keep them from "pottering" with matters that are none of their business. At all events they might exhaust their fussy energies upon the helots of their own country; it will be time enough for them to cross the Atlantic with their sympathies, when there are no more gin-palaces in London; when the work houses throughout England are cleared of their crowded pauper inmates—and when starvation with madness, rapine, and murder in its train no longer stalks in terror among the peasantry of Ireland. We do not mention these things in reproach of England; far from it: our purpose is but to show that if the Anti-Slavery Society is tormented by the goadings of its charity, there is a field in which it may labour to more profit than is likely to attend its operations here. We would remind it of the adage—although with an application somewhat more extensive in its ordinary use—that "Charity begins at home."

Whether Dr. Cox will be permitted, or will desire to remain upon the committee, we cannot pretend to say; but we must take leave to mention that Mr. John Scoble would have shown his charity, if not his prudence, to rather more advantage, by reserving his opinions of that reverend gentleman's conduct until he had some better information on which to form them, than the statements of his 'dear Thompson.' Dr. Cox arrived in this country filled with erroneous notions, and honestly, believing that the object of his mission was noble and exalted and worthy of his sacred calling. But he was a man of sense and pure intentions. He found that he had been deceived; that he could not do what was required of him without wounding his own conscience, and working even greater evils than he came to cure; he found too that the man with whom he was associated in the work, was a swindler and a hypocrite*—one with whom he could hold no fellowship without degradation; and he obeyed the dictates of his conscience by refusing to join in the war of intemperate abuse, and falsehood, and unchristian slander with which that associate began his unhallowed task.

He saw the truth; and he has gone back to them who sent him here, to let them also see the truth, if they will not close their eyes against it. He carries with him the proofs of his associate's iniquity; if after these are shown the misrepresentations of that bold bad man are to be received in preference to his testimony—if Dr. Cox, on the denunciation of George Thompson, is to be dismissed from the Committee, he will have reason to rejoice that his connexion with such an institution is closed; his conscience will approve and good men will sustain him. And should there be no church for him in England, he will find one here, and many who will rejoice to compensate him for all that he may have lost by anti-slavery persecution.

*A letter has recently been received in this city from a highly respectable clergyman now in England, in which he says that the proof of Thompson's delinquencies is ample and unshakeable; and that those delinquencies were committed after he had made profession of religion, and was regularly authorized as a minister of the gospel.—Since his ex-communication, he has not been received into any Christian church in England.

N. Y. Com.

Conneaut, Nov. 13.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

At an early hour this morning a hull of a vessel was seen off our Harbour, and with the aid of a Spy Glass, one person was discovered on board, but as the Lake was rough, and the wind to the Northward, it was impossible to go out to the vessel. About 8 o'clock, however when she had drifted within about thirty rods of the shore, one mile west of the Harbour, two or three individuals plunged into the Lake, and succeeded in getting on board, when a scene of horror and distress presented itself to their view. The individual before discovered, proved to be the mate, by name Henry Waghorn. He was unable to hold himself much, and seemed indifferent about getting on shore, and by his side lashed to the windlass, were the lifeless bodies of two men, and in the Cabin ten more of men women and children. The mate was put on shore, and soon after the lifeless bodies of four men, three boys, and four girls, and one woman, were taken on shore, and decently interred, in the burying ground attached to the Presbyterian Meeting House.

After the mate had become revived and able to converse, we learn from him the following particulars relative to the accident. The schooner is the Trades, of and from Otter Creek, Canada, loaded with lumber and bound for Cleveland, with a crew of four, including captain and mate, and 10 passengers. There was a widow lady and six children, name not known, and three gentlemen, one by name of John Richardson. On Wednesday morning, when between Ashtabula and Grand River, about day light, a squall struck the sch. which split all the sails and rendered her unmanageable, and about 1 A. M. two heavy seas struck her in quick succession, which capsized her, and carried away both her masts and bowsprit, and stove a hole in her larboard bow; at the moment she capsized, all on board were below, in about five minutes she righted again, when the mate, two of the hands and one passenger, (name not known) got upon deck, and all succeeded in lashing themselves to the windlass, except the passenger who was swept overboard. The Captain and remainder of the passengers did not attempt to come on deck, but remained in the Cabin about two-thirds filled with water, until they died, which was between 10 o'clock that night and daylight the next morning—The groans and cries for help continued until about daylight. The widow was bound for Cleveland, where she has a son residing. If the Lake should continue calm, it is probable the vessel may be got off, and towed into our Harbour.—*Gaz.*

The following shocking details are from a late number of the *Courier Francais,*

"A crime of the most horrid nature has just been discovered in a little village near Landau, in Rhenish Cavaria. The ages of barbarism can hardly offer an example of a case of such atrocious cruelty. In that village resided a respectable family, consisting of the father, mother, son and daughter. Until the year 1828 they had always lived together in the greatest harmony. At that period the daughter, then very young, formed an attachment to a man of low birth and connections, which circumstance gave the greatest offence to her family, and more especially to her father. Neither intreaties nor menaces were of avail to shake the young lady's affection for her lover, and the father seeing that all was in vain, resolved to employ the most horrible means to be revenged upon her. He made her go down into one of the cellars of the house, where he walled up a space in a corner so as to form a narrow dungeon, the entrance to which he afterwards closed up with stones and mortar, leaving only a small aperture, through which the hand could be introduced for the purpose of supplying her with food. He then, to allay the suspicions of his neighbors, gave out that he had sent his daughter to a boarding school. Shortly afterwards he spread abroad a rumour that she was dead, and went into mourning for her. During seven years the unfortunate girl remained enclosed in this dungeon. Every week her father took her down fresh straw to lie upon, and a measure of boiled potatoes, which was to serve for her whole nourishment until the next visit.

About three weeks ago a happy accident delivered her from this dreadful durance. One of the servant maids whose curiosity had been excited by the father's conduct, and by the circumstance of its being strictly forbidden to all the family to enter the cellar, resolved to approach the interdicted cave. When at the door she began to sing, and soon afterwards she heard a faint cry in the corner. Approaching the spot whence the sound proceeded, she was soon informed of all the circumstances of this horrible affair. The maid immediately gave information to the authorities of the place, who, on arriving, released the wretched being from her long and doleful captivity. The father and mother have been placed into custody. The unfortunate girl on being restored to the light of day, presented the most hideous appearance. She was unable to stand, her legs having been so long bent under her as to have deprived her of all use of them. Her body was covered with hair, and it was hardly possible to recognise a human being in the miserable and deformed object."

OYSTERS.

It is supposed by the New York Transcript that the consumption of oysters in that city is equal to a million of dollars per annum. The estimate, allowing the population to be 250,000, would require every man, woman, and child to eat four dollars worth in a year.

OYSTERS IN THE WEST.

The Cincinnati papers of the 7th, acknowledge the receipt of *fresh oysters* in five days from Baltimore, carried over land to Wheeling by the new line of oyster wagons, and then sent down the Ohio by steamboat. Such is the expedition and diligence employed by the proprietors of this line, that they deliver oysters from Baltimore at Cincinnati in less time than the mail is carried between the two cities. This, it would appear from the papers, has been done several times of late. A correspondent of the Globe notices in the following letter the manner in which this new trade is conducted.

Extract of a letter dated Brownsville, (Pa.) Nov. 9th, 1835.

"Quite a novel trade has sprung up on the line of the road. 'Tis the establishment of a line of four horse wagons, mounted on steel springs, conveying *oysters* from Baltimore to Wheeling, and thence by steamboats to Cincinnati, travelling as regular and fast as the mail.

"Until informed of some particulars in the business, I could not imagine how such an extensive speculation was to succeed. Yet it not only does so, but proves so profitable, that we are likely to have more regular oyster lines than stage coach lines. It appears the oysters are received from Norfolk by the steamboats. D[illegible] a load is opened and put in tin canisters, holding six and twelve dozen. These canisters are packed in barrels with ice, and in this state forwarded in two and a half days to Wheeling, where the ice is renewed, and then sent on to Cincinnati. They transport 400 large size canisters at a load, weighing 2000 lbs. a very light load for four horses. These sell at Wheeling at $1 50 to $1 75 per canister, as also at a changing place of horses on the line of the road, and at Cincinnati sell for $3 per canister, making the value of a load at Wheeling from $[illegible] to $700, and at Cincinnati $1200. Compare this with a load of stage passengers, the maximum of which is $90.

"The oyster wagons are arranged to carry their load under, and seats on top for passengers, taking the latter only as return freight, $5 from Wheeling to Frederick, which the agents tell me, pays all their expense. They change horses every ten and twelve miles, and take no more passengers than can lay down in the wagons—making the conveyance as comfortable as the stages.

"Of all wild speculations, this strikes me as most so. Yet it appears so lucrative, that the half line, (three times a week,) has been increased to a daily line, and this not likely to supply the demand.

"Somebody profits by the repairs of the road at any rate; and western people can now have fresh rock-fish and oysters in perfection on the Ohio river."—*Niles' Reg.*

Consequence of Illegible Writing.—In a [illegible] tried on Tuesday in the circuit court, N. Y. before Judge Edwards, instituted by Mr. Jo[illegible] Barker, of this city, for the recovery of $6[illegible] from a Mr. Wm. Millards, on a note endorsed by the latter in the year 1835, the plaintiff was defeated in consequence of having mistaken the defendant's name for Millan, and by such name having served him with notice of protest.

Huntsville, Ala. Nov. 1[illegible]

TEXAS VOLUNTEERS.

Col. Peyton S. Wyatt left this place on [illegible] day morning last at the head of about [illegible] brave fellows for Texas; who go to assist their brethren in that country in defending their families and homes, their liberties and rights against the Mexican usurper and his minions. They set out in the midst of a heavy rain; [illegible] omen of their willingness to bear hardships and "endure to the end"—were escorted to the top of Russell's Hill by the 'Huntsville Guards.' The company and their commander, than whom no man stands higher in this community for honour, courage, or chivalry of feeling—carry with them the good wishes and applause of the best men among us. The company would no doubt have been much larger, had time been allowed for recruiting. As Texas was actually invaded Col. W. thought it best to take up the line of march forthwith, hoping to gather recruits as he proceeded; under which impression he carried with him about fifty extra stand of arms. The parting scene at Russell's Hill between the 'Volunteers' and the 'Guards' and especially between the latter and their old commander (Col. Wyatt) was truly affecting. Success to [illegible]

cause—success to the men—success to the Flag which they will unfurl, the 'stripes and stars'—float where they will.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The packet ship Montezuma, Capt. Davis, at New York, from Vera Cruz, (sailed on the 6th instant) brings to the Commercial Advertiser advices from that port to the 5th, and from Mexico to the 1st instant, inclusive.

The tidings of the recent movements in Texas had reached the capital and, as was to be expected, had produced a great excitement. The most energetic measures were resorted to without a moment's delay, and there is every appearance that we shall soon hear of serious doings in the revolted provinces. A strong feeling of ill will and suspicion against the Americans resident in Mexico was aroused, and apprehensions were entertained of injury to their persons and property.

A large number of commissions for privateers—the accounts say five hundred—had been received at Vera Cruz, to be given out as occasion might require. The archbishop of Mexico, and the bishop of Puebla, had undertaken to furnish the government with a million of dollars, to carry on the war. [This is the most important movement of the whole, for the government is notoriously afflicted with extreme poverty.]

A division of two thousand infantry had been ordered to assemble at Matamoras, and three hundred cavalry under general Montezuma had begun their march to Monterry in Texas. It was said that general Santa Anna himself would proceed thither to take the chief command.

The new constitution had been adopted by congress and proclaimed. Some opposition was made, but without effect. The following translations from some of the Mexican papers are taken from the Journal of Commerce:—

Mexico, 30th Oct.—The colonists of Texas have revolted against the supreme government, or to speak more correctly, against the nation which has shown them such generous hospitality and lavished upon them means by which they might live and even enrich themselves. It is not, fellow citizens, a question of *pronunciamiento* in favor of federalism or centralism, or of who shall govern. What these ungrateful men require to, is, to rob Mexico of the fertile soil to which they were admitted, without any other condition than submission to the laws of the country which they hypocritically swore to obey.

A handful of perfidious adventurers, seduced or led as it is said, by those enemies of their native soil, Lorenzo Zavalin and Jose Antonio Mejx—from a corner of the republic, from the very spot whither they were from compassion allowed to go, endeavour to impose law on and trifle with the heroic and valiant Mexican people. They would deal with us as the viper did with the simple and humane husbandman, who warmed it in his bosom to bring it to life; but they are greatly mistaken. The supreme government has called into action all its resources, and the supreme congress was engaged last night in devising new ones to preserve the Mexican territory entire, and to make an example of the ungrateful and wicked adventurers who attempted to dismember it and insult the generous nation which gave them shelter and hospitality.

We have been assured that an express was sent last night to call the illustrious conqueror of Tampico to come and place himself at the head of the troops that are on their march against these land pirates of a new description. Now, more than ever, we should be wise and rally round the supreme government, to avoid becoming the plaything of a banditti, whom we have inconsiderately fostered. We repeat that this is not a political question, nor nothing like it. It is a question of national honour, shamefully outraged and otherwise assailed. We Mexicans, every where justly bear the character of possessing a nice sense of honour and bravery, let us prove that we deserve it; let us place at the disposal of the government all the resources in our possession; let us take up arms and march against the robbers of Texas, that nothing more may remain of them than there does of Troy; the memory that it once existed. Justice is on our side, we are not the *aggressors*; we have been insolently and audaciously provoked, let the punishment be terrible, that it may serve as an example. The Supreme Being is just and merciful and will not forsake us.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

From the New Orleans Bulletin of Nov. 10.

We are indebted to a friend, who arrived last evening from Nacogdoches, for the latest information from Texas. He informs us that Gen. Houston left San Filleppe about the 22d ult. with a considerable reinforcement of troops, to join the commander in chief, Austin, near San Antonio. Our informant also states that he met a company of eighty men from the neighbourhood of Nacogdoches; another of 33, and another of 25, from the same settlement; and the company of about 60 which went from this place, who were to be joined at Nadogdoches by an additional corps—all of whom were in high health and spirits, and marching on to San Antonio. A fine cavalry company of 10 men, from the neighbourhood of Natchez, were also met on the way. On the 25th ult. a letter was received from Labadie, stating that a Lieutenant had captured a Mexican from whom he learned that there was a reinforcement of Mexicans, of about 400, coming on to join Gen. Cos, whose army consisted in all of about 1700 men.

The balance of our information is appended.

CIRCULAR.—To the Public.

We have just received by the hands of Dr. Hoxey, a letter dated 19th, from head quarters, stating that a vigorous defence may be expected from the enemy, an extract of which we send on for your information.

To the Council of Safety, &c.

The army will take up the line of march tomorrow morning for the Salado, which is five miles of Bejar—there it will take up a secure position, to await further reinforcements. It is now fully ascertained that the citizens are well affected to our cause. Since the taking of La Bahia, the enemy has been busily engaged in fortifying San Antonio, by barricading the streets, and planting cannon on the top of the church, cutting down trees, and in every way exerting themselves to make a vigorous defence. The army is in high spirits, and eager to advance; but at the same time not disposed to act precipitately.

S. F. Austin, Commander-in-chief.
W. D. C. Hall, Adjt. and Inspector Gen.

The council sends this out for your information, hoping you will lose no time in affording to our friends the reinforcement so earnestly solicited, with all possible speed. Dr. Hoxey says General Austin attempted a communication to Gen. Cos, and received for reply that he could only view us or treat us as rebels.

R. ROYALL, President.
JOS. BRYAN,
DANIEL PARKER,
LORENZO DE ZAVALA.
S. Houston, Sec'y.

POSTSCRIPT.

A letter just received from General Austin, dated the 20th inst. informs us that a division of the army had advanced and taken up a position at Salado, within five miles of San Antonio, in doing which they had come in contact with the advanced guard of the enemy, who still continued in sight, on the hill between our troops and San Antonio. Gen. Austin continues to urge reinforcements to hasten on as fast as possible.

San Felippe de Austin, Oct. 24.

Dear sir—Knowing that your paper has a very extensive circulation in the United States, and believing that many of your readers feel a deep interest in the affairs of Texas at this time, I take the liberty of enclosing for your publication, a circular, containing extracts of letters from Gen. Austin, from which you will learn that we will have something to do in reducing St. Antonio. The forces of the enemy and that of the volunteers are about equal in number. General Austin despatched a communication to Gen. De Cos, by a Mexican, stating that he was supporting the principles of the constitution of 1824, and enquiring how our flag would be received. His reply was "disband your forces, return home peaceably, and then perhaps I will listen to your petitions, at present I can only regard you as rebels and traitors." We will teach him that we have rights independent of a dictator or military power, and that his haughty reply cannot influence Americans to compromise their rights. Yours, &c.

Joseph Bryan.

From the New York Jour. of Com. Nov. 19.

Execution.—Daniel Jackson, alias Fernandez, a Portuguese seaman, who was convicted of murder at a late sitting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was executed this morning at seven o'clock, at the Bellevue Prison. In conformity with the provisions of the recent law of the Legislature, the criminal was privately executed in the prison yard, in presence of those whose attendance the law requires on such an occasion. The law alluded to, requires that twelve respectable citizens shall be present, and certain of the public authorities; and also requires that the Sheriff shall invite the Judges of the county to attend; but the Law, as is supposed from some verbal inaccuracy, does not make it imperative on the Judges to attend. Judges Jones and Oakley, of the Superior Court, thought it their duty, however, to attend, on being invited by the Sheriff, and did so accordingly, accompanied by Mr. Lowndes, Police Magistrate.

Our reporter visited the criminal in his cell a little after 6 o'clock this morning, and found him lying on his mattress very composedly smoking a segar, and seeming perfectly indifferent to his awful situation. To the questions put to him by the different individuals who entered his cell, he gave answers in the ordinary tone and manner, and never adverted to his approaching execution except once, when he said, as if communing with himself, 'My God pity my poor soul.' He appeared to be in a debilitated state of health, and bore on his features the impress of one who had suffered considerable mental or bodily agony. The only desire he expressed during the last half hour of his life, was to be given some drink, which was complied with. At 7 o'clock he was led into the yard, and from the time he left his cell until he was executed, he did not utter a word, except once or twice he expressed a hope that every thing was properly prepared.—After the rope round his neck was fastened to the one suspended from the gallows, he very deliberately looked up as if to examine it, and again muttered in a low voice that he hoped every thing was right, which were the last words he uttered.

Two Catholic Clergymen attended, one of whom whispered a few words to him the moment before the cap was pulled over his face, and in a minute after, the unhappy murderer was paying the penalty of his crime. He scarcely struggled at all and life seemed to be extinct in a few minutes. When a man murders his fellow man, the world generally endeavours to discover, and if not they ascribe to him some peculiarity of person or features. In the present case, however, the criminal's person and cast of countenance were of the most ordinary description, and bore no marks whatever indicative of an atrocious or blood thirsty disposition. He was below the middle size, rather delicately made, of a swarthy complexion, like most of his countrymen, and with sharp features, and rather an intelligent cast of countenance.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

A most painful occurrence has just happened in Town Point, in this county. Yesterday, Mr. Levin Phillips, engaged in his wind mill, adjusting some of the works, whilst she was running, was caught in the machinery, and most seriously injured. His arms and legs are horribly broken and mangled, and parts of his body are also badly crushed, presenting a painful spectacle, and forbidding even the hope that he can ever recover.—*Cambridge Chron.*

From the New Haven Herald of Wednesday.

AURORAL PHENOMENON.

Last night our northern hemisphere was adorned with a display of auroral lights remarkably grand and diversified. It was first observed at 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, (mean time,) when an illumination of the whole northern sky, resembling the break of day, was discernable through the openings in the clouds. About 18 degrees east of north, was a broad column of shining vapour tinged with crimson, which appeared and disappeared at intervals. A westerly wind moved off the clouds, rendering the sky nearly clear by 8 o'clock, when two broad white columns which had for some time been gathering between the stars Aquilla and Lyra on the west, and the Pleiades and Aries on the east, united above, so as to complete a luminous arch, spanning the heavens a little south of the prime vertical. The whole northern hemisphere, being more or less illuminated, and separated from the southern by this zone, was thrown into striking contrast with the latter, which appeared of a dark slate colour, as though the stars were shining through a stratum of black clouds.

The zone moved slowly to the south until about 9 o'clock, when it had reached the bright star in the Eagle in the west, and extended a little south of the constellation Aries in the east. From this time, it began to recede northward, at a nearly uniform rate, until twenty minutes before 11, when a vast number of columns, white and crimson, began to shoot up, simultaneously, from all parts of the northern hemisphere, directing their course toward a point a few degrees south and east of the zenith, around which they arranged themselves as around a common focus. The position of this point was between the Pleiades and Alpha Arietis, and south of the Bee, having a right ascension of 42 degrees and a declination of 24 degrees, as nearly as could be determined without the aid of instruments; but this comes so near to the pole of the *dipping needle* and to the magnetic meredian, that we need not hesitate to conclude that, agreeably to what has been observed of similar phenomena before, the columns arranged themselves exactly in obedience to the laws of terrestial magnetism.

Soon after 11 o'clock, commenced a striking display of those undulatory flashes, denominated in the northern regions, *Merry Dancers*. They consist of thin waves or sheets of light, coursing each other with immense speed. Those undulations which play upon the surface of a field of rye, when gently agitated by the wind, may give to the reader a faint idea of these auroral waves. One of these crimson columns, the most dense and beautiful of all, as it ascended toward the common focus, (the vanishing point of perspective for parallel lines,) crossed the planet Jupiter, then 14 in altitude of 36 degrees. The appearance was peculiarly interesting, as the planet shone through the crimson cloud, with its splendor apparently augmented rather than diminished.

A few shooting stars were seen at intervals, some of which were above the ordinary magnitude and brightness. One that came from between the feet of the Great Bear, at 8 minutes after one o'clock, and fell apparently near to the earth, exhibited a very white and dazzling light, and as it exploded, scattered shining fragments, very much after the manner of a sky rocket.

As early as 7 o'clock, the *magnetic needle* began to show unusual agitation, and it has been since carefully observed by Mr. Loomis. Near 11 o'clock, when the streamers were rising, and the corona, forming, the disturbance of the needle was very remarkable, causing a motion of 1d 5' in five minutes time. This disturbance continued until ten o'clock this morning, the needle having traversed an entire range of one degree and 40 minutes, while its ordinary diurnal deflection is not more than 4 minutes.

The thermometer at 11 o'clock was at 33d. it shortly fell to 31, and remained nearly at this point during the rest of the night:—a degree of cold considerably below that of the few preceding nights. The ground this morning was covered with a copious white frost indicating an unusual deposition of watery vapor.

At about 3 o'clock, the sky grew cloudy, and the moon rising shortly afterwards, farther observations were prevented; but the continued disturbance of the magnetic needle would induce the belief, that the aurora continued thro' the night, and even to a late hour this morning.

Yale College, Nov. 18. O.

MORE SHIPS OF WAR.

We understand that the Navy Commissioners have made an application to the Grand Island Company through their agents, Samuel Allen & Co. of this city, for the keel pieces of four ships of the line and five frigates, in addition to those contracted to be finished by them in August last. They will be brought down the canal early next spring.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of A. A County, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Hunter, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

JOHN MILLER, Adm'r.

Nov. 26.—3w.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of Thomas Snowden, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the deceased, to exhibit the same properly authenticated, and they request all persons indebted to the deceased, to make immediate payments.

THOS. S. HERBERT,
HORACE CAPRON.

Nov. 26.

SEALED PROPOSALS for supplying the Troops at Fort Severn, Md. with

FRESH BEEF

For one year, commencing on the 1st of January, and ending on the 31st of December, 1836, will be received by the subscriber until 10 o'clock, A. M. on the 14th of December, 1835, when they will be opened.

The BEEF to be of good and wholesome quality, in quarters, with an equal portion of each (necks and shanks to be excluded.) The days of issue, and the probable quantity of Beef required, and the terms and conditions of the contract, can be ascertained on application to the subscriber at Fort Severn.

F. TAYLOR,
Nov. 26. Lt. & A. C. S.

MAGNIFICENT!

$25,000! 25 OF $1,000!!

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 24, for 1835.
To be drawn at Baltimore on Monday, November 30, 1835,
Approved by William R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners
Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	prize of	$25,000
1	prize of	7,000
1	prize of	4,000
1	prize of	2,500
1	prize of	2,000
1	prize of	1,486
25	prizes of	1,000
10	prizes of	300
10	prizes of	200
69	prizes of	150
56	prizes of	50
56	prizes of	40
112	prizes of	30
112	prizes of	25
2184	prizes of	16
15400	prizes of	8

18040 *prizes, amt'g. to* $251,680

Tickets 87—Halves 3.50—Qrs. 1.75 cts.

Tickets and Shares for sale at

DUBOIS'
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Church street, Annapolis.)

Nov. 26.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to Anne Arundel county Jail as a Runaway, on the 18th October, 1835, a young Negro Man by the name of

William Richardson;

says he is a free man, and was born in the State of New Jersey. Said fellow is about eighteen years of age; complexion not very black; five feet five inches high; his clothing consists of a blue coat, light coloured pantaloons of cotton, old shoes and stockings, and old fur hat. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to prove property, pay charges, and take him away; he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

R WELCH, of Ben.,
Sh'ff. A. A. County.

Nov. 5.

PROSPECTUS
Of the Congressional Globe.

THE success of the experiment we have made to furnish a succinct history of the proceedings of Congress, from day to day, with sketches of the Debates, induces the undersigned to persevere in their plan to extend and perfect it. They have resolved that the Congressional Globe shall not only embody the parliamentary annals of the country, but shall also furnish an Appendix, which will contain the finished speeches of the prominent speakers, on the most important subjects, written out by the members themselves, from the notes and printed sketches of the reporters.

The Congressional Globe, with an Index, will be published weekly, upon double royal paper, in octavo form, as heretofore, at One Dollar for the session. It may be subscribed for separately. The appendix of finished speeches will, also, be published for One Dollar.

It is probable that the next session of Congress will continue nearly seven months; if so, the work will contain between four and five hundred pages, and will be the cheapest publication perhaps in the world.

The next session of Congress will probably be the most eventful one which has occurred for many years, and will certainly be replete with interest, and its course will have great influence in fixing the destiny of the Republic for years to come. Immediately preceding, as it does, the next Presidential election, and containing the leading minds of all the contending parties in the country, deep and abiding interest will attend the debates. The whole drama will be faithfully exhibited in the Congressional Globe and the Appendix.

We have already provided for our reporting corps, eminent ability and skill in one branch of Congress, and we expect to obtain an adequate reinforcement of capable persons in the other, by the time it meets, to fulfil our own wishes and the expectations of the Members. No pains or cost on our part will be spared to accomplish it. As the work will be continued regularly, and be made permanent, authentic, and therefore highly useful, all who take an interest in the political affairs of the country will do well to begin their subscription with the next session.

TERMS:

Congressional Globe.—1 copy during the Session, $1 00
do do 11 copies during the Session, 10 00
Appendix.—Same price.

The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our Exchange List is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received.

☞ No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the Session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Oct. 22.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

IN obedience to an order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, I will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on THURSDAY the 10th day of December next, at the residence of the late General Richard Harwood, of Thomas, in Annapolis, a variety of articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and an extensive and valuable Library.

And on MONDAY the 14th of the same month of December, (if fair, and if not fair, on the next fair day thereafter,) at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Upper Farm of the deceased, on Beard's Creek, and near the South River Bridge, in obedience to the same order, I will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, a number of valuable Negroes, Horses and other Live Stock, Farming Utensils and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE—Purchasers to an amount not exceeding twenty dollars will be required to pay cash on the delivery of the articles sold; a credit of six months will be allowed on purchases exceeding in amount the sum of twenty dollars, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER, *Adm'r.*
W. A. of R. Harwood, of Thos.

Nov 19—ts.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence of John W. Williams, on Greenbury's Point, on TUESDAY the 1st day of December next, at 11 o'clock M.

THE PERSONAL ESTATE

of said Williams, consisting of

Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Crop of Corn, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a new Batteau; Also a Pair of Young Mules, &c.

TERMS OF SALE—For all sums of twenty dollars, or upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with good and sufficient security, with interest from date—under twenty dollars the cash to be paid.

MARIA A. WILLIAMS, Adm'x.

Nov. 19.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WASHINGTON MIRROR.
Second Volume.

THE subscriber having purchased the Washington Mirror from its former proprietor, will in future be its conductor

The general plan of the Mirror is, we believe, satisfactory to all our subscribers—affording a comprehensive view of the city affairs in a manner unattempted by any other paper. This plan will be strictly adhered to. Our leading object being "to lay hold of those local subjects and occurrences which have not been noticed in the daily papers," including Police Reports, and all such matter as is of general interest, we have engaged the valuable services of Mr. William Thompson as assistant editor, whose spirited and untiring exertions to establish this paper have been so eminently successful.

We propose to furnish brief abstracts of all judicial decisions which shall more particularly interest the citizens of this District. Also, a brief but comprehensive summary of Congressional proceedings.

We propose further, during the session of Congress, to publish an Evening Edition, by which arrangement our distant subscribers will receive the latest Congressional Intelligence one day and a half sooner than through any other Washington paper.

We intend, if possible, to furnish a weekly list of all New Patents; a Bank note Table, and Prices Current of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, corrected with the greatest accuracy: also, Stage, Steamboat, and Rail Road Registers.

We shall exert our best endeavours to elevate the literary character of the Mirror.—This can only be done by the co-operation of those minds which are able and willing to aid in the advancement of letters. We cannot, however, be so unjust to our subscribers as to make the Mirror an arena for the unskilful, since far more desirable, it must be allowed, would be judicious selections than mediocre originality.

We believe that the prospects of Washington demand such a paper as we intend to publish. She is already closely allied, by her rail road, to a great and flourishing city, and is destined to be her compeer, rather than rival, in exchanging the products of the country; by means of her stupendous canal, she is about to be thrown, as it were, into the centre of an immense territory, where the resources of industry defy the reach of imagination, and where an amount of capital must soon be created, which will astonish the most sanguine economist. Washington and Baltimore, as one mighty heart, must receive and return the current which will give vitality to the commerce of twenty millions of men.—Such, in fact, are our advantages, that prosperity must come in spite of causes which conspire to oppress us; but a sense of duty, carried out into action, will relieve our embarrassments, and produce results of incalculable magnitude.

We propose, then, to supply a paper in some degree adapted to the wants of an important community; a literary and miscellaneous family paper; a journal of current literature; a repository of commercial intelligence. And we appeal to an enlightened and liberal community to sustain us in our undertaking.

Terms of the paper—two dollars, payable in all cases semi-annually in advance.

RUFUS DAWES.

Washington, D. C.
Nov. 5.

Fourth Year of Waldie's Library.

BOOKS BY MAIL!

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES FOR 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscriptions being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty puerile attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most solid and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its aim and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures, &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family, for *a cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo volume is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees's Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, which must always be worth the cost that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource afforded, must have been left with minds uncultivated, or thrown into unprofitable and uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio and Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of five for $6 00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2 50, postage paid.

*** A very limited number of complete sets of Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20 00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique for its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,

Seventh, two doors south of Chesnut street, Philad.

THE MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE, price $6 00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12 00.

Oct. 22

SPLENDID

French, Italian, German, British and American Prints,

CONSISTING of the most beautiful Female Portraits; Sporting Landscapes; Historical, Sentimental, Caricature Engravings and Lithographs, ever offered in this city; all of which will be exhibited to such persons as will purchase to the amount of fifty cents, the frequent handling tending considerably to soil and otherwise retard the sale of them.

The above beautiful collection of articles have just been received.—for sale by

F. M. JARBOE.

Oct. 15.

THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM;

OR, THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION,

Interspersed with a multitude of Engravings, including Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses, Philosophical and Natural Phenomena, Legerdemain, &c.

IT is now six months since this publication was commenced in Philadelphia—and although the publishers have used no extraneous means to circulate a knowledge of its merits, yet such is the satisfaction manifested by that portion of the public who have been made acquainted with its character and contents, that its list of patrons continues constantly and rapidly to increase. This paper is now distributed regularly every week over a wide portion of the Union, and the most satisfactory assurances are received that it will eventually become one of the most popular among the numerous excellent periodicals which issue from the American press. No exertions will be spared to establish its permanent reputation more extensively; and if the liberal sanction of those for whom it is especially designed shall warrant, its future improvement—both as regards typographical neatness and embellishment—will be materially advanced.

The different Plays and Farces that will appear in the course of a year, of themselves, will be worth more than FOUR times the amount of subscription. The following is a list of those which have already appeared:—

Charles the First,	Miss Mitford.
Is She a Brigand,	R. P. Smith.
The Hunchback,	J. S. Knowles.
The Deep, Deep Sea,	J. R. Planche.
Cheap Living,	F. Reynolds.
Shakespeare's Early Days,	C. A. Somerset.
Henri Quatre,	R. P. Smith.
Beggar of Bethnal Green,	J. S. Knowles.
Husbands and Wives,	——
Man of Ten Thousand,	Thomas Holcroft.
The Ladies Man,	William E. Burton.
I'll Tell You What,	Mrs. Inchbald.
The Golden Farmer,	Benjamin Webster.
Speculation,	F. M. Reynolds.
Olympic Devils,	Planche & Dance.
Englishman in India,	——
Shakespeare Festival,	W. T. Moncrieff.
The East-Indian,	M. G. Lewis.
My Friend the Governor,	J. R. Planche.
Victorine,	H. M. Milner.
The Omnibus,	——
The Child of Nature,	Mrs. Inchbald.
The Rencontre,	——
The Duel,	R. B. Peake.
The Sisters,	W. Barrymore.
Velasco,	——
Hernani,	James Kennedy.

The Wife of the Irish Ambassador, the favourite and highly attracting drama, in which Tyrone Power so successfully amused the Public as Sir Patrick O'Plenipo, has been obtained by the publishers, and will be published forthwith.

The Sporting Intelligence, at home and abroad, occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is collected from the most authentic sources. Among the Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given, are:

The American Trotting Horse, Edwin Forrest.
The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger.
The favourite Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal, by Eclipse.
Hall's celebrated Trotting Horse, Norfolk Phenomenon.
The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone.
A correct Picture of a Race Course, occupying the width of seven columns.

Among a variety of other Embellishments of subjects of interest, which have been published, are the following:

A complete Treatise on Riding, with fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.

Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by eleven engravings.

The subjects which are particularly embraced in the Vade Mecum, will be more distinctly understood from the following summary of them:

The Turf and all matters connected therewith.
On the Structure and Character of the Horse.
On the Improvement of Horned Cattle.
Rules for Novices in Shooting.
Methods for Feeding and Training Dogs.
Biographies of celebrated Horses, with their Portraits.
Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, &c.
Approved Games, from Hoyle and others.
Criticisms on Plays and Actors.
The most popular Songs, set to music.
The art of Legerdemain illustrated.
A variety of Recipes adapted to Domestic Economy.
An Epitome of important passing events.
Gentlemen's Quarterly Review of the Fashions.

The Vade Mecum is printed on large imperial paper, of a beautiful white texture, and is published every Saturday, at *Three Dollars* per annum, in advance. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed to prevent it from rubbing by mail.

The Modern Acting Drama, a volume of about 300 pages—containing the Plays, Farces, &c., which appear in the Vade Mecum, neatly printed, and bound in elastic covers, for transportation—is published every six weeks. Eight volumes will constitute a set, or one year's subscription, the terms for which is *Three Dollars*, payable in advance.

Subscribers to the Vade Mecum are entitled to a deduction of one-third. An order for four setts will be thankfully received, and the work forwarded to any direction, by enclosing a ten dollar note—postage paid.

A premium, consisting of two volumes, 500 pages each, of the Novelists Magazine, containing eight different Novels, by the most popular authors, will be presented to the Agent, who shall procure four names to the Modern Acting Drama, or the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum, and remit the amount of one year's subscription for each.

Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to either of the above works, will address CHARLES ALEXANDER, No. 3, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place—Philadelphia.

July 30.

CASH FOR

ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES,

Including both sexes, from 10 to 35 years of age.

PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.

ISAAC F. PURVIS.

Aug. 27—6m

COMPANION TO WALDIE'S LIBRARY,

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

BEFORE the *Select Circulating Library* had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the *Journal of Belles Lettres* was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "*Companion*" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of *Magaziniana*, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarterlies. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of *Books* entire, *Reviews*, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to *Magazines*, &c. &c. &c. the "*Companion to Waldie's Library*" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, *more facility offers for* subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted.

1. The "COMPANION" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.

2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present.

3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.

4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, *no payment is required* at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library," fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.

It is confidently believed, that, with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and *postage*, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others it were uneless here to enter upon, the 'Library' itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the 'Library' and 'Companion' both, will obtain the two for six dollars, the *postage* (a very important consideration) to the *most distant* post office, *on the two*, will be *one dollar* and *ninety-five cents*, divided into seventy eight payments, and *half that sum* for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia, while the *same matter*, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.

☞ Subscriptions to the 'Companion,' will be taken either with or without the 'Library.'

The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the 'Library,' will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.

ADAM WALDIE.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED

The Catholic Periodical Library,

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

THE dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionably high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of their religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the prices of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a publication as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadas has resolved to put it to press forthwith; and he therefore throws himself on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally encouraged by the hope that it will meet with the cordial approbation of the clergy in general, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men. The undertaking is one which is eminently calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion widely throughout the community, and to assist the clergy in the discharge of their parochial duties by affording, at an uncommonly low rate, all the necessary knowledge and instruction. The subscriber, therefore earnestly requests that the Bishops and Clergy in general will exert their *powerful influence* in order to increase the popularity of the work and to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry it on with success. By these means they will augment the spiritual comforts of their charges, and contribute, in a great measure, to dispel the prejudices by which our brethren of the other denominations are *unfortunately* blinded.

TERMS:

The *Catholic Periodical Library* will be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers, and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical history. The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of subscription $4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion; Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches; The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington; Haywarden's True Church of Christ shown; Haywarden's Charity and Truth; Mores Catholici, or Ages of Faith; Mumford's Question of Questions; Mumford's Catholic Scripturist; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. M'Hale's Evidences of the Catholic Church; Fleury's Manners of the Israelites; Fleury's Manners of Christians; Lannegan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's Tracts; St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ; Challoner's Meditations; Butler's Book of the Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edition of Ward's Errata.

The above is a collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommon low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as received; and able translators will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.

Editors of Papers in the country by giving the above a few insertions, and sending the papers containing it to the publisher, will entitle themselves to a copy of the work for one year.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE McNEIR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received, and is now opening at his new establishment, second door from his former place of business, a large and general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings;

selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the greatest care. He invites his friends and the public to give him a call.

Sept. 17—tf.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Anne Arundel county on the 23d day of September, a yellow man, who calls himself

ROMULUS WHALEN,

and says he belongs to PETER GOUGH, of St. Mary's county. Said fellow is five feet eleven inches high, long woolly head of hair, and a small scar on his chin; he appears to be about thirty years of age; his clothing consists of a blue coat and pantaloons and cotton shirt, new shoes and stockings, and furred hat, says his master is guardian to Peter Thompson's heirs, and that he was in the employment of Richard Thomas, when he made his escape. The owner of said Negro is hereby warned to prove property, and pay charges, and release said fellow from confinement, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Sh'ff. A. A. County.

October 1.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has removed his Office to the upper end of Corn Hill street, opposite the State House, and near the Post Office, where he will, on very reasonable terms, prepare Deeds, Mortgages, Manumissions, Bills of Sale, Letters of Attorney, and the unfortunate Insolvent Papers.

GIDEON WHITE.

Oct. 8.

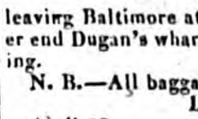
ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by Saint Mary's County Court, to value and divide the Real Estate of Colonel Enoch J. Millard, deceased, late of St. Mary's county, according to the provisions of the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided, do hereby give notice to all concerned, that we shall meet at John L. Millard's residence on the premises at Holkham, on MONDAY, the 14th day of December next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, to proceed in the business for which we are appointed.

CLEMENT McWILLIAMS,
ENOCH NEALE,
JAMES A. MORGAN.

Oct. 8.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EASTON AND CAMBRIDE.



The MARYLAND will go to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton on every Tuesday and Friday morning, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting.

N. B.—All baggage at the owner's risk

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

April 30.

THE CULTIVATOR

IS a monthly publication of 16 quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in a volume, published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel, J. P. Beekman, and J. D. Wasson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information, among the agricultural community, in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, are indicated by the fact, that before its 1st volume was completed its subscribers exceeded eleven thousand, and comprised residents of twenty one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 18¾ cents per year to any part of the Union.

The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J. Buel, Albany, N. Y.

Subscriptions received by A. Cowan, at this office, where a specimen of the work can be seen.

Aug. 27.

FUNERALS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has discontinued the Cabinet Making Business, and intends to confine himself for the future altogether to that of an UNDERTAKER.

All orders for Funerals will be attended to at the shortest notice, either in the usual manner, or according to special direction.

He returns his thanks to the public for their patronage during the last twenty years, and hopes that his punctuality and attention will continue to merit their favour.

WASHINGTON G. TUCK.

Feb. 26.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this OFFICE.