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Three of them were taken to the prison on Friday morning. The first was a man named John Smith, who was taken to the prison on Friday morning. The second was a man named John Smith, who was taken to the prison on Friday morning. The third was a man named John Smith, who was taken to the prison on Friday morning.

On Monday Don Miguel took his departure for Madrid, 84 miles from Lisbon, to prevent solicitation for pardon. It is said that on Monday the Duke of Cadaval, on his knees, implored his Majesty to pardon or even remit them; he left the room in a violent passion, and said they should suffer at the time appointed, which was Wednesday.

At eight o'clock the mournful procession was formed at the prison of the Lapa, about a mile from the place of execution; the seven unhappy men, with fourteen priests, one on each side of each prisoner in the center; the prisoners barefooted and bareheaded dressed in long white habits, with a hood hanging down behind, each bearing a small wooden crucifix in his clasped hands, secured together by bolts at the wrists. They were strongly guarded, both before and behind. At each church they had to pass, the procession stopped to hear an exhortation; so that it was near twelve o'clock before they reached the fatal place. They ascended the platform one at a time, up a broad flight of steps, accompanied by the two priests as in the procession, and were immediately placed on the seat, with their backs to the upright post. The hangman, a miserable wretch, walking with a crouch, then secured the legs, the arms, and bodies of the unhappy men with cords, and placing a short cord round the neck and round the post introduced a short thick stick, and, giving it four or five turns, produced strangulation.

The body was then undressed, and laid at a convenient distance, and another brought up from the foot of the scaffold, until the whole had suffered. The youngest or least criminal is executed first, and each occupies fifteen or twenty minutes, the last has to endure for at least two hours the horrid sight of the sufferings of his fellow prisoners. The mind can scarcely imagine a more dreadful state of mental suffering. When the whole were strangled, the hangman wiped his face, and seating himself in the fatal seat coolly smoked a cigar, regaled himself with a bottle of wine, and then placing a block of wood under the neck proceeded to cut off the heads, from which the blood flowed copiously in streams from the platform; then collecting the cords, and coolly wiping the hatchet and knife on one of the white dresses, he left the platform, first throwing the heads and bodies in a heap over the iron grate below. The fire was kindled, and in a few minutes the whole was burnt to ashes, when a gang of galley slaves, with iron on their legs, took the ashes in hand-barrows, and threw them into the Tagus.

These seven unfortunate people solemnly declared their innocence to the last moment, some of them loudly and fearlessly. They had no conversation with each other, they were simply known to entertain constitutional principles, and died martyrs to them, and to the insatiable vengeance of the tyrannical usurper. This is clearly proved by the whole plot being mentioned in the French papers on the 1st of January. Much sympathy is excited for the fate of these men. When the procession stopped at one of the churches, it happened to be close to the residence of one of the unfortunate men. The windows were all closed, the family having gone away the night previous; he gave a mournful look at his late happy home, and burst into a violent fit of grief; all eyes were upon him, and the procession was soon ordered to move on.

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# NOTES

The Voters of Anne Arundel County, in the present Administration of the State Government, are requested to meet in their respective Election Districts, on Saturday 14th day of May next, to appoint seven persons from each District, to meet at J. Haslip's tavern on the 21st May, for the purpose of nominating four suitable candidates to represent this county in the General Assembly, and two electors of Senators also to appoint three persons from each district to meet Delegates from Annapolis and Prince-George's on the second Saturday of June, at the above mentioned tavern, to nominate a candidate for Congress for this District.

A meeting of the Voters opposed to the present Administration of the State Government in the 2d Election District, Anne Arundel County, is requested to meet on the 14th May next, at Butler & Foxcroft's Tavern, for the purpose of nominating four suitable candidates to represent this county in the General Assembly, and two Electors of Senators also to appoint three persons from the District to meet Delegates from Annapolis and Prince-George's on the second Saturday of June, at J. Haslip's tavern to nominate a candidate for Congress for this district.

A meeting of the Voters opposed to the present Administration of the State Government in the 2d Election District, Anne Arundel County, is requested to meet on the 14th May next, at Wm. Legg's for the purpose of nominating four suitable candidates to represent this county in the General Assembly, and two Electors of the Senate also to appoint three persons from the district to meet Delegates from Annapolis and Prince-George's on the second Saturday of June, at J. Haslip's tavern, to nominate a candidate for Congress for this district.

The Voters of the 3d Election District of Anne Arundel County, opposed to the present State Administration, are requested to meet at Rockhill's Stone House on Saturday May 14th, for the purpose of appointing seven delegates to meet in convention at Haslip's Tavern on the second Saturday of June, to nominate four suitable candidates for the General Assembly and two Electors of Senate, also to appoint Delegates to meet those selected by Prince-George's, City of Annapolis, and other Districts of this county, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

## REFLECTIONS

On the Confession of Gibbs.

So enormous were the offences of Gibbs, that many people doubted the history which he gave of them, and regarded it as the ranting of a desperate and hardened man, determined to be distinguished by his crimes. This should not surprise. Those who are humane themselves are reluctant to believe others cruel and depraved. This reluctance is, at times, creditable to those who really feel it, but it may be carried so far as to become mere obstinacy, and such it appears to be in those who now discredit Gibbs's confession. Too many corroborating circumstances, within the knowledge of others, have been referred to by him, to leave room for doubt. His declarations of guilt were voluntarily made when he proposed to be repentant, and knew, that in a very brief space of time, he would have to appear before his God to account for every word which he uttered. They were not extorted from him by the terrors of the rack, or the promise of pardon. They were given before the world by the convulsions of a bloodstained, self-condemning soul, struggling to relieve itself from the guilt which oppressed, appalled and threatened it with eternal damnation. Depend on it such was the case. Gibbs, it is conceded by every one, was an illiterate man, and from his own showing, was influenced in his criminal pursuits solely by the love of gold. His bosom was a stranger to that unanimity which stimulates men of education and refinement to seek distinction. He always hunted after the defenceless, and it was against such, except when compelled to act defensively, that his merciless poison was directed. We have been told that he possessed a strong mind. Here, then, is an additional reason why what he has stated should be entitled to credence; for it is scarcely presumable, that a man of this character, would have fabricated so black a story about himself, with the simple purpose of making his memory notorious. A man of common vigour of mind, would have done this, without jangling the world know, that he was a wretch, who had waged only on the helpless. It would have been as easy for him to have brightened his story with a few meritorious exploits, and thus have given it deeper interest and his name greater distinction. This he has not done, and it may be presumed for this reason, because he did not wish, in his last moments, to deceive. The confession made by him when in confinement, was confirmed by what he stood under the gallows and felt the fatal cord about his neck. Depend on it the man who told the truth. It has been said, his disclosures were "published" will astonish the people of this nation. If it is intended by this to convey the impression that his assertions were men of respectable standing, the reputation, at least, of some, may depend on their success in weakening public confidence in his statements. Where his assertions dwell, who they are, the gentlemen to whom he communicated their names, and the national administration, alone know. That he said

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN A. A. COUNTY.

An Act regulating the manner of levying on the assessable property in Anne Arundel County, for the support of Primary Schools in said County.

Passed February 14, 1831.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the trustees of any primary school district in Anne Arundel County, shall be and they are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to require from any child attending school the payment of any sum of money not exceeding twenty-five cents a month, to be applied to the payment of the expenses of the school; and in the exercise of this power the trustees may from time to time increase or diminish the sum so to be paid, or discontinue the payment thereof altogether, and may graduate the payments according to the ability of the children, and the exigencies of the school.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the commissioners of Anne Arundel County, at their next meeting to make the county levy, and annually thereafter, shall be and they are hereby required, to levy on the assessable property of said county, other than the property liable to taxation in the City of Annapolis, the sum of four thousand dollars, for the support of primary schools in said county, which said sum of money shall be collected by the county collector, and deposited in the Farmers Bank of Maryland to the credit of the commissioners of primary schools in Anne Arundel County, or paid to the orders of said commissioners.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the commissioners of primary schools in said county shall, at their meetings in October, or thereafter, make distribution of the said money among all the primary school districts in said county, exclusive of the City of Annapolis, and shall pay over to the trustees of any district the money distributed to said district, upon production of the certificates and proofs required by law to authorize payment of other monies distributable among the primary school districts; Provided nevertheless, that the said commissioners of primary schools may pay to the trustees of any primary school district, in which a school-house has not yet been erected, any sum of money not exceeding two hundred dollars, without requiring the certificates and proofs as aforesaid, and the said trustees shall give bond to the said commissioners of primary schools, with condition to apply the money so received by them to the building of a school-house in their primary school district, and to render an account thereof to the commissioners, and in case any surplus should remain in the hands of said trustees after building the school-house, it shall be applicable to the ordinary expenses of the school.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That all monies heretofore to be paid into the Farmers Bank of Maryland, by the trustees of the primary schools in said county, shall be distributed amongst the several school districts which shall have substantially complied with the provisions of the several acts for support of primary schools in said county, in proportion to the number of children actually attending primary schools in said county.

Elizabeth W. (Dec.) April 24.

## NARROW ESCAPE.

A very singular case happened at William's Ferry, Ohio, last week. A gentleman, who was a member of the Board of Directors of the Western Bank of Ohio, was travelling in a stage, and was overtaken by a party of robbers, who were determined to rob him. The gentleman, however, managed to escape, and was saved by the timely arrival of a party of soldiers.

## CHARLOTTE, (N. C.) April 10.

### GOLD—EXTRAORDINARY.

We have substantial foundation for the rumors of the first eight or ten days of a great original deposit of Gold in this country. The account also contains a belief, and surpasses any thing in the history of mining. The first of the gold was found, about 18 or 20 miles from this place, was purchased for \$100,000 by a Mr. Carleton, from the property of mining, who, during his time, and money for a year, relinquished the undertaking as unprofitable. Lately, however, the work was resumed, which has eventuated in the discovery of this extraordinary rich deposit. The whole amount of gold discovered is variously stated to be from 75 to 100 pounds, but from the statement of a person who was called upon to make a preliminary estimate of the weight and value, it is estimated to be at least one hundred pounds, and all obtained in one day. The gold was found in a small space, two or three feet below the surface, in grains and masses, weighing ounces and pounds, to pieces of five, six, and eight pounds. There was no rock covered, or any sign of any, but the miners came suddenly upon the whole mass of gold deposited in it, were in a post and in a very red clay.

On pursuing the labor of digging for the past week, we understood that no discoveries have been made, the rich mine being entirely isolated, promising no continuance of the extraordinary development.

The value of the gold, it is estimated, will not come under \$20,000, after being freed from all extraneous substances.

## The United States vs Mortimer O'Connell.

The Grand Jury at the present term of the Circuit Court U. S. found bills against the above party, late Post Master of Annapolis, in Harford County, Md. for a misdemeanor. The felony charged consisted in secreting and embezzling bank notes and stamps, and in the possession of the same. The misdemeanor consisted in detaining and opening letters.

The indictment for felony was returned for trial, and a jury was empanelled on the 18th inst. the accused party was and exercising the right to challenge, and a proceeding twenty. The arguments commenced Tuesday, the 26th inst. and the jury, who were to agree, came twice into court on the third time, after being confined about 48 hours, they returned a verdict of guilty.

The prosecution gave evidence in support of their case, and the accused party was found guilty. The bank had failed. But this particular was not produced, being alleged to be the possession of the accused. The trial of this singular case was not deemed a conclusion enough to warrant a re-argument on an indictment of felony.

The court for the misdemeanor was held on the 19th of inst. when the accused party was found guilty. The court was composed of Mr. Justice, Mr. Attorney for the United States U. S. and R. Johnson, for the accused party.

## LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The anniversary of this institution was held on the 17th of March, at which Mr. Aphor presided. It was announced during the past year the pecuniary result amounted to £2779 (£10,772). The collection at the anniversary was £2100.

## WIDOW HUNTER.

The London correspondent of the Times of Commerce under date of the 10th inst. has received information from the editors of the Times of Commerce, that the late Mr. William H. Hunt, who was a member of the Board of Directors of the Western Bank of Ohio, was travelling in a stage, and was overtaken by a party of robbers, who were determined to rob him. The gentleman, however, managed to escape, and was saved by the timely arrival of a party of soldiers.







# ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS.

Rev. HENRY HARRIS, A. M., Principal,  
 and Professor of Moral Sciences.  
 HENRY SPARKS, M. D.,  
 Professor of Ancient Languages.  
 THOMAS B. BUDLIN, A. M.,  
 Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.  
 Rev. JOHN DICKER, A. M.,  
 Professor of Grammar.  
 CHARLES T. FLUSSER,  
 Professor of Modern Languages.  
 Present number of Students, 63.

## COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.

The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have in classes under his inspection, at the College, during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

**PREPARATORY STUDIES, viz:**  
 English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetic; Latin Grammar; Catechism; Aesop's Fables; Erasmus; Cicero's Commentaries, or Salust; Eclogues, and first six books of the *Æneid*; Virgil's *Mæne*; Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosody.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

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

### FRESHMAN CLASS.

- 1st Term. Folsom's *Livy*.  
 Græca Majora—(Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides.)  
 Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.  
 Horace, (Odes)—Virgil's *Georgicks*.
- 2d Term. Græca Majora. (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.)  
 Algebra, with Arithmetic revised.  
 Horace, (Satires and Epistles.)  
 Græca Majora, (Xenophon's *Memo-rabilia*, Plato.)  
 Algebra completed.  
 Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.

### SOPHOMORE CLASS.

- 1st Term. Juvenal, (Leveillé's.)  
 Homer's *Iliad*, (Robinson's.)  
 Plane Geometry, (Legendre's.)  
 Terence's *Comedies*, or Quintilian.  
 Græca Majora, (Olysey & Hesiod.)  
 Solid Geometry, (Legendre's.)  
 Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.—(Blair.)
- 2d Term. Græca Majora.—(Tragedians.)  
 Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.  
 Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.

### JUNIOR CLASS.

- 1st Term. Græca Majora. (Minor Poets.)  
 Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c.  
 Moral Philosophy.
- 2d Term. Tacitus.—(History.)  
 Conic Sections.  
 Chemistry, with Lectures.  
 Tacitus.—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.)  
 Natural Philosophy, with Lectures.  
 Elements of Criticism, with Lectures.  
 Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year.

### SENIOR CLASS.

- 1st Term. Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures.  
 Horace's *De Arte Poetica*, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin.  
 Logic, and philosophy of the Mind.  
 Astronomy—with Lectures.  
 Political Economy—with Lectures.  
 Evidence of Christianity, & Natural Theology.
- 2d Term. Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States.  
 Butler's *Analogy*.  
 Civil Engineering—(construction, of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)  
 Mineralogy and Geology.  
 Declarations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

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

The officers of instruction, will endeavor to make the course of study as thorough as possible; and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, on an advanced standing, till he shall have satisfied all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal; and the other Professors, with these Chairs shall be permanently supplied. Particular attention will be given to exercises

in Rhetoric and Oratory, and exercises of each week, will be upon, during the Students, in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principal, and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to dictate pieces of their own composition. This Classification, which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade, while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson; and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the discretion of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

### PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The Students will be required to attend public worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon, and Monitors for the several Churches, will make returns of all absenters, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Student will, at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply. The second section of the thirty-seventh chapter of the laws of Maryland, required, that "the said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honors of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

### DISCIPLINE, &c.

A record of all deficiencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanor, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanor, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immunity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—the situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

### ADMISSION.

Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dismission.

### EXPENSES, &c.

It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, washing, and roomrent, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows: and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department, - - - \$24 per annum  
 Preparatory Classes, - - - \$40 do. do.  
 Freshman and Sophomore Classes, - - - \$40 do. do.  
 Senior and Junior Classes, - - - \$50 do. do.

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

### COMMENCEMENTS.

The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

### VACATIONS.

The regular vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the wants and wishes

of its numerous friends, and especially of the youth of Maryland.

St. John's College, was founded and commenced in the year 1784, under the auspices of the General Assembly, for the purpose of affording a liberal education for the youth of the State, and for the better instruction of the public mind. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in 1800, resolved to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existence and usefulness, may be perpetual.

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

**Just Received**  
 WEBSTER'S History of Maryland, 1st vol. 8vo.  
 WEBSTER'S SPEECHES, 1 vol. 8vo.  
 PHILIP on Acute and Chronic Diseases  
 FOLSOM'S *LIVY*.  
 And For Sale at this Office, by  
 J. THOMPSON.

March 17.

**FOR RENT,**  
 THE office opposite the Court House, and adjoining the office of Nicholas Brewer, (of John) Esquire. For terms apply to  
 WILLIAM BISHOP, Jr.  
 March 11, 1831.

**FOR SALE,**  
 A HOUSE AND LOT in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mrs. Ann Boone, deceased.  
 This property fronts on East street 70 feet, and binds on the Public Circle 47 feet, and on Cornhill street 70 feet.

The buildings are a frame Dwelling House (nearly new) in good repair, in which is a passage and two rooms below, and three rooms above stairs, and a framed house 141 feet square fronting on Cornhill street.

**THE TERMS OF SALE ARE,**  
 A credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale.  
 If the above property is not sold at private sale before the first day of August next, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock A. M. on the premises.  
 WILLIAM BROWN, of Ben.  
 April 13th, 1831.

**AMERICAN FARMER:**  
 Containing ample directions for working a Kitchen Garden, every month in the year, and copious instructions for the cultivation of Flower Gardens, Vineyards, Nurseries, Hop Yards, Green Houses, and Hot Houses.  
 Just received and For Sale by  
 J. THOMPSON.  
 April 14.

**FRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,**  
 GEORGE M'NEIR,  
 MERCHANT TAILOR  
 HAS just received a large and handsome assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, amongst which are a handsome assortment of

**Patent Finished Cloths**  
 of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of the latest style of Spring and Summer Stuffs.

**PANTALOONS AND VESTINGS.**  
 He requests his friends and the public, to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, for CASH, or to punctual men only.  
 April 28, 1831.

### NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 14th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court,  
 By order,  
 BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Clk.  
 April 28, 1831.

### THE STEAM BOAT



### MARYLAND

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

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

All Baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.  
 LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Capt.  
 March 31, 1831.

**RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!**  
 CASH will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office.  
 Jan. 6, 1831.

### BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

J. THOMPSON  
 RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a Book Store in the room adjoining the Post Office, in Church street, where he offers Books on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased in Baltimore, among which are the following:

- Bay's Political Economy
- Chalmers's Works
- Burns's Works
- Carey's *Miscellanea* on Easy
- Mrs Carey's Letters
- Arts of Life
- Day's Translations
- Benjamin of Kirk White
- Campbell's Poems
- Storrs's Works, in 5 vols.
- Bennett's Letters
- American Chesterfield
- Don Quixote, in 4 vols.
- Boswell's Life of Johnson in 5 vols.
- Captain Hall's Travels in America
- Gall's Life of Byron
- Nursery Rhymes
- Chubb's
- Westerington's Form Book
- Blair's Sermons, in 3 vols.
- Christian Offices
- Companion for the Altar
- Christian's Companion
- Pilgrim's Progress
- Episcopal Manual
- Rise and Progress
- Lady of the Manor 7 vols.
- History of the Reformation
- M'Wren on Types
- American Constitution
- Cientific Dialogues 3 vols.
- Life of Washington
- Æsop's Fables
- Lady's Lexicon
- Gentlemen's Lexicon
- Buck's Theological Dictionary
- Walker's Dictionary
- Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary
- Cicero's *De Officiis*
- Virgil's *Æneid*
- Orid's *Metamorphoses*
- Horace's *Epistles*
- Salust's *De Bellis*
- Græca Minora
- Græca Majora, in 2 vols.
- Smart's Cicero
- Males's *Speeches*
- Chalmers's Homer
- Days's Algebra
- Playfair's Geometry
- Lebrun's Algebra
- Lebrun's Trigonometry
- Valley's Greek Grammar
- Blair's Lectures
- Blair's Book-keeping
- Flint's Surveying
- Whewley's Compendium
- M'Nyre on the Globes
- Tooke's Pantheon
- Goldsmith's *Rome*
- Goldsmith's *Greece*
- Grimshaw's England
- Grimshaw's Rome
- Tyler's History
- Murray's Sequel
- Murray's Reader
- Scott's Lessons
- Lady's Preceptor
- Horace's Geography & Atlas
- Adams's Geography & Atlas
- Adams's Geography and Atlas
- Smiley's Arithmetic
- Wike's Arithmetic
- Stoughton's Church Music

**THE LIFE OF BISHOP HEBER,**  
 BY HIS WIDOW.  
 In Two Volumes.  
 Dec 16

**POSTPONED PUBLIC SALE,**  
 THE SALE of the following property, which was to have taken place on Friday the 15th of April, is postponed on account of the weather, until the 17th day of May next, when it will take place on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

### PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 17th day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M. on the premises, a Tract of Land lying in Montgomery county, known by the name of Starr's Fancy, and the Resurvey on Starr's Fancy supposed to contain about

**NINETY ACRES,**  
 Now in the possession of the heirs of Ephraim Etcheson, deceased. This land adjoins the residence of the late Ephraim Etcheson, and the land of Col. Lyde Griffith; it is well adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Rye, Corn, &c. The terms prescribed by the decree, one-third of the purchase money to be paid on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and the residue in nine months from the day of sale, with interest on both payments from the day of sale. On the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the Trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers.  
 MORRIS DORSEY, Trustee.  
 April 21.

### \$175 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber's Farm in the Forest of Prince-George's county, on the 5th instant,

### Three Negro Men.

**WILL,**  
 About thirty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, dark complexion, stout built in proportion to his height.

**CHARLES,**  
 About twenty-two years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, dark complexion, tolerably well built, rather awkward, and is in the practice of raising his hat when spoken to.

**BUCK,**  
 About eighteen or twenty years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, light complexion, rather a down look when spoken to, no particular marks about him recollected.

**NELL,**  
 About forty years of age, five feet high, light complexion, talks as if she had a very bad cold, and is remarkably broad across the hips. I have reason to suspect she is lurking about the District of Columbia. The clothing which they have taken with them is not recollected.

I will give Fifty Dollars for either of the Men taken out of the State, and District of Columbia, and Twenty-Five Dollars no matter where taken.

ERANCO HALL, P. George's county.  
 April 21.

### Union Bank of Maryland,

MARCH 7, 1831.  
 NOTICE is hereby given, That in pursuance of a resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, unanimously adopted at their general meeting in July last, the President and Directors have given instructions to the Officers of the Bank to receive special Deposits of Money to a limited amount, and to grant certificates for the same, payable sixty days after demand, with interest, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.  
 R. MICKLE, Cashier.  
 April 13.

### BY-LAW.

Resolved, That the City of Annapolis, be and it be established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that no report of the section of said law to which this is a supplement, which requires the said report to be made weekly, shall be made on any other day, or at any other place, than the said report be made on, or at, as the case may be.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that no report of the section of said law to which this is a supplement, which requires the said report to be made weekly, shall be made on any other day, or at any other place, than the said report be made on, or at, as the case may be.

April 28, 1831.

### BY-LAW.

An Ordinance for the appointment of City Messenger, and prescribing his duties.

1. Be it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, that a person duly qualified, shall be annually appointed by ballot City Messenger, to do and perform all and every thing required by this or any other ordinance.

2. And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that the duties of City Messenger shall be, to summon in the members of the Corporation, at all regular meetings of the Council, convened by order of the Mayor, to attend at the Corporation during the hours of business, and to perform such other duties relating to the City Council, as may be required of him by the Mayor, or in his absence by the Recorder, or board of Aldermen.

3. And be it established and ordained, that the City Messenger to be appointed, before he enters upon the duties of his said office, shall take the following oath or affirmation, in the case may be: I A. B. do swear, or solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm, that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of City Messenger, within the City of Annapolis and its precincts.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.  
 April 28, 1831.

### NOTICE.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the Maryland Schools, for Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st instant, the boundary line of the tract No. 12, was altered so as to run "with the road leading from the Indian-Landing to the Fork of Patuxent Bridge to the old Stone Chapel, thence down North Run (excluding the property of John Heigle) until it intersects the draw from Dignell's Meeting House—so as to exclude the property of John M. Galtier and Isaac Davidson." In all other particulars, the lines and boundaries shall remain as established on the 28th May, 1830.

By order JOHN RIDOUT, Secy.  
 April 28.

### \$30 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's Farm near Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county, on Wednesday 27th inst. Negro man TOM, who calls himself

### TOM RIDEOUT,

About twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, dark complexion, pleasant countenance, and rather down look when spoken to he has a variety of clothing not recollected. Tom has a father living in Baltimore, by the name of Sam, belonging to Doctor Zollickoffer, who I am induced to think enticed him off in March last, as he was apprehended in Baltimore by Mr. Edmonson one of the police officers of that place. I will give fifteen dollars if taken in this county, and the above reward if taken out of the county, and all reasonable charges paid if secured so that I get him again.

The Frederick-Town Herald, and Baltimore American, will copy this and forward their accounts to the subscriber, living near Annapolis.

LEONARD IOLEHART.  
 April 28.

### 20 DOLLARS REWARD.

WILL be paid for the recovery of my Negro LAD, DORSEY, who has not been at home since the Saturday preceding Easter Sunday. He is about eighteen years old and stout made, of a dark complexion and distinguished by some peculiarity about his eyes, which do not resemble each other exactly. I suppose he has gone towards Washington & Annapolis. The above sum will be paid for securing him in any jail in the District, or Maryland, and notice given me.

ELIZABETH GWINN.  
 Chaplico, St. Mary's County.  
 April 14.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Fenwick, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claim against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereunto, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of March next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of April 1831.

BENEDICT I. FENWICK, Adm.  
 April 21, 1831.

### JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LAW'S TWO VOLUMES.  
 To Dr. Hensley, Bishop of Bangor.  
 Price Twenty-five Cents.  
 THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC.  
 For 1831—Price 25 Cents.

**VOL. LXX**  
 PRINTED AND  
 JONAS  
 Church Street  
 PRICE—THREE DO.

### MICROEL.

**MARCH.**  
 We come from the deep  
 Where the bars of sky  
 And were hastening the  
 flow on  
 To the fountain from  
 We came out from the  
 Of the sweets of the  
 For the restless young  
 To a lofter branch or  
 And we rise till ambition  
 On the blessed all-bu  
 When, new pleasures to  
 to get  
 To the four winds of  
 but we'll meet where the  
 For we're all on the  
 The lover goes out to  
 And he looks in the su  
 Till his merry heart  
 The hero seeks honour  
 And exults in the batt  
 And he thinks not of fa  
 When the slayers al  
 And we love, till the w  
 Outrids of beauty as  
 And we fight till the d  
 When the strong and  
 are cast  
 And the heavy-toned l  
 That we're on the m  
 And the miser delights in h  
 And he toils after h  
 Till the change of his  
 behold!  
 He has won what an  
 For the King has no b  
 To insure a less per  
 For the Prince in his p  
 And he days are the  
 To be treasure our sol  
 The dull slacker, who  
 And we reign till the  
 Where the scepter  
 swayed,  
 And their destinies sou  
 deal.  
 That we're all on the  
 POL

### THE WEDDING.

Swloiska, open th  
 hearing the sound  
 Swloiska did not  
 ey. She pensively

My daughter this  
 prayer has come  
 prostrate herself b  
 The pious young  
 parent to kneel d  
 Swloiska, my da  
 in that window, th  
 the church service  
 she did open the  
 the place where  
 down in silence  
 Swloiska, I do n  
 list?

"Listen!"  
 "Is the cannon!"  
 "Yes mother, thos  
 re been taken dow  
 the Russians."  
 "God is with us."  
 "Presently the old  
 "What has happen  
 ant, no voice for  
 our pastor?"  
 "He is a soldier."

"Let us pray for h  
 yed for us a long  
 marriage. Oh! I re  
 to look up I ad  
 bell's rang out m  
 your knees at th  
 city to your Sawl  
 I have kept my  
 man, blushing w  
 The aged mother  
 here is your wed  
 I have given it  
 head.

Sawloiska, has  
 my latest days  
 re made you b  
 el? What have  
 pledge of an  
 am have you gi  
 "To Poland!"

Said, Our  
 made cannon  
 es, our ear-rin  
 changed for m  
 mine also to gi  
 e—there  
 e left all that  
 the world, our  
 up then to pa  
 The old lady a  
 gers the golden  
 led never to b  
 repeatedly, sh







## FOREIGN POLITICAL.

The annexation of Belgium from a late number of *Bel's Weekly Messenger*—an able paper, but not friendly to the European revolution now in progress.—Of course we are not to be held responsible for the sentiments of the British Editor; but, copying, as we in common with most American Editors chiefly do, from the liberal journals and their correspondents, we should not impart full information to the American public as to the actual condition of affairs in Europe, without occasionally extracting the statements and views entertained by those on the other side.

N. Y. Commercial.

From *Bel's London Weekly Messenger* of March 29th.

## CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

We are persuaded that our readers will pardon us if we made the present subject—the leading article of our paper for this week.

*Nat patria Præmonstratum.*

On the all-engrossing subject of Reform, and the results which have attended the debates, we refer to our postscript, and to the parliamentary proceedings. But continental affairs, if not indeed the hinge on which our internal tranquility depends, is the real touchstone of peace and war.

The relations between France and England are those which govern the relations of all the other Powers of Europe; and the quiet and prosperous condition of the affairs of France must always affect us almost as intimately as the concerns of Ireland and Scotland, because it can never be disguised by any statesman, that France is the great pivot upon which the peace of Europe turns.

Now it is known to most of our readers, that the French Government within the last fortnight has had a new administration: in other words, that Monsieur Lafitte, a broken down banker, and revolutionary incendiary, has been dismissed, and that he is succeeded by a commercial person, one Casimir Perier, a kind of manufacturer of steam engines, a sort of anchorman, but a man of great opulence and who has acquired a very considerable fortune by the successful pursuit of his trade.

As to the fall of poor Lafitte, it was quite natural. The funds fell thirty per cent, and Lafitte fell with them; but the elevation of Casimir Perier is unaccountable. It is however, of little importance who is now Minister in France. The whole country is in a state of the vilest subordination and subjection to the basest instruments in nature. A cunning Oligarchy of the stocks and the press first seized upon the reins of power. The party connected with the funds have been beaten down by the tempests of the time; and this has produced the dismissal of Lafitte.—But the press still subsists in all its vicious perfection of mischief, and controls the government by directing the popular violence and the popular will at its pleasure. The present ministry, like the last will be compelled to be the puppets of the press, or the slaves of contending factions. They have no internal power or strength in themselves, and as they are daily losing the confidence of the revolutionary party, and of the large Jacobin division of the country, (of which that unextinguishable firebrand, La Fayette, is the leader,) it is utterly impossible that their power can be of any long duration.

Nothing, indeed, can be more miserable than France at the present moment. "She has no public credit—no commerce—no trade, and yet her Ministers have proposed taxes more than double the amount of those which were levied under the Bourbon dynasty. But such is always the sure result of radical governments; they are uniformly fraudulent, and swindle under the pretext of liberalism and moderation.

We have dwelt very briefly on the affairs of France. This country we consider to be the hotbed of revolution. France has evidently prompted the Belgian insurrection, the Italian insurrection, and the Polish revolt. The efforts of this government have obviously been to shake all the thrones and dynasties of Europe. But let France look at home. As La Fayette himself tells the Chamber of Deputies, "A plot is already prepared against her. The Allied Powers of Europe are in motion, and it becomes France, before she is prepared to convulse the rest of the world, to place her own institutions on the basis of permanency and peace.

Next to France let us regard Russia. It is quite clear that the emperor Nicholas is playing a very cunning game in Poland. The Polish insurrection is a mere farce. It is already subdued. But it is necessary that the Emperor of Russia should transport his mighty masses across the Vistula, and establish his military columns in Germany. This is what he is now doing. The Polish insurrection affords him a fair pretext for this purpose, and it is quite clear that he will have an army of three hundred thousand men in Germany by the end of the month. The absolute despotism of this Autocrat is incapable of any compromise with a government which has the audacity to pretend to a free charter. But we dismiss Russia for the present.

The Emperor of Austria acts without disguise or dissimulation. He is a tyrant too open and avowed to stoop to hypocrisy; and it is certainly the merit of this monarch, that he has always acted as he professed, and set his face against charters and liberalism at all times and in all places. He has marched without delay to quell the insurrections in Italy, and he appears to have fully succeeded in this effort. His troops have already entered Parma and Modena, and the revolt at Rome has been quelled by the very smell of his troops. The Austrians are now supreme in Italy. We may say what we will, but it is evidently so. "Fugius hac tam culta hœc illa milia, hœc illa barbari ager, seges."

France has been obliged to abandon Italy as she has been obliged to abandon Poland.—In both countries the power of absolutism has

prevailed against the power of liberalism. The genius of Caesar, in the language of Shakespeare, has been able to rebuke the genius of Brutus. But enough of Austria. Now pass to Prussia. Prussia is a military state in perpetual encampment. She is a great and powerful war in the midst of Europe—always prepared for military defence or offence. On the north east Prussia threatens Belgium and France with armies of overwhelming strength. But what do we infer from all this? Simply, that a continental war is about to commence; that France, in her present distracted state will find it difficult to resist the onset of her powerful enemies, and that we should not wonder if the allies were again to revisit Paris.

We certainly think it but just to confess that the opening speech of Casimir Perier, on taking the helm of affairs, assumes a decidedly pacific tone. "It ratifies the principle of non-intervention which the late ministers laid down, and professes to reform the rest of Europe, and to infuse freedom into their respective despotisms, by the pacific example of the development of liberty in the government of France." Never says the minister, "shall we do otherwise than feel a lively sympathy for other states; but the progress of European societies belongs to themselves—their destiny is in their own hands, and liberty, and every movement towards it, ought to be national—every foreign provocation impairs and compromises it. On the part of an individual, it is a bad service to render to any people. On the part of a government, it is a crime. France does not exhort the rest of the world to liberty but by the pacific example of the regular development of her institutions, and her respect for the rights of others."

Now all this we allow to be liberal, wise, and candid on the part of M. Perier. And this is undoubtedly the true policy of France. But who is it that really wields the passions of the people, and almost dictates the policy of the whole nation? It is M. Lafayette; and what says M. Lafayette? He declares "that it was the duty of France to have gone to the rescue of liberty in every quarter of the globe; and that the triumph of July would be a very imperfect triumph, if limited to the mere overthrow of the political despotism in France; that it should extend itself to the rest of the world, and not suffer any attempt to be made to repress the spread of freedom by any state whatever." He particularly adverts to Poland, and charges the late Minister with base and ungenerous neglect in not having taken part with the Poles. He adds moreover, that the principle of the revolution is deserted or compromised, by permitting the Austrians to enter into Italy.

Under such circumstances, it is impossible to have any confidence in the continuance of the present French ministry in office, and their profession of a pacific policy can have no effect. The real government of France is neither in the King, the ministers, nor their deputies. It effectually resides in the press and in the people, and they are open mouthed and decided for war.—Lafayette says, in so many words, that it was not despotism merely that was overthrown in July, but a "National Sovereignty" which was established. This is a true description of the matter. A throne was overturned, and in its place, not a government established, but an anarchy inaugurated.

However the rest of Europe may be involved—however far the fire may spread, and the contagion of passion extend, we sincerely hope that England will not be embroiled in any continental hostilities.

## THE 'DUKE OF REICHSSTADT.'

(Young Napoleon.)

Doctor Antomarchi, Physician to Napoleon, at St. Helena, had the boldness, in January last, to publish in one of the principal Journals at Paris, a particular account, or description of the young Napoleon, in which he controverted, at considerable length, the generally circulated and received opinion, that the son of his late great friend did not possess, or promise any of the glorious qualities of his illustrious sire.

After stating his own personal knowledge of the many fine and promising traits of character possessed by the young Prince, and for the truth of which he confidently appeals to all who have seen and known him, he refers to the accurate and liberal judgment formed by a British traveller, as published in London, in 1828.

This work is entitled, 'Austria as it is,' and from which the following extract is offered by one who has since perused it. The passage particularly referred to by Dr. Antomarchi, is marked in italics. Young Napoleon must be now about 20 years of age; and recent accounts speak of him as beginning to appear among the assemblages of the 'Great of the Earth,' and to excite very marked attention and interest.

## THE EXTRACT.

"Of all the members of the Emperor's family the Duke of Reichstadt experienced the most marked tenderness. It seems as if he had inflicted on his father by his public dealing. He is, indeed, an interesting youth, beautifully formed, with the countenance and fine cut lips of his father, and the blue eyes of his mother. One cannot see this blooming youth, with his inexpressible taint of melancholy and thoughtfulness, without a deep emotion.

He has not that marked, plain and familiar case of the Austrian Princes, who seem to be every where at home; but his demeanour is more dignified, and noble in the extreme. He rides an Arabian steed, a present from his grand father, the Emperor, and with a nobleness which gives a promise of as good horsemanship as that for which his father was celebrated. We saw him some time after, at the head of his *Escadron* (regiment) who almost adore him, and he com-

municates with a precision and military eye, which presages a future General. He is, by virtue of an imperial decree, proprietor of the eight domains of the Grand Duke of Saxe, in Saxony, with an income of about 20,000 (£100,000) a greater revenue than is enjoyed by any of the imperial Princes, the Arch Duke excepted. He is immediately after that of the reigning house. His Court establishment is the same with the imperial Princes; he has his lord Chamberlain, Aide de Camp, and a corresponding inferior household.

In possession, as he is, of a large fortune, his destination will depend on his talents, and his inclination." U. S. Gazette.

## [From the London Court Journal.]

## THE TUNNEL OF SEMIRAMIS.

All Europe is looking forward with anxiety to see if the great undertaking, the object of which is to unite the two shores of the Thames by a subterranean gallery under the bed of the river will be completed; if so, it will be in the present times a work of art truly singular in its kind. Yet notwithstanding this idea has brought so much honour on the English Engineer, the great Semiramis, nearly 3194 years ago, accomplished a similar work of art, on an immense scale, under the Euphrates, which Philostratus mentions in general terms, but of which Diodorus of Sicily, gives a minute description, which we trust our readers will find interesting.

After the fortunate and highly gifted woman, and Queen of the Assyrian Empire, had, by the foundation of Babylon, in the year 2664 B. C. rendered her name more immortal than that of her husband Ninus, who founded the well known city of Nineveh, she caused two magnificent royal palaces to be erected on the most elevated spots of either shore of the Euphrates, which flowed through the midst of Babylon, from which she enjoyed a splendid view over the largest city of antiquity. An arched stone bridge 400 toises in length, built with all the perfection of hydraulic architecture of the present day formed the communication between these two palaces. But not satisfied with this open passage, the Queen wished to be able to pass unseen from one shore to the other. The plan of a subterranean gallery was soon formed; but Semiramis constructed an infinitely more expensive, but much more secure tunnel than Mr. Brunel. One of the lowest parts of Babylon was chosen, and a reservoir excavated three hundred stadium (thirty seven and a half miles) square, and thirty-five feet deep, into which the river was conducted when the erection of the tunnel commenced on dry ground and in open day.

The length of it was something about four hundred toises; its inner width, fifteen; and its height, not reckoning the arch of the vault, twelve feet. The arch and side walls are formed of burnt bricks, which, being twenty bricks thick, made at least twelve feet, as their bricks by all accounts were larger than ours. After the completion of the work, the whole tunnel on either side was smeared with boiled bitumen, till it acquired a coating five feet in thickness. (four Babylonianells.) The river was then conducted into its former channel, and the two outlets of the tunnel enclosed with brazen gates, which still existed in the time of Cyrus, 558 years B. C., or 1506 years after their erection. Diodorus concludes thus: "The whole work was completed in seven days." According, therefore, to the simple calculation, at least fifty thousand skillful workmen must have been employed during these seven days. But, as regards the excavation of the reservoir, the dispositions must have been much more gigantic, it being easy to calculate that with the employment of two millions of workmen, it would not be completed in less than ten years.

## FRACAS AT THE LONDON COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

The London Sun gives the following description of a conflict which took place on the 8th of March in the theatre of the College of Surgeons, between the members of the College, and the police officers, acting by request of the Council.

The most extraordinary scene took place yesterday in the Royal College of Surgeons that ever occurred there, and probably one of the most violent measures adopted, and a greater stretch of authority resorted to by the President and Council of the College against the respectable Members of their body, than was ever recorded of the ruling authorities of any corporate body whatever. The circumstances were these:—A short time ago an order was issued by the Lords of the Admiralty excluding from attendance at the Lectures the Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons of His Majesty's Navy, which has given very great offence to the members of the profession at large, more particularly as it has subsequently been intimated that at no very distant period the army surgeons are to meet with the same fate. On the 14th of last month, just before the annual Hunterian Oration was delivered in the theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons, the members met and passed unanimously two resolutions; one to the effect of deeply deploring that such an order had been issued, and the other that the President and Council should be requested to petition the Lords of the Admiralty that the order might wholly and immediately be rescinded. The latter resolution was delivered to the President in the theatre, who pledged himself to lay it before the Council at their first formal meeting for the disposal of business. A few days ago an answer was returned to the Members, that the Council could not act upon the resolution, on the ground of irregularity. This answer greatly incensed the Members. At this season of the year a course of lectures is delivered in the theatre.—The tickets of admission to the Members state that the doors shall be open-

ed at three o'clock, and that the lectures are to be delivered on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at four o'clock. Mr. Wakely announced in the *Lancet* of last week, the answer returned to the members by the Council, and invited the Members to meet in the Theatre yesterday as soon as the doors should be opened to discuss the propriety (before the time for the lecture to begin) of petitioning either the Lords of the Admiralty or the Lord Chamberlain for the redress of the grievance of which they complained. The Council, on learning this, published circulars and sent them to the members, saying that on Tuesday the doors should not be opened till a quarter before four, and that they were determined to use every possible effort for the purpose of preventing the Members publicly discussing the subject they complained of, or in deed discussing any other subject in the Theatre. In furtherance of this determination the Council procured a party of the most powerful bodied Bow street police, and had them in attendance. As soon as the doors were opened the Theatre was crowded to the utmost excess in every corner instantaneously. Immediately cries for a Chairman were raised, and as the Council had insulted the members by attempting to prevent the discussion, the discussion should take place, and that there should be no lecture. In the midst of the confusion, the President, followed by the Lecturer, many of the Council, and their solicitor, took their stand upon the floor of the theatre. The Members called out from every part of the theatre that no lecture should take place, nor should any of the Council be heard until they had concluded their discussions.—The Bow-street officers were then called in, which doubly infuriated the members. They were directed to take Mr. Wakely out of the theatre by the President. They advanced to him, and he was immediately clung to by scores of the Members, who unanimously declared with himself that he should not go out neither should one of the Members be removed from their own theatre until the utmost violence was resorted to. The officers on this refused to lay their hands on any of the members and withdrew. Efforts were again made by the President and the Council to obtain a hearing for the Lecture, but all proved ineffectual. They then left amidst groans and cheers. Silence having been obtained, one of the members was elected chairman, and Mr. Wakely addressed the meeting on the subject of the order of exclusion already alluded to.—One or two other gentlemen spoke, and a resolution having been passed unanimously that a petition should be presented by them to the proper quarter, praying for the abolition of the order, the Secretary of the Council was sent to Mr. Wakely, who put a paper into his hand, requiring him, by order of the Council to leave the theatre. Mr. Wakely refused to go. The Secretary immediately afterwards exhibited a placard, calling upon the members to quit the theatre, which only added fuel to the fire. The Bow-street officers having got an indemnity from the Council and their solicitor, for any consequences that might follow their interference (without which they refused to act) rushed towards Mr. Wakely and some others brandishing their staves, and seizing those gentlemen in the most violent and outrageous manner. Having refused to go out, a general scuffle followed, when the officers and an immense number of gentlemen tumbled headlong from the body to the floor of the theatre. Mr. Wakely's clothes were literally torn to ribbons; his coat, waistcoat and shirt were reduced to actual rags. As soon as he was conveyed to the outside of the door he was released, the officers saying they had no charge against him, and he at once gave the last who had hold of him into the custody of a new police man who happened to be passing near the College at the time. Soon afterwards all the members left the theatre but subsequently Mr. Wakely appeared at the public office at Bow-street, to prefer his charge against the officers for insulting him. In the end (the Magistrates all three being on the bench) refused to hold the officers to bail, but left Mr. Wakely to indict them at the next Sessions undertaking that the officer should be then forthcoming to meet the charge. The officers stated to the Magistrates that during the time the examinations were going on, there were from 300 to 350 surgeons surrounding the office door, and that there could not have been less than from 500 to 700 in the theatre. This will, of course, bring to issue a legal decision on the question whether the theatre belongs to the Members or to the Council, exclusive of the College.

## From the Nantucket Inquirer.

## SPECIMEN OF CHRISTIANITY.

Some years gone, a whaling ship out of London, being commanded by a Nantucket man, touched at New Zealand for recruits; a boat coming alongside to trade, it was observed that a large mat lay spread over the bottom of the boat, and several times it was discovered to move. The captain was anxious to know the occasion of it; but the Indians at first refused to give any information, but at length were prevailed upon to remove the mat, when the Capt. beheld a man lying lashed to a pole his whole length. Inquiry being made, the information given was, that the man was a prisoner, taken in war, from a distant tribe; and their intention was to roast him and have a feast. The Captain of the ship struck with horror, requested them to deliver up the prisoner to his care, but they refused. The Captain, as well as the whole crew of the ship was desirous to relieve the prisoner; and proposed buying him (there was one on board the ship who partly understood their language) at length by offers of considerable value, they consented to sell the prisoner.

After paying a good round sum for him, he was delivered on board the ship, when on board, the poor fellow seemed ready to faint, believing, as the saying is, that he had jump-

ed out of the frying pan into the fire. He being assured that he would be treated as a brother, he came on, and was able to give a narrative of the war, and what tribe he belonged to, how he was taken, and what labor he had to perform. The captain of the ship immediately put his hands in each noose, with a supply of food and water, and taking the poor fellow as a pilot proceeded to the landing where the Indian originally belonged. The tribe was observed as they came down by hundreds, in the mode of rejoicing, with instruments of music, and the Indian and carried him up to the village, and then demanded to know what they had to pay for his ransom. The captain told them they had nothing to pay, and all that was required of them was to be good to the white men when they came to visit them; at which the whole tribe had a day of rejoicing, and loaded the boat with vegetables, and would have loaded the ship with different kinds of produce of the place, if permitted.

Now, my sea-faring brethren, I want you should improve upon this, so as to realize the blessed feeling that will always attend us when we are striving to fulfil the universal sermon—that is to say, be good.

## AN OLD SAILOR.

## PIE PLANT.

There are several varieties of *Rubus* cultivated in Great Britain, for culinary purposes. The leaf stalks are extensively used as pies, tarts, &c. Its culture for market was commenced there about 1835, and now it is said that more than 100 acres of land are appropriated to its culture in the neighborhood of the metropolis. Wilnot, the strawberry gardener, sends it by loads to Covent Garden market. It is coming into general notice and culture among us.

This plant is raised with very little trouble, being a perennial, and is one of the easiest vegetables afforded by the garden. In a dozen plants, growing at two feet each will supply a family. It is propagated by seeds or offsets. I have it early in April, by a little extra labour. I place barrels, having one or no head, over a few stools, and plants in March, and cover and surround them with recent stable manure. The last thus generated causes the plants to grow; the light not having access, the stalks become beautifully blanched, and soon reach the top of the can. The acid of the *Rubus* is very similar in flavor to that of the gooseberry. J. B. N. E. Farmer.

## HILLING CORN.

Erastus Ware, of Salem, Mass. states in excellent field of corn, which obtained a premium, that it was hoed three times, but not hilled, as has been customary; and upon a comparison of not hilled, with a small piece, which was in some degree hilled, after a severe gale, he is satisfied that no advantage is gained by hilling as was formerly practiced. His opinion is that there is no benefit to be derived by hilling corn,—and corn raised on a flat surface, when the weeds are destroyed and the ground kept loose, is by no means likely to suffer by the drought, or to have its roots impeded in the search after their proper nutriment, as where the ground is drawn up round the stalk in a high and steep hill.

## From the Burlington Sentinel.

## HORRID MURDER.

On Thursday night, the 21st ult. John Randall, of Franklin, Vt. killed his wife a son about 14 years of age. Randall commenced the work of death by attacking his wife's mother, (who was at his house taking care of his wife, then recovering from a sickness,) with a large knife, observing her that he would kill her—the old lady received a slight wound in the arm, but succeeded in escaping from the house, when he immediately with the ferocity of a demon attacked his wife, who was in bed in the room with an infant child, and gave her a mortal wound in the neck, but by the interference of his daughter, about 12 years of age, the mother fled to another room. He then attempted to cut the throat of his little daughter—she resisted and prevented the fatal clutch of the knife by holding her hands around her neck—her hands were badly cut and were wound on both sides of her neck. He then attacked his son who had come to the assistance of his little sister and killed him.

The girl with the utmost presence of mind went to another room where two younger children were sleeping, and escaped with them to the garden where she hid them in the currant bushes, covering them over with a blanket, in which situation they remained uncovered and unhurt.—and notwithstanding her severe wounds she again entered the house, took the infant and then fled to the neighbours and gave the alarm. The neighbours immediately repaired to the house where they beheld a most shocking and rending spectacle.—Randall was seated by the fire, his son's head severed from the body and burning upon the coals—the body of his wife was lying on the hearth and in clothes on fire.

Randall was immediately arrested and committed to prison in St. Albans. He is heretofore, been known at times to have been partially deranged, and these deeds of darkness are attributed to a fit of insanity.

## A MIRROR FOR VANITY.

Queen Elizabeth, admiring the elegance of the Marquis de Villa de Medina, a Nobleman, complimented him on his beauty at the same time to know, who possessed a heart so accomplished a cavalier. "Madam," said he, "a lover risks too much on an occasion, but your Majesty's will is law. Excuse me, however, if I fear to name him, but request your Majesty's acceptance of his portrait." He sent her a looking-glass.

ANNALS  
Thursday, March 29th.  
NOTICE  
The Voters of Anne Arundel County, are hereby notified that the first election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of May next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the second election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of June next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the third election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of July next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the fourth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of August next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the fifth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of September next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the sixth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of October next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the seventh election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of November next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the eighth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of December next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the ninth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of January next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the tenth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of February next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the eleventh election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of March next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the twelfth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of April next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the thirteenth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of May next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the fourteenth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of June next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the fifteenth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of July next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the sixteenth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of August next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the seventeenth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of September next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the eighteenth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of October next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the nineteenth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of November next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the twentieth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of December next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the twenty-first election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of January next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the twenty-second election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of February next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the twenty-third election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of March next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the twenty-fourth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of April next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the twenty-fifth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of May next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the twenty-sixth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of June next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the twenty-seventh election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of July next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the twenty-eighth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of August next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the twenty-ninth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of September next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the thirtieth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of October next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the thirty-first election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of November next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the thirty-second election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of December next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the thirty-third election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of January next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the thirty-fourth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of February next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the thirty-fifth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of March next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the thirty-sixth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of April next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the thirty-seventh election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of May next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the thirty-eighth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of June next, and to vote for the persons whom they may think proper to nominate for the said office. The voters of this county are also notified that the thirty-ninth election for the purpose of nominating four members to represent this county in the General Assembly, will be held on the 14th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Court House in Annapolis. The voters of this county are requested to attend at the polls on the 14th day of



NOTICE.

The Voters of Anne Arundel county, opposed to the present administration of the State Government, are requested to meet in their respective Election Districts, on Saturday 14th day of May next, to appoint seven persons from each district, to meet at J. Haslip's tavern on the 21st May, for the purpose of nominating four suitable candidates to represent this county in the General Assembly, and two Electors of Senate, also to appoint three persons from each district to meet delegates from Annapolis and Prince-George's in the second Saturday of June, at the above mentioned tavern, to nominate a candidate for Congress for this district.

A meeting of the Voters opposed to the present administration of the State Government in the first Election District Anne Arundel county, is requested on the 14th May next, at Butler & Fozzett's Tavern, for the purpose of nominating four suitable candidates to represent this county in the General Assembly, and two Electors of Senate, also to appoint three persons from the district to meet delegates from Annapolis and Prince-George's on the second Saturday of June, at J. Haslip's tavern to nominate a candidate for Congress for this district.

A meeting of the Voters opposed to the present administration of the State Government in the 2d Election District Anne Arundel county, is requested on the 14th May next, at Wm. Legg's, for the purpose of nominating four suitable candidates to represent this county in the General Assembly, and two Electors of Senate, also to appoint three persons from the district to meet delegates from Annapolis and Prince-George's on the second Saturday of June, at J. Haslip's tavern, to nominate a candidate for Congress for this district.

The Voters of the 3d Election District of Anne Arundel county, opposed to the present State administration, are requested to meet at Rockhold's Stone House on Saturday May 14th, for the purpose of appointing seven delegates to meet in convention at Haslip's Tavern on the second Saturday of June, to nominate four suitable candidates for the General Assembly and two Electors of Senate, also to appoint Delegates to meet those selected by Prince-George's, city of Annapolis and other Districts of this county, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

CITY TAX.

The tax for the current year, is laid at 75 cts. in the \$100 by the Corporation of Annapolis.

RICHARD RINGOLD, Esq. is elected Collector for the ensuing year.

The Winaw (S. C.) Intelligencer, confirms the account of the discovery of an isolated bed of gold, valued at \$200,000, an amount, we believe, unprecedented in the history of mines and mining.

REVENUE FROM CRIME.

It is stated in the message of the Governor of Connecticut, that for the year ending 31st March last, the net gain of the State prison, after paying every expense of guarding, feeding, clothing and instruction, was \$7,824.

IODINE.

The most satisfactory results have been produced at the hospital of Saint Louis in Paris, by the administration of preparations of iodine in scrofulous cases, even of the most desperate characters.

UNION RACE COURSE.

On Tuesday next the great match race takes place between Mr. Walter Livingston's horse Guliah, (4 years old and sired by American Eclipse), and Col. Johnson's Virginia mare, "Bonnets of Blue," four miles and repeat, for a purse of ten Thousand Dollars. Both horses are said to be in fine condition, and much sport is anticipated. On the same morning at eleven o'clock, a sweep stakes will be run for five horses entered, one mile and repeat; \$100 entrance each.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of the American Colonization Society at Washington, to the Secretary of the Auxiliary Society in the city of New York.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1831.

By the 10th of May, forty emigrants may be expected to be ready to embark at Norfolk, and we hope a larger number. We desire to know, as early as may be, what number are expected at New York, and whether we may rely upon your efforts for the amount of \$30000 to carry the object into effect. Since the date of my last letter, the Philadelphia Society has made a loan to us exceeding \$30000 for the purchase of a schooner for the Colony, which is immediately to be built at Baltimore. If you can obtain donations in goods, provisions, articles of clothing, mechanical and agricultural tools and implements, &c. for the expedition to sail from your city, they will be invaluable. It is only because of the low state of our funds, and our desire to effect as much as possible, during the present year, and our confidence in the zeal and ability of our friends in New York, that we presume to ask so much, and to expect success in our application. Our expenses of late have been great, and we have but a few dollars in our treasury. We cannot think of a moment of abandoning the New York

expedition. But to leave the departure to the season, we must not ourselves upon the liberality of our society. We do this with the utmost confidence.

From the N. York Courier, May 4.

LOSS OF THE SHIP SARATOGA.

Captain Kenny and crew, of the ship Saratoga, arrived yesterday in the brig Haron, from St. Barts. The Saratoga sailed from Liverpool on the 15th February, bound to Savannah, and on the 23 March, in lat. 40, lon. 30, experienced a heavy gale of wind, which caused her to leak, and it became necessary to keep one pump constantly going. On the 17th the leak increased, and the two pumps were insufficient to keep her free. On the 23d, in lat. 23, 46, by lon. 46, 30, the water having gained on them so much that the ship's decks were even with the water, and the captain and crew were compelled to take their two boats, and abandon the vessel. After sixteen days of severe hardships, they arrived safe at the Island of St. Bartholomews.

NORFOLK, May 3.

NAVAL.

The U. S. ship John Adams, Capt. Voorhees, now lying off Town Point, will sail tomorrow for the Mediterranean. We have been politely favoured with the following list of her officers:

- Philip F. Voorhees, Esq. Commander.
- Edward W. Carpenter, 1st Lieut. Thomas R. Gerry, 2d do. John B. Nicholas 3d do. Alexander G. Gordon, 4th do. Edward M. Vail, 5th do.
- Boat Master—Wm. E. Hunt.
- Surgeon—G. R. B. Horner.
- Purser—Edward T. Dunn.
- Lieut. of Marines—Francis C. Hall.
- Assistant Surgeon—Enclid Borland.
- Passed Midshipman—Harry Jageroff.
- Midshipmen—R. J. Ross, John Weems, Wm. C. Spencer, J. P. B. Adams, Franklin Anderson, John O. Wilson, Richard L. Tighman, George W. Randolph, John W. B. Kord.
- Boatswain—William Waters.
- Gunner—David Taggart.
- Carpenter—Francis Sagot.
- Sail Maker—Madison Weedon.

The following gentlemen compose passengers in the John Adams: William L. Gordon, Master Commandant—Acting Sailing Master—Charles H. McBlair, Augustus R. Strong, Walter C. Cutts, Owen Burtis—Midshipmen, Rushrod W. Hunter, George M. McCrery, Percival Drayton.

Arrival of U. S. Schooner Porpoise.

Arrived from a cruise, on the 15th inst. the U. S. Schooner Porpoise. We have been politely furnished with the following list of Officers.

- John Percival, Esq. Lieut. Commandant.
- Lieutenants—1st Lieut. E. B. Boutwell; 2d do. John Manning.
- Purser—E. Fitzgerald.
- Acting Surgeon—J. F. Brooke.
- Acting Master—A. C. Maury.
- Midshipmen—R. Semmes, H. Boogam, C. S. Boggs, A. A. Talarfero, E. Jenkins, A. F. V. Gray.
- Captain's Clerk—L. Kendall, Jr.
- Gunner—W. S. Cowan.
- Acting Boatswain—J. Hudson.
- Acting Carpenter—A. McDonald.

Pensacola Chron.

NAVAL.

The U. S. ship Java, Capt. Kennedy, was at St. Thomas, 9th instant.

The U. S. ship Boston, Capt. Storer, was at Gibraltar, 17th March, for Port Mahon next day.

The U. S. ship Fairfield, Capt. Parker, arrived at Gibraltar on the 10th of March, and sailed from the Roads on the 15th, for the United States, via Cape Verde.

The Hon. Ethan Allen Brown arrived at Rio on the 14th Feb. and was saluted with 17 guns on visiting and departing from the U. S. ship Vandalia, Capt. Keannon. He was on an excursion into the interior with his family, and had not as yet been presented to the Emperor.

The U. S. ship Hudson, Com. Cassin, then at Montevideo, was expected at Rio in about a month.

From the Full River (Mass.) Monitor.

INDIAN CHIEF.

On Wednesday last, there was found washed out of a sand bank, in the southeast part of this village, the remains of a human being, supposed to be an Indian Chief. The chest, which was surrounded by a belt composed of brass tubes, was in a state of remarkable preservation. There were also found with him several pieces of brass plate, and a case containing half a dozen of brass arrow heads. The whole was enveloped in mats of finely braided bark, and enclosed in a case of cedar bark. All the parts that came in contact with the metal and were near it, present no appearances of decay. The integuments, muscles and bones of the chest and of the arms, which rested upon, as well as the bark that enveloped them, are entirely preserved, and remain strong and flexible.

The place whence these remains were taken, was within the Pocasset purchase, near its northern boundary, and within a field that has been cultivated nearly a century. It is probable they were interred a century and a half ago, perhaps longer. That the preservation was owing to the presence of the metal, there cannot be much question, as only those parts were preserved which were found in connection with and near to it, the rest having disappeared.

Quarries What tribe of Indians were ever known to use brass arrow-heads or metallic trappings? In what manner did the metal preserve the parts in connection with it—by its galvanic influence or otherwise? This sub-

ject is well worthy the attention of the antiquarian and philosopher, as it furnishes some both with ample theme for speculation.

We understand that the remains will be put in a case and placed in the cabinet of the Fall River Lyceum.

[FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.]

The Oregon Territory, Columbia River, &c. We have conversed with Capt. Dominis, of brig Owhyee, which arrived last week from the Pacific Ocean, who informs us that in Feb. 1829, he entered Columbia River, and remained until April. He revisited the river also in August, 1830. He describes the climate as delightful, free from the vicissitudes of heat and cold experienced on the Atlantic side of North America. In August the heat was not near so great as with us, and through the winter, he saw no snow, nor was there any ice seen in the river. He is opinion that two crops of potatoes, and different kinds of grain, could be raised without any difficulty. The navigation of the mouth at the Columbia is rather dangerous as there are breakers upon a bar, where there is 44 fathoms at low water; and indeed the British Hudson's Bay Company lost two ships there, one in 1829, and the other in 1830, but from the month, for about 120 miles, as far of the Great Falls, the river is deep enough for the largest merchant vessel.

About 80 miles from the mouth of the Columbia the river Willameth enters, it a large river which is navigable to about 20 miles from its mouth, where there are falls of twenty feet, and a most eligible site for manufactures. From its source it runs at N. W. corner to the Columbia. A smaller river called the Coolez, empties into the Columbia from the north about twenty miles below the Willameth.

The soil on these rivers, not far from the mouth of the Columbia, he represents to be of the best quality, especially around the Willameth, where the country is well watered, as Capt. Dominis learned from the hunters, and abandoning the extensive forests of hard timber on the upper Columbia. These rivers abound in salmon, sturgeon, herring and other fish, the season of lerring commencing in February, and for salmon in May. The natives are not numerous, but are very peaceable, by no means like those at Nootka Sound, &c. and Capt. Dominis at no time felt any apprehension from them.

It is greatly to be regretted that this fine country has not been taken possession of by the government of this country, to whom it belongs. The British Hudson's Bay Company, who purchased the improvements of our countrymen as Astoria, have a large farm about 100 miles above the mouth of Columbia, at Point Vancouver, which is protected by a fort of five or six heavy cannon. They have a chain of three or four forts, also as far as the Rocky Mountains. The few Americans who remained after the settlement at Astoria were given up, having families, and being advanced in years, entered into the service of the company. There is no inducement for citizens of the U. States to visit the place for trade while the company is allowed to have the control of this territory, as it is so powerful that it engrosses all the trade with the natives which is of any profit; also carrying on extensive operations with the hunters in its employ.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Capt. Martin of the ship Atticus, has politely furnished us with Buenos Ayres papers to the 24 of March inclusive.

It will be seen that war between the shore Provinces, Buenos Ayres, (Entre Rios and Santa Fe,) and those of the interior, had actually commenced, and was likely to be carried on with as much vigour as the exhausted state of the country would permit.

A treaty offensive and defensive between the Shore Provinces, in their individual capacity, was signed at Santa Fe on the 4th Feb. and had just been published in Buenos Ayres.

A decree of Feb. 18th orders all males above the age of 15 years, in the provinces of Buenos Ayres, to be enrolled for the public service.

The House of Representatives convened on the 16th, in order to consider a proposition from the Minister of Finance for the creation of public funds to enable the government to carry on the war. Accordingly, Feb. 19th, a law was passed, adding \$500,000 to the public funds (i. e. to the debt) of the Province, the same being made applicable to the payment of the extraordinary expenses of the present year.

To fulfil the objects of this law, another law was passed on the same day, authorizing the Directors of the public funds to lend to the government \$300,000 a month, beginning with Feb. from the sums deposited in the sinking fund for the redemption of Bank Notes. The British Packet of the 26th says, "The creation of new funds to the amount of \$6000,000, has greatly depressed the market. The old paper cents, which in January last were 76, are now 56 a 57."

The Gazette Mercantil of March 1st, contains a manifesto of the causes of the present war, drawn by the Commissioners of the Shore Provinces, and signed at Santa Fe on the 15th Feb. It concludes as follows:

The Commissioners, in the name of the Governments, which they have the honour to represent, place their just cause under the protection of the All-Powerful, and the forces of the allied army under the direction of the modest and valiant Gen. Belandier Lopez, declaring, that the objects of this contest are:—to deliver the people of the interior from the tyranny which overwhelms them, and give them complete liberty.

The Brazilian schr. Seba, according to a statement in the Monte Video papers, had been run away with by some foreigners who

took on board, and it was supposed the Captain and crew had been murdered. She was bound from Paraguay to San Francisco, and had on board 500,000 rials in copper, besides various other articles. She was owned Don M. de Corrales, of Paraguay.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 18.

War between the boundary (shore) Provinces and those of the interior has commenced, the issue of which will probably decide the fate of either party. Many think that even this dreadful alternative is better than the state of suspense and distraction, in which the Republic has been so long emerged.

On the 16th inst. the 1st bulletin of the auxiliary confederate army was published in this city.

It is stated that on the 5th inst. the division of Col. Pacheco (of the confederate or shore army,) had attacked that of Col. Pedernera, & completely routed it; that the latter had 56 to 60 killed, and lost 80 prisoners and his horses, baggage, &c. &c. that Pedernera had escaped, accompanied by three officers and two soldiers, the rest of his troops having dispersed.

The loss in Col. Pacheco's division, is stated to be one officer and four soldiers, killed, and four wounded.

Gov. Lopez is Commander-in-chief of the confederate army.

BUENOS AYRES, March 26.

The 2d bulletin of the auxiliary confederate army, was published on 20. It contains a communication from General Lopez to the Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, dated, head quarters, Ranchos, 15th inst. stating the defeat of the troops of Col. Pedernera on the 5th inst. by those of Col. Pacheco, and of the general disinclination of the inhabitants of the country districts of Cordova, to the cause of the Protector General Paz.

The 3rd bulletin was published on the 24th inst. containing a communication from Gen. Lopez, dated head quarters, Aseguint, 19th inst. and a despatch from Col. Narciso de Bosa, dated Rio, 16th inst. stating, that on that day he had defeated a division of unitarian troops commanded by Col. Plaza, which consisted of about 300 cavalry, and more than 100 infantry; that the cavalry was completely routed; the infantry however had taken up a good position, from which they kept up a lively fire upon the Guerrillas which attacked them, and had retreated to a situation which it was not thought prudent to attack.

The number killed in the division of Col. Plaza is stated at more than 40 men, including 2 officers; and that only one soldier and a sergeant were wounded in the federal division.

Bulletin No. 4, which we find in the Gaceta Mercantil of Feb. 28th, relates to the affair of 5th, spoken of in Bulletins 1st and 2d. The number of killed on the part of the enemy is here stated at 40 or 50; prisoners 70. Killed on the part of the confederates, 4; wounded 11.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

A By Law, imposing a Tax on the real and personal property within the limits of the city of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof.

Passed May 11, 1831.

BE it established & ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same—That a tax of seventy-five cents, be and the same is hereby imposed, on all the assessable property within the said city and precincts, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, to be levied and collected agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1818, entitled, An act to alter and amend the charter of the city of Annapolis, and agreeably to the several By Laws of this Corporation respecting the collection of taxes.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

May 12, 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the orphan court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry E. Howard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

BENJAMIN WATKINS, Adm'r.

May 12, 1831.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received a very handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. A variety of colours, and very superior in quality. All of which he invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends making it an object for them to buy.

He will make his work at the shortest notice and latest fashion, or in any way to suit the fancy.

May 12, 1831.

VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber's Mill situated on the North side of Severn River, about 24 miles from Annapolis. The Farm attached thereto, containing about 150 acres, will be sold with the Mill if wanted. Persons inclined to purchase are requested to call on Mr. T. Bourke, on Mr. Trice's Farm, who will show the property. The terms will be accommodating. Apply to either.

CLEA SMITH, Georgetown, or N. BRICE, Baltimore.

May 12, 1831.

TAKEN UP.

A stray trespassing upon the plantation of Mr. William Stearns at Aberdeen, a white BULL YEARLING with a brown neck and head without any perceptible marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

BENJN. ATWELL, Manager.

May 12.

DUBOIS' MORTUARY & BURIALS OFFICE.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 3, for 1831.

To be drawn in Baltimore on THURSDAY, the 20th day of May.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 10,000 DOLLARS, AND ONLY 5,000 TICKETS IN THE GROUND!

The whole issued in QUARTERS.

QUARTER TICKETS \$1.50 EACH.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 of	2,000	is	2,000
1 of	1,000	is	1,000
1 of	500	is	500
1 of	400	is	400
1 of	200	is	400
1 of	100	is	400
1 of	50	is	400
100 of	5	is	500
2000 of	4	is	8,000

\* Orders for Tickets by mail or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet prompt attention.

Address,

EDWARD DUBOIS.

FOR SALE.

SOUTH RIVER BRIDGE STOCK, Annapolis, May 12.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county hath obtained from the orphan court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of Josias Tippet late of the county aforesaid deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber legally authenticated on or before the 31 day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate given under my hand the 30th day of April 1831.

HENRY G. GARNER, Adm'r.

JOSIAS TIPPETT, dec'd.

April 12, 1831.

\$100 REWARD.

THEIR BRIG SPARK, of Baltimore, owned in part by Jas. L. Smith and Thomas Hayley, and commanded by Capt. James Adams, on her way from New York to this Port, ran aground on Thomas' Point, below Annapolis, on the night of the 13th March last, and arrived at Baltimore after the delay of a few days. During which time she is said to have been high and dry on said Point, and to have discharged her Cargo, in whole or in part, into Lighters employed by the owners and Captain for that purpose. A part of the Cargo of said Brig, consisting of Dry Goods in Bales and Boxes, has not been delivered. The following are the marks of the Boxes not delivered, and a Catalogue of their contents, viz.—

One Box or Case marked M. M. & CO. Baltimore—containing

2 Pa. black Lasting	40 dozen Women's white Cotton Hose
30 doz. Kid Gloves	10 doz. do. do.
3 do. H. S. do.	3 P. blue Cloths
5 do. Shawls	2 do. do. do.
20 Pa. Beaded Mus. lins	

One other marked (J. D.) or 334 } a Case or Box, containing

10 Pa. Barrege, 408 7/16 yards

4 do. Gros de Naps, 281 1/4 do.

4 do. do. do. 270 15/16 do.

5 dozen Crape Shawls. Also,

One other marked—229 } a Box or Case, containing

9 Pa. Bombazine, 540 yards.

One other marked—873 } a Box or Case, containing

150 Pa. 4. 4 Cambrics, 1900 yards.

The 3 Cases or Boxes last mentioned may also be marked (Balizell & Dalrymple) (Baltimore.)

Three Boxes Champagne Wine

One Basket Oil

A Bundle of Books, and other Boxes—the marks of which are not known

The above reward of \$100 will be given to any person or persons who will give such information as may lead to the discovery of the above specified Cases or Boxes and their contents, or a part thereof, proportioned to the amount of goods recovered in consequence of such information, which may be communicated to Messrs. JARVIS & BROWN, No.—Market street.

Mr. JNO. W. BROWN, Smith's wharf, or to WILLIAM J. WARD, Esq. ATTORNEY AT LAW, N. W. corner of St. Paul's and Fayette streets, Baltimore, April, 1831.

May 12, 1831.

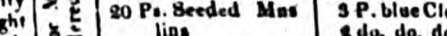
CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES,

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

LEON & WILLIAMS.

March 31, 1831.



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March 31, 1831.



**ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS.**  
**Rev. HARRISON HUMPHREY, A. M. Principal,**  
**and Professor of Moral Science.**  
**EDWARD SPARKS, M. D.**  
**Professor of Ancient Languages.**  
**THOMAS B. SUGLER, A. M.**  
**Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.**  
**Rev. JOHN DECKER, A. M.**  
**Professor of Grammar.**  
**CHARLES T. FLUSSEN,**  
**Professor of Modern Languages.**  
 Present number of Students, 63.

**COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.**  
 The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have his classes under his inspection, at the College, during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

**PREPARATORY STUDIES, viz.**  
 English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetic; Latin Grammar; Corderius; Aesop's Fables; Erasmus; Caesar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Eclogues, and first six books of the Aeneid of Virgil; Mar's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosody.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

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

- FRESHMAN CLASS.**
- 1st Term. Folsom's Livy; Græca Majora—(Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides); Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.
  - 2d Term. Græca Majora. (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates); Algebra, with Arithmetic revised; Horace, (Satires and Epistles); Græca Majora, (Xenophon's Memorabilia, Plato).
  - 3d Term. Algebra completed. Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.
- SOPHOMORE CLASS.**
- 1st Term. Juvenal, (Leverett's); Homer's Iliad, (Robinson's); Plane Geometry, (Legendre's); Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian.
  - 2d Term. Græca Majora, (Odyssey & Hesiod); Solid Geometry, (Legendre's); Rhetoric and Belles Lettres—(Blair).
  - 3d Term. Græca Majora—(Tragedians); Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.
- JUNIOR CLASS.**
- 1st Term. Græca Majora. (Minor Poets); Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c. Moral Philosophy.
  - 2d Term. Tacitus—(History); Cicero's Speeches; Chemistry, with Lectures.
  - 3d Term. Tacitus—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola); Natural Philosophy, with Lectures; Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts; Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year.
- SENIOR CLASS.**
- 1st Term. Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures; Horace's De Arte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin.
  - 2d Term. Logic, and philosophy of the Mind; Astronomy—with Lectures; Political Economy—with Lectures; Evidence of Christianity, & Natural Theology.
  - 3d Term. Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States; Butler's Analogy; Civil Engineering—(construction of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.); Mineralogy and Geology; Declamations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

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

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possible, and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, until these Chairs shall be permanently supplied. Particular attention will be given to exercises

in Rhetoric and Oratory, and one forenoon of each week, will be spent, drilling the Students, in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principal, and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. The Classification, which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient in the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson, and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the discretion of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

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

**DISCIPLINE, &c.**  
 A record of all deficiencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanor, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanor, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immunity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—the situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

**ADMISSION.**  
 Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dismissal.

**EXPENSES, &c.**  
 It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, washing, and roomrent, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for \$20 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows: and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department, - - - \$24 per annum  
 Preparatory Classes, - - - \$40 do. do.  
 Freshman and Sophomore Classes, - - - \$40 do. do.  
 Senior and Junior Classes, - - - \$50 do. do.

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

**COMMENCEMENTS.**  
 The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

**VACATIONS.**  
 The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the wants and wishes

of its numerous friends, and especially of the youth of Maryland.  
 St. John's College, was founded and endowed, in the year 1784, under the auspices of men venerable for their piety and learning, and has the honour of having educated for the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co-operation of the alumni, of their alma mater, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existence and usefulness, may be perpetual.  
 By order of the Board,  
 A. C. MAGRUDER, President.

**Just Received**  
 MAHON'S History of Maryland, 1st vol.  
 WEBSTER'S SPEECHES, 1 vol. 8vo.  
 PHILIP on Acute and Chronic Diseases.  
 FOLSOM'S LIVY.  
 And For Sale at this Office, by  
 J. THOMPSON.

**FOR RENT,**  
 THE office opposite the Court House, and adjoining the place of Nicholas Brewer, (of John) Esquire. For terms apply to  
 WILLIAM BISHOP, Jr.  
 March 31, 1831.

**FOR SALE,**  
 A HOUSE AND LOT in the City of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mrs. Ann Boone, deceased.  
 This property fronts on East street 70 feet, and binds on the Public Circle 47 1/2 feet, and on Cornhill street 70 1/2 feet.  
 The buildings are a frame Dwelling House (nearly new) in good repair, in which is a passage and two rooms below, and three rooms above stairs, and a framed house 14 1/2 feet square fronting on Cornhill street.

**THE TERMS OF SALE ARE,**  
 A credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale.  
 If the above property is not sold in private sale before the first day of August next, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock A. M. on the premises.  
 WILLIAM BROWN, of Ben.  
 April 13th, 1831.

**AMERICAN GARDENER:**  
 Containing ample directions for working a Kitchen Garden, every month in the year, and copious instructions for the cultivation of Flower Gardens, Vineyards, Nurseries, Hop Yards, Green Houses, and Hot Houses.  
 Just received and For Sale by  
 J. THOMPSON.

**FRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.**  
**GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR**  
 Has just received a large and handsome assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, amongst which are a handsome assortment of

**Patent Finished Cloths**  
 Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of the latest style of Spring and Summer Stuffs for  
**PANTALOONS AND VESTINGS.**  
 He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable style, for CASH, or to punctual men only.  
 April 28, 1831.

**JUST RECEIVED**  
 From the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Press, Porteus' on the Evidences of Christianity, 6 cents  
 Leslie's Short and Easy Method with a Deist, 6 cents  
 Subjects of Divine Revelations by Leslie, 3 cents  
 Plain Man's Defence of the Church Service, 2 cents  
 Christian Unity by Bishop Doanebury, 1 cent  
 For one hundred pages of any of the above twelve and a half cents. For Sale by J. THOMPSON.  
 May 5.

**NOTICE.**  
 THE Commissioners of Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 14th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.  
 By order,  
 BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Clk.  
 April 28, 1831.

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

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica creek.  
 All Baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.  
 LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Capt.  
 March 31, 1831.

**BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!**  
**J. THOMPSON**  
 RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a Book Store in the room adjoining the Post Office, in Church street, where he offers Books on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased in Baltimore, among which are the following:

- Say's Political Economy
- Chalmers's Works
- Burns's Works
- Carey's Manilla's Essays
- Mrs Carey's Letters
- Arts of Life
- Day's Consolations
- Benjamin's Works, in 5 vols.
- Bennett's Letters
- American Chesterfield
- Don Quixotte, in 4 vols.
- Boswell's Life of Johnson in 5 vols.
- Captain Hall's Travels in America
- Galt's Life of Byron
- Nursery Morals
- Cobb's Works
- Western Songster
- Form Book
- Blair's Sermons, in 2 vols.
- Christian Offices
- Companion for the Altar
- Christian's Companion
- Pilgrim's Progress
- Episcopal Manual
- Rise and Progress
- Lady of the Manor 7 vols.
- History of the Reformation
- M'Ken on Types
- American Constitution
- Scientific Dialogues 3 vols.
- Life of Washington
- Lady's Fables
- Lady's Lexicon
- Gentlemen's Lexicon
- Buck's Theological Dictionary
- Walker's Dictionary
- Also Webb's Latin Dictionary
- Chloro Delphin
- Virgo Delphin
- Ovid Delphin
- Horace Delphin
- Salust Delphin
- Græca Majora, in 2 vols.
- Smart's Cicero
- Mairs Syntax
- Clarke's Homer
- Days Algebra
- Playfairs Geometry
- Simpson's Algebra
- Lebrun's Trigonometrie
- Græc Testament
- Valpy's Greek Grammar
- Blair's Lectures
- Shay's Book-keeping
- Flint's Surveying
- Whelpley's Compendium
- N'tyre on the globes
- Trotter's Pantheon
- Goldsmith's Rome
- Goldsmith's Greece
- Grimshaw's England
- Grimshaw's Rome
- Tytler's History
- Murray's Sequel
- Murray's Reader
- Scott's Lessons
- Lady's Preceptor
- Morse's Geography & Atlas
- Adam's Geography & Atlas
- Smiley's Geography and Atlas
- Smiley's Arithmetic
- Pike's Arithmetic
- Stoughton's Church Music

**THE LIFE OF BISHOP HEBER,**  
 BY HIS WIDOW.  
 In Two Volumes.  
 Dec 16

**POSTPONED PUBLIC SALE,**  
 THE SALE of the following property, which was to have taken place on Friday the 15th of April, is postponed on account of the weather, until the 17th day of May next, when it will take place on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
 BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 17th day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M. on the premises, a Tract of Land lying in Montgomery county, known by the name of Starr's Fancy, and the Reserve on Starr's Fancy supposed to contain about

**NINETY ACRES,**  
 Now in the possession of the heirs of Ephraim Etcheson, deceased. This land adjoins the residence of the late Ephraim Etcheson, and the land of Col. Lyde Griffith. It is well adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Rye, Corn, &c. The terms prescribed by the decree, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and the residue in nine months from the day of sale, with interest on both payments from the day of sale. On the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the Trustee is authorised to execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers.  
 MORTIMER DORSEY, Trustee.  
 April 28.

**\$175 REWARD.**  
 RAN AWAY from the Subscriber's Farm in the Forest of Prince-George's county, on the fifth instant,  
**Three Negro Men.**  
**WILL,**  
 About thirty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, dark complexion, stout built in proportion to his height.  
**CHARLES,**  
 About twenty-two years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, dark complexion, tolerably well built, rather awkward, and is in the practice of raising his hat when spoken to.  
**BUCK,**  
 About eighteen or twenty years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, light complexion, rather a down look when spoken to, no particular marks about him recollected.  
**NELL,**  
 About forty years of age, five feet high, light complexion, talks as if she had a very bad cold, and is remarkably broad across the hips. I have reason to suspect she is lurking about the District of Columbia. The clothing which they have taken with them is not recollected.  
 I will give Fifty Dollars for either of the Men taken out of the State, and District of Columbia, and Twenty-Five Dollars for the matter where taken.  
 FRANKS HALL, P. George's county.  
 April 27.

**Union Bank of Maryland,**  
 MANOR 7, 1831.  
 NOTICE is hereby given, That in pursuance of a resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, unanimously adopted at their general meeting in July last, the President and Directors have given instructions to the Officers of the Bank to receive special Deposits of Money to a limited amount, and to grant certificates for the same, payable sixty days after demand, with interest, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.  
 R. MICKLE, Cashier.  
 April 14.

**\$30 REWARD.**  
 RAN AWAY from the subscriber's Farm near Queen-Anne, Anne Arundel county, on Wednesday 27th inst. Negro man TOM, who calls himself

**TOM RIDEOUT,**  
 About twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, dark complexion, pleasant countenance, and rather down look when spoken to; he has a variety of clothing not recollected. Tom has a father living in Baltimore, by the name of Sam, belonging to Doctor Zollickoffer, who I am induced to think enticed him off in March last, as he was apprehended in Baltimore by Mr. Edmondson one of the police officers of that place. I will give fifteen dollars if taken in this county, and the above reward if taken out of the county, and all reasonable charges paid if secured so that I get him again.  
 The Frederick-Town Herald, and Baltimore American, will copy this and forward their accounts to the subscriber, living near Annapolis.  
 April 28. LEONARD IGLEHART.

**20 DOLLARS REWARD.**  
 WILL be paid for the recovery of my NEGRO LAD, DORSEY, who has not been at home since the Saturday preceding Easter Sunday. He is about eighteen years old and stout made, of a dark complexion and distinguished by some peculiarity about his eyes, which do not resemble each other exactly. I suppose he has gone towards Washington Annapolis. The above sum will be paid for securing him in any jail in the District, or Maryland, and notice given me.  
 ELIZABETH GWINN.  
 Chaplico, St. Mary's county.  
 April 14.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
 THAT the subscriber, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Fenwick, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claim against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereunto, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of April 1831.  
 BENEDICT I. FENWICK, Adm'r.  
 April 21, 1831.

**JUST RECEIVED**  
 AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,  
**LAW'S TWO LETTERS**  
 To Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor.  
 Price Twenty-five Cents.  
**THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC,**  
 For 1831—Price 6 1/2 Cents.

**BY-LAW.**  
 An Ordinance for the appointment of City Messenger, and prescribing his duties.  
 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, that a person duly qualified, shall be annually appointed by ballot, City Messenger, to do and perform all and every thing required by this or any other ordinance.  
 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the duties of City Messenger shall be, to summon in the members of the Corporation, at all regular meetings prescribed by the charter, and at all meetings of the board, convened by order of the Mayor, to attend at the Corporation during the hours of business, and to perform such other duties relating to the City Council, as may be required of him by the Mayor, or in his absence by the Recorder, or board of Aldermen.  
 3. And be it established and ordained, that the City Messenger so to be appointed, before he enters upon the duties of his said office, shall take the following oath or affirmation, as the case may be: I A. B. do swear or solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm, that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of City Messenger, within the City of Annapolis and its precincts.  
 D. CLAUDE, Mayor.  
 April 28, 1831.

**NOTICE.**  
 A meeting of the Commissioners of Prince-George's County, for Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st instant, the boundary line of District No. 12, was altered so as to turn "with the road leading from the Indian Landing to the Fork of Patuxent Bridge to the old Screen Chapel, thence down North Run (excluding the property of John Reigle) until it intersects a line draw from Bignell's Meeting House, as to exclude the property of John M. Galters and Israel Davidson." In all other particulars, the lines and boundaries shall remain established on the 28th May, 1830.  
 By order JOHN RIDOUT, Sec'y.  
 April 28.

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 For 1831—Price 6 1/2 Cents.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
 THAT the subscriber, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Fenwick, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claim against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereunto, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of April 1831.  
 BENEDICT I. FENWICK, Adm'r.  
 April 21, 1831.

**VOL. LX.**  
 PRINTED AND  
**JONAS**  
 Church-Street  
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# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1831.

NO. 20

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

## IN CHANCERY,

March term, 1831.

Charles Salmon

Elizabeth Clagett, Edmund Clagett, Richard Clagett, Samuel A. Clagett, John W. Clagett, Thomas Clagett, Mary Clagett and, William Clagett, and Charles Roe executor of Henry Roe Junior.

THE object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a decree for the sale of certain land, negroes, and other personal estate, mortgaged by the defendants Elizabeth Edmund, Richard, Samuel, John, and Thomas Clagett, to the complainant, to compel the execution of a commission heretofore ordered, on the application of the defendants Mary and William, by their guardian Edmund, for the partition of the real estate of William Clagett deceased, and to obtain an injunction restraining the defendant Charles Roe, executor of Henry Roe Junior, from levying a fieri facias on certain property in the lot mentioned, and if levied prohibiting the sale thereof until the further order of this court. The bill among other things states, that the defendant Thomas Clagett, having a short time previous to the twenty second day of September eighteen hundred and twenty seven, engaged in business in the city of Baltimore as a merchant, the complainant undertook to give credit to and to become surety and endorser on notes drawn by the said Thomas, in the prosecution of his said business, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, and that with a view and for the purpose of indemnifying the complainant against all loss which the complainant might incur by reason of such credit and engagements, the said Thomas, and his mother Elizabeth, and his brothers Edmund, Richard, John and Samuel, executed in due form of law a deed of mortgage bearing date the twenty second day of September eighteen hundred and twenty seven, whereby they conveyed to the complainant all their estate, right, title and interest, of in and out of all that tract or parcel of land lying in Anne Arundel county, called Poplar Bottom, being the real estate of which William Clagett, and also all the right, title and interest, of the said Elizabeth, Edmund, Samuel, John, and Thomas Clagett, in and to the personal estate of which the said William Clagett died possessed, consisting of Negroes, Horses and Cattle, which said land and personal estate, at the time of the said conveyance and now, is in the possession and occupation of the said Elizabeth and Edmund Clagett. The bill further states, that the complainant, in pursuance of his said agreement with the said Thomas Clagett, at various times between the date of the said mortgage, and the twelfth day of May eighteen hundred and twenty eight, did give credit to the said Thomas Clagett for goods sold and money loaned, and did endorse divers notes drawn by the said Thomas Clagett, and did become drawer of divers other notes which were afterwards negotiated for the accommodation and benefit of the said Thomas Clagett, and that upon a statement of accounts between the complainant and the said Thomas Clagett, he was indebted to the complainant, for goods sold, in the sum of ten thousand eight hundred and six dollars and seventy cents, for money loaned in the sum of three thousand two hundred and seventy dollars, and on account of endorsements and other liabilities contracted by the complainant for and on account of the said Thomas Clagett, in the sum of twenty four hundred and eleven dollars and sixty cents, the whole amount being on the day last mentioned sixteen thousand four hundred and eleven dollars and sixty cents. The bill further states, that certain goods, wares and merchandises, and debts, were heretofore to wit, on or about the twenty sixth day of May in the year last mentioned, transferred by the said Thomas Clagett, and certain persons acting as his trustees, to the complainant, the proceeds of which the complainant was to apply to the payment of the debts due by the said Thomas Clagett to divers individuals, and the complainant claims so far as the said property would extend that the proceeds of said property have been applied in the manner required by said agreement, and have been found in sufficient for that purpose, and the complainant charges, that there is now due to him the sum of nine thousand two hundred and nine dollars and fifty four cents, with interest. The bill further states, that the complainant, being ignorant of the description of the personal property, and of the number, ages and sex, of the negroes, and the amount of the other personal property intended to be conveyed to him by the said mortgage under the general words used therein, and apprehending that the mortgagees would remove the same beyond the reach of the complainant and of this court, filed his bill in this court on the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, praying a discovery of the number, ages and sex, of the several negroes, and the number and description of the horses and cattle intended to be conveyed by said mortgage, and for an injunction prohibiting and restraining the said mortgagees from selling, disposing, removing and concealing, the whole or any part of the personal property intended to be conveyed by the said mortgage, on which such proceedings were had, that on the thirtieth day

of December eighteen hundred and thirty, a decree was passed, prohibiting, enjoining and restraining, the said mortgagees, from selling, concealing or removing, beyond the jurisdiction of this court, the negro men slaves, Kitt, Adam, Daniel, Stephen and Tom, and the negro woman slaves, Sukey, Milley, Jinny and Polly, and from five to ten negro children slaves, four Horses, four Oxen, and four Cows, or any other of the mortgaged property in their or any of their possession, until the further order of this court, on any bill which may be filed by the said complainant to foreclose the said mortgage, or on any bill by the defendants to redeem the said property, which said proceedings were taken as part of this bill. The bill further states, that heretofore to wit, on the twenty fourth day of November eighteen hundred and twenty eight, the defendant Mary Clagett, and William Clagett, by Edmund Clagett their guardian, and a certain Henry Roe Junior, filed their bill of complaint against this complainant, and the said Elizabeth Clagett, John W. Clagett, Richard H. Clagett, Samuel A. Clagett, and Thomas Clagett, alleging that they the said William Clagett and Mary Clagett were two of the children of the said William Clagett, deceased, and as such entitled to shares of the real and personal estate of the said deceased. That the said William and Mary had, for a considerable space of time, attended the school of the said Henry Roe, Junior, and they or their estates had become indebted to the said Henry Roe, the said Mary in the sum of twenty nine dollars and fifty cents, and the said William in the sum of seventy seven dollars and seventy five cents, which had been allowed by the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, and ordered to be paid out of their principal estates, and paying for payment of the several sums of money due to the complainant out of the personal estate of the said William Clagett, deceased, and for a partition of the real estate of the said William Clagett, deceased, among his heirs; upon which such proceedings were had, that on the twenty fourth day of September eighteen hundred and twenty nine, a decree was passed by this court directing the said Elizabeth Clagett to pay, or to bring into this court to be paid to the said Henry Roe, Jr. the sum of one hundred and seven dollars and twenty five cents, with interest thereon from the twenty fourth day of November eighteen hundred and twenty eight, and also directing the said Elizabeth Clagett to pay, or to bring into this court to be paid to the said Mary Clagett, the sum of two hundred and thirty two dollars and seventy two cents for her distributive share of her deceased father William Clagett's personal estate, in the hands of the said Elizabeth Clagett, as administratrix, and also directing the said Elizabeth Clagett to pay, or bring into this court to be paid to the said William Clagett, the sum of one hundred and eighty four dollars and seventy five cents, for his distributive share of his deceased father William Clagett's personal estate, in the hands of the said Elizabeth Clagett as administratrix, and also directing a commission to be issued to John W. Duval, and authorizing them, or any four or three of them, to enter upon, walk over and survey, the said real estate, and value the same, and divide the same into seven equal parts, if in their opinion the same be susceptible of such division, and if in their opinion the same would not admit of such division, to divide the same into as many parts as they should deem most advantageous to the parties concerned, having regard to quantity and quality. The bill further states, that although more than a year has passed since the date of the last mentioned decree, yet that the said William Clagett and Mary Clagett, have done nothing therein, and the complainant is advised that he can compel them to execute the said decree for partition. The bill further states, the said Henry Roe, Junior, is dead and that the defendant Charles Roe, as his executor, filed a petition in the said cause on the ninth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty, praying that the said decree may be revived, on which decree passed on the eighteenth day of January eighteen hundred and thirty one, reviving the said decree, and requiring the defendants in the said cause, and every of them, to pay to the said Charles Roe as executor of the said Henry Roe deceased, the sums of money which by the said decree they were respectively required to pay to him. The bill further states, that the said Charles Roe has lately taken out a writ of fieri facias for the amount directed to be paid to him as executor of the said Henry Roe, which he is about to levy on the personal property in the hands of the said Elizabeth Clagett, administratrix of William Clagett, to the manifest injury of the complainant. The bill further states, that the time limited by the said mortgage for the indemnification of the complainant has passed, that no part of the sum of money which became due to the complainant by reason of his advances and other engagements for the said Thomas Clagett, on the faith of said mortgage, has been refunded to him, but that the sum of nine thousand two hundred and nine dollars and fifty four cents with interest, remains due. The bill further states that the property will be inadequate to the payment of the mortgage, and without a division thereof his loss will be proportionately greater. The bill further states, that the said Mary Clagett and William Clagett, are infants, under the age of twenty one years; and that the said Charles Roe resides out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon this 28th day of April 1831 on motion of the complainant's solicitor, by Theodorick Bland Chancellor, adjudged and ordered, that the complainant by causing a co-

py of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis once in each of three successive weeks before the fourth day of June next, give notice to the said absent defendant of the substance and object of this bill, in order that the said defendant may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the fourth day of October next, to answer the premises, and shew cause, if any he have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy  
Test, RAMSAY WATERS.  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
May 5, 1831

## IN CHANCERY.

April 30th, 1831.

Nicholas Brice, surviving trustee of James Brice,

vs  
Fredus Price and others.

The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a resale of part of the real estate of James Brice, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. The bill states, that by authority of an act of the legislature of Maryland passed at Dec. session 1802, chapter 67, and an order of the chancellor founded thereon, dated the 2d day of June in the following year, Nicholas Carroll of the city of Annapolis, who is since deceased, and the complainant Nicholas Brice, were appointed trustees to sell the real estate of the said James Brice, situate in Cecil county of this state; that the said trustees, in pursuance of their trust, and preparatory to the sale, caused the said real estate to be surveyed and divided into five several parcels, and a plot thereof to be made, on which said parcels were delineated, and their respective contents in acres put down, and on or about the 8th day of October 1804, agreeably to their advertisement, exposed all of said lands to sale; at which said sale a certain Benjamin Price became the purchaser of the Parcel designated on said plot by No. 3, and Gassaway Watkins of that which was designated by No. 2 that said Watkins departed this life intestate, sometime in the year 1808 or 1809, without having paid the purchase money for the said land, and on application to this court by Richard Bassett, one of said Watkins' securities and others, the chancellor at December term 1809, decreed the sale of all the said Watkins' equitable interest in said lands to satisfy the balance of the purchase money due thereon to said trustees, and appointed George Smith, who had married the widow of said Watkins, trustee to make said sale—that said Smith, on or about the 9th day of April 1810, offered the said lands for sale, and sold the same to a certain Peregrine Ward, who gave his bond with Benjamin Price before named as his security, to the said trustee, for payment of the purchase money—that the said George Smith, trustee of said Watkins, shortly after said sale settled with complainant the claim of said James Brice's trustee against Watkins' estate, and for payment assigned the bond he had taken from the said Ward and Price; that said Ward purchased said land at the last mentioned sale for and at the request of said Price, the latter of whom went on to pay for the same, but departed this life, some time in the year 1815, before he had completed it, intestate, leaving a widow Elizabeth, and to whom letters were granted, and the following children his heirs at law, namely John C. Price, Fredus Price, Benjamin Price, and Assenath Price—that the said John C. Price shortly after also died intestate, leaving two female children Rebecca and Sarah Price his heiresses at law—that the said Fredus Price, and his nieces the said Rebecca and Sarah, are now the only heirs of the said Benjamin Price, and of his deceased children before named.

It is thereupon this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1831. Ordered, That a copy of this order be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in some one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis, before the 30th day of May next, to the end that the said Rebecca and Sarah, who are declared to be non residents of the state of Maryland, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the subject and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a Solicitor, on or before the 5th day of September next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy  
Test, RAMSAY WATERS.  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
May 5.

## HIRELINGS WANTED.

FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Cape Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi annually.  
Apply to J. GREEN, Esq. Annapolis. Or to P. SCHELETTNER, at Cape Sable.  
May 5.

## Just Received

MAXWELL, A Novel, 2 vols.  
DE LORME, A Novel, 2 vols.  
WALTER COLTON, A Novel, 2 vols.  
ROMANCE OF HISTORY,  
SIAMSE TWINS,  
FAMILY DYER AND SCOURER,  
HOUSE PAINTER'S GUIDE,  
HINDS' GROOMS' ORACLE,  
SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHY, or a Companion to the Bible; being a Geographical and Historical account of the places mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. For Sale by  
J. THOMPSON,  
May 5.

## INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE AMERICAN REPERTORY.

THE object of this work is to furnish in numbers to the rising generation, a Minutiae Encyclopedia or General Cabinet, embracing an epitome of the most interesting topics of the age.

In carrying out this design, three important principles will be constantly in view:

First.—To select from the great mass of human knowledge that only which is useful or ornamental.

Second.—To condense matter and language as far as practical utility will admit.

Third.—To systematize and arrange the whole in such a manner, that each and every portion may be turned to at pleasure, without the usual alphabetic order of the several articles, or the trouble of a common index.

The scanty limits here allowed forbid even the enumeration of topics upon which it is believed, the future pages of this work will be usefully occupied—a simple hint at its origin and present design, must therefore suffice.

The example of the bee, in drawing from an almost infinite variety of substances, that only which is adapted to its parianar wants and mode of life, to the exclusion of all superfluous or extraneous matter, and the ingenious method pursued in arranging its small, but precious stores, for future use, suggest the idea of a small periodical, of which this is a specimen.

Though the primary aim of the work will be to extract, abstract, and concentrate, within convenient limits, that which is evidently useful—still, whatever is ornamental in literature, science, and the arts, will not be overlooked. Nor will any pains be spared, while endeavoring to draw within these narrow limits the wisdom of the present and the experience of the past, to excite in the minds of our readers a thirst for all that is intrinsically valuable, even beyond the scope of this periodical—particularly by favourable reference to more voluminous publications, to which this will serve as an index.

Another prominent object will be, to furnish the best practical system for accumulating, independently of this work, appropriate mental stores, for the varied purpose of life, in whatever department it may fall. The first few numbers will communicate a practical knowledge of that labour and time saving art, SHORTHAND; after which they will exhibit in their progress, a model place book, to be copied, or imitated, as circumstances shall justify, by all who approve the plan.

As a matter of very great convenience to the reader, especially for future reference, the contents of each page will be denoted by prominent words in the margin—to which marginal words, a general index may be framed upon the principle of Lock's Common Place Book, which is fully explained in its own proper place—This will furnish to each reader an infallible key to every part which he may wish to re-examine—and, at the same time, suggest to the aspirant after knowledge, a method, which, if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him incalculable benefits, by the ultimate saving of time, labour and space; for it is asserted, without the fear of refutation, that a young man, who first acquires a facility in short hand writing, and then proceeds to writtily, upon the plan about to be suggested, can acquire more useful knowledge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years, by any other method that has ever been devised.

For illustration—two individuals, in every respect equal, take up a volume of 500 pages—the one hurries through it, in the usual way, and lays it down to be neglected and forgotten; the other takes time while he reads, to deliberate upon each chapter, section, or topic; and while it is fresh in the mind, enters in his place book, agreeably to the plan about to be communicated, the substance, or, at least, the names of important subjects, and the pages where they are found. Upon the completion of the volume, the latter will have drawn out perhaps upon the five pages, a summary of the 500. For most purposes, a perusal of this summary will be as beneficial and satisfactory, as a re perusal of the whole volume, though requiring but 100th part as much time. Having these five pages then, as a general index, or index to the volume, the contents may be referred to, when occasion requires, without loss of time, and all the important facts familiarised, without the drudgery of an entire re perusal. Need the question then be asked, which of the two will make the greatest improvement, the one practising this plan, or the one neglecting it? The result is too obvious to demand a question, or to merit a reply.

The following pages may be looked upon as the brief notes of one practising upon this plan—they present a variety of prominent facts and dates, that cannot fail to call up much other valuable matter not expressed, which, but for these notes could never be recalled by human memory.

It is only necessary, then, to go one step farther, and prepare a key to the place book thus constructed; and all the reading of a long life may be referred to, as easily as a merchant refers to items of debt and credit in his ledger, by the aid of his alphabet, journal, day book, &c. MARCUS T. C. GOULD.  
No. 6 North Street, Philadelphia; and  
No. 420 Pearl Street, New York.

## RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office.  
Jan. 6, 1831.

## FOREIGN.

### Late from Europe.

The packet ship Havre has put into Newport, having sailed from Havre on the 2d April. Some of the passengers arrived in New-York on Wednesday morning. From the New-York Commercial, Evening Post, American, Journal of Commerce and Daily Advertiser, we make the following extracts:

The passengers report that there was nothing new at the time of sailing, but there was a general expectation of an immediate war.

The accounts are only three days later than before received from Paris, and of course we cannot know the result of the French ultimatum respecting the Austrian occupation of Bologna. The state of the French funds, however, and the universal uneasiness prevalent, indicate that war was the confident expectation of all classes.

The Deputies were engaged in warm discussions relative to "the patriotic associations," as they are called, which thirty-one departments had already entered into. The King's ministers oppose these associations vehemently.

The accounts are decidedly warlike, and the debates in the Chamber of Deputies are angry and violent.

### FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

A private letter, in the Journal du Havre, states that Gen. Gervard was ready to proceed to the frontier of the Alps with the army, by forced marches. The Austrian Ambassador at Paris had given no reply on the subject of the occupation of Bologna, and said he had received nothing official. It is added that the French Ambassador at Turin informed the Austrian General that his government would consider the occupation of Bologna an act of hostility, unless he immediately evacuated it, which he refused to do without new orders.

It is known that the French government has signified its ultimatum, in the same terms, to the Cabinet of Vienna; and the Courier is set off with it on Monday morning. In the mean time, troops are to go by forced marches towards the frontier of the Alps; and Marshal Gerardi, who will take the command of the army which is to operate on that point, has made all preparations for his departure. News from Vienna is expected with great anxiety. As yet, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, Count d'Appony, has given no explanations; and even says he does not know officially what has passed at Bologna.

Private correspondence in the Havre Journal of April 1st.—Letters received to day from Italy, inform us of the system of vigor adopted by the Austrians since their entrance into Italy. Every one connected with the Chiefs of the Provisional Government, whom they could seize, they threw into prison, and delivered to the military commissions. Numerous executions have already taken place.

When M. de Barante, our ambassador at Turin, was informed that the Austrians had entered Bologna, he immediately wrote to the chief of the army that if he did not speedily effect his retreat, the French government would regard his measure as an act of hostility. The general replied that he had executed the orders of his government, and should not retire without new ones.

The Austrian Observer, the government paper in Vienna, congratulates the country upon the pacific character of the new French Ministry. It adds—"The great majority of the French nation concur in these principles. All Europe shares them, government and people. It is only by the preservation of peace, and by the re-establishment of the internal tranquility of states, that the evils which now oppress nations so heavily, can be removed, property secured, trade revived, and credit restored. This is the voice which is now heard all over Europe. The Austrian government openly declares it as its own; and every Austrian who loves his monarch and his country, will render homage to it."

The Gazette of Berlin, received at Paris, on the 31st March, publishes a letter from the Russian head quarters dated Simera, March 16. It announces that for several days the Russian army had undertaken no new operations, and that it would remain in a state of inaction for some time to come. "It is difficult," says a Paris paper, "from the news which the German prints furnish, respecting events in Poland, to form a very clear idea of the operations of the Russian and Polish troops. The only thing rendered completely certain is, that Diebitsch has met with a resistance which has disconcerted his plans, and that the Russian army is beset by wants of every kind. Of this one may judge, when informed, that according to the last accounts, a glass of brandy cost six rubles at the Russian head quarters, and an egg two. A letter from Warsaw says, that when the Russian prisoners were asked where they thought they were, answered that they were in Belgium and were marching on France."

We find in the Gazette de France, of the 1st April, a resignation by the Comte de Fire, Lieutenant General commanding the second military division, of his membership in the Parisian Association, in consequence as he states, of a communication made to him on the 23d March, by the Minister of War, who suggested that such membership was not compatible with his military duties.



Resolved,  
we consider



**ANNAPOLIS:**  
Thursday, May 19, 1831.

**JACKSON MEETINGS.**

Pursuant to public notice, a respectable meeting of the Voters of the 5d Election district of A. A. county was held at Mr. Legg's on the 14th inst. when Thos. Furlong Esq. was called to the chair, and Jos. J. Hopkins appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated from the Chair, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That Thomas Cross, Ely Lusby, Wm. D. Merriken, Jos. J. Hopkins, R. W. Higgins, Caleb Dorsey and James Mills, be appointed delegates to meet in convention at Haslip's Tavern on the 21st May, to nominate two suitable persons as Electors of the Senate, and four candidates for the Legislature, and that Thos. Snowden, Edmund Claggett, and Benj. Watkins, be appointed Delegates, to meet the Delegates from Annapolis and Prince George's County, on the second Saturday of June, at Haslip's Tavern, to nominate a candidate for Congress for this district.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Maryland Gazette.

THOMAS FURLONG, Chairman.  
JOSEPH J. HOPKINS, Sec'y.

**2D. ELECTION DISTRICT.**

Anne Arundel county, May 14th, 1831

Pursuant to notice heretofore given, a number of the voters of this district opposed to the present administration of the State Government, met at the house of Thomas C. Blackhold. The meeting was organized by Solomon Claridge being called to the chair, and Philip Pettibone appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, Doctor Frederick L. Gummer delivered an address, after which the following gentlemen, viz: William W. Seeders, Edward Bourke, and Richard Gardiner, were appointed a committee to select delegates to represent this district in the convention of 21st May, and second Saturday of June, who after a few moments offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That Dr. Frederick L. Gummer, Robert B. Moss, John M. Welch, Orlando Hancock, Lloyd Henshaw, John W. Davidson and Philip Pettibone be selected as Delegates to represent this district in the convention of the 21st May at Haslip's Tavern, for the purpose of nominating four candidates for the legislature, and two Electors of senate.

Resolved, That Grafton B. Duval, Charles Hammond of Philip, and Samuel Thomas be selected as delegates to represent this district in the convention on the second Saturday in June, at Haslip's, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Maryland Gazette.

On motion the meeting adjourned,  
SOLOMON CLARIDGE, Chairman.  
PHILIP PETTIBONE, Sec'y.

At a large and respectable meeting of the friends of the Administration of the General Government and the opponents of the present Executive of Maryland, convened at the house of John Shortt in the 4th Election District of Anne-Arundel county, on motion of Mr. Richard Sappington, Captain Richard Phelps was called to the Chair, and Owen Disney appointed Secretary.

Barzillai Marriott, Esq., at the request of many persons present, then addressed the meeting in a very animated and impressive manner, and at the conclusion of his address presented the following preamble and resolution to the consideration of the people, which were read and unanimously adopted.

[We are obliged to omit the preamble, on account of its being received at too late a period for insertion.]

Resolved, as the deliberate opinion of this meeting, that we consider the course pursued by the present Executive of Maryland, in re-instating to office, individuals who had long enjoyed their profits, to the exclusion of the necessary and meritorious, an evidence of their hostility to "rotation in office," which is so essential to the purity of government, and to the stability of our republican institutions.

Resolved, That we consider the appointment to office of men of wealth, to the rejection of the poor, a sure mark of their devotion to the principles of Aristocracy, which demands the unqualified reprobation of every advocate of the Jeffersonian doctrine, that all men are created "free and equal."

Resolved, That this meeting, considering the general dissemination of information into the minds of the rising generation, by means of public education, an essential auxiliary to the cause of Liberty, and an insuperable barrier to the aggression of Despotism upon the principles of our political institutions, view the late Act of Assembly, relative to the primary school law, an infringement upon the rights and property of those districts which have erected school houses at their own expense, an insult to the understanding of the honest yeomanry of the county, and an alarming impediment to the cause of education in our county, as it must result in sinking the primary school system: That we consider it an act conceived in legislative imbecility, which calls loudly for the disapprobation, and discountenance of the public.

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that we consider the removal of the county collector, a daring violation of all "precedent," which should excite the indignation of all honest politicians.

Resolved, That we will unite with the rest of our fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county, in the adoption of such measures as shall be calculated to secure a firm, determined, and honorable support to such candidates as shall be nominated by the county convention.

Resolved, That James Mewburn, Richard Sappington, Barzillai Marriott, John D. Pope, Owen Disney, be appointed delegates from this district to attend the General Convention on the 21st day of May next.

Resolved, That the editors of papers friendly to the Administration throughout the state, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary.

RICHARD PHELPS, Chairman.  
OWEN DISNEY, Sec'y.

**From the Charleston Gospel Messenger.**

**MEMORIAL OF BISHOP HOBART.**

A collection of Sermons on his death, and a Memoir of his life and writings.—The Memoir is evidently from a mind vigorous, discriminating, highly cultivated, and imbued with literature, Christian theology, and the history of our own, and its parent Church. It is in every respect worthy of its subject, and we have read it, as we doubt not thousands will, with the highest delight. It is not easy to lay aside such a narrative. To the talented and feeling author, the Church is much indebted for his industrious research, his able development of the character of one of her chief sons, and his many sentiments adapted to vindicate, illustrate, and recommend her institutions. As a specimen of a felicitous allusion, in the best taste, we refer to page 111, where the strong man is introduced; and of a graphic description which has not often been surpassed, to page 104. The facts are admirably condensed, and will admit of being expanded into a more ample biography, which we are happy to notice is promised. The sketches of the Rev. Dr. Chandler, and Bishops Prevost and Moore, may well create the desire that the same pencil would prepare other portraits for the friends of piety and the Church.

**RECIPE.**  
It is but little known, but it is nevertheless a fact, says the Portland Mirror, that a littlar rubbed on the necks of young lambs or geese, will prevent the depredations of foxes upon them; these animals having an unquenchable aversion to the smell of tar.

Within a few days since, in repairing the old Stackpole Mansion, Congress street, Boston, an arch was discovered, built up, in which was enclosed a large quantity of very old and excellent wine. There is a question as to whom it belongs, the first or second lease, or the owner.

A Frenchman, moving lately on the New York canal, was near getting his head broke by popping it up just as the boat was passing under a bridge. "Mortbleu! Captain," cried he, "for what you tell me look out! look out!" But the Dutch carpenter was as much in fault, whose constant call, when throwing rubbish from the roof of a house, was, *stan unner!*

**FORTY THOUSAND CROWS.**

The legislature of Maine have been called upon to pay the bounty of eight cents per head on 40,000 crows—a total \$3,200 Cui bono? Wont more crows come? We advise the legislature of Maine to read the fable of the fox and the flies, and save their money.

Albany Argus.

We understand that two magistrates, Messrs. De Beaumont and De Tonqueville, have arrived in the ship Havre sent here by order of the Minister of the Interior, to examine the various prisons in our country, and make a report on their return to France. To other countries, especially in Europe, a commission has also been sent, as the French Government have it in contemplation to improve their Penitentiary system, and take this means of obtaining all proper information. In our country, we have no doubt that every facility will be extended to the gentlemen who have arrived.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

**From the Baltimore American.**

We learn by proof slips from Savannah that the Penitentiary and Jail at Milledgeville, Georgia, were consumed by fire on the night of the 2d instant. It is generally supposed that they were set on fire intentionally by one of the convicts, who on Sunday night before made an attempt to break out, but was caught and flogged for it.

Jasper Wilkinson, formerly mail carrier between Milledgeville and Monticello, confined in the jail charged with robbing the mail in January last, and who was to have been tried before the Circuit Court now sitting in Savannah, was the only person who escaped, which he effected by the inattention of the guard.

Alfred Lozado a young man of plausible appearance, indicted for having attempted to steal a pocket book containing some money from a gentleman's pocket. It appears that the attempt to steal was committed in the dissecting room of the college in Barclay street, while the Surgeons were engaged in preparations to dissect the Pirates, and the pocket book which it was attempted to steal was made from a part of the skin of a negro hung near this city a few years since for Piracy; and the owner of the pocket book was in the dissecting room for the purpose of procuring a part of Wansley's skin to be tanned and used for a similar purpose. The prisoner was found guilty.

N. Y. Eng.

**From the New York Journal of Commerce.**  
**THE AMERICAN NAVY.**

There are now in commission in ordinary, or on the stocks, twelve ships of the line and seventeen frigates. Besides various smaller vessels most of which could be got to sea on short notice. In general, it would require a longer time, and much greater expense, to repair the vessels in ordinary, than to launch those on the stocks.

The ships of the line, although rated as 74's are generally larger, several of them carrying from 90 to 140 guns, and most of the new frigates are on a corresponding scale, both as to size and weight of metal. So that in fact, our Navy is much more efficient in these respects, than would be inferred from the number and rate of the vessels composing it. The following are the ships of the line:

Independence, in ordinary,	at Boston.
Columbus, do.	do.
Ohio, do.	N. York.
Franklin, do.	do.
Washington, do.	do.
Delaware, do.	Gosport.
North Carolina, do.	do.
Alabama, on the stocks,	Portsmouth.
Vermont, do.	Boston.
Virginia, do.	do.
Pennsylvania, do.	Philadelphia.
New York, do.	Norfolk.

The following are the frigates:  
Java, in commission, Mediterranean.  
Brandywine, do. do.  
Hudson, do. Brazil.  
Guerrerie, do. Pacific.  
John Adams, do. Gosport.  
Constitution in ordinary, at Boston.  
United States, do. N. York.  
Potomac, do. Washington.  
Macedonian, do. do.  
Congress, do. do.  
Santee, on the stocks, Portsmouth.  
Cumberland, do. Boston.  
Sabine, do. New York.  
Savannah, do. do.  
Raritan, do. Philadelphia.  
Columbia, do. Washington.  
St. Lawrence, do. Norfolk.

Contracts have been made, under an Act of March 1827, for the live oak frame of five additional ships of the line, five frigates, and five sloops of war. In fulfilment of these contracts, deliveries have been made, at different Navy Yards, of 331,714 cubic feet of said timber, for which has been paid the sum of \$ 68,300.

The policy of the United States in building their ships of war a size larger than the nominal rate, has put the naval powers of the Old world to considerable inconvenience, who at once perceived that in case of a war with this country, their 74's would be a source of perpetual embarrassment and anxiety, as they could not single handed, encounter a first rate American 74, without an almost certainty of being captured. And so of their frigates: none of which could stand against the first class of American frigates. The consequences would be that they would either have to run away from vessels of the same class with themselves, or submit to the still more mortifying alternative of being captured. Foreseeing this, the French have already followed our example, to a considerable extent, and the English are beginning to think about it.

**AURICULAR CHAIR.**

The Mechanics Magazine notices a newly invented chair for deaf persons by Mr. Curtis, surgeon aurist to the king. The chair is represented to be of the library form: the acoustic apparatus is concealed in the staffings of the chair, all that is visible is a small tube, through which the deaf person seated, can hear the most minute sounds, such as the ticking of a watch. It is an invention of singular utility to persons whose case is hopeless, and we doubt not we shall soon have some of these chairs imported.

**NEW ANIMAL.**

Dr. Johnson, at a meeting of the London Electric Society, read an interesting paper on the Planaria Torva, an animal or insect something like the Leech, of a third to a half an inch in length, which is described as being exceedingly curious. But the most extraordinary part of the narrative consists of the experiments of cutting off their heads and new heads forming in a few days; and in every way the animal was divided new parts formed, each part retaining its vitality, and reproducing new parts when dissected. This must be the fabled Hydra on a small scale.

**A "SCORTCHER."**

The following outre and amusing article is copied from a Courtland (Alabama) paper of the 15th ult. Part of it is written in almost a new dialect.—It is really a "scortcher," supposing that this new fangled word means something out-of-the-way.

"The Ides of March have gone, and left an impression not to be forgotten.—Many cows and hogs have died and much vegetation killed. In fact every species of vegetation is now in a worse situation than it was two weeks ago. On Friday last, we had a constant storm of wind and snow. That night was a scortcher. On Saturday morning it froze in the shade until 10 o'clock. Tuesday night was also another scortcher. In fine the whole week has been a continual bluster. Many are wishing they had the seeds which they have committed to the bosom of the earth in the house again. It is acknowledged by all that such a winter and spring have never been witnessed in Alabama since it was settled. All kinds of vegetation are at least one month later than usual."

A person asked an Irishman why he wore his stockings the wrong side outwards. He answered, "Because there was a hole in the toher side."

**BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Jas. J. Donahoe, President.  
D. W. Taylor, Secretary.  
W. W. Taylor, W. G. Woodruff, Benj. D. Higgins, Saml. J. Davidson.

THE COMPANY proposes to insure lives for one or more years or for life—to purchase or sell annuities, to receive money on trust, paying an interest therefor, and accumulating at compound interest.—To manage trusts, and to make all kinds of contracts in which the casualties of life and interest of money is involved.

Creditors, whose hopes of payment are founded on the lives of their debtors, may secure their debts.—Salaried officers, and persons whose families are dependent on their exertions for support, may provide by annual payments, for their families, by an insurance on lives.—Aged persons, whose incomes are inadequate to their maintenance, may, by the purchase of an annuity, receive much more than the simple interest for their investments.

No money is received for less than one year, nor in sums less than one hundred dollars, and an interest of four and a half per cent per annum is allowed and paid semi-annually, or the Company will invest the money, and pay over the interest received, deducting a half per cent for compensation. The company, acting as trustee, there can be no danger from death, or insolvency.

Office No. 23 St. Paul's street, Baltimore. Applications (post paid) attended to.

**BASIL SHEPHERD.**

**MERCHANT TAILOR.**

Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a choice assortment of

**GOODS.**

Adapted to the season, of the latest and most approved patterns and colours consisting of

Broadcloths, Summer Cloth, Broshell, Princetta, Drilling, &c.

**VESTINGS,**

**FIGURED, PLAIN AND SILK.**

Materials for Pantaloon, Silk Hosiery, Collars, Stocks, Suspenders,

He will dispose of any of those articles on the most reasonable terms, or make them up according to directions, in the most substantial and workmanlike style, and at the lowest prices. Grateful for past favours, he hopes to cleave a share of public patronage.

May 19.

**BY-LAW.**

An Ordinance for the division of the City of Annapolis into four equal Wards, for the City Constables.

Passed April 11, 1831.

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, That the City of Annapolis be divided into the following four wards, to wit:—The first ward to comprise all that part of the City from Prince George's street, including the said street and the College lot, and all to the North East of the said street. The second ward, that space between the said Prince George's street and up, and including Church street and North West street intersecting the Church circle. The third ward to commence on the West side of the Church circle, running down Doctor's street to the head of Acton's creek, following the course of said creek to commencement of Church street at the dock. And the fourth ward to include West street, and the remainder of said city and precincts to the westward limits thereof.

Secd. 2. And be it established and ordained by the said authority aforesaid, That each of the said wards shall be attended to and visited by one of the City Constables, as hereinafter directed, that is to say, that Alexander Todd shall visit and attend to the first ward; Richard Williams shall visit and attend to the second ward; Thomas Gardiner shall visit and attend to the third ward; and that John Lamb shall visit and attend to the fourth ward: Provided always, That if, on any special emergency, any inhabitant shall have occasion to read for, or it comes to the knowledge of any or either of the said Constables, that any tumult or riot is existing, and requires his attention, it shall be his duty immediately to attend for the purpose of quelling such tumult or riot, and to keep the peace, although it may not be within his or their ward at the time, according to the allotment directed as aforesaid.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

May 19, 1831.

**THE ART OF DANCING.**

**MR. DUROCHER**

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, that he will open a

**DANCING ACADEMY,**

At the Assembly Room, on the first day of June. Those persons who wish to send their children will please to enter them at Mr. Williamson's, where a subscription paper is left.

May 19.

**NOTICE.**

WHEREAS my wife Esther B. Berry, formerly Esther B. Smithson, of Harford County, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation,—I hereby forwarn any person or persons from dealing with or crediting her the said Esther B. Berry, on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt or debts, of her contracting from this date.

JEREMIAH BERRY.  
Elk Ridge, A. A. County.  
May 19.

**POSTSCRIPT**

**Latest from Europe.**

By the arrival at New York of the ship Charlemagne, Capt. Robinson, from Liverpool, London dates to the 8th, and Liverpool to the 9th of April, have been received. We have made our extracts chiefly from the New York Standard, Evening Post, and Journal of Commerce. The news is of a more pacific character than was expected. An extract from a late letter of O. P. Q. furnishes the most interesting items with respect to France. According to that letter, intrigues were attempted in the French Chamber of Deputies to prevent the election of a more democratic or republican Chamber. The British Parliament adjourned on the 1st of April, and would meet again on the 14th, when the final disposition of the Reform Bill would come up.

A London paper of the 8th says—"We yesterday received the Paris papers of Tuesday, and the Messenger des Chambres dated Wednesday.

"We yesterday remarked, that the language of the French Government Journals was irreconcilable with the acts of the Government. The language of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of the 4th April, is still pacific. And yet the Austrians are overrunning Italy, and France is making immense preparations on the Piedmontese frontier. It has been suggested that the French Government has in view by these pacific declarations the preventing the fall of the funds, in order not to raise money on too disadvantageous terms. This may be the case; but we should doubt whether the artifice would succeed."

However, notwithstanding the warlike attitude of France and Austria, there is apparently less apprehension of war between those two powers; for though the French journals talk of war, and the patriotic associations demand it, the public funds rise.

In England, the parliament adjourned on the 1st, to meet on the 14th, when the reform bill will be acted on. It is confidently asserted that the ministry have made converts, and will be able to show a larger majority on the third reading.

In Scotland the spirit of reform is active and great exertions are made to procure a full expression of public opinion in favour of the system.

Much distress prevails in Ireland, but an alleviation is looked for in a perpetual loan from the government. Mr. O'Connell recommends to his friends to ask for parliamentary reform. Nothing said about the union.

In Spain some discoveries have been made of a treasonable intercourse between certain constitutional officers and certain Frenchmen, but nothing important was effected.

Belgium and Holland still quarrel, and occasional skirmishes take place, and it would seem that there must be a war between them, unless the former yield to the protocols of the five powers.

It would seem that the affairs of Poland were a more favourable aspect. The Russians are themselves uncomfortable. It will be seen that a report is abroad, that the Porte and Persia have concluded to aid Poland.

**A CARD.**

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

Feb 17

**DUBOIS'S**

**LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.**

**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,**

No. 3, for 1831,

To be drawn in Baltimore on THURSDAY,

the 26th day of May.

**HIGHEST PRIZE**

**10,000 DOLLARS.**

AND ONLY

**5,000 TICKETS IN THE SCHEME!**

The whole issued in QUARTERS.

**QUARTER TICKETS \$1.50 EACH.**

**SCHEME.**

1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 of	2,000	is	2,000
1 of	1,000	is	1,000
1 of	600	is	600
1 of	400	is	400
2 of	200	is	400
4 of	100	is	400
8 of	50	is	400
100 of	8	is	800
2000 of	4	is	8,000

\*. Orders for Tickets by mail or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet prompt attention.

Address,

EDWARD DUBOIS.

**FOR SALE.**

SOUTH RIVER BRIDGE STOCK.

Annapolis, May 12.

**TAKEN UP.**

A stray trespassing upon the plantation of Mr. William Stewart at Aberdeen, a white BULL YEARLING with a brown neck and head without any perceivable marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

BENJN. ATWELL, Manager.

May 12.







# The Maryland Gazette

VOL. LXXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1831.

NO. 21

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN.

Church-Street, Annapolis.

—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Related for the New-York American.

## THE DOCTOR.

“Yes,” replied he—  
“I still did not turn from bonding  
his furnace.  
“Still, so very ill, Doctor, that I fear—  
“The devil with you croaking! Do you  
“Good woman, that I am busy—  
“I replied the old woman, without  
“The least emotion at being thus ap-  
“How do I know what at? I try  
“Discover the great secret perhaps, and  
“You are thus tempting the devil, the  
“The lady is dying.”  
“Secunda elapsa hora, et aqua incau-  
“te, candem iterum injicies pulverem.”  
“The doctor threw two handfuls of white  
“in the vase, and went on reading  
“parchments which showed the mark of

old woman drew a long deep sigh.—  
“The doctor was a young man, twenty-eight  
“of age, perhaps, but it was difficult to  
“at it from his pale and emaciated coun-  
“You could only see that hard stu-  
“perhaps grief, any thing but years,  
“printed on his forehead a deep, solitary  
“remature furrow; and to look at his hol-  
“sneaks, sallow complexion, and long and  
“ed hair, one could not but feel regret  
“the bloom of health did not animate  
“ular and beautiful features, and that  
“all and perfect form was spoilt by any in-  
“and graceless manner.

was bending over the vase; sometimes  
“ing, with his breath, the dying calls,  
“interrupting his reading to throw pow-  
“der and herbs into the water that boiled be-  
“him.

great secret—old goose—better, much  
“than that. A right of life and death a  
“al formidable secret.”  
“I suddenly he exclaimed, as he finished  
“at least of his book:  
“It is it—admirably, admirably done.”  
“Now old mother, I am at your service,”  
“he, as if the old woman was still there,  
“he had been gone for some time.

doctor poured into a small bottle his  
“ical preparation, a blue liquid which  
“ced a sweet perfume; he threw his dark  
“over his disordered clothes, and left  
“laboratory, holding in his hand his precious  
“carefully wrapped in the folds of his  
“le, to hide it from the curiosity of others,  
“preserve it from the accidents of a long  
“rapid walk through the streets of Paris.  
“In twenty minutes fast walking from the  
“de l’Horloge to the Rue des Tournelles;  
“enty minutes the Doctor had reached his  
“nation. He stopped before a large and  
“some hotel; the walls that surrounded  
“out-yard were high and thick, the door  
“and bordered with iron—a precaution  
“be forgotten in those troublesome days  
“all this took place in the month of Dec-  
“ber, 1584, during the reign of King Hen-  
“ry third.

knocked, and from behind a barred win-  
“dow a servant recognized and admitted him.  
“Sir Eudor,” said a man of about six-  
“ty years of age, I have but very little hope.”  
“The Doctor hardly restrained an ironical  
“smile, but the old man did not perceive it—  
“his eyes were filled with tears.

must not give up entirely. Monsieur  
“empe; nature and science have so many  
“resources.” These consoling words were ut-  
“tered in a sneering manner, and the Count  
“began to weep. Eudor shrugged his  
“shoulders as if the husband’s grief struck him  
“hard or ridiculous. Without adding  
“he drew aside a covering of thick ta-  
“pestry, and entered a large and sombre apart-  
“ment.

The Count followed him.  
“In the back  
“of the room, surrounded by curtains, stood the  
“The Doctor approached and motioned  
“the Count to open the window.  
“The beautiful face of a female then became  
“visible. Suffering had scarcely altered her  
“features and perfect features. Her sweet face  
“indeed, pale; and beneath her long black  
“lashes was a small blue circle—but who  
“did not have preferred her appearance; ill  
“was, to the most blooming beauty?  
“The Count gazed fixedly at her. The Count-  
“ess herself on the foot of the bed, and fix-  
“ing eyes on the Doctor, who, wrapped up  
“in his own meditations, thought neither of  
“praising or discouraging him. After a  
“moments of silence, Eudor gently lifted  
“the Countess, and took the arm of the patient  
“in his pulse.

slight shudder indicated that the Coun-  
“tess was on the point of waking; the Doctor  
“looked anxiously around.  
“The crisis that will take place when she  
“awakes will be decisive: the least emotion may  
“be fatal. You must retire sir.”  
“I will hide behind this curtain,” said the  
“Count. “I do so long to see her open her

“Eudor,” said Eudor, with a disdainful and  
“smile: “Well, Count, enjoy that plea-  
“sure and risk your wife’s life, for such a  
“trivial satisfaction.”

“But if I remained concealed,” returned the  
“Countess, “I should not be able to see you  
“not be master of yourself. But what is it to  
“me—remain, Count, if you choose; but an-  
“swer for nothing.”

This dialogue, animated as it was, took  
“place in a low voice. The Count, after a  
“moment’s hesitation, gave up, and retired  
“slowly; the Doctor promised to call him as  
“soon as possible, and carefully shut the door  
“after him.

A flash of joy brightened the features of  
“the young man, when he found himself alone  
“in the room, and his countenance, animated  
“by strong emotion, appeared singularly beau-  
“tiful. He no longer stopped to gaze, but,  
“kneeling by the bedside, he covered with  
“ardent kisses the hand of the young woman,  
“he fondly passed his fingers through the light  
“and dishevelled curls that hung around her  
“face; and even dared to press her burning  
“and parched lips.

“Oh!” exclaimed he, as he gazed at her,  
“how much courage is necessary! But I will  
“have it: and in a few hours five years of an-  
“guish and labour will be rewarded.”

These last words awoke the Countess.  
“The Doctor did not change his posture; he  
“remained on his knees, and still held the pa-  
“tient’s hand.—She turned her beautiful eyes  
“towards him; and started with mingled sur-  
“prise, fear, and joy.

There was a moment of silence. Neither  
“one or the other spoke. Perhaps they were  
“afraid that a word might end their happiness,  
“which seemed more like a dream than a real-  
“ity.

“Emma,” said Eudor, “we are alone, alone  
“for one hour. This is the first time since I  
“have attended you: it is the first time in five  
“years.”

The emotion of the Countess prevented  
“her answering except by tears.  
“I will not tell you, continued Eudor, all  
“the difficulty it has occasioned me to get in-  
“to your dwelling: still my title of doctor is  
“not a disguise. I was a student, you remem-  
“ber, when I saw you for the first time. What  
“a recollection!

The Countess pressed the hand that held  
“hers, and raised her eyes to heaven.

“Since then, Emma—but I have witnessed  
“your struggles, your tears, your resistance,  
“and I will reproach you with but one thing;  
“and that is, to have thought I had forgotten  
“you, because I no longer sought your pre-  
“sence.

“And why,” continued Eudor, vehemently,  
“why should I have sought you; it was both  
“too soon and too late. Besides, I needed so-  
“litude and meditation to conquer a deep seat-  
“ed sorrow, and to perfect a great plan—a dif-  
“ficult, bold, and decisive enterprise. This  
“task, which I have so long laboured at, will  
“at last be accomplished: you must decide for  
“me.

“Emma,” added he, solemnly, “if the day  
“before your fatal marriage, I had asked you  
“to be mine, to follow me, you would have  
“consented; for I am not ignorant of the in-  
“fluence I had over you, devoted as you were  
“to me, your first love; but I would not, for  
“it would not have been acting fairly towards  
“you. But now, when for five years you have  
“enjoyed rank, fortune, honours, you know  
“what they are worth. You also know the  
“happiness I can offer you—poor and obscure  
“as I am; and it will no longer be deceiving  
“you to say, ‘Emma, will you change—will you  
“follow me?’

“Eudor,” replied the Countess, with a fal-  
“tering voice, (for the young man had stopped,  
“and his look seemed to demand a reply,)  
“perhaps you are right in thinking, that in  
“past days your power over me would have  
“conquered my feeble reason: then I might  
“have been yours without crime! but now—

“That is true,” replied Eudor, abruptly.  
“Ah, it is clear enough we were not made for  
“one another; we have not the same way of  
“loving. Miserable fool, that I am. I was  
“sacrificing to you honour and conscience! But  
“what can I do! I have one of those weak  
“minds, over which love reigns like a tyrant:  
“a crime would be of no consequence in my  
“eyes, if it would make you mine. Do you  
“hear me? a crime—if it would free you.”

An exclamation of horror burst from the  
“terrified Countess.

“You need not be frightened,” returned Eudor,  
“hastily, “you do not understand me.”

After a minute of silence, the Countess  
“said in a sweet and melancholy tone of voice  
“Eudor, why do you thus torment a poor suf-  
“fering woman? Is this a time to talk thus to  
“me? Probably you know even better than  
“myself, that it would be no longer in my pow-  
“er to accept of the guilty happiness you offer  
“me. I feel so weak! Soon, very soon, I trust  
“all will be over—fears and sorrows, and this  
“broken heart will at length be at rest.”

“Why these sad thoughts?”  
“Sad! oh, no! they are happy ones. How  
“often have I prayed to God to take me from  
“this earth, where all happiness is lost to me.  
“God has heard me.”

“Then,” said Eudor, with much emotion,  
“you would like to—

“Die,” replied the Countess calmly.

“If I were to tell you that there was no  
“more hope; that your disease was a fatal  
“one—

Eudor’s countenance was lightened up, as  
“he spoke, with an almost infernal expression  
“of joy; he gazed for an instant on this beau-  
“tiful young woman, who seemed to be almost

“young, and then, said the words that follow-  
“ed with a hesitating and gloomy tone of voice:  
“Well, then, since you are prepared, I will  
“tell you the truth. When I just now spoke of  
“a future, of joy and love, I wished to deceive  
“you, and to give you a hope that I myself  
“have lost.”

“The Countess stopped; it seemed im-  
“possible for her to articulate another word,  
“she fixed on him such a look of awe and mel-  
“ancholy, and in her beautiful black eyes,  
“there was such an expression of tenderness  
“and regret at leaving this world, that the  
“young man seemed deeply moved.

“I exclaimed he, ‘you are not as much  
“wounded from this life as you said you were!’  
“A smile played on the pale lips of the suffer-  
“er.

“Yes,” said she, ‘I own it, I felt, I do not  
“know why, my heart sink; but my courage is  
“returning. I am ready now,’ added she, tak-  
“ing Eudor’s hand and putting it on her heart;  
“‘now repeat those words, and you will feel it  
“beat neither faster nor slower.’

“Well, then,” said Eudor, disengaging his  
“hand, ‘let the will of heaven be done!’ He  
“retreated a few steps, and concealing himself  
“behind the curtains, he drew from his bosom  
“the vial he had placed there on entering; and  
“this vial, which was as nothing in his hand,  
“seemed of an almost overpowering weight!  
“An instant more, and he calmly presented to  
“Emma a cup filled to the very brim.

“What for!” said she; “will it prolong my  
“life?”

“No,” replied Eudor.

“Well, then—why must I take another bit-  
“ter potion?”

“This one is not bitter, Emma; and if it  
“cannot conquer your fever, it will, at least,  
“save you from all sufferings in your last mo-  
“ments.” The Countess put the cup to her  
“lips, and, while she slowly drank it, Eudor  
“continued—“You will sleep as if, after a  
“ball, quietly rocked, with the sounds of sweet  
“music, your flowers and your dress were be-  
“fore your eyes.”

“Yes,” replied the Countess, returning to  
“him the empty cup, ‘yes, all my happy re-  
“flections will assist me at this moment, since  
“you are there, you with whom all the joys and  
“pleasures of my past life are connected.’

One hour had passed, and ever since she  
“had taken Eudor’s prescription, the Countess  
“had been in a most hopeless state of weak-  
“ness. She asked for the consolations of reli-  
“gion.

Priests and Levites soon arrived, carrying  
“the sacred Host. It was a sad sight, a room  
“full of kneeling persons, repeating in a low  
“voice the prayers for the dying, which only  
“sobs of anguish occasionally interrupted; here  
“and there yellow lights throwing their flick-  
“ering rays over the kneeling croud; and bend-  
“ing over the bed an aged priest, ministering  
“to a youthful female as she drew her last  
“breath.

Soon the crowd dispersed, and again Eudor  
“was left alone with Emma, but this time  
“the interview was not long. Her last look,  
“her last prayer, her last sigh, were for the  
“only one she had ever loved, and death seized  
“his prey.

Did Eudor display grief at her mournful  
“end?—He gazed at her calmly and indiffer-  
“ently; but now and then, as if to quiet some  
“importune thought, he repeated—

“She wished to die. The worst can only  
“be that her wish has been granted.” He cal-  
“led the Count and led him to the bed—“you  
“are the person to close her eyes.”

The despair of the old man was heart-  
“rending.—He fell senseless by the inanimate  
“body of his wife.

Poor soul! what does he regret? a woman!  
“Are there not more left to replace her, than  
“he has hours to live.

When the Count came from the cham-  
“ber, Eudor returned to the bedside. He seem-  
“ed to feel an exquisite pleasure in watching the  
“body. The closed eyes, the stiffened limbs,  
“the features once so beautiful, now pale and  
“sunk, those remains of beauty which Death  
“renders so frightful. He gazed, and from be-  
“tween his teeth murmured with a sardonic  
“smile—

“‘Tis right, no breath, no life—cold—rigid  
“—dead.” ‘Tis all right.

The room soon filled with domestics, all  
“with tears in their eyes and grief at their  
“hearts, and on their lips all prayed for the  
“soul of the deceased.—She will go straight  
“to Paradise said they, she was so good.

Without reckoning that she had her pur-  
“gatory in this world, half murmured the Doc-  
“tor, who alone did not bend his knee or pray  
“for her who died. There was in the room an  
“old relation of the deceased.—Eudor address-  
“ed her:

“She must be buried as soon as possible,”  
“said he, “her disease is contagious, and if  
“you wait more than two hours, your lives will  
“all be in danger.”—Half frightened to death  
“the old woman gave her orders, the church  
“bells began to toll, the crosses were raised,  
“the lights prepared, the rooms hung with  
“mourning, and slowly the funeral procession  
“came from the church to form in the court-  
“yard of the hotel.

The body had been dressed in her hand-  
“somest garments—a dress of brocade with a  
“pearl necklace, rich lace around her neck,  
“and her feet covered with stockings of silk  
“and gold, and shoes of white velvet, on which  
“her armorial bearings were engraved.

“It is her bridal dress,” said some one to  
“Eudor.

“That is right,” replied he, “for the same  
“occasion, same dress.”

The coffin was there, but the Countess was  
“still on her bed. The old aunt approached,  
“sensors in hand. One would have thought  
“her the representative of Fate severing the  
“thread of life. A golden tress was already  
“between the instrument—Eudor rushed for-  
“ward and arrested her arm.

“What are you doing?”

“Why should I not, I want it for relics.”  
“Are you mad? Do you wish to join her?  
“This hair, still wet with the death sweat, bears  
“the seeds of death. Leave it alone, or rather,  
“think of burning the bed, the garments, all  
“that she touched. Relics indeed! remember  
“her words and her deeds.”

He then raised the body and placed it in  
“the coffin; four men lifted it on their shoulders,  
“and the funeral procession moved.

At church the service for the dead was per-  
“formed, a long and sad service composed of  
“cold and grave words, and of solemn and  
“melancholy chants. A priest then gave a  
“sponge dipped in holy water to each of the  
“mourner; the assistants one by one sprinkled  
“the coffin, and at last, wet with this sacred  
“dew, it was taken to the churchyard. The  
“grave was ready, the coffin was let down, the  
“earth with a hollow and quick sound fell o-  
“ver it, the grave was filled up, the earth raked  
“over it, and the sad and silent crowd re-  
“tired with death for a while in their thoughts.

Three hours had elapsed since the last cer-  
“emonies had been performed, and the church  
“presented a striking and imposing scene, cal-  
“culated to impress on weak and wavering  
“minds, the terrors of religion. The rays of  
“the moon striking on the painted window  
“panes, threw strange figures over the white  
“and lofty walls, while the different effects of  
“light and shadow gave to the images of the  
“saints a fantastic and unusual appearance; the  
“altar was still hung with black; in the middle  
“of the church yet stood, covered over with  
“black cloth sprinkled with silver, the stools on  
“which the coffin had been placed; and from the  
“pillars around still hung the eachutons of  
“the late Countess; for the contemptible  
“pride of birth dares even to show itself in the  
“abode of death, and place itself in contrast  
“with this last and greatest proof of the van-  
“ity of earthly distinctions. It was a solemn  
“spectacle, and occasionally the moon, hidden  
“by a cloud, left the whole in darkness, which  
“was only relieved by the flickering and un-  
“certain flame of the lights around the altar.

Suddenly a slight noise was heard, a foot-  
“step, a man carrying a lantern and long ex-  
“tinguisher appeared. It was the sexton. He  
“went his rounds in silence, and as he return-  
“ed, suddenly dropped his extinguisher and  
“uttered a loud exclamation.

The cause of his surprise and affright was  
“a man leaning against a pillar, immovable,  
“and so weak, so suffering, that apparently he  
“had not strength enough to drag him from the  
“church when the last bell had tolled; his dry  
“and sunken eyes were fixed on the face of the  
“sexton, and his right hand supported his pale  
“and aching brow.

“Bountiful Providence, is it a ghost?” said  
“Maitre Arnoux, the sexton; and as he pro-  
“nounced these words he let his lantern shine  
“full upon the figure of the stranger.

“What are you doing here sir?” said he,  
“when he found he had to deal, not with a ghost,  
“but with a young and handsome man. ‘There  
“is a time for all things; and that for prayers  
“and pious meditations has passed. The  
“church is closed.’

The person to whom these words were ad-  
“dressed, answered only by a half suppressed  
“groan; his limbs gave way and he fell on the  
“pavement.

“May my good saint St. Anthony, help me,”  
“exclaimed Maitre Arnoux; “what am I to  
“do with this man. I verily believe he is half  
“dead!”

As he uttered these words, he shook him  
“violently by the sleeve; and filling his hands  
“with holy water, bathed his temples. The  
“young man opened his eyes.

“I am very weak indeed,” said he, in a low  
“and faltering voice. “My sufferings have  
“overwhelmed me. Have you no cordial,  
“good man?”

“I have but one,” replied the sexton, “which  
“is excellent for recalling one to sense—good  
“wine.”

The broad and rubicund face of Maitre  
“Arnoux, indicated pretty well that he did not  
“often spare the remedy.

“Yes, I think a little wine might restore  
“me.”

“Well then, my friend, you must try to  
“crawl up to my cell; for it would really be  
“offending the saints to let you drink here.”

Assisted by Arnoux, the young man reach-  
“ed a little door that opened into the church,  
“and having ascended a narrow and winding  
“staircase, found himself in the sexton’s rooms,  
“who immediately poured out some wine for  
“him.

“Well, friend, do you feel better now?”

“Much, much better,” replied Eudor; while  
“his companion emptied a large glass.

“True Burgundy,” exclaimed Arnoux, strik-  
“ing the table with the tin cup he had just  
“emptied.

The cups were again filled; but one more  
“raised his to his lips, while the other threw  
“himself back, and scrupulously swallowed  
“the last drop of the nectar of Burgundy.

“His excellency the Archdeacon does not  
“drink any to compare to it” exclaimed the  
“sexton, in his bacchanalian enthusiasm; “it

comes directly from Burgundy I will tell  
“you the whole story.

And Maitre Arnoux related to the Doctor how  
“a devoted that he had known while he was  
“bell ringer at Sens, sent him every year a  
“part of her vintage. This recital was well  
“washed down.

Eudor listened with imperturbable sang-  
“froid to all the stories of his companion, which  
“became more and more obscure after every  
“cup felt. The enormous face of the sexton  
“shone with a colour of the brightest red; his  
“eyes wandered; he smiled stupidly, and seem-  
“ed incapable of uttering two words together.

At last, after emptying his cup for the thir-  
“teenth time, (fatal number,) the joyous drink-  
“er burst into a loud fit of laughter, threw  
“back his head, and stretched out his cramp-  
“legs. This last motion was too rapid; his feet  
“slipped on the floor, and he fell flat; pleased  
“no doubt with his position, as he did not at-  
“tempt to change it.

The Doctor immediately sprang on him, as  
“a dog on the wild bear just wounded by the  
“hunter’s ball; quickly and silently he drew  
“from the sexton’s belt a bunch of keys; seized  
“his lantern, cleared with one jump the  
“winding staircase, and found himself in the  
“church.

A door opened: Eudor was in the damp re-  
“pository of the dead. Amidst all the splen-  
“did monuments, there was one place where  
“the earth had been newly turned up and a  
“wreath of flowers thrown over it. That was  
“it, Eudor pushed aside the wreath, and dug  
“away at this last resting place. The coffin  
“appeared; the lid was broken, and once more  
“he contemplated his victim.

At this instant the clock struck; the doc-  
“tor counted the slowly proceeding strokes  
“with terror—he counted ten.—“Well!”  
“Opportunitum post duodecim horas momentum  
“permanebit.” “There is still plenty of time.”

Having pronounced these mysterious words,  
“he raised the corpse as carefully as if it had  
“been a sleeping woman he was afraid of dis-  
“turbance, and laid it on his cloak. The coffin  
“was empty, but when the monument would  
“be finished in which it was to be placed, they  
“would find it lightened of its contents, and  
“what might then be suspected.

A few years before a horrible profanation  
“had taken place. A young and beautiful girl  
“having died, was buried, and the next day  
“her body disappeared. It was afterwards  
“known that the lover of the young girl had  
“stolen the corpse and embalmed it. The  
“young man was burnt alive on the Place de  
“Greve.

The grave must be filled. The coffin must  
“have its weight. Eudor threw in it the statue  
“of a saint worm eaten and abandoned, and  
“nailing it up once more, placed it under  
“ground.

Eudor then bent over the body of the coun-  
“tess, and after an anxious examination, raised  
“it in his arms, and left the church-yard, and  
“through dark and out of the way streets, at  
“length reached his dwelling.

In 1601, seventeen years after this adven-  
“ture, a duel took place one night on the Quai  
“de l’Horloge, between the Chevalier de Cum-  
“mings and the young Marquis de Jaques.  
“The latter having received a wound in the  
“side, was carried by his attendants to the Doc-  
“tor Eudor’s whose dwelling was near and re-  
“putation great. Recalled to life by the skil-  
“ful care that was taken of him, the Marquis  
“was struck with the remarkable likeness, not-  
“withstanding a great difference of age, which  
“existed between the wife of the Doctor and  
“the late Countess of l’Jaques, his aunt, who  
“had died at the age of twenty-two, and of  
“whom he had only seen the portrait.

ALL FOR LOVE AND A LITTLE FOR  
“MURDER.

To the Editor of the Spirit of the Age.  
“Gentlemen—of the Age: You probably heard  
“some account of the heroine of Marion Co.  
“that is to say, of Susan Carter, who was tried  
“at our late Circuit Court, for assassinating Jo-  
“seph Hollida, with intent to kill him. I in-  
“tended to have given you a full report of the  
“case; but not having leisure to do so, I will  
“content myself with a hasty sketch.

On the 15th day of January, 1831, as Mr.  
“Hollida was going to be married, escorted by  
“a mirthful company of friends, he was met  
“by Susan Carter. She was on horse back and  
“alone. She advanced with a horseman’s pis-  
“tol, and fired at the bride’s groom, at the dis-  
“tance of six or eight feet. It did not appear  
“that he was wounded. As she seemed to be  
“in the act of drawing another pistol, and he  
“like the famous Larry, not thinking it clever  
“for a ball to pop the liver of one just about to  
“be married, put spur to his horse, and fled in  
“haste. He went immediately a mile or two  
“to a justice of the peace, had a warrant taken  
“out against Miss Susan, and when she was  
“taken into custody, feeling secure, he went on  
“and got married.

Hollida had been visiting Miss Carter for  
“some years; and it was generally believed  
“they were engaged, as she most solemnly af-  
“firmed. The prosecutor denied that they were  
“ever engaged, or that he had ever courted her;  
“although he had been in the habit of visiting  
“her for three or four years. He had been  
“heard to say, a few days before, that he un-  
“derstood that she intended to be present at  
“his marriage, and forbid the same. She  
“was of good character.

On the trial, Miss Carter was ably defend-  
“ed by Col. P. Martin and S. J. Gholson,



Req. Among other arguments used, in her behalf, it was contended, by one of her counsel, that malice was absolutely necessary to constitute the offence; and that here, so far from there being any malice, the lady was actuated by a directly opposite passion; that her conduct was influenced by the phrenzy of love. The jury were absent but a few minutes, and returned a verdict of not guilty.

## FOREIGN.

### IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE—SPLEN- DID SUCCESSES OF THE POLISH ARMS—INSURRECTION IN OTHER RUSSIAN PROVINCES—END OF THE COMMOTIONS IN ITALY—IN- SURRECTION IN SERBIA.

The packet ship Canada, Capt. Macy, has arrived at New York, having sailed from Liverpool on the 16th ultimo. The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received by this arrival, their full supply of foreign journals, including London of the 15th, and Liverpool of the 16th.

It will be seen by the very copious extracts, we have given, that although the probabilities of a general war have lessened, yet the affairs of the North of Europe present a most interesting aspect. The Poles, in a very brilliant action, gained a signal advantage over Gen. Geismar's division of the Russian Army, on the 31st of March, of which fact the Polish official account will be found among our extracts. There are also reports of another victory, still more brilliant, said to have been obtained on the day following.—April 1st—the result of which was the total destruction of Geismar's corps, and the captivity of himself. But there is some doubt upon this subject, as will be seen by the following remark of the Times of 15th.—We hope the intelligence will soon be confirmed, though 'as it is again Geismar's corps on which the attack is stated to have been made, it may be apprehended that the report is only a different version of the news we have already given. However, if, as some of the Paris journals say, the account was transmitted by the telegraph from Strasbourg, there would be less reason to question its accuracy.'

These events, together with the renewed reports of insurrections in Lithuania and Volhynia—the reported disaffection of Finland, and the discontents believed to exist in Russia itself, have imparted high hopes, that the valiant Poles may yet be successful, fearful as are the odds against which they are contending. In the battle of March 31st, the Poles seem to have fought like tigers. Nothing could exceed the celerity of their movements, or stand before the impetuosity of their onsets.

In addition to the facts and reports already mentioned, there are other rumours which may as well be noted, although less probably attached to them. These are, that even from Turkey collateral aid is expected, as by this time the new Envoy from the Polish Government to the Sublime Porte, is far on his way to Constantinople; and it is believed that the warlike preparations of the Sultan, ostensibly to crush revolt in some of his Pachaiks, are, in reality with the intention of making war on Russia. A second is, that Charles John of Sweden is determined to endeavour to retake Finland. We do not attach any credit to these rumours, nor much importance to the story of insurrectionary movements in the remote eastern dominions of Russia. Meantime, if the account of an insurrection in Serbia be correct, the Sultan will have his hands full with his own affairs.

There was another report on the London Exchange on the evening of the 14th, still more improbable, viz:—That the victor of the Balkan himself had fallen into the hands of the Poles. On all hands, however, the opinion was gaining ground that the Russian empire was in no very enviable condition, and many suppose that a few months will bring forth events with regard to this 'barbaric power' which will both astonish and delight the civilized world.

The British Parliament met pursuant to adjournment on the 12th.—The first subject called up in the House of Commons on that day was the Reform bill on the presentation of petitions against it from Manchester, Salford and Liverpool. The insufficiency of the returns of the population of different boroughs, which had been urged before the Easter recess, was again brought up. Lord J. Russell stated that every precaution had been used to guard against improper returns; but that any memorial complaining of inaccuracy would meet with respectful attention. The Ministers were determined to preserve the principles of the bill, although they had made alterations in particular parts, which would be laid before the House on the following Monday (the 18th). In reply to some observations from Sir E. Sugden and General Gascoyne on the increased number of Representatives from Ireland, while those from England were decreased, he said that Ministers had not changed their minds as to the number.—If it should appear to be the sense of the House that the whole number of 638 members should be retained, the government would not feel that they were altering a vital or essential part of the measure by agreeing to that proposition. (Hear, hear). With respect to the number of representatives for England, Ireland and Scotland, he denied that the question was finally fixed at the period of the Union.

Mr. O'Connell supported the provisions of the bill. Mr. Hunt, much as it would seem to the surprise of the House, stated that in its present form he should vote against it. He had been he said in Warwickshire and Staffordshire, and had addressed 800,000 of the people; he could assure the house, that those not included in the franchise were much disappointed, and that a general re-action had taken place. In Birmingham, Manches-

ter, Bolton, and Preston, the people believed they were defrauded by the bill—they expected bread, meat, and clothes at a cheap rate, but they were disappointed—and on being asked whether in electing representatives they would prefer 210 householders or the gentry, they uniformly said the gentry.—(Hear, hear, from the opposition.) The Epitaph weavers, from whom he had received a deputation, declared that they were not now as mad as formerly, for they did not expect to derive any benefit from the bill, not being represented by its provisions.

The subject again came up on the 13th, and led to long and animated discussions. Mr. Stanley, in the absence of Lord John Russell repeated what had been said by him on the day previous as to the intentions of Ministers. Sir Robert Peel contended that the alterations and the submission of the number to the House, made it altogether a new bill.—Lord J. Russell having entered the House, said he would reserve further explanations until the 18th.

Mr. O'Brien afterwards brought forward the distressed state of Ireland, which called forth a good deal of discussion. Whatever differences there were on particular points, almost all the Hon. members who spoke on that subject admitted the necessity of introducing poor laws into Ireland, as the only means of protecting the poor, and securing them against the consequences of absentee landlords.

In the House of Lords on the 14th, in reply to inquiries made by the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Grey gave similar explanations to those made in the Commons, in relation to the Ministerial plan of reform. He, Earl Grey, stood pledged, for one, to the principles of the bill. An extended discussion ensued. The Lord Chancellor earnestly defended the measure.

Turning our attention for a moment to France, we find but little matter of special interest. It will be seen by a paragraph given below, that the late Ministerial associates of Polignac & Co. who escaped from the storm of July, have been tried for high treason, convicted and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, with deprivation of their civil rights, titles, and honours. M. de Montbell addressed a protest to the Peers, against any judgment which might be pronounced, and transmitted it in a letter to Baron Pasquier, the President. This protest defends the memorable ordinances and denies the jurisdiction of the Chamber. The Court decided, that as M. de Montbell was in contumacy, no communication of the kind offered in his name could be received. The proceedings in this addition to the great process of Polignac appear to have excited no interest in Paris.—Polignac himself, it is asserted in the Tribune, has made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the fortress of Ham. In taking his meals to him, the attendant several times did not find him in his room. He waited some time, and at length, on one occasion, hearing a noise in the chimney, discovered the fact to the Governor. The Ex Minister was found in the chimney, the floor of which was immediately rendered secure by iron bars.—Eighteen young men were on trial for a pretended republican plot; but it was believed the jury would acquit them very promptly.—The proclamation of Yermoloff was not believed in Paris.

The Chamber of Deputies has been occupied with the discussion of the electoral law as amended by the Peers. Some of the amendments have been adopted, and some rejected, and among the latter, the alteration made on the electoral qualification. The debate closed on the 13th of April, and the Chamber proceeded to ballot on the whole of the law as it was finally modified, but at too late an hour to admit of the decision being forwarded to London by the estafette.

The French Ministry, which has been hesitating on the subject of Algeria, has at length determined to retain the country and colonize it. In compliance with the desire of the people, the President of the Council has decreed that the statue of Napoleon shall be replaced on the column of the Place Vendôme.

The French government has received despatches from Marshal Maison, the French Ambassador at Vienna. They announce that the Austrian Cabinet, after learning the capture of Ancona, and the defeat of the insurgents, persisted in stating that her troops should march on Rome and occupy the remainder of the Papal States. Intelligence had been received in Paris, and confirmed, of the capture of General Zucchi, the late Patriot Commander-in-Chief. The insurrection there, is completely at an end, and the French government are exulting as having first encouraged the revolt and then betrayed the rebels.

General Belliard had gone back to Paris, and private letters state that he had brought information that England is going to take possession of the Scheldt, and that Prussia is to be in possession of the fortresses of Belgium until the Belgian affairs are finally arranged.

On Sunday the 10th of April, the Paris Central Polish Committee gave a grand dinner to the Polish Envoy and the deputation from the National Guard of Warsaw, at the great room of the Vendanges de Bourgogne, which was appropriately decorated with the national flags of France and Poland united, surrounding a trophy composed of the portrait of the President of the National Government of Poland, Prince Czartoriski, and those of the illustrious Generals, Washington, Kociusko, and Lafayette. The room was also hung with likenesses of other distinguished Polish chiefs and Patriots. Gen. Lafayette in the uniform of first grenadier of the National Guard of Poland, took the chair, and towards the end of the banquet addressed the company in an animated speech, concluding with the following toast: 'To Poland, its glory, its liberty, and its independence—to the army of Poland, and the patriotic females of the nation.' M. Casimir

Delavigne, in compliance with the general wish, recited the Yarmouine with an emotion that excited the warmest feelings of the whole assembly.

The Belgian government apprehends, or pretends to apprehend, an approaching crisis in the affairs of that country.—The Congress has been appointed to, and has answered the appeal by authorizing the Government to raise a loan of twelve million florins; and by granting a supplementary credit of six millions to the Minister of Finance. Authority has been given also to employ foreign officers, and a foreign General-in-Chief if necessary. The civic guard is called upon to hold itself in readiness; the first division amounting to 50,000 men will soon be put in motion; the Minister of Finance in his communication to Congress, stated that preparations were making to move upon Luxembourg.

The press lends its aid to the government, and strives to stir up the people by reports alike devoid of truth and reason; such as that a protocol signed by the five great powers decreeing the partition of Belgium—giving Mainz, Namur, and Brussels to France; the province of Liege to Prussia; and restoring Flanders, Maestricht and Luxembourg to Holland. Also, that the troops of the Germanic Confederation had entered the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Another rumour makes Belgium an independent government, to be ruled by England, France, & Co. in the person of Leopold, who is to marry the daughter of Louis Philippe—a most unlikely arrangement.

From the Dutch papers it appears that preparations are making for seconding the movement of their land forces by the fleet—the corvette Neholena and Helder are ordered up to Callo. Several line of battle ships are undergoing active repairs. The Dutch expect to be attacked in Flanders, and the inhabitants as well as troops are preparing to repel the Belgians.

From the Liverpool Chronicle of the 16th April, we copy the following interesting summary of the news for the week preceding that date.

The Polish cause is advancing gloriously, and the hopes of their ultimate and complete success have now a solid basis on which to rest. The spirited and vigorous manner in which the operations against the beaten divisions of Diebitsch's army have been followed up, have completely discomfited that bold and skilful leader's arrangements, and the reported insurrections in the provinces in his rear and on his flanks, of which there seems little reason to doubt, must compel him to a retrograde movement, which he will not be able to execute without extreme difficulty and severe loss. The following are the accounts received of the operations subsequent to the victory of the 31st March, mentioned in another column:—

It is reported that the Poles have gained a new and important victory over the Russians at Grosno; that the corps of General Geismar has been entirely destroyed, and he himself severely wounded and a prisoner; that Marshal Diebitsch, hard pressed on all sides by the Polish army and the peasantry, was shut up in the marshes, and reduced to a most critical position. The result of this fresh success is said to be no fewer than six thousand prisoners and 26 pieces of cannon.

By accounts received from Memel late yesterday afternoon, to the 3d instant, information of an important nature was obtained.—The letters mention that at Polangen, about four miles from Memel, an engagement had taken place between the insurgents and the Russian troops, in which the latter were defeated. Polangen was in flames. In Volhynia there were not less than 18,000 organized insurgents, who had risen in opposition to the Russian power. A British courier who was on his road to St. Petersburg, had thought it prudent to stop at Polangen. It was said that a Russian courier with despatches to the army in Poland, had been seized by the insurgents, his despatches opened, and then he had his head cut off. The regular medium of communication had been suspended, and the rising against the government of Russia throughout Volhynia, Courland, and Lithuania, was expected to become general. The insurgents were to intercept all communication from Dantzic, from whence the Russian army in Poland received most of their supplies. The contents of the letters from Memel were heard with great satisfaction by persons engaged in the Russian trade.

The insurrection in Italy is completely subdued; the Austrian troops having restored the whole of the temporarily deposed authorities, in the several states of Modena, Parma, and Popedia; and no explanation afforded, according to the expectations which M. Sebastiani held out to the French Chamber of Deputies. A treaty has been concluded between the provisional government and the Pope's legate at Avona, whence a 'notification' has been issued by the former, stating that 'the violation of the principle (of non intervention) consented to by the nation (France) which had promulgated and guaranteed it, the impossibility of resisting the great power which has already occupied part of the provinces with an armed force, and our wish to prevent bloodshed and disorder, have induced us, with a view to the public safety to treat with his Eminence, the legate.' So that Austrian cunning has been an overmatch for the sluggish diplomacy of the cabinet of Louis Philippe.

### RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The news from Poland is in the highest degree exhilarating. Telegraphic accounts were received late on Saturday in Paris, that the Poles had gained a great victory over the Russians in an attempt made on a large scale by the latter to pass the Vistula. The particulars had not fully transpired; but just before the Chambers of Deputies broke up, the news was brought to General Sebastiani, who communicated it with joy to those around him. The combat was said to be long and bloody, and the fighting to have lasted for twenty-two

hours. Such particulars as have transpired are alluded to in the annexed abstract of the report in the Chamber of Deputies.

Wilna is likewise in insurrection in the rear of the Russian army, and directly on the line of their communication with St. Petersburg. The insurgents (as they are styled in the Berlin Gazette of the 2d instant) were upon the frontiers of the Prussian Provinces. Their chief station, when the last accounts left, was in the district of Augustow, on the banks of the Nemen.

At the same time we learn that the Russian General Jermalow, who formerly commanded the Russian army on the Persian frontier, where he was displaced by Paskevitch, has raised the standard of insurrection on the banks of the Volga, and by a proclamation invited the Russians to look out for a constitution for themselves, as other nations were engaged in doing.

### BERLIN, April 1.

Letters from Konigsberg say, that on the 28th ult. intelligence was received there from the Russian frontier, that an insurrection had broken out in the government of Wilna. According to these letters the insurgents having obtained possession of the fire-arms of which they had some time been previously deprived, and which had been deposited at Roznyn, were advancing against Georgenburg, from which place a great number of inhabitants had fled to the Russian territory. On their way to Georgenburg the insurgents are said to have destroyed and plundered several small places in the government of Wilna, and to have repulsed several bodies of Cossacks sent against them. From Tilsit we hear that the insurgents have already shown themselves in the vicinity of Tanroogen.

Berlin, April 6.—Letters from Warsaw have been received here by express, which contain the details of the very serious loss which the corps of General Geismar has sustained by an attack from the Poles under Skrzynecki, executed with equal boldness and success on the 31st March and 1st April. The Polish commander-in-chief was informed of the negligence of the Russians at Wawr and Grochow, in their cantonments and camp. He led a corps of 25,000 men on the 30th ult. to Praga, and in the night of the 31st of March approached the Russian camp, the road was covered with straw, so that the artillery and cavalry advanced without being perceived, to which the darkness of the night did not a little contribute. The advanced guard of General Geismar, consisting of 8000 or 10,000 men, was first attacked, and almost wholly destroyed. The Poles took 4000 prisoners and 16 pieces of cannon. The latter ornamented with green boughs, were brought into Warsaw. Skrzynecki followed up his victory, and fell upon the corps of General Rosen, who, with 20,000 men, was posted at Bembe-Wieski. He too was obliged to yield to the impetuous attack of the Poles—lost 2000 prisoners and 9 pieces of cannon. The Russians retired by way of Minsk, to join the main body of their army. Some of the fugitives fled to Siedlec, whither they were pursued by the Cracowites. Skrzynecki had, on the 1st of April his head quarters at Minsk, where, however, he will be hardly able to maintain himself as soon as Diebitsch, with his whole force, advances against him. The moral impression which this victory by which at least 20,000 Russian prisoners have been taken, will make especially in the provinces in the rear of the army, is incalculable, for their fanatic priests, as formerly in Spain and Tyrol, excite the peasants to insurrection, and these fierce hordes increase to such threatening masses that the Russian civil officers and frontier posts are obliged to take refuge in the Prussian territory.—Hamburg Correspondent of Saturday last.

The private letters received in London on Monday by the Hamburg steamboat from various parts of Poland, Russia and Prussia, fully bear out the success of the Poles. The progress of the revolution in Lithuania would appear to be even more rapid than is to be inferred from the accounts in the German papers. A letter from Memel of the 1st inst. states the overthrow of the Russian authority in Wilna to be complete.—The first impulse to the popular movements was given by the priests, who carried their enthusiasm to the extent of exhorting from the pulpit the people to rise against their oppressors. Nearly all persons in Lithuania holding authority under the Emperor had been displaced, and scarcely any troops existed to offer opposition, as the greater part had been draughted off for the invasion of Warsaw. About 200 Russian troops had arrived in Memel as fugitives, in a most destitute condition. The insurgents were directing their march in considerable force towards Polangen, where a depot of arms and of valuable property existed. Some letters say that symptoms of disaffection have been manifested in Finland also, and that the fidelity of the troops stationed in that province was doubted. In addition to the accounts in the Polish Gazette, the private information from Hamburg, states that the battle of the 31st was renewed on the 1st inst. and terminated in a brilliant victory, the Russians having lost 12,000 prisoners, 23 pieces of artillery, 5 stand of colors, and nearly the whole of their arms, baggage, and ammunition. Among the prisoners is said to be a Russian General and his four Aides-de-Camp. Nothing seems left for Gen. Diebitsch, according to the Hamburg accounts, but a speedy retreat, and that under circumstances so difficult as to call into action all the known energy and resources of his character. It is impossible to describe the delight which these glorious efforts of the brave Poles have caused on the Exchange of London. They are the theme of universal admiration.

### OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Warsaw, April 1.—The commander-in-chief having learned that Marshal Diebitsch had divided his forces, and only left a small corps of his army to observe the capital, took the resolution to pass with a great part of his to the right bank of the Vistula. After having previously sent Gen. Uminski towards Ostrolenka to keep in check the corps of Gen. Sacken and the Guards who were advancing there, he quitted Warsaw during the night of the 30th ultimo, and attacked at Wawer the corps of Gen. Geismar, who were then intrenching in very strong and advantageous position. While the advanced guard of the Polish army was engaged in combat with four regiments of Russian infantry, Gen. Sybinski appeared with his division on the enemy's right, attacked it by storm, and carried at point of the bayonet all its redoubts and entrenchments. He destroyed an entire regiment, forced another to lay down its arms, took three cannon, two standards, and drove the enemy into a precipitate retreat. In this combat, which lasted more than two hours, the brigade commanded by Col. Komarow particularly distinguished itself. The enemy forced to quit very advantageous positions, which were guarded and fortified since the 19th of February, retreated to Milsena, where it attempted to make a stand, but was compelled to yield under the fire of our infantry, which crossed it from both sides. As the enemy was returning towards Minsk, he received fresh reinforcements; he then made many attempts to maintain good positions, which the ground presented to him; but all resistance on his part proved useless. Our troops pressed him rigorously, and he did not stop till at Dembowielkie, where he rejoined the corps of General Rosen, which occupied there a military fortified position. It was then 5 o'clock in the evening, when the resistance had become obstinate. The combat lasted till 10 o'clock at night. Our artillery occupied the position of the centre, our

flank batteries, and after a combat of several hours, the enemy was completely routed, and his troops, and most have been dispersed. The combat having lasted till midnight, the army being fatigued, and the night being very dark, it was not possible to pursue the enemy.

We have taken twelve pieces of cannon, great many wagons of ammunition, and a large quantity of baggage, and have captured those left by the enemy on the field of battle, went to seek them, and are returning with muskets.—The combat having lasted till midnight, and the army being fatigued, it was not possible to pursue the enemy.

Nevertheless, the effects of this battle on us immense results, for the Commander-in-Chief, conformably to the plan which he had so happily conceived, proposes to attack the dispersed corps of Marshal Diebitsch, and to separate him from the rest of his reinforcements. We hope to see the result of this operation, so well and ably combined, and to the noble defenders of liberty and national independence.

The President of the National Government, Czartoriski, M. Grzybowsky, Member of Government, and Count Malachowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied the Commander-in-Chief, since the commencement of the affair, and after having shared his dangers, they have witnesses of the triumph with which he commences his march.

The following is the letter of the General written from the camp of Dembowielkie, the 31st March, at 10 o'clock at night. (Despatched four miles, German, from Warsaw, and Minsk.)

### TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Before I inform you of the important events which I must premise, that as the army has been marching during the whole day, it is impossible to collect all the particular reports, and to give a full account of the affair. I hasten to execute a duty of a more leisure moment, I hasten to execute a duty of a more leisure moment.

This day the advanced guard of the national army, which occupied a strong position at Wawer, a combat of two hours, this corps was completely routed, and the enemy, aided by fresh reinforcements, pursued upon the road to Minsk. Every thing continually received, wished to profit by the efforts which the road so often presented to the efforts only drew upon him additional losses. The whole corps of General Rosen united at Dembowielkie, endeavoured to stop us, but the which we fought there ended in the entire defeat of the enemy, and the carrying off all his positions.

During this day, so glorious to the Polish army, the enemy has suffered a considerable loss, more than 5000 or 6000 of his men have been killed, wounded, or fallen as we can judge at this moment. Among the prisoners are General Lewandowski and a great number of superior and other officers. We have taken 2 standards, 15 pieces of cannon, which a part have all their barrels—others filled with ammunition, and some thousands of kegs.

This victory is the more advantageous to the Polish army, inasmuch as it has not been bought at the price of any very considerable loss. This is due to the surprise of the sudden attack which made an attack which we followed up through the day with the greatest vigor. Many of the my battalions were cut to pieces on the field of battle, others were made prisoners in a body. Above 20 hours on horseback, it is impossible to furnish a more complete report. I only pay the National Government to order a telegram to thank God for having deigned to shed his blood upon our arms.

The Commander-in-Chief, SKRZYNECKI. The Paris papers of April 11, state that we decisive victories had been obtained over the Russians on the 2d of April, of whom 6000 were made prisoners, besides 26 pieces of cannon. A news rested on the authority of a despatch from Strasbourg, but was confirmed by other cables. The insurrection in Lithuania seems to be spreading beyond a doubt. Wilna is in possession of the National forces, who, after having recaptured the arms taken from them, proceeded to Grochowburg, driving the Cossacks before them out of the village in the route. Other bodies, armed and organized, have shown themselves in the environs of Tarnobrzeg.

The other reports which were prevalent in London Tuesday, were, that Count Radowitz, in command of the Grand Seigneur had positively refused the last instalment of his tribute to Russia, and still pushing his military preparations; and that King of Sweden, thinking this a favorable opportunity for taking advantage of the distractions of the Emperor, was meditating an attempt for the recovery of Finland, which his predecessor had lost to the Emperor. A communication had been opened between the King and the Emperor, and an Ambassador was sent by way from Warsaw, to Constantinople, in order to be a co-operation. Count Radowitz has been laid upon a knee published in the St. Petersburg Gazette, by which the Emperor, demanding the fidelity of that province. The Emperor, saving as they all did of war, had the effect of their depressing the Poles in Paris.

### INSURRECTION AMONG THE OTTOMAN FRONTIERS OF SERBIA.

Since the Albanian insurrection was suppressed, Reschid Pacha had only attended to his private interests; an apparent tranquillity concealed from the conspiracies of the Pacha of Scutari and Nick, which had for their object to overturn the Sultan. Suddenly the most dangerous insurrection that occurred in the Ottoman empire has broken out in Albania, Bosnia and part of Macedonia, here are up arms. The Pacha of Scutari is at the head of the movement.

Accounts have been received from Constantinople, the 24th of Feb. They state that the Turk Government has all its institutions, and giving equal rights to Mussulmans and Christians. An edict in effect has been issued, so that the sound of the bell already re-echoed from the shores of the Bosphorus. One letter says that an Algerine vessel, the Constantine, had lately entered the harbor of Constantinople. The captain's charter, which was delivered to him at Algiers by the French Consul, qualified as French subjects the captain and the crew who were all Algerines, and of course Mussulmans. This occurrence evinces a great aversion among the Turks, because it was the first visible demonstration to them of the conquest and possession of Algeria by the French.

### FRANCE.

The Paris debate, on the 13th of April. The debate on the conspirators were not concluded in Paris, but no doubt seemed to be entertained of their arrest. On Monday, the chamber of Peers brought

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## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS  
Thursday, May 26, 1831.

### JACKSON MEETING.

At the meeting held at Haslip's Tavern, on the 21st instant, Thomas Snowden, Jr. was appointed Chairman, and Barzillai Marriott Secretary. Resolutions expressive of their confidence in the National Administration, were passed. John S. Sellman and Allen Thomas were nominated as Candidates for Senatorial Electors.

In pursuance of public notice, a respectable meeting of the Voters of Upper-Marlborough election district, (friendly to the administration of the general government) was held at the Court House the 21st day of May, 1831; when Col. DAVID CRAWFORD, was called to the Chair, and HONORABLE C. SCOTT, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That Messrs. John B. Mollen, Grafton Tyler, Walter Smith, Samuel L. Brooke, George W. Hilleary, Mordecai Plummer, William Talbott, Dr. Benjamin Lee, Doctor Benjamin B. Hodges, Col. David Crawford, Richard H. Brookes, Edward H. Calvert, Thomas Osborne, John Pumphrey, and Judson Scott, be appointed delegates to meet such delegates as may be appointed from the other districts in the county in convention, at Upper-Marlborough, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday next, 28th inst.

Resolved, That John B. Brooke, William D. Bowie and George Calvert, Jr. Esquire, be appointed delegates, to meet delegates from the other districts in this county, Anne Arundel, and the city of Annapolis, on the 2d Saturday of June next at Haslip's Tavern, to nominate a suitable candidate for Congress for this Congressional District.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Maryland Gazette, the United States Telegraph, and National Intelligencer.

DAVID CRAWFORD, Chairman,  
H. C. SCOTT, Sec'y.

### MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

A drover from Duchess county, of the name of Hurd, (a brother of Gen. J. N. M. Hurd of this city,) was lit to bed at Lewis Tavern, in Washington street, about four weeks ago, since which time no trace of him can be found. He had \$2200 in his possession, and had taken his seat west, in Vessie's Thorpe and Sprague's stage, but did not go. Painful suspicions are naturally excited. The Police, we understand, have taken the investigation in hand.

### OBITUARY.

DIED, on Sunday evening last, (the 15th inst.) in this city, in the 19th year of his age, Mr. HENRY KERR, son of the Hon. Joseph Kerr, late Governor of Maryland. The deceased, a young gentleman of great promise, had been but a few weeks a resident of our city, having just commenced the study of law under the direction of Mr. Buchanan. A severe cold, occasioned by getting wet at a fire in Baltimore, while on his way to this city, it is believed brought on the complaint which terminated in his decease. His remains were interred in the Episcopal burying ground to which they were attended by his mourning parents, and a large concourse of our most respectable citizens.

### FOR SALE.

A DARK BAY COLT, four years old, from a blooded mare. Also a STRAWBERRY ROAN three years old, of the Boston breed. For terms enquire at this office.

### CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 21st day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at McCawley's Tavern, Elk Ridge landing.

The Real Estate of Tobias Reynolds-deceased, consisting of a tract or parcel of land called Caple's Fancy, and part of Walker's Inheritance, containing about 130 acres; also a tract called, "Poplar Spring Garden," containing about 82 1/2 acres; and part of a tract called "Walker's Inheritance," containing about 30 acres, lying near Elk Ridge Landing, or Ellicott's Furnace. There is on these lands a number of choice fruit trees, and a great quantity of fine young timber, with good springs and streams of water.

### TERMS OF SALE.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof, and the other half to be paid within 12 months from the day of sale, with interest, to be secured by bond with approved security. On the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

### IN CHANCERY.

May 23d, 1831.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Edward Baldwin, made and reported by the trustee, Grafton B. Duval, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary before the 23d day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in a newspaper, before the 23d day of June next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$650 00.

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

### ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SCT.

WHEREAS Anne Arundel County, late Collector of the Tax for Anne Arundel county, hath returned to the Commissioners for said county the following list of Lands on which taxes are due for the year 1829, and on which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit:

Name of Person assessed.	Name of Land.	Amount of Tax due.
James Anderson's heirs,	Part of Duval's Deed, light and two other tracts names unknown	7 88
Beard and Glover,	House and Lot in Annapolis	4 88
William Cork,	Swamp,	1 76
Richard Clark,	House and Lot in Annapolis	1 20
Lewis Duval,	Two lots in Annapolis	9 68
Rebecca Duval's heirs,	2 Houses and lots in Annapolis	57
James Dunn,	House and lot in Annapolis	3
John Griffith,	Part of Partnership,	9 94
Joseph Wood,	Part of Finland,	45
Mary Howard,	Part of the Rectory of St. Mary's,	6 49
John Hancock,	House and lot in Annapolis	81
Stephen Linthicum,	Hazen,	3
John Lucas,	Part of Holland's Choice,	52
John P. Meekins,	Part of Hasling,	3
Gilbert Murdoch's heirs,	Harris's Mount,	2 45
Thomas Morgan,	House and Lot in Annapolis	75
Mary O'Rourke,	Part of Hammond's First Connection	38
Elizabeth Purdy,	Poplar Ridge,	83
Matthew Phelps,	Part of Portland Manufactory,	570
Abel Pocock,	Part of First Discretionary,	75
Abraham Pearce's heirs,	Part of Addition to Timber Ridge,	1 88
Ridgely and Duval,	Shad's Hope,	1 35
Clarissa Richards,	Part of Moore's Choice and Bird's Adventure Lot No 3,	1 26
Nehemiah Rowles,	Scott's Folly, Last Shift and Part of Addition to Timber Neck,	6 85
Benj. Scrivener's heirs,	Gowry Banks,	1 32
Richard Smith,	Name unknown,	1 80
James Sprout,	Moore's Newmarket,	6 75
Philip Schwarz,	House and lot in Annapolis	1 50
Henry Trott,	Seeder's Delight,	1 58

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT unless the county charges for said year 1829, be paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, the said lands, or such part thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the tax, and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this State."

By order, Bushrod W. Marriott, Clerk, Comm'r. A. A. Co.  
The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, and American Baltimore, will publish the above notice once a week for four weeks, and forward their accounts to the clerk to the Commissioners.

### \$500 REWARD.

Run AWAY from the subscriber, in the Holydays, a Negro man

DAZ, without any provocation what ever. He is tolerably black, 52 or 53 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, very square built, limps a little in a walk, (occasionally, as he states, by the bite of a snake,) hesitates a little before a reply when spoken to, also turning his head a little on one side, and then talks quick, looking generally towards the ground. His clothing can not be correctly described, but believe he wore away a black suit, with a black fur hat. Daz is an uncommon artful fellow, and is good at making out a good tale to excuse himself from a charge.

He was bought of the late Chancellor Johnson's estate in 1825, who had purchased him from the estate of Mr. Higgins, of Anne Arundel county. He has a very general acquaintance, especially in and about Annapolis and Baltimore; has a brother named Sam, living with Mr. Oliver on Elk Ridge; at some of those places he will likely call on his way probably to Pennsylvania. I have reason to believe that he has obtained a forged pass of some sort, or has carried with him either carpenter's or shoe maker's tools as a passport, he being a pretty good rough workman he will likely attempt to pass himself off as free and a mechanic.

The above reward will be given if taken over twenty five miles from my residence, or twenty-five dollars for that distance or under, and secured in any jail on that I get him again.

BASIL D. MULLIKIN,  
Living near the White Marsh,  
Prince George's county, Maryland.

MAY 25, 1831.  
The Editors of the American, Baltimore National Intelligencer, Washington Citizen, Belleair, York Intelligencer, Pa. to publish the above notice and forward their accounts to me through the Good Luck Post Office, Prince George's county.

### THE ART OF DANCING.

MR. DUROCHER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, that he will open a

### DANCING ACADEMY.

At the Assembly Room, on the first day of June. Those persons who wish to send their children will please to enter them at Mr. Williams's, where a subscription paper is left.



### Latest from France.

The Havre packet ship Charles Carroll, arrived at New York at one P. M. on Saturday, brings Paris papers to the 16th ult. inclusive, three days later than the French accounts by the way of England. The annexed items are furnished in postscripts to the New York American and Commercial Advertiser.

The rumor of the capture of Diebitsch and his corps is not confirmed—but the continued success of the Poles on the 1st April is Warsaw accounts to the 2d are received. The bulletin given below of Gen. Szyncecki, of the operations of 1st April, is the only important additional particular. The rumor of Diebitsch's capture was circulated in Paris on the 15th and 16th ult. but, according to the Gazette de France of the 16th, had no other foundation than supposition—the courier from Warsaw having brought nothing later than the 2d April.

Capt. Clark, of the Charles Carroll, and a passenger, both reported that on the morning of their sailing, the 18th, they saw a letter from Paris announcing an insurrection in that city, and that the National Guard was ordered out. In the Gazette de France of the 16th we find this paragraph:—

Last evening, some persons clad as workmen, appeared with a tricolored flag at the Place de Greve, uttering seditious cries. The guards at the town-house took arms, and the disturbers immediately fled. The standard bearer and four others were arrested. This miserable attempt only served to prove signally the inability of the disturbers to produce any bad consequences.

A royal ordinance for a loan of 800,000,000 was issued by Louis Philippe on the 15th. The French journals contradict the story of the attempted escape of Polignac.

The Berlin news of April 5, states that fifteen thousand Prussians are about to enter Luxemburg, all is prepared for war, and our activity will not be dampened by the pacific assurances of the French Ministers. Prussia has more need than France to assume an imposing attitude.

Official intelligence of the insurrections in Volhynia and Lithuania had been received.

Berlin, April 5.—The Grand Duke Michael has marched, with 4000 of the Guards, for Lithuania.—The Castilian Count Plater is said to be at the head of the Central Government, said to have been established by the revolutionists.

### HEAD QUARTERS, 1st April.

At Demly Wilki, General Lubinski at the head of the advanced guard is pursuing, since the morning, the corps of Gen. Giesmar and that of Gen. Rosen, of which the first was beaten at Wanwer, and the second at Demly Welke. Lubinski's cavalry, rushed upon the Russian infantry, in spite of the difficulties of the woods on the right and left: at every charge dissipating battalions.

It is yet difficult to estimate the loss of the enemy, which the obscurity of the forest renders it impossible to make out. 3000 men already have laid down their arms. We are ignorant of the number of killed and wounded. The prisoners will be more numerous; for our soldiers, and the peasants, are bringing them in constantly. The 4th Cuirassiers took from the enemy three standards, which I send to the national government. Thirty old cannons, many wagons, travelling medicine equipages, several thousand muskets, and other valuable articles have fallen into our hands.—Our attack was so impetuous, that the enemy only had time to save part of his magazine, being obliged to abandon the rest to us. The most valuable conquest known is that of the hospital of Minsk, where we found 1200 wounded Poles, who will be removed to Warsaw. I will send hereafter a more detailed report. Gen. Lubinski has pushed on beyond Katupzin, and is now at Zamadzi.

The Commander-in-Chief, Szyncecki. PARIS, 15th April.—The news of the retreat of the Austrians, from the Roman territory, arrived last evening at the office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Many bankers were turned away, and the Ministers have not yet arranged a mode of communicating intelligence after the hours of 'Change. We have seen less important news communicated to men of business by handbills, placed on the door-posts of the 'Change; but there was yet a great many operations made at a rise.

### ADDITIONAL ITEMS.

By yesterday evening's mail we received a prospectus from New York Standard, which contains the following items:— It is said that the British Envoy sent to the Court of St. Petersburg to protest against the annihilation of Poland has announced in the Russian Proclamations, will treat in the name of Austria and France at the same time that he did for England. It is added that he is authorized to threaten the Emperor of Russia with an IMMEDIATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT BY THE THREE COURTS, if Russia does not offer Poland a rigorous execution of the Treaty of 1815.

It appears that the discussion of the proposition of Mr. Rude, for the exclusion of Charles X. and his family, has not taken place in the chamber of Peers. Violent opposition had manifested itself. Many speakers had enrolled their names against the law, and its adoption was considered doubtful. Such is the state of matters that the session would probably pass before the discussion could take place.

The Chamber of Deputies would terminate their legislative labours on the 18th of April, and the dissolution take place on the 25th. The Court of Austria had received a ver-

diet of not guilty in favour of those charged with plots against the safety of the state.

General Belliard, the French Minister to Belgium, had left Brussels, bearing the official adhesion of the French Government to the protocol of the 20th March last.

The Berlin Gazette of the 8th April says, "a Courier has brought to our cabinet the official news of the complete insurrection of Volhynia and Lithuania. General Uminski, who quitted Warsaw some days since with his Brigade of Cavalry, without its being known what course he would take, has deceived the vigilance of the Russian Army, and suddenly penetrated into Lithuania. The people everywhere received him with transport. Already, it is said the movement has penetrated to Minsk, and the people have seized the arms of which they had been deprived. Grodno and several other governments are in full revolt."

Le Temps says, that after a communication from the Diplomatic Corps, relative to Luxemburg, had been received, it was determined to defer the answer to the questions relative to that country, for two months.

Admiral Verbeul had left Paris as Ambassador to Berlin.

The Hamburg Correspondent mentions a report of the combined mediation of England, France, Austria, and Prussia, in the Polish Russian affairs. According to this rumour the kingdom of Poland is to be restored, the Saxon dynasty is to be placed on its throne, and Galicia and the Grand Duchy of Posen are to be united to Poland. As a compensation for Galicia, it is proposed to give Prussian Silesia to Austria, and for the latter, the kingdom of Saxony to Prussia.

The Quotidienne states that the Court of Rome objects to conferences being opened in that city relative to the affairs of Italy, and that Cardinal Bernetti has formally notified it to M. de St. Aulaire, in order that he may acquaint his government with the determination.

The Moselle (Metz) Courier of April 12, says:—The Prussian government has ordered the levy of all the reserves of the corps of 1826, 27, 28, 29, and 30. There were no more landwehr. On the 6th two companies of Artillery from Coblenz, set out from the environs of Treves for Luxemburg. The weekly journal at Treves states that a corps of 70,000 from the interior of Prussia has assembled on the frontiers of France and Belgium, and that the troops of the Germanic confederations are expected at Treves.

HAMBURG, April 7. Letters from Warsaw announce that the nobility and peasantry of Wilna and its environs were in full insurrection.

The Austrian Observer, after giving a detailed account of the progress of the Austrians in Italy, states that the revolution in the states of the church is now at an end, and that as soon as public order should be perfectly re-established the imperial troops will leave the Papal dominions. The number of fugitives taken with Gen. Zucchi on board the vessel off Ancona amounts to 98. The sailors of the vessel assert that the fugitives had thrown 15 large parcels overboard, which are presumed to contain money, as it is well known that Zucchi had with him considerable sums.

The Bologna Gazette announces, under date of Ancona, March 13, that since the arrest of Gen. Zucchi and his companions, the insurgents who were assembled at St. Leo had dispersed, and 1000 Austrian soldiers were marching towards Foligno.

The Milan Gazette gives the following extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated March 11:—Lucien Buonaparte arrived here this evening, with one of his sons, who will remain in our fortress till he embarks for America, for which country his father has decided he shall proceed without delay.

### REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.—ABDICATION AND FLIGHT OF THE EMPEROR.

The ship Augusta, at New York, sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th of April. She brings very important intelligence of a revolution in Brazil. The troops had joined the people—all was in confusion when she sailed. The Emperor Don Pedro, had abdicated in favour of his son, a child about seven years old. This measure, however, did not quiet the public mind, and the Emperor had fled, having got on board an English frigate off the harbour. The following letters, from the Journal of Commerce and Daily Advertiser, communicate the particulars of the Revolution:—

Rio Janeiro, April 6.

At the request of Capt. Stanton, who sails to-morrow, I will give you, in a few lines, the actual state of things in this city:—The disturbances originated from the different views of the Republican party and those of the Portuguese residents here, who are still longing for the old mother country. The Emperor has changed his Ministry thrice, without effect. Since the 15th ult. we have lived in a continued state of disturbance. Armed men ran about the streets in the night, and even in day times and there is scarcely a night passed without five or six assassinations. To day the Emperor has appointed new Ministers. It is reported that the habeas corpus is suspended; and these groups of armed men have been gathering together in the suburbs of the city. Troops parade through the city, but do not arrest any body. Commerce is at a stand; nothing bought, nothing sold. The shops in some of the streets are all shut up. We do not know when the present squall will blow over.

Rio Janeiro, April 7th, 1831.

A revolution has taken place; the Emperor has abdicated in favour of his son. He is at this moment, together with his family, on board the English seventy-four 'Warpite,' in this harbour. It is impossible in our present state, to offer any opinion as to the future, so many are the reports in circulation. No doubt this has been a plot long brewing,

and for want of proper energy, has lingered in reaching its consummation.

Great confusion and alarm prevail throughout the city. The Portuguese residents are in great fear, both for their property and lives, if the present state of anarchy is allowed to continue. The troops attached to the Emperor all went over to the people. Under these circumstances, he has been forced to leave. All business is of course at an end.

### LETTER OF ABDICATION.

Exercising the right which the constitution gives me, I declare that I have voluntarily abdicated [the throne] in favour of my dear and beloved son, Don PEDRO D'ALCANTARA. Bona Vista, 7th April, 1831. Signed, and of Independence and the PEDRO. Empire the 10th.

### BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JNO. J. DONALDSON, President.

### DIRECTORS.

Robert Oliver, W. W. Taylor,  
Joseph Todhunter, Edward G. Woodyear,  
Silas Marcus, B-nj. D. Higdon,  
John B. Morris, Saml. J. Donaldson.

GEORGE CARR GRANT, Secretary.

THIS COMPANY proposes to insure lives for one or more years or for life—to purchase or sell annuities, to receive money on trust, paying an interest therefor, and accumulating at compound interest.—To manage trusts, and to make all kinds of contracts in which the casualties of life and interest of money is involved.

Creditors, whose hopes of payment are founded on the lives of their debtors, may secure their debts.—Salaried officers, and persons whose families are dependent on their exertions for support, may provide by annual payments, for their families, by an insurance on lives.—Aged persons, whose incomes are inadequate to their maintenance, may, by the purchase of an annuity, receive much more than the simple interest for their investments.

No money is received for less than one year, nor in sums less than one hundred dollars, and an interest of four and a half per cent per annum is allowed and paid semi-annually, or the Company will invest the money, and pay over the interest received, deducting a half per cent for compensation. The company, acting as trustee, there can be no danger from death, or insolvency.

Office No. 22 St. Paul's street, Baltimore. Applications (post paid) attended to.

May 19

### DUBOIS'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

### MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

No. 3, for 1831,

To be drawn in Baltimore on THURSDAY, the 26th day of May.

### HIGHEST PRIZE

10,000 DOLLARS,

AND ONLY

5,000 TICKETS IN THE PRIZE!

The whole issued in QUARTERS.

QUARTER TICKETS \$1.50 EACH.

### SCHEME.

1	prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1	of	2,000	is	2,000
1	of	1,000	is	1,000
1	of	600	is	600
1	of	400	is	400
2	of	200	is	400
4	of	100	is	400
8	of	50	is	400
100	of	8	is	800
2000	of	4	is	8,000

### ODD AND EVEN.

EXTRA NO. 2.

Maryland State Lottery—for 1831.

To be drawn in Baltimore,

ON THURSDAY, the 2d day of JUNE.

### HIGHEST PRIZE.

3000 DOLLARS.

HALF TICKETS 75 CENTS EACH.

### SCHEME.

1 of	\$3,000	is	\$3,000
1 of	1,000	is	1,000
1 of	600	is	600
1 of	400	is	400
1 of	300	is	300
1 of	200	is	200
1 of	100	is	100
1 of	50	is	50
40 of	10	is	400
100 of	2	is	200
5,000 of	1	is	5,000

5159 Prizes. \$12,000

4841 ————— \$12,000

10,000 Tickets. \$12,000

### MODE OF DRAWING:

The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other will be put the Prizes above the denomination of One Dollar, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 5,000 prizes of one dollar each, will be awarded to the Odd or Even Numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of Three Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the \$3,000 prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a prize of One Dollar; if the \$3,000 prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be entitled to a prize of One Dollar.

Orders for Tickets by mail or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet with prompt attention.

Address, EDWARD DUBOIS.

### FOR SALE.

SOUTH RIVER BRIDGE STOCK.

Annapolis, May 12.

### TAKEN UP.

As a stray trespassing upon the plantation of Mr. William Stewart at Aberdeen, a white

BULL YEARLING with a brown neck and head without any perceivable marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay ch. ges and take him away.

RENNJ. ATWELL, Manager.

May 12.



