

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1833.

NO. 23.

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

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

**SIR WALTER SCOTT'S COM-
PLETE WORKS.**

SPLENDID, complete and uniform set of all the works of this celebrated writer ever published, together with a biography of his life, his correspondence and miscellaneous writings never yet published in this country, is now to be issued in numbers by Messrs. Cooke and Cooke, of New York. The whole work will be comprised in 48 numbers; each number will contain as much matter as two volumes, and will be furnished to subscribers at the unprecedented low price of 37 1/2 cents each, payable on delivery, which will be equal only 1/2 cent a volume, an amount less by half, it is believed, than they were ever sold at, even at auction.

Persons owning part of the works will be furnished a sufficient number of these, if wished, to make them complete.

Considering the low price at which the work is published, and the means that have been taken to enable almost every family to be furnished with them, (which will be explained to any subscriber,) the subscriber hopes to receive a liberal amount of patronage.

Specimens of the work can be seen at the bookstores of W. H. Lucas, 110 Baltimore street, and at E. J. Coale and Co. Calvert street.

possession of the work. The undersigned can be seen every day from 2 to 3 o'clock, at residence, Barnum's Hotel.

R. K. MOULTON,
Agent for Scott's works.

N. B. Any person or persons who will procure subscribers, and forward the amount of subscription to the undersigned, free of post, shall be entitled either to one set gratis, or the proportionate amount in cash. Four numbers are already published—each subscriber will therefore pay \$1 50 on subscribing, and balance on each number as delivered. All communications to the undersigned to be post paid.

R. K. M.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SO-

me Arundel County Orphans Court,

April 23d, 1833.

Application by petition of Samuel Thomas, and William Shipley, Executors of the late R. Thomas, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and at the same time published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Junr.
Sigs. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John T. Thomas, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereunto, to the subscribers at or before the 23d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under hand this 23d day of April 1833.

SAMUEL THOMAS, Ex'rs.
WILLIAM SHIPLEY, Ex'rs.

April 23d.

\$800 REWARD.

RAN away from the farm of the late John Andrew Grammer, deceased, in Anne Arundel County, about the 10th April instant, a Negro Man, slave, by the name of

GEORGE,

About five feet four or five inches high, forty years of age, black complexion, and has lost several of his upper fore teeth;

and fellow is well proportioned, and upon examination will be found to have a peculiar flat, his clothing consisted of full country coat of drab colour, and coarse shoes, which will so do not change for others, having many of other clothing of good quality—George has acted with great ingratitude; the sale of the slaves of the said Mr. Grammer, were directed to be sold under an order of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, and in order that they might have an opportunity of providing situations to suit themselves, I had furnished each one with a printed paper, stating the terms, &c., upon which they were to be disposed of, which was a moderate valuation of the inventory price; the whole of the others complied themselves with such situations as were chosen, and have been disposed of, except GEORGE, who no doubt has availed himself of the printed paper with which he was furnished, and has made his escape. I will give fifty Dollars reward for apprehending said fellow if taken in the State of Maryland, and taken out of the State, and brought to me in the city of Baltimore, or delivered to Robert Welch (of Dan.) in the city of Annapolis, I will give Sixty Dollars reward, including all reasonable charges.

JOHN HILLEN, Adm'r.
John Andrew Grammer.

April 23d.

GENERAL'S OFFICE,

ANAPOLIS.

Millia are required to the above resolutions.

CHARWOOD, (of Thos.)

Adjutant General, has issued General Order No. 1, of the Maryland and Virginia Militia, Baltimore, October 18th, 1833.

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SAMUEL C. ATKINSON

PROPOSES to issue from the office of the Saturday Evening Post, in the month of May, 1833, the 1st number of a monthly publication, entitled, The

BOOK OF NATURE.

Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN

FROM EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED

QUANTO COPPER PLATES,

In the various departments of Natural History, each plate to contain from four to ten distinct figures, making from 50 to 100 figures in each number. With a view to diversify the publication as much as possible, a selection of one plate from each of the following subjects will illustrate each number:

1. QUADRUPEDS, 8. VERMES & ZOO-

2. BIRDS, 9. PHYTES,

3. AMPHIBIA, 10. VEGETABLE A-

4. FISHES, 11. NATOMY,

5. CRUSTACEA, 12. GEOLOGY,

6. INSECTS, 13. MINERALOGY.

7. SHELLS,

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but satisfactory description of every subject or figure it may contain, so written as to convey a good idea of the subject, without being either tiresome length, or so technically written, but that all may be read with pleasure. Every department of the great field of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and its sublimities unfolded, and the thousand "charms which nature to her votary yields," by the power of the pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid before the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great works of a Divine Architect. No collection of engravings more valuable, we may confidently promise, can for many years be offered to the public at so cheap a rate. More than one hundred of these fine engravings will be given annually to the man of taste, they will furnish subjects which he can admire from year to year, and present with pleasure to his friends; the artist, and the student in Natural History, may confidently refer to them on all occasions of doubt; while the juvenile portion of society will become acquainted with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the earth. Geography can be learned only from maps or from travel; "The Book of Nature," without taking us further than the book-shelf or the closet will unfold to us the congregated curiosities of the whole earth. The increased taste for this study, which the public have of late years evinced, induces the publisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work, which necessarily involves great expenditure, and which will combine great interest, accuracy and beauty.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Natural History, in order to make it as complete as possible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged at a great expense to conduct the work, &c. united researches, it is believed, will render this periodical extremely valuable.

One great source of the patronage anticipated by the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the figures represented will be models of elegance and correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Student, and will be of inestimable advantage in the prosecution of their practice. In short, it will be adapted to the capacity and nited for the use of every class in the community, from the erudite naturalist to the early beginner—for the one a book of reference, and for all a source of pleasing study, amusement and instruction.

This work is not got up with a view to temporary popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in about which period it will certainly be completed; it will on the contrary, be so compiled as to be valuable as long as the plates last. After the term of two years, the price will be greatly enhanced, thus making the advantage on the side of those who now come forward to patronize an extensive and noble enterprise.

TERMS.

"The Book of Nature," will appear near the first of every month, with from eight to ten fine engraved plates in each number, making about 100 engravings in each volume, which will contain from five hundred to one thousand separate figures. The price will be five dollars per annum. Agents or clubs remitting \$20 will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber will be received without payment in advance, or satisfactory reference. Single numbers 50 cents, to those who wish to examine the work previous to subscribing. Address (always free of postage),

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia.

* No subscription received for a shorter period than one year or volume.

May 21.

IN CHANCERY,

11th May, 1833.

Nicholas Shaffer, and Magdalena his Wife, and others

Susanna Mentzer, Samuel Mentzer, and others.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Samuel Mentzer deceased, as reported by Roderick Durey, ex trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 11th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in Frederick Town and the city of Annapolis, for three successive weeks before the 15th day of June next. The report states, that the land in Frederick county sold for \$4 25 per acre, and the land in Anne Arundel county sold for \$7 53 per acre.

True copy. Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cor. Can.

May 20.

COUNTY TAXES.

ALL persons indebted for County Assess-

ment for the year 1832 on property in the 1st and 2nd Election Districts of Anne Arundel county, are hereby notified, that James I. glehart is authorized by me to receive and give receipts for the same; and they are also hereby notified, that the taxes must be paid to him or me by the 1st Sept. next, in enable me to settle with the commissioners of said county.

CALEB WHITE, Colr.

1st and 2nd Election Districts A. A. County.

May 9.

A NEW, CHEAP AND POPULAR PERIODICAL.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE striking features of this periodical are, that of books are published in it in a form which allows of their being carried by mail, and at a rate so reasonable, that every intelligent educated person in the community can procure them. The publisher receives from England all the new books of merit; and from these, selections are made from the best class of Novels, Memoirs, Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Biography. These are printed as rapidly as an extensive printing office will admit, and forwarded by mail, carefully packed so as to carry to the most distant post office in the Union, uninjured.

This periodical commenced in October, with the popular novel of Waldstein, or the Swedes in Prague, which cost in London six dollars; it is contained entire in two numbers and a half of the Circulating Library, costing subscribers less than twenty-five cents. It was succeeded by the Memoirs of Lavallette, which cost the publisher to import eight dollars; it was likewise contained in the same space and at the same price. The sixth number commences the travels of Mr. Vigne, costing in London six dollars; it will be printed entire in the "Library" for at most thirty cents! This enumeration of prices the publisher trusts, with the facility of transportation by mail, will be sufficient to induce those who receive this prospectus, to use some exertion to extend the circulation of the work in their respective neighbourhoods, as, if encouraged hereafter, as he has been, it is his intention to lay before the American public in this form all the best books which issue from the London press.

The price is five dollars for 52 numbers, which will contain as much matter as 1800 pages, or three volumes of Reed's Cyclopaedia. This volume will comprise at least from twenty-five to thirty entire works, printed on good paper, and with the same accuracy as book work. It will form two volumes of 416 pages each, well worthy of preservation for reference, and a valuable addition to every public and private library. The publisher feels confident in stating, that the entire 52 numbers, when bound, will sell for more than the subscription price, as after a few more numbers are issued, no more will be printed than will supply actual paying subscribers.

Still further to increase the facilities of subscribers, the publisher has added another inducement for clubs to join together in their remittance. Twenty dollars will be received in full for the subscription of five individuals. This deduction will pay all postage.

Those who design to patronize this new and popular mode of publishing good books, will oblige the subscriber by forwarding their remittances as early as practicable. A five dollar note deposited in the post office will supply good tending to a family and circle of acquaintance for a whole year.

The gentleman who makes the selections for this periodical, to literary taste and education, has, from his situation, facilities for knowing what is popular and of high reputation possessed by few; to this he adds a proper sense of the responsibility he has assumed in catering for an extended and moral community. The publisher therefore confidently recommends the Circulating Library to heads of families, as a work which they need have no fear of introducing into any circle.

The ensuing number will contain a highly popular novel, by the English Opium Eater.

ADAM WALDIE,
Carpenter-street, near Seventh, under the Apprentices' Library, back of the Arcade, where subscriptions will be gratefully received.

Specimen of the Work may be seen at the office of the Maryland Gazette, where Subscriptions will be received.

BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER,

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Containing the FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS of the week—a PRICE CURRENT of the Markets, (carefully corrected,)—PRICES OF STOCKS & BANK NOTE LIST—

together with a variety of MISCELLANEOUS MATTER, for the instruction and amusement of its readers.

THE Publishers, on commencing a new to

lume, have considerably improved the paper, and made such arrangements as will enable them to obtain Selections from the most popular Periodicals of the day. They therefore may confidently promise the patrons of the "VISITER," to present them with Reading Matter of the choicest description, and at as early a period as any of their contemporaries. Great care will be observed in the variety served up, to blend the useful with the entertaining.

The plan of the paper is such that an extensive circulation is requisite to defray the expenses incumbent on such a publication. The patronage which has thus far been extended to their work, warrants the publishers in assuring the public that the establishment is certain and permanent.

THE BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER is published weekly, on an extra-imperial sheet, by **CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, South Gay Street, Baltimore.**

The terms are only 82 per annum, if paid in advance.

* Post Masters, and others who obtain a responsible subscribers shall be entitled to a sixth copy gratis, as AGENT.

These Editors who exchange with the "Visiter," and are disposed to aid the circulation, shall meet with a return of favour if they will copy the above.

Feb. 14.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this

OFFICE.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by Subscription, a small volume of

THE SERMONS

OF THE LATE

RT. REV. JAMES KEMP, D. D.

Bishop of the P. E. Church of Md. together with the Funeral Address delivered in St. Paul's Church, containing some brief biographical notices.

SEVERAL considerations combine to recommend the publication of the proposed volume. It is desirable to preserve a memorial of all who have held a relation to the Church in this country, so interesting and important as that of a Bishop. Their alliance is no doubt peculiarly endearing to the diocese over which they are chosen to preside, and the power of their doctrine and example is most felt in those parishes among which they have gone, with the authority of a ruler, the vigilance of a shepherd, and the tenderness of a parent. Yet do their character and influence belong to the whole ecclesiastical body of which they were legislators; and it is both gratifying and profitable to find them with one accord maintaining the faith once delivered to the Saints, and breathing the spirit of that "form of sound words," equally scriptural and beautiful, to which successive ages only add increasing veneration.

At the same time, however, that this end is to be effected, the present volume is regarded principally as a means of affording to every member of the diocese of Maryland the privilege of co-operating in the erection of a Monument to their deceased and much venerated Bishop. To all his has ministered in the discharge of his office as Chief Shepherd of the flock; and to every many prior to his election to this charge, was he the instrument of imparting the most precious truths and consolations. It is believed that it will be a source of lively gratification to such persons that they may preserve in their own homes and hearts a memorial of his affectionate, and judicious, and evangelical instructions, while they perpetuate his name, and manifest their grateful sense of his worth by contributing to rear a monumental pile upon his grave. That the privilege may be universally enjoyed, the volume will be small, and the terms exceedingly low; and those interested in promoting the several objects of the publication, can attain their end by increasing the number of copies subscribed for.

The work will be printed on fine paper, and comprised in a small duodecimo volume, and delivered to subscribers neatly bound in cloth backs, at 81 00 per copy.

Having ascertained that sufficient patronage will be extended to this work to warrant the publication, it will be immediately put to press. Persons disposed to promote the ultimate object, are requested to furnish their subscriptions to the publisher without delay. Address

JOS. ROBINSON,
Bookseller and Stationer, No. 2, North Calvert street, Baltimore.

March 14.

AUCTION ROOM.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has opened an AUCTION ROOM in the lower story of his office, where he will receive goods of any and every description for sale on Commission, on the most reasonable terms. He will attend to Auction Sales in the city and county, at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM MCNEIL.

April 25.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

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

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

October 4, 1832.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat **MA- RYLAND**, commenced her route on **TUESDAY** the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, at 7 o'clock. A. M. for Annapolis, (Cambridge by Castle Haven), and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday, 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1 o'clock, calling at Cornica Wharf, for the Centreville passengers.

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk. Passengers or from Easton or Cambridge, 22 50. Passage to or from Annapolis, 1 50. Passage to Chestertown or Cornica, 2 00. Children under 12 years of age, half price.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2.

St. Mary's County Court,

March Term, 1833.

ORDERED, by the Court, That the Creditors of Leonard Spaulding, a petitioner, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before the Court, to be held at Leonard Town, Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of August next, to file an affidavit, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent Trustee for their benefit.

By order,

JO: HARRIS, Clk.

True copy,

JO: HARRIS, Clk.

St. Mary's City Court.

Sm.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.

The Steam boat **MA- RYLAND**, will leave Baltimore for Annapolis, every Sunday morning, starting at nine o'clock from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting, and return in the afternoon, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock. Passage to or from Annapolis \$1. Children under 12 years of age, half price. N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2.

Anne Arundel County, Es.

ON application to me the subscriber, a justice of the Orphans Court, of said county by petition in writing of Thomas C. Donaldson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed thereto, and the said Thomas C. Donaldson, having satisfied me by good and sufficient testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is now in actual confinement for debt only, and having given security for his appearance at court, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that the said Thomas C. Donaldson, be discharged from his confinement, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers in Annapolis, once a week for three successive months before the 4th Monday in October next, to give notice to his creditors, and to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, and comply with the requisites of the insolvent laws of this state.

GIDON WHITE.

Anne Arundel County, Es.

ON application to the Judges of Anne Arundel County Court, by petition, in writing, of Jeremiah Merrill, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jeremiah Merrill having satisfied the court by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and having given bond with security for his appearance to answer such allegations as may be filed against him, and the said court having appointed William Jenkins trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Jeremiah Merrill, and the said trustee having given bond with security for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Jeremiah Merrill having executed a deed to the said trustee of all his property and debts due and owing to him, and the said trustee having certified that he is in possession of the same, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Jeremiah Merrill be discharged from his confinement, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper once a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel County court on the fourth Monday of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jeremiah Merrill should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

Nov 9.

WM. S. GREEN, Jm'r.

Anne Arundel County, Es.

ON application to the subscriber, a Justice of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, by petition in writing, of William Willigman, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Willigman having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said William Willigman having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property and given sufficient security for his personal appearance, at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed James Iglehart his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received possession of all his property real, personal and mixed, it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said William Willigman be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne Arundel county, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Willigman should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

GIDON WHITE.

May 23.

THE STOLEN PRESIDENT.
The custom of stealing away town-bellies and town-folk, as to the election of a particular member of Parliament, and which is of no very rare occurrence in Scotland, meets with a parallel in the early periods of our history in the abduction of persons of considerable influence in the State or on the bench. An incident of this nature illustrative of the former unsettled state of the country may here be related for the amusement of our readers.—*Irish paper.*

In the reign of Charles I., when the most trooping practices were not entirely discontinued, the tower of Gilnockie, in the parish of Canohy, was occupied by William, or Willie Armstrong, a lineal descendant of the famous John Armstrong of Gilnockie, executed by James V. The hereditary love of plunder had descended to this person with the family mansion; and, upon some marauding party, he was seized and imprisoned in the tower of Jedburgh. The Earl of Traquair, Lord High Treasurer, happening to be at Jedburgh, and knowing this border moss trooper, inquired the cause of his confinement. Willie replied, he was imprisoned for stealing two delicate colts at the end of them. The joke, such as it was, amused the Earl, who exerted his interest and succeeded in releasing Willie from bondage. Some time afterwards, a lawsuit of importance to Lord Traquair was to be decided in the Court of Sessions, and there was every reason to believe that the judgment would turn upon the voice of the presiding judge, who has a casting vote in case of an equal division among his brethren. The opinion of the President was unfavourable to Lord Traquair; and the point was, therefore, to keep him out of the way when the question should be tried. In this dilemma, the Earl had recourse to Willie Armstrong, who at once offered his services to kidnap the President. Upon due scrutiny, he found it was the judge's practice frequently to take the air on horseback on the sands of Leith without an attendant. In one of the excursions, Willie, who had long watched his opportunity, contrived to accost the President, and engage him in conversation: His address and language were so amusing that he decoyed the President into an unfrequented common, called the Frigate Whim, where, riding sudden up to him, he pulled him from his horse, muffled him in a large cloak which he had provided, and rode off with the luckless judge trussed up behind him. Will crossed the country with great expedition, by paths only known to persons of his description, and deposited his weary and terrified burthen in an old castle in Annandale, called the tower of Graham. The judge's horse being found, it was concluded he had thrown his rider into the sea, his friends went into mourning, and a successor was appointed to his office. Meanwhile the poor President spent a heavy time in the vault of the castle. He was imprisoned, and solitary, received his food through an aperture in the wall, and never hearing the sound of a human voice, save when a shepherd called his dog by the name of Batty, and when a female domestic called upon Maudie, the cat. These, he concluded, were invocations of spirits, for he held himself to be in the dungeon of sorcerers. At length, after three months had elapsed, the lawsuit was decided in favour of Lord Traquair, and Will was directed to set the President at liberty. Accordingly, he entered the vault at dead of night, seized the President, muffled him once more in the cloak, without speaking a single word, and using the same mode of transportation, conveyed him to Leith sands, and set down the astonished judge on the very spot where he had taken him up. The joy of his friends, and the less agreeable surprise of his successor, may be easily conceived, when he appeared in court to reclaim his office and honours. All embraced his own persuasion, that he had been spirited away by witchcraft, nor could he himself be convinced of the contrary, until many years afterwards happening to travel in Annandale, his ears were saluted once more with the sounds of Maudie and Batty, the only notes which had soothed his long confinement. This led to a discovery of the whole story; but, in the disorderly times, it was only laughed at as a fair ruse de guerre.—Wild and strange as this tradition may seem, there is little doubt of its foundation in fact. The judge upon whose person this extraordinary stratagem was practiced, was Sir Alexander Gibson, Lord Duire collector of the reports, well known in the Scottish under the title of *Dure's decisions*. He was advanced to the station of an ordinary Lord of Sessions, 10th July, 1631, and died at his own house in Durie July 1646.

From the Cincinnati Mirror.
EARLY TIMES IN THE WEST.

THE LONESOME POST-OAK.
About seven miles north of this town, is a very remarkable spot: a solitary post-oak stands in the barren, in the forks of the road, and has obtained universally the name of the *Lonesome Post-Oak*. In the early settlement of this country—about thirty-five years ago, this was the only tree to be seen for many miles round. (whence its name.) It was then tall, green and flourishing; it is now, however, a leafless, branchless, thunder-riven, scattered trunk—scantling up its shaft as straight as the main-mast of a ship of war. Superstition has heretofore and still guards the spot; the tree is looked upon with something like the same veneration with which the Egyptian regards his Pyramids, those grim sentinels of eternity. The place is remarkable for a very severe battle, fought by Big Harpe and Davis. This Big Harpe, and little Harpe, his brother, were the terror of the surrounding country at those early times. Two more exorable monsters never disgraced humanity. They lived with two women, as bad as themselves, in a cave about twenty miles from this

trac. Blood and massacre was their delight. It was their custom to rally forth, and without any known reason, to murder without distinction all the men, women and children, they could find. As the country filled up, the people could not longer submit to their horrid depredations. Men and dogs collected, and took the pursuit. They came on the two Harpes in a narrow valley, at about 10 miles from this tree. They immediately mounted their horses, and dashed off in the direction of the cave. In going about 5 miles Davis, whose horse was very fleet, had left his companions, and caught up with the Big Harpe, he having previously separated from his brother the little Harpe.

Here were two powerful men, armed with rifles, butcher knives, and tomahawk, by themselves, far from help, and bent on death. Davis well knew, that if overpowered, he would certainly be killed, and Harpe had determined to die, rather than be taken alive. They passed and re-passed each other frequently, making blows without effect, each dreading to fire for fear of missing, and thereby placing himself at the mercy of his adversary. Finally, the horse of Big Harpe fell and threw his rider, then rose and galloped off. Harpe sprang to his feet, and fired at Davis, the shot taking effect in the head of Davis's horse which reared and fell. They were now not more than 10 yards apart. Harpe, whose sagacity was equal to his courage and villainy, kept dodging and springing from side to side, approaching Davis, however, by imperceptible degrees. Davis, discovering he would soon lose the benefit of his gun, now fired in his turn, but without effect. Each man now drew his knife, and they closed in mortal struggle. Very soon they fell side by side; but at this juncture a large wolf dog of Davis's came to his master's assistance, and seized Harpe by the throat.—This produced a diversion in favour of Davis, who immediately recovered himself, and stabbed Harpe to the heart. The hideous yell which the wretch sent up, is said still to be heard on dark nights, ringing wildly along the health Some of Davis's friends soon joined him: they dug a hole, and buried Harpe at the foot of the Lonesome Post Oak.

It is currently believed, that the ghost of Harpe still walks in that neighbourhood. I myself heard a respectable old farmer say, that he, on returning home from Hopkinsville one moon-shiny night, heard some one yelling most dismally; that on passing the Post Oak, he saw the ghost of Big Harpe standing on the very top of the tree, bolt upright, clad in shining armour and motionless as a sentinel. Some of the neighbours, however, doubt the correctness of the old man's vision on that occasion; they say he had been attending an election, was rather deep in his libations, had got his brains muddled with new corn-whiskey, and had mistaken for the ghost of Harpe, a large white owl that was accustomed to sit on the top of the tree, and hoot in the moon on cold frosty nights. I for myself denounce the report of the old man's drinking too much, as an atrocious calumny; for my own knowledge, he belongs to the temperance society, and is a very zealous and leading member thereof.

Little Harpe escaped, went down the Mississippi, and joined the celebrated Mason and his gang, at Stack Island. Soon after Harpe joined him, Mason attacked and robbed a flat boat from Cincinnati, and killed all hands. For this large reward was offered for Mason; to obtain which, little Harpe decoyed him to Natchez, and there informed against and betrayed his friend. On Mason's trial, Harpe himself was recognized, was tried, and found guilty, and on the same day that Mason was hung, he also expiated his many crimes on the gallows. This Mason was a very remarkable and extraordinary man. He was distinguished for a strong double row of under and upper teeth, that clinched together with the energy and tenacity of a steel-trap.

Hopkinsville Ky.

From Badger's Weekly Messenger.
A TALE OF TRUTH.

A few years ago, I became a resident in a village in the western part of this State.—I was much surprised at the state of society. I found that on the Sabbath, the grog shops were open; and those who were considered the most respectable of the town, were their constant visitors. There was a club of young men that met almost nightly, to drink and gamble. They were infidels in practice and principle; and what made it still worse, they were all, with one exception, married. They had gone on in this course, for four or five years, apparently growing worse every year. What must have been the feelings of their wives; when, night after night, week after week, and year after year, they returned to their homes in the same state of brutal intoxication! Had they been men who never knew the advantages of education, there might have been some excuse, but this was not the case. They had all enjoyed the privilege of a good education—two or three were college bred.

One night, being more than usually intoxicated, one of their companions became perfectly insensible and fell under the table. They raised him up, laid him on the table, and placed cents over his eyes; and, with all the hardness which drunkenness gives, one of them arose and pronounced his eulogy, declaring him to be a good fellow, and regretted his untimely death. After amusing themselves in this manner, for some time, they conducted their degraded companion to his residence. But, alas! he never joined them any more. He was put to bed; and the next morning, a raging fever set in, and during the day, he burst a blood vessel, and before the week had expired, he was deposited in the cold and silent tomb. He died at the age of thirty-eight years, leaving a wife and three children. His companions attended his funeral.

Next morning, another of the club (Mr. P.) was missing. His hat was found upon the bridge, and about eight o'clock, the body of

the miserable man was drawn from the water. Still the remainder continued their midnight orgies. In about two months, a third was taken down, and died a bloated, drunken sot. He had commenced life with fair prospects; married a beautiful woman, and, at the age of thirty-one, he died unregretted. His last words were, *one spoonful of Brandy!* A minister of Christ (Mr. C.) called to see him. He scoffed at all ideas of a future state, and died with a perfect indifference to an hereafter.

The next called to his last account, was a young man scarcely twenty-five. His irregular course of life, brought on a quick consumption. I saw him when his feeble limbs refused to bear the weight of his emaciated frame: he was perfectly indifferent to the future—we could make no impression on his mind, and in the morning of his days, in the spring of life, and in the opening of manhood he also died, a victim to intemperance. Two out of the six still remained. They were both men of science, and of high literary acquirements.—Mr. M. was about thirty-three years old. He united with a highly cultivated mind, most bland and pleasing manners. Talents he had, and of the first order, and when free from the intoxicating fumes of liquor, he was calculated to be an ornament to society. He had, if it were not nature's boon,

"An art of fixing Memory in another's heart,
And, they that saw him, did not see in vain,
But once beheld, would ask of him again."

In spite of his habits he was beloved, and would have been highly respected. For a while the loss of his associates apparently made some impression, but, alas! it was like the morning cloud, and early dew—it passed away. He lost his situation under government; he had squandered his property, and, at length, weary of life, and disregarding the future, the wretched and misguided man put a period to his existence.

One still remains, as a brand plucked from the fire. He was like a bark in the midst of a tempestuous ocean—for a long time he wavered, tossed about between hope and fear, sinning and repenting, but, at length, we trust he is safely moored. For three years, he has been a steady and acceptable member of the church of Christ.—the only one of the six, who was not wrecked on the ocean of intemperance, wafted on by infidelity.

From the Colonizationist.

ABDUL RAHMAN.
This interesting individual, commonly called the 'Moorish Prince,' was a native of the celebrated city of Timbuctoo, in Central Africa, of which city and the province connected with it, his grandfather was king. Abdul's father, when a young man, was sent to conquer the Boosoo, a nation living at the distance of some twelve hundred miles. He succeeded, established a new kingdom called Fouta Jallo, (the same with which the Liberians have had some intercourse,) and founded its capital, Teembo, now known to travellers as one of the largest cities on the continent. He went back and forth, several times, from Teembo to Timbuctoo, from which place he finally removed his family. Prince being then about five years of age, to his newly acquired territory. At twelve years of age Prince was sent to Timbuctoo, to obtain an education, being the rightful heir to the throne, in preference to an elder brother, whose mother was a Soosoo, while Prince was a Moor.—While at Timbuctoo, his grandfather, very far advanced in life, resigned his throne to his son, an uncle of Prince. The family were all Mahom'tans.

When Prince was nineteen years of age, Dr. Cox, an American citizen, surgeon on board a ship, arrived at Sierra Leone. Having gone a hunting in the interior, and getting lost in the woods, he found, on his return to the coast, that his ship had sailed. He undertook an excursion into the country, and becoming lame and sick, arrived, at length, within the territory of Fouta Jallo. Being the first white man ever seen by the inhabitants, he was carried, as a great curiosity, to the king, Prince's father, at Teembo, who entertained him for six months with the greatest hospitality. During this time, he was an inmate at Prince's house, adjoining that of his father. Restored to perfect health, he was sent by the king, with gold, ivory, clothes, and an escort of armed men to protect him, to Sierra Leone, where, providentially his ship had returned, and he came back in safety to this country.

Seven years afterwards, Prince, being a Colonel in his father's cavalry, was sent, with a party of seventeen hundred men, to retaliate upon the Hebohs, who had very much annoyed the trade of the people of Fouta Jallo with the sea coast. After a successful campaign, Prince, on his return, was taken prisoner by the Hebohs, who surprised him and his party in ambush. He was sold to the Mandingos, and they in turn, sold him to a slave-ship, at the mouth of the Gambia.—Thence he was carried to Dominiqua, and thence to Natchez, where he was sold to his late master, Col. Foster.

About sixteen or eighteen years after this transaction, as Prince was selling sweet potatoes in Washington, a neighbouring town, he was met and recognized by his old acquaintance and inmate at Teembo, Dr. Cox. In the fullness of his gratitude, the Doctor went to Col. Foster and offered him \$1,000 as the ransom of his slave; but the Colonel valued him so highly for the salutary influence he exerted over his other slaves, and at the same time doubted so much whether Prince's fortunes would be bettered by emancipation, that he rejected these proposals. Such interest, however, was made in his behalf subsequently, and especially by a son of Dr. Cox, (who had meanwhile deceased), that in the spring of 1828 Prince received his freedom gratuitously at the hands of his humane and generous master. The citizens of Natchez also contributed \$300 for the liberation of his wife, a slave on the same plantation; and this accordingly was accomplished. Prince

was now about 30 years of age, (having been born in 1760), and had passed about 40 years in bondage.

His character was exemplary in a high degree. When he visited Washington, New-York, Boston, and other of the Atlantic cities, soon after his emancipation, he had with him recommendatory letters from Mr. Clay and other distinguished gentlemen who had become interested in his story, together with a large number of certificates from respectable citizens of Mississippi, who had known Prince as a slave from ten to twenty years. They testified that he had uniformly sustained the character of a moral man; that he was remarkable for his strict integrity; harmless, faithful, and inoffensive in his conduct; courteous in his behaviour, and friendly to all; and that he had borne his state of servitude with a fortitude and patience never becoming a Christian than a Pagan, being generally respected by a large and respectable circle of acquaintance. He became a member of a Baptist Church in Natchez, the year previous to the manumission. Mr. Gurley, who had repeated interviews with him at Washington, and who, in the fourth volume of the Repository, has given his story in his own language, speaks in high terms of his intelligent conversation, and of the prepossessing and modest dignity of his manners. His person was finely formed; his height about six feet. Prince met in this city with an African from Sierra Leone, (which is between one and two hundred miles distant from Fouta Jallo), who told him that his brother, the king of that country, was dead, and that the Prince's nephew had succeeded to the government. But this, we believe, proved to be a mistake; and it seems probable that the brother continues to this time upon the throne which, since the father's decease, of right belonged to the unfortunate exile and slave, the elder son.—Prince, however, had no longing for royal power. He wished only to be enabled, as Mungo Park says the African in all countries always wishes, to behold again the smoke of his native village, and again to quaff

The palm's rich nectar, and lie down at eve
In the green pastures of remembered days,
And walk—to wander and to weep no more—
On Congo's mountain coast, or Gambia's golden shore.

But, in the inscrutable providence of God, Prince was destined to disappointment, after all; and so were his numerous warmhearted friends, (members of the Colonization Society and others), who fondly indulged themselves in the anticipation of great good which might arise from his return to the land of his kindred. He embarked with his wife, on board the Harriet, which left Hampton Roads in January, 1829 with one hundred and sixty emigrants for Liberia. Six months afterwards, Mr. Gurley received the following note from him:

MONROVIA, May 5, 1829.
Rev. Sir—I am happy to inform you that I arrived safely in Africa, with my wife, and found the people generally in good health. You will please to inform all my friends that I am in the land of my forefathers; and that I shall expect my friends in America to use their influence to get my children for me, and I shall be happy if they succeed. You will please inform my children, by letter, of my arrival in the colony.

As soon as the rains are over, if God be with me, I shall try to bring my countrymen to the colony, and to open the trade. I have found one of my friends in the colony. He tells me that we can reach home in fifteen days, and promises to go with me. I am unwell, but much better. I am, with much respect, your humble servant.

ABDUL RAHMAN.
This note was received in July, but probably not before the writer of it, it was no more among the living. He died of a trifling but neglected disorder, on the 6th of that month, not less to the regret of the colonists, who had become much attached to him, than of all who had known him in this country, and respected and beloved even in the capacity of his bondage.

Honour to the memory of Abdul, and peace to his ashes. He was a barbarian and a slave; but in his honesty and humility, the noblest work of God. He was man's victim, but nature's nobleman.

"Statement of Mr. Gallaudet, New York: 1828.

Zerah Colburn, who has acquired considerable celebrity in Europe and America, for his wonderful facility of mathematical calculation, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, a memoir of himself—to contain, in the words of his prospectus, "an account of his birth; the remarkable gift with which he was endowed at six years of age; his travels in this country, and twelve years residence in Europe; his method of calculation; occasional remarks upon the places he visited," &c. Mr. Colburn is a native of Cabot, in this state, and resides at present in Hartford, Windsor county.—*Montpelier (Vt.) Journal.*

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop on Church street, adjoining the store of Mrs. Levery, and nearly opposite the store of Jeremiah Hughes, Esquire, where he intends carrying on the

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various forms. He will superintend the management of Furnerals at the shortest notice and in the most workmanlike style; and from his long experience in, and general acquaintance with the business of his profession, he hopes to meet with the patronage and encouragement of a liberal and generous community.

DANIEL DASHIELL.
May 30

B. J. COLE.
HAS just returned from the general assortment of
Boots & Shoes.
And a superior assortment of **LEATHER**, which he will make up in the most fashionable style, and intends to manufacture all kinds of *Leather Shoes* in the best manner, and at least bargainable style.
April 18.

FRESH SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, with a choice and handsome assortment of goods in his line. He requests his friends and the public, to call and examine the same.
May 9.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
BASIL SHEPARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
JUST from Philadelphia and Baltimore, selected from the stock of those cities, most beautiful assortment of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS**; among which are **DOUBLE TWILLED BLUE, BLACK, OLIVE, CINCINNATI AND GREEN.**

SUMMER CLOTHS,
Black Cubica, and Princella.
BROCHELLES.
Bordered, Figured, Plain White and Silk.

MARSEILLES VESTINGS.
GLOVES, of various kinds.—Woodstock Mechanically sewed, do.

Suspenders, Stocks, and Collars.
May 2.

IN CHANCERY.
11th May, 1831.

ORDERED. That the sale made and reported by M'Nair W. M'Nair, trustee for the sale of certain mortgaged property, created to be sold in the case of *Rezin Hammond and others, against Christopher L. Gable and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown or before the 11th day of July next, providing a copy of this order be published in some convenient newspaper for three successive weeks before the 11th day of June next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$900.*

True copy. Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Car. Ct.

IN CHANCERY,
9th May, 1831.

ORDERED. That the sale of the real estate of John Andrew Grammer, made and reported by John Hillen, the trustee appointed to make the said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 10th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive weeks before the ninth day of June next. The report states the amount of the sale to be thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-four cents.

True copy. Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Car. Ct.

IN CHANCERY,
6th May, 1831.

ORDERED. That the sale of the mortgaged property in the case of John M. Cline, against John W. Baker, and others, made and reported by Amos Barr, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the sixth day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive weeks, before the sixth day of June next. The report states, that the house and lot in the proceedings mentioned sold for sixteen hundred and fifty dollars.

True copy. Test—**RAMSAY WATERS,**
Reg. Car. Ct.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
ANNAPOLIS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the first day of June next for the erection of a building, within the College enclosure in this city; the person offering to state distinctly, and separately, the sum which he will undertake the work, including or excluding, the necessary materials.

The building to have a front of twenty-four feet, and to extend back one hundred feet. It is to be of brick, of the best material, and in the most substantial manner. There are drawings, and a minute specification of the plan of the building, in the possession of the subscriber, which those disposed to undertake the work, are invited to examine.

The drawings and specifications were prepared by Messrs. Town and Davis, Architects, "Aviation" buildings, Baltimore, of whom it is presumed, every necessary information can be obtained by those whose convenience would be consulted by applying to them.

The proposals will all be addressed to the subscriber, sealed up, on or before the day above limited. They will all be opened on that day, and with the person whose offer be accepted, a written contract will be entered, prescribing minutely all the necessary stipulations. It is expected that the walls will be put up, and the house covered on or before the 1st of the ensuing November.

RECTOR HUMPHREYS,
Pres. of St. John's College.
May 30.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1833.

NO. 24.

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

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

WALTER SCOTT'S COM-
PLETE WORKS.

SPLENDID, complete and uniform set of all the works of this celebrated writer ever published, together with a biography of his life, correspondence and miscellaneous writings never yet published in this country, is to be issued in numbers by Messrs. Conant and Cooke, of New York. The whole will be comprised in 48 numbers; each number will contain as much matter as two volumes, and will be furnished to subscribers at the low price of 37 1/2 cents, payable on delivery, which will be equal to 18 cents a volume; an amount less by half, if sent by mail, than they ever even attracted.

Each volume part of the works will be furnished a sufficient number of these, if wished, to make them complete.

Considering the low price at which the work is published, and the means that have been taken to enable almost every family to be furnished with them, (which will be explained to any subscriber) the publisher hopes to receive a liberal patronage.

Specimens of the work can be seen at the stores of W. R. Lucas, 110 Baltimore Street, and at E. J. Conant and Co. Calvert Street, opposite Barnum's Hotel. The undersigned has been every day from 2 to 3 o'clock, at residence, Barnum's Hotel.

R. K. MOULTON,
Agent for Scott's works.

B. Any person or persons who will prove subscribers, and forward the amount of subscription to the undersigned, free of post, shall be entitled to one set gratis. The proportionable amount in cash. Four subscribers already published—each subscriber will therefore pay \$1.50 on subscribing, balance on each number as delivered. All communications to the undersigned to be post paid.

R. K. M.
B. Any person or persons who will prove subscribers, and forward the amount of subscription to the undersigned, free of post, shall be entitled to one set gratis. The proportionable amount in cash. Four subscribers already published—each subscriber will therefore pay \$1.50 on subscribing, balance on each number as delivered. All communications to the undersigned to be post paid.

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SAMUEL C. ATKINSON

PROPOSES to issue from the office of the Saturday Evening Post, in the month of May, 1833, the 1st number of a monthly publication, entitled, The

BOOK OF NATURE,
Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN FROM EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED QUARTO COPPER PLATES,

In the various departments of Natural History, each plate to contain from four to ten distinct figures, making from 30 to 100 figures in each number. With a view to diversify the publication as much as possible, a selection of one plate from each of the following subjects will illustrate each number:

1. QUADRUPEDS,
2. BIRDS,
3. AMPHIBIA,
4. FISHES,
5. CRUSTACEA,
6. INSECTS,
7. SHELLS,
8. VERMES & ZOOPHYTES,
9. BOTANY,
10. VEGETABLE ANATOMY,
11. GEOLOGY,
12. MINERALOGY.

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but satisfactory description of every subject or figure it may contain, so written as to convey a good idea of the subject, without being either tiresome length, or so technically written, but that all may be read with pleasure. Every department of the great field of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and its sublimities unfolded, and the thousand "charms which nature to her votaries yields," by the power of the pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid before the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great works of a Divine Architect. No collection of engravings more valuable, we may confidently promise, can for many years be offered to the public at so cheap a rate. More than one hundred of these fine engravings will be given annually, to the man of taste, they will furnish subjects which he can admire from year to year, and present with pleasure to his friends, the artist, and the student in Natural History, may confidently refer to them on all occasions of doubt, while the juvenile portion of society will become acquainted with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the earth. Geography can be learned only from maps or from travel; "The Book of Nature," without taking further than the book-shelf or the closet, will unfold to us the congregated curiosities of the whole earth. The increased taste for this study, which the public have of late years evinced, induces the publisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work, which necessarily involves great expenditure, and which will combine great interest, accuracy and beauty.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Natural History, in order to make it as complete as possible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged at a great expense to conduct the work; their united researches, it is believed, will render this periodical extremely valuable.

One great source of the patronage anticipated by the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the figures represented will be models of elegance and correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Student, and will be of inestimable advantage in the prosecution of their practice. In short, it will be adapted to the capacity and fitted for the use of every class in the community, from the erudite naturalist to the early beginner—for the one a book of reference, and for all a source of pleasing study, amusement and instruction.

This work is not got up with a view to temporary popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in about which period it will certainly be completed; it will on the contrary, be so compiled as to be valuable as long as the plates last. After the term of two years, the price will be greatly enhanced, thus making the advantage on the side of those who now come forward to patronize an extensive and novel enterprise.

TERMS.

"The Book of Nature," will appear near the first of every month, with from eight to ten fine engraved plates in each number making above 100 engravings in each volume, which will contain from five hundred to one thousand separate figures. The price will be five dollars per annum. Agents or clubs remitting \$20 will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber will be received without payment in advance, or satisfactory reference. Single numbers 50 cents, to those who wish to examine the work previous to subscribing. Address (always free of postage), SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia.

No subscription received for a shorter period than one year or volume.

May 25.

IN CHANCERY,

11th May, 1833.

Nicholas Shaden and Magdalena his Wife,

Susanna Mentzer, Samuel Mentzer, and others.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Samuel Mentzer deceased, as reported by Roderick Dorseys, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 11th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 29th day of June next, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis. The report states that the amount of the sale to be \$2927 45c.

True copy. Test.

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

May 16

COUNTY TAXES.

ALL persons indebted for County Assessment for the year 1832 on property in the 1st and 2nd Election Districts of Anne Arundel county, are hereby notified, that James Iglehart is authorized by me to receive and give receipts for the same; and they are also hereby notified, that the taxes must be paid to him or me by the 1st Sept. next, to enable me to settle with the commissioners of said county.

CALEB WHITE, Colr.

1st and 2nd Election Districts A. A. County.

May 9.

R

lawsw.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of June next, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the levy court. By order,

June 6

A NEW, CHEAP AND POPULAR

PERIODICAL.

WALDIE'S

SELECT CIRCULATING

LIBRARY.

THE striking features of this periodical are, that books are published in it in a form which allows of their being carried by mail, and at a rate so reasonable, that every intelligent educated person in the community can procure them. The publisher receives from England all the new books of merit, and from these, selections are made from the best class of Novels, Memoirs, Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Biography. These are printed as rapidly as an extensive printing office will admit, and forwarded by mail, carefully packed so as to carry to the most distant post office in the Union, uninjured.

This periodical commenced in October, with the popular novel of Waldstein, or the Swedes in Prague, which cost in London six dollars; it is contained entire in two numbers and a half of the Circulating Library, costing subscribers less than twenty-five cents. This was succeeded by the Memoirs of La Fayette, which cost the publisher to import eight dollars; it was likewise contained in the same space and at the same price. The sixth number commences the travels of Mr. Vigne, costing in London six dollars; it will be printed entire in the "Library" for at most thirty cents. This enumeration of prices the publisher trusts, with the facility of transportation by mail, will be sufficient to induce those who receive this prospectus, to use some exertion to extend the circulation of the work in their respective neighbourhoods, as, if encouraged hereafter as he has so far been, it is his intention to lay before the American public in this form all the best books which issue from the London press.

The price is five dollars for 52 numbers, which will contain as much matter as 1200 pages, or three volumes of Reed's Cyclopaedia. This volume will comprise at least from twenty-five to thirty entire works, printed on good paper, and with the same accuracy as book work. It will form two volumes of 416 pages each, well worthy of preservation for reference, and a valuable addition to every public and private library. The publisher feels confident in stating, that the entire 52 numbers, when bound, will sell for more than the subscription price, as after a few more numbers are issued, no more will be printed than will supply actual paying subscribers.

Still further to increase the facilities of subscribers, the publisher has added another inducement for clubs to join together in their remittance. Twenty dollars will be received in full for the subscription of five individuals. This deduction will pay all postage. Those who design to patronize this new and popular mode of publishing good books, will oblige the subscriber by forwarding their remittances as early as practicable. A five dollar note deposited in the post office will supply good reading to a family and circle of acquaintance for a whole year.

The gentleman who makes the selections for this periodical, to literature, taste and education, has, from his situation, facilities for knowing what is popular and of high reputation possessed by few; to this he adds a proper sense of the responsibility he has assumed in catering for an extended and moral community. The publisher therefore confidently recommends the Circulating Library to heads of families, as a work which they need have no fear of introducing into any circle.

The ensuing number will contain a highly popular novel, by the English Opium Eater.

ADAM WALDIE,
Carpenter-street, near Seventh, under the Apprentices' Library, back of the Arcade, where subscriptions will be gratefully received.

Dec. 13

A specimen of the Work may be seen at the office of the Maryland Gazette, where Subscriptions will be received.

\$60 REWARD.

RAN away from the farm of the late John Andrew Grammer, deceased, in Anne Arundel County, about the 10th April instant, a Negro Man, slave, by the name of

GEORGE,

About five feet four or five inches high, forty years of age, black complexion, and has lost several of his upper front teeth;

said fellow is well proportioned, and upon examination will be found to have a peculiar flat head; his clothing consisted of a full country cloth of drab colour, and coarse shoes, which he will no doubt change for others, having plenty of other clothing of good quality. George has acted with great ingratitude; the whole of the slaves of the said Mr. Grammer, were directed to be sold under an order of the Orphan's Court of Baltimore county, and in order that they might have an opportunity of providing situations to suit themselves, I had furnished each one with a printed paper, stating the terms, &c. upon which they were to be disposed of, which was a moderate valuation of the inventory price; the whole of the others provided themselves with such situations as they chose, and have been disposed of, except GEORGE, who no doubt has availed himself of the printed paper with which he was furnished, and has made his escape. I will give Fifty Dollars reward for apprehending said fellow if taken in the State of Maryland, and secured in any Jail so that I get him again, and if taken out of the State, and brought home to me in the city of Baltimore, or delivered to Robert Welch (of Ben.) in the city of Annapolis, I will give Sixty Dollars reward, including all reasonable charges.

JOHN HILLEN, Adm'r.

John Andrew Grammer.

May 9.

R

lawsw.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscribers, as trustees, will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, THE HOUSE and LOT fronting on the State House Circle, and the STORE HOUSE on Church-street, in this city, of which Mr. John Shaw died seized. The house is at present occupied by Thomas Culbreth, Esq. and the store by Mr. Thomas B. Monsarratt.

The terms of sale are, one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one-third in six, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser, giving bond or notes, with security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money a conveyance will be executed to the purchaser and his heirs.

SOM. PINKNEY, Trustees.
T. S. ALEXANDER, laww.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

BASIL SHEPHERD,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

JUST from Philadelphia and Baltimore, has selected from the stocks of those cities, a most beautiful assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, among which are

DOUBLE TWILL, BLUE, BLACK, OLIVE, BROWN, CHAMON and GREEN.

SUMMER CLOTHS,

Black, Blue, and Princlletas,

BROCHELLES.

Bordered, Figured, Plain White and Black Silk.

MARSEILLES VESTINGS.

GLOVES, of various kinds—Woodstock do.

Mechanically sewed, do.

Suspenders, Stocks, and Collars.

May 2

FRESH SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from Baltimore and Philadelphia, with a choice and handsome assortment of goods in his line. He requests his friends and the public, to call and examine the same.

May 9.

R. R. GOODWIN,

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a general assortment of

Boots & Shoes.

And a superior assortment of LEATHER, which he will make up in the most fashionable style. He intends to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' Shoes in the best manner, and most fashionable style.

April 18.

4w

AUCTION ROOM.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has opened an AUCTION ROOM in the lower story of his office, where he will receive goods of any and every description for sale on Commission, on the most reasonable terms. He will attend to Auction Sales in the city and county, at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM MCNEIR.

April 25.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

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

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

October 4, 1832.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, commenced her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis, (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday, 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1 o'clock, calling at Oronoke wharf, for the Cambridge passengers.

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, \$2.50

Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50

Passage to Chestertown or Oronoke, 2.00

Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2.

R

laww.

St. Mary's County Court,

March Term, 1833.

ORDERED, by the Court, That the Creditors of Edward Spalding, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before the Court, to be held at Leonard Town, Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent Trustee for their benefit.

By order,

JO: HARRIS, Clk.

JO: HARRIS, Clk.

St. Mary's City Court.

Sm.

FOR ANNAPOLIS,

EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore for Annapolis, every Sunday morning, starting at nine o'clock

from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting, and return in the afternoon, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock. Passage to or from Annapolis \$1. Children under 12 years of age, half price. N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Master.

April 18.

Anne Arundel County, Es.

ON application to me the subscriber, a justice of the Orphan's Court, of said county, by petition in writing of Thomas C. Donaldson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed thereto, and the said Thomas C. Donaldson, having satisfied me by good and sufficient testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is now in actual confinement for debt only, and having given security for his appearance at court, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that the said Thomas C. Donaldson, be discharged from his confinement, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers in Annapolis, once a week for three successive months before the 4th Monday in October next, to give notice to his creditors, and to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, and comply with the requisites of the insolvent laws of this State.

GIDEON WHITE.

Anne Arundel County, Es.

ON application to the Judges of Anne Arundel County court, by petition, in writing, of Jeremiah Merrill, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jeremiah Merrill having satisfied the court by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and having given bond with security for his appearance to answer such allegations as may be filed against him, and the said court having appointed William Jenkins trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Jeremiah Merrill, and the said trustee having given bond with security for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Jeremiah Merrill having executed a deed to the said trustee of all his property and debts due and owing to him, and the said trustee having certified that he is in possession of the same, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Jeremiah Merrill be discharged from his confinement, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper once a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel County court on the fourth Monday of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jeremiah Merrill should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

Test

WM. S. GIBBNS

3m

May 9.

Anne Arundel County, Es.

ON application to the subscriber, a justice of the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, by petition in writing, of William Willigman, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Willigman having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said William Willigman having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed James Hunter his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said William Willigman a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Willigman be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne Arundel county, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Willigman should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

GIDEON WHITE.

May 23

4

in a few days our country friends will venture to visit the town without fear of contracting the disease.

Office of the Board of Health.
Friday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Board of Health have this day the satisfaction of congratulating their fellow citizens upon the almost entire disappearance of the Cholera, and the present favourable condition of the public health. Within the last 24 hours there have occurred but 2 decided cases of the Epidemic—one of them a child of 6 years of age, [already convalescent,] the other a feeble old woman, [doubtful.] Reports from all the Physicians in town, have this day been made to the Board, all giving the same encouragement to hope that the disease is about to terminate.

REDICK McKEE, Sec. pro. tem.
The River is 6 feet above low water mark. There have been 21 steamboat arrivals, and 22 departures since our last.

LIXINGTON, Ky. June 4.
Cholera.—To prevent exaggerated rumors, and to do our duty as a public journalist, we issue a second edition of our this week's paper.

The Cholera has been doing and working among us within two days. All the cases and deaths up to this hour, of which we can obtain certain information, we record—

1. Mrs. Duval, taken sick Sunday evening, and died on Monday morning.
2. Antony, a free coloured man, attacked on Sunday evening, and died that night.
3. Mr. George Howell, taken sick on Monday, and died in the night.
4. A negro man of Col. Comb's taken sick on Monday, and died in the evening.
5. Mr. Barnett Rucker, day-watchman, taken sick last night, and died this morning.
6. Mr. Cooke, an aged and infirm man, near the old steam-mill, taken at 11 o'clock last night, and died about three o'clock this morning.
7. Benson Brown, gun-smith, a coloured man, on the hill, taken yesterday, and died this morning.

[Spirit of Washington.]
[Ten cases, most of which are expected to terminate fatally, are also added.]

The Steamboat *Sandusky*, on her passage from New York to Albany, took fire, but it was extinguished in about an hour.

The Steamboat *Forrester* was destroyed by fire on the 23 ult. on her way up to Nashville. The lives were lost.

TRIAL OF CLOUGH.
To the Editors of the Philadelphia Gazette.
MOUNT HOLLY, June 6, 2
Thursday, 5 o'clock, A. M.

GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to inform you, that the testimony, in the case of Clough, was brought to a close, last evening about 5 o'clock. The court having set from 8 in the morning, with a recess of about two hours on, at noon adjourned as soon as the evidence closed, for the purpose of allowing counsel on both sides an opportunity of arranging their notes, preparatory to the grappling of words and arguments, that takes place to day. The crowd, yesterday, was greater than it had ever before been; so great indeed that when the court adjourned, the Chief Justice and the four Judges were obliged to escape by climbing over their desks. More than two hundred ladies were present. Indeed this trial has strikingly exhibited the *clannish* feelings of the sex, and the absorbing feeling they entertain for any thing in which their interest or prerogatives are at stake, for they have encountered pressure, inconvenience and difficulty, and as their numbers increased, have pushed the men from their strong holds, invading even the sanctity of the bench itself.

The popular feelings, which have been growing more violent against the prisoner from day to day, now rages with intense fury against him; and I am inclined to believe that if by my miracle he were to be acquitted, his life would be no longer safe. But a verdict of not guilty is out of the question of every one—indeed it is one of the improbable things to expect. It was Clough's particular desire that his trial should come on this court, and he and his counsel were well satisfied that he would be looked upon with universal execration, if the story of his life and crimes became familiar to the public as would certainly have been the case had the trial been delayed for another term. As it now is, his bad character has been concealed until it fell from the lips of the witnesses. Should the Jury be able to render a verdict to day, which I cannot think will be the case, it will be exactly two months from the perpetration of the deed, to his conviction. But the pleading of counsel will occupy the court until night, if it should close even then. So great is the public anxiety to witness the contest between the distinguished men concerned, that at this very moment, a quarter before 6 in the morning, one half the court house is filled with patient listeners, and the crowd pressing for admission will very soon choke up the remaining space. The Court meets this morning at eight o'clock, so you may form a faint idea of the absorbing interest felt by all parties to be present.

The counsel for Clough have been truly indefatigable. They have spared no labour or agency to shield him from the operation of adverse testimony, and none has been admitted, but such as the strictest legal scrutiny allowed. Indeed I should not be surprised if the degrading testimony wrung by the prosecution from his own witnesses, were made use of, as proof positive of his aberration of mind. Truly, it was an aberration, it displayed a morbid, considering the relation he professed to hold towards his amiable and virtuous victim, as deep as must destroy all sympathy and feeling for his fate, in the mind of every judicious person. The evidence has shown throughout, that Clough regarded only the gratification of his own desires, in the progress of his infernal and pernicious administration of his object. Now, just a discrimination

she showed, and how large a portion of that tact for which the sex has ever been so remarkable in appreciating character! I am informed on the very best authority—through the fact did not come out in evidence, that Mrs. Hamilton often urged her mother to expel Clough from their presence, long before the lamentable occurrence which terminated her existence.

Your's truly.

It is stated in the Philadelphia papers, that on Friday afternoon, in the case of Clough, the murderer of Mrs. Hamilton, after an hour's absence, the Jury returned at 2 o'clock in Court with the verdict, which was *guilty of murder in the first degree.*

From the New York American.
JOHN JAY.

In noticing some weeks ago the life of this honest and eminent American, we alluded particularly, and with expressions of great admiration, to a correspondence between him and Mr. Van Schaack, of Kinderhook. We now make room for this correspondence, which—with the single remark that Mr. Jay and Mr. Van. Schaack took opposite sides in the American revolution—explains itself.

We have italicised one passage as worthy of all admiration, and well would it be for the country, and for the honest fame of those who govern it, that modern statesmen could fashion their course by such principles.

We hope these letters will be generally read. We have read them over and over again, and would not willingly call that man friend whose heart does not swell within him, as his eye takes in the noble sentiments of these two congenial friends.

To John Jay.
LONDON, 11th August, 1782.
(Rathbone place) No 20, Charlotte street.

Dear Sir—Though I have taken up my pen to write to you, I own I hardly know what to say; embarrassed as I am by a consideration of the strange predicament we stand in to each other, compared with our connexion in early life. I write, therefore, without any precise object, trusting to what chance (if any thing it should) may produce from it. One thing, however, I must premise, which is, that I have no design of making this introductory to any improper request. Pride, or whatever it may be called, will restrain me from any application that might expose me to the mortification of a refusal; and I am not so weak as to attempt to prevail in any matter inconsistent with your duty, and your sense of it. The impressions of my youth are not easily effaced; and the new scenes I have passed through have not altered my old notions of right and wrong. *Calum non animum*. Whether what has passed has altered your opinion of me as a man, I own, is a question I could wish to have resolved. The artificial relations, introduced by a state of society may vary, or be dissolved, by events and external circumstances;—but there are others, which nothing but deviation from moral rectitude can, I think, annihilate.

I congratulate you on the increase of your family, and sincerely wish you and Mrs. Jay, every domestic happiness. I am dear sir, Your most obedient servant,

PETER VAN SCHAACK.

To Peter Van Schaack.
PARIS, 17th September, 1782.

Dear Sir—Dr. Franklin sent me, this morning, your letter of 11th August last; I thank you for it.—Aptitude to change in any thing, never made a part of my disposition, and I hope makes no part of my character. In the course of the present troubles I have adhered to certain fixed principles and faithfully obeyed their dictates, without regarding the consequence of such conduct to my friends, my family or myself: all of whom, however dreadful the thought, I have ever been ready to sacrifice, if necessary, to the public objects in contest.

Believe me, my heart has nevertheless been, on more than one occasion, afflicted by the execution of what I thought, and still think, was my duty. I felt very sensibly for you and for others; but as society can regard only the political propriety of men's conduct, and not the moral propriety of their motives to it, I could only lament your unavoidably becoming classed with many whose morality was convenience, and whose politics changed with the aspect of public affairs.

My regard to you, as a good old friend, continued notwithstanding. God knows that inclination never had a share in any proceeding of mine against you; from such thorns no man could expect to gather grapes; and the only consolation that can grow in their kindly shade is a consciousness of doing one's duty and the reflection that as, on the one hand, I have uniformly preferred the public good to my friends and connexions; so on the other, I have never been urged on by private resentment to injure a single individual.

Your judgment, and consequently your conscience, differed from mine on a very important question; but though, as an independent American, I considered all who were not for us, and you among the rest, as against us; yet, be assured, that John Jay did not cease to be a friend to Peter Van Schaack.

No one can serve two masters: either Britain was right, and America wrong; or America was right, and Britain wrong. They who thought Britain right were bound to support her; and America had a just claim to the services of those who approved her cause. Hence it became our duty to take one side or the other; and no man is to be blamed for preferring the one which his reason recommended as the most just and virtuous.

Several of our countrymen, indeed, left and took arms against us, not from any principles but from the most dishonourable of human motives.—Their conduct has been of a piece with their inducements, for they have fan ostriched savages in perfidy and cruelty. Against these men every American must set his face and steel his heart. There are others

of them, though not many, who, I believe, opposed us because they thought they could not conscientiously do with us. To such of these as have behaved with humanity, I wish every species of prosperity that may consist with the good of my country.

You see how naturally I slide into the habit of writing as freely as I used to speak to you. Ah! my friend, if ever I see New-York again, I expect to meet with the shade of many a departed joy! My heart bleeds to think of it.

How is your health? Where and how are your children? Whenever as a private friend, it may be in my power to do good to either, tell me.—While I have a loaf, you and they may freely partake of it. Don't let this idea hurt you. If your circumstances are easy, I rejoice; if not, let me take off their rougher edges.

Mrs. Jay is obliged by your remembrance, and presents you her compliments. The health of us both is but delicate. Our little girl has been very ill, but is now well.—My best wishes always attend you.—and be assured, that notwithstanding any political changes, I remain, dear Peter, Your affectionate friend and servant.

JOHN JAY.

LONDON, Oct. 15, 1782.

Dear sir: I will not attempt to describe my feelings upon the perusal of your very friendly letter. I consider it as a perfect picture, in which I can trace every well known feature of your character. Your unreserved commemoration of our old friendship, and assurance of its continuance; your kind inquiries into the situation of me and my children; and generous offers with respect to both these and myself; and your pathetic allusion to the melancholy scenes you will meet on your return to New-York, melted my heart; and every idea of party distinction or political competition vanished in an instant.

The line you have drawn between your political character and your private friendship is so strongly marked, and will be so strictly attended to by me, that I hope our correspondence will not end here. Be assured, that were I arraigned at the bar, and you my judge, I should expect to stand or fall by the merits of my cause.

With respect to the great contest in which, unfortunately, I differed from others of my valuable friends as well as yourself, I can say with the most sacred regard to truth, I was actuated by no motive unfriendly to my country, nor by any consideration of a personal or private nature. Men's hearts are not always known even to themselves; but believe me that I spared no pains in examining into all the secret recesses of mine. I can say, too, that my wishes were to have gone with you. The very appearance (and in my view of things it was appearance only) of taking part against my country, distressed me to the extreme. Could it be for the welfare of Great Britain that I could wish to sacrifice the welfare of my native country? My attachment to her (great indeed it was) was founded on her relation to America, and the happiness which I conceived America derived from it: nor did it appear to me, from any thing that had happened, that the connexion was dissolved. Upon the whole, as even in a doubtful case, I would rather be the patient sufferer, than run the risk of being the active aggressor, and as I should rather be even a figure for the hand of scorn to point its slow and moving finger at, than to destroy the peace of my own mind, I concluded, rather than to support a cause I could not approve, to bear every distress that might result from the part I took; and if America is happier for the revolution, I declare solemnly that I shall rejoice that the side I was on was the unsuccessful one. You my dear sir, will excuse my saying thus much on a subject so interesting to all that is dear to me in life. My heart warms whenever our country (I must call it my country) is the subject; and in my separation from it, I have dragged at each remove a lengthening chain.

I am sorry that the health of you and Mrs. Jay should be but indifferent; and you have my cordial wish that you may both enjoy this individual blessing. Perhaps it would sound *equivoqually* were I to express a wish that you would not attend so much to public business, but remember what Horace says of wise and good men: *Ultra quam satis est, virtutem spectat iupam*. Your horse, I hope is your only physician; and as to an apothecary, I hope you will not require even an ass. My health, which you kindly inquire after was never better, saving the complaint in my sight, which, however, gives me no pain. The one eye is quite useless, and two years ago I got an attack upon the other; at that period indeed my friend, I wanted consolation; but bless God I found resources in my mind which very soon prepared me with resignation for the worst.

As to my circumstances, my dear sir, they are quite easy; rendered so by the provision my good father-in-law made for my children: were they otherwise I know no man who could sooner induce me to invade my maxim against incurring pecuniary obligations than yourself, for between the professions and actions of my friend, John Jay, I never yet have known one instance of a variance. My spirits, too, are good; and I have a good circle of acquaintances, not only in town, but in the pleasant villages in its neighbourhood, where I frequently walk ten or twelve miles before dinner. Upon the whole, I believe few persons enjoy more social and convivial hours than I do, and though I do not so often partake of the feast of reason and the flow of soul, as I did at New York, yet I ought rather to be thankful for my situation than to repine at my share of public calamity, which has involved so many families in ruin.

My children (I acknowledge it gratefully) have been permitted to remain at Kinderhook, which, by-the-by, is because the Athens of the county of Albany, Harry is represented to me as a lively boy, and has been examined

and approved at Yale College; I hope the poor fellow will not be repulsed with the malignity of his father on my part, I assure you, I have often entreated my friends to take care not to let him imbibe any political prejudices on account of any ill usage he might possibly suppose I had received. I would not let him come to England, because I mean he shall never leave America. If he has an American education, with a good share of the weighty ballion of American sense, I shall not regret his being unacquainted with the refinements of the Old World. Can you forgive me for dwelling so long on my private concerns? Your kind inquiries convince me you can. What a great theatre you are acting upon, and what a conspicuous part do you sustain! What a fund of information must you have collected; and conscious of the rectitude of your measures, what must be your feelings upon the consummation! I have always considered you one of the most formidable enemies of this country, but since what has happened, has happened, there is no man to whom I more cordially wish the glory of the achievement. My respectful compliments to Mrs. Jay and believe me, dear sir, your affectionate friend and sincere well wisher,

PETER VAN SCHAACK.

We are authorised to announce to the Voters of Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that ROBERT WELCH of Ben. is a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty.

OBITUARY.
Died, in Baltimore, on the 6th inst. JOHN JOSEPH BRADY, son of the late John Thompson, of Annapolis, (Printer,) in the 4th year of his age.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber as trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the sixth of July next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. all those tracts or parcels of LAND, called Pannell's Angles, and First, Second and Third Discovery, lying contiguous to each other, and containing one hundred and sixty and a half acres lately in the possession of Mr. Richard E. Shotton, deceased. Persons desirous of purchasing are referred to Richard Estep, Esq. who will shew the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or ratification by the Chancellor. Upon payment of the purchase money the undersigned is authorised to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple.

SOM. PINKNEY, Trustee.
June 13.

IN CHANCERY.
June 12th, 1833.

ORDERED. That the sale of the real property in the case of Hopkins vs. Hopkins, as made and reported by Ezekiel Hopkins the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 12th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive weeks, before the 12th day of July next. The report states that the land containing about thirty one acres, sold for one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
June 13.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.
A supplement to A By Law relating to the powers and duties of the Market Master. Passed June 12, 1833.

Be it enacted by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That if any person shall bring Butter or any other article, to market for sale, and shall refuse to permit the Market Master to examine, weigh, or ascertain the quality or quantity so brought, or to submit to the regulations and by-laws of the city, regulating the Market, the person so refusing or offending shall forfeit and pay a sum, at the discretion of the authority before whom the case may be tried not exceeding Ten Dollars to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures are recoverable under the laws of the city.

June 13.

A BY LAW Amending a Tax on the Real and Personal Property within the limits of the city of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof. Passed, June 10, 1833.

Be it established, and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That a tax of seventy five cents in the one hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby imposed on all the assessable property within the said city and precincts, for year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, to be levied and collected agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session eighteen hundred and eighteen, entitled, An act to alter and amend the charter of the city of Annapolis, and a by-law passed on the 16th day of June 18— entitled, A by-law to appoint a collector of taxes and to designate his duties.

June 13.

A BY LAW to confirm the additional Assessment of Real and Personal Property within the City of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof. Passed June 12, 1833.

Be it established by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the additional assessment of the real and personal property within the said city, and precincts, as returned by the assessor appointed for that purpose on the 24th May 1833, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

June 13.

U. CLAUDE, Mayor.

A CARD.
In consequence of the continued inclemency of the weather, Mr. WALLETT, was induced to postpone his Cotillon Party till Thursday next, (to-day) at 4 o'clock in the evening. Gentlemen's tickets of admittance can be obtained as before, at the City Hotel.
June 13, 1833.

HORSES AND CATTLE FOR SALE.
THE subscriber desirous of reducing his stock of Horses and Cattle, will dispose of at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of July, at his residence on West River, a variety of valuable animals of both sorts. Among the former are six BROOD MARES, all supposed to be in foal by a thorough bred Horse, and three of them with remarkably fine Colts and Fillies by their sides, several very promising COLTS and FILLIES of one and two years old, and a pair of young well broke, and handsome Carriage Horses. The Cattle are almost entirely descended from the Hereford Red Stock imported by the Hon. Henry Clay, and crossed with the Durham Short Horns.

Terms of Sale—Six months credit for all sums over Twenty Dollars, with approved security.

JOHN MERCER.
June 13.

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 Raphael Clarke, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of March next, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this fourth day of June eighteen hundred and thirty three.

ZACHARIAH CLARKE, Adm'r.
June 13.

NOTICE.
BY virtue of a decree of Saint Mary's county court, acting as a Court of Equity, passed at May term eighteen hundred and thirty-three, in the case in which Joseph Stone, as administrator of William Williams, was complainant, and Wm. T. Mattingley, and others, heirs of Clement Mattingley, were defendants, I will expose at public sale on the premises, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, all the

REAL ESTATE
of which the said Clement Mattingley died seized and possessed, consisting of the following parcels of land, lying contiguous and constituting one tract, to wit: Chance, containing two hundred and forty one acres, Discovery containing ninety five acres, Nemant containing three and three quarters acres, and Part of Linstead containing eighteen acres, making in the aggregate three hundred and fifty seven acres.

This tract of land lies within six miles of Leonard Town, is heavily timbered, and the portion of arable land, is low and fertile, principally swamp.—The improvements are, a good Dwelling with the usual out houses. The decree allows the following liberal terms of sale—A credit of twelve months for the whole purchase money, the purchaser giving bond, with security, to be approved by the trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and the payment of all the purchase money, the trustee is authorised and directed, to convey the above mentioned property to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, by a valid deed, free, clear and discharged, from all claim of the complainants, or of the defendants, and those claiming by, from, or under them, or either of them. The above described property will be sold subject to the Widow's Dower. Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M.

Leonard Town }
June 6th 1833 } Trustee.

The creditors of Clement Mattingley, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased, are warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the Register of Saint Mary's county court, acting as a Court of Equity, on or before the seventeenth day of January next, otherwise they will be precluded, from all benefit of distribution of the proceeds of his real estate.

G. N. CAUSIN, Trustee,
June 15.

SPLENDID!
50 PRIZES OF \$1,000!
UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
To be drawn in Philadelphia, 15th June 1833.

Sixty-six Number Lottery Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	20,000
1 prize of	8,000
1 prize of	4,000
1 prize of	3,000
1 prize of	2,500
1 prize of	1,750
50 prizes of	1,000
64 prizes of	200
50 prizes of	100
112 prizes of	50
112 prizes of	20
2,240 prizes of	16
15,400 prizes of	8

18,040 prizes, amounting to \$274,560.

Tickets 25—Halves, 24—Quarters, &c.

Tickets to be had at
DUBOIS'
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Opposite Van Pelt's Office.)

MISCELLANY.

From the Washington Globe.
The following is a poetical report of a speech made by Wm. L. Johnson, a turf celebrity, at a Virginia meeting. This gentleman, who is remarkable alike for the excellence of his heart and sagacity of his head, it will be seen, exhibited the same skill in running as a candidate for legislative honours, as he has done many a time as a candidate for the cap. The good humoured way in which he has bantered nullification out of his country, is characteristic of his sportive and sporting vein—and shows with what good sense and good feeling he made his observations upon South Carolina politics, while he was apparently busy in the sports of the field.—The wagish poet who has versified the speech, has stuck to the facts and humour of the orator. He has not borrowed a line from fiction.

From the Richmond Inquirer.
There is so much humour, and let me say good humour, in the following lines, that I ask for them a place in the Enquirer—in these racing, electioneering, (and may I not add with due reverence?) preaching and marrying times.

VIVE LA BAGATELLE!

A VIRGINIA ELECTION.

In the good Old Dominion, where may God ever bless
On the South side, but where I shall leave you to guess
In that April fool season when every court green,
With stables and carriages, and crowds of the seen,
When Conventions, and Synods, and Jockey Clubs meet.

And races cross-jattle with glee in the street,
Their staidness launcheon, in language most civil,
That jockeys are running headlong to the devil
In that month set apart by our long settled rules,
For election of statesmen and mixing of fools,
When the sovereigns flock with delight to the polls,
To hand their old delegates over the coals,
Or to hear the poor culprit his conduct explain
And recount the great deeds of his wiser campaign.
In that month, as of course, in the month of May,
An election was held in the county of C.
The day was propitious the weather was clear,
And two suitors for popular favour appear.
One a lawyer well known as both learned and profound.

The other in wit of the world's a monarch,
A truant to books, but a sage of no mean rank,
For while others have books, he was ailing mankind
Proclamation is made and voters rush in,
And the morning once silence, the speakers begin
First the lawyer arose, but it boots not to tell
From his lips of State Rights, all that formerly fell
Suffice it to say, that his able oration
Was thought to smother some sort of nullification.
But when he had ceased his supporters roared,
While his firmness and worth of opponents applauded
The man of the world next arose to reply,
His manner collected, but keen his grey eye.

He spoke of the good Old Dominion, he loved it
Of her school a disciple, her course he approved it
The champion of State Rights she ever had been—
In the battles of liberty foremost was seen.
Her statesmen and warriors had yielded to none,
Since the fight for American freedom begun.
In wisdom and prowess and patriot zeal,
For American honour, American weal—
And the manner and heart of the orator warmed
As he spoke of the Union their wisdom had formed.
Of that star-spangled banner that floats on the breeze
Triumphantly riding o'er boisterous seas,
And hoped, ere his bright constellation should set,
It should light us to many a victory yet.
"I have been to the South," he indignantly cried,
"All their churchly seen, and their folly decided.
I have been to that land which now sighs to secede
And nullification avows as its creed.
The brother prepares to take arms against brother,
And father and son are arrayed 'gainst each other,
But what's worst of all, his new score of strife,
Never heard of before between husband and wife,
It has got 'mongst the women and the evil still spread-
ing."

Like the foul tools of Egypt got into their dwelling,
In this good Old Dominion where blessings abound
And good wives and good racehorses are always found—

Our wives will stick to us as long as they can,
And are as loyal to Union, you know, to a man,
But in South Carolina where her principles thrive,
The poor husbands, alas! have sad times with their wives.

With the force of Secession they drink communion,
Nor will sleep with a husband who holds fast to the Union.
What say you, my countrymen! what sort of lives
Would Virginians lead who can't sleep with their wives?"

He ceased, when a shout rends the heaven like thunder,
"Let the Union be saved and our wives be kept un-
der!"

SIGNS OF RAIN.

Addressed by Mr. Jennet, in 1819, to a lady who asked him if he thought it would rain to-morrow.

The hollow winds begin to blow,
The clouds look black, the grass is low;
The soot falls down, the sparrows sleep,
And spiders from their cobwebs creep.
Last night the sun went pale to bed,
The moon in halos hid her head.
The hooting shepherd heaves a sigh,
For see the rainbow spans the sky.
The walls are black, the ditches small,
Closed in the pink eyed pimpernel.
The squall loud at dusk was seen
Slowly crawling o'er the green.
Loud quack the ducks, the peacocks cry,
The distant hills are looking nigh.
Hark! how the chairs and tables crack,
Old Betty's joints are on the rack;
And see yon rooks, how odd their flight,
They imitate the golden kite.

ELOQUENT THOUGHTS.

On the appearance of age in the Globe and its first aspect when fresh from the hands of the Creator, Chateaubriand presents an hypothesis more in unison with the imagination of a poet than the observation of a philosopher, on the gradual formation of all objects destined for long endurance. He supposes that every thing was at once created as we now see it.

"It is probable that the Author of nature planted at once aged forests and their young progeny; that animals arose at the same time, some full of years others buoyant with the vigor and unadorned with the grace of youth. The oak, while they pierced with their roots the fertile earth without doubt bore at once the oldest nest of rooks, and the young progeny of doves. As once grew a chrysalis and a butterfly, the insect banded on the grass, suspended its golden egg in the forest; or

trembled in the undulations of the air. The bee, which had not yet lived a morning, already counted the generations of her flowers by its ambrosia—the sheep was not without its lamb—the doe without its fawns. The thickets already contained the nightingale, astonished at the melody of their first air, as they poured forth the new-born effusion of their infant loves.

"Had the world not arisen at once young and old, the grand, the serious, the impressive, would have disappeared from nature; for all these sentiments depend for their very essence of ancient things. The marvels of existence would have been unknown. The ruined rock would not have hung over the abyss beneath, the woods would not have exhibited that splendid variety of trunks bending under the weight of years, of trees hanging over the beds of streams. The inspired thoughts, the venerated sounds, the sacred horror of the forests, would have vanished with the vaults which serve for their retreat; and the splendors of earth and heaven would have remained naked and disenchanted in losing the columns of oaks which united them. On the first day when the ocean dashed against the shore, he bathed, he asserted, sand bearing all the marks of the action of his waves for ages; cliffs strewn with the eggs of innumerable sea-flowers, and rugged capes which sustained against the waters the crumbling shores of the earth.

"Without the primeval age, there would have been neither pomp nor majesty in the Most High; and, contrary to all our conceptions, nature, in the innocence of man, would have been less beautiful than it now is in the days of his corruption. An inspired child hood of plants of animals, of elements, would have covered the earth, without the poetical feelings which now constitute its principal charm. But God was not so feeble a designer of the grove of Eden as the incredulous would lead us to believe.—Man, the sovereign of nature, was born at thirty years of age, in order that his powers should correspond with the full grown magnificence of his new empire—while his consort, doubtless, had passed her sixteenth spring, though yet in the summer of nonage, that she might be in harmony with the flowers, the birds, the innocence, the love, the beauty of the youthful part of the universe.

"There is God! The herbs of the valley the cedars of the mountain bless him—the insects sport in his beams; the elephant salutes him with the rising orb of the day; the bird sings to him in the foliage; the thunder proclaims him in the heavens; man alone has said there is no God!

"Unite in thought, at the same instant the most beautiful objects of nature; suppose that you see at once all the hours of the day, and all the seasons of the year, a morning of spring and a morning of autumn; a night be-spangled with stars and a night covered with clouds; meadows enamelled with flowers; forests hazy with snow; fields gilded by the tints of autumn—then alone you will have a just conception of the universe. While you are gazing on that sun which is plunging under the vault of the west, another observer admires him emerging from the gilded gates of the east. By what inconceivable magic does that aged star, which is sinking fatigued and burning in the shades of evening, re-appear at the same instant fresh and humid with the rosy dew of the morning! At every instant of the day the glorious sun is rising—resplendent as a new-born infant, in the west; or rather our sense deceives us, and there is properly speaking, no east, or south, or west in the world. Every thing reduces itself to one single point, from whence the king of day sends forth at once a triple light in one single substance. The bright splendor is perhaps that which nature can present that is most beautiful; for while it gives us an idea of the perpetual magnificence and resistless power of God, it exhibits at the same time, a shining image of the glorious Creator.

"The admirable wisdom of Providence is no where more conspicuous than in the nest of birds. It is impossible to contemplate with out emotion the Divine goodness which thus gives industry to the weak, and foresight to the thoughtless.

"No sooner have the trees put forth their leaves than a thousand little workmen commence their labours. Some bringing long pieces of straw into the hole of an old wall; others affix their edifice to the windows of a church; these steal a hair from the mane of a horse; those bear away with wings trembling beneath its weight the fragment of wool which a lamb has left entangled in the briars. A thousand palaces at once arise, and every palace is a nest—within every nest is soon to be seen a charming metamorphosis; first a beautiful egg, then a little one covered with down. The little nestling soon feels his wing begin to grow; his mother teaches him to raise himself on his bed of repose. Soon he takes courage enough to approach the edge of the nest, and casts a first look on the works of nature. Terrified and enchanted at the sight, he precipitates himself amidst his brothers and sisters, who have never as yet seen that spectacle; but recalled a second time from his couch, the young king of the air, who still has the crowns of infancy on his head, ventures to contemplate the vast heavens, the waving summit of the Pine-trees, and the vast labyrinth of foliage which lies beneath his feet. And at the same moment that the forests are rejoicing at the sight of their new inmate, an aged bird, who feels himself abandoned by his wings, quietly rests beside a stream—there resigned and solitary, he tranquilly awaits death, on the banks of the same river where he sung his first loves, and whose trees still bear his nests and his melodious offspring.

"What ingenious springs move the feet of a bird? It is not by contraction of muscles dependent on his will that he maintains himself firm upon a branch—his foot is constructed in such a way that when it is pressed in the centre, the toes close of their own accord, upon

the body which supports it. It results from the mechanism, that the talons of the bird close more or less firmly upon the object on which it has alighted, in proportion to the agitation, more or less violent which it has received. Thus when we see at the approach of night, during winter, the crows perched on the scathed summit of an aged oak, we suppose that watchful and attentive, they maintain their place during the rocking of the winds—and yet heedless of danger, and mocking the tempest, the winds only bring them profounder slumber—the blasts of the north attach them more firmly to the branch, from whence we every instant expect to see them precipitated; and like the old seaman, whose hammock is suspended to the roof of his vessel, the more he is tossed by the winds the more profound is his repose."

THE MERMAID.

A Pathetic Fish Story.
Hiram Coffin was an intrepid fisherman of Nantucket, a good looking fellow, and withal a man of some talent in the way of his profession. He had, by industry, amassed enough of the world's gear to build himself a house; and rig out a neat little smack—which had laid highland dry-land after the death of his father. Hiram took it into his head that Jenny Gill, daughter of a veteran son of the line, (not Jack Ketch), would make one of the best helpmates that could be found upon the island, and he therefore determined to venture within soundings, and throw out his bait.

One evening—and it was a beautiful evening—the pensive moon looked fondly on the bosom of the calm waters, the mirror of her loveliness—stillness reigned—not even the gentle ripples that rolled upon the beach, murmured loud enough to be heard a furlong off. Occasionally a distant splash was heard, which might have been a dolphin or a porpoise—perhaps a sea-serpent, leaping from the briny deep—my authorities are silent on this important head, and much it is to be regretted. I said that it was a beautiful evening—Jenny walked pensively along the yellow shore, in search of clams for the morrow's breakfast; her thoughts were like the sea—calm and placid—and she often wished herself a water-nymph, that she might traverse the pathless deep, and sport in the coral caves beneath its bosom. Of a sudden she heard a mournful noise, like a sigh, and looking down she perceived a stream of water issuing from a hole in the sand: Experience had taught her that the hole, the sigh, the gush, were infallible indications of the presence of a clam; so she began to dig for the hidden treasure. Long did she toil, and the longer she toiled, the more clamorous became the inhabitant of the beach, at one moment she had it between her taper fingers, and then again it would slip away with a mournful groan. Chance brought Hiram to the spot, and with a fisherman's gallantry, he stooped down and drew the shell fish from its home. Jenny thanked him with a blush. Hiram sighed, and the clam sighed. This was the wordless eloquence of love; sigh brought on sigh—utterance came—word brought on word—and (happy Hiram!) confusion brought on confusion.

Happy in the society of each other, Hiram and his beloved Jenny wandered along the sea beach—they made chaplets of the seaweeds, they chased each other with the devil's apron they threw stones, and they dug clams. Pleasant is the love that meets return. They had not wandered more than half a mile, when they observed something in the sea, bobbing up and down, as if it were dancing to Handel's Water Music. The surprised islanders glanced at each other, as if they would have said, "shall we run?"—but they moved not, and the object in the water gradually approached. As it neared, the moon shone bright upon it—it appeared to be a beautiful female with long flowing hair, and arms and shoulders as white as drifting snow. One lovely hand remained gracefully fixed upon her breast while the other ever and anon dipped into the liquid element.

Hiram looked with all his eyes—what a heavenly being, thought he—how fit for a fisherman's wife! Jenny saw the fire of admiration dart from her lover's eye; she saw it fixed in rapture upon the beautiful sea-goddess, and her heart sunk within her. Jealousy, that green-eyed monster, crept into her bosom, and she turned away and wept. Hiram chid her not, for his soul wrapped up in the water-spirit, who by this time had reached a rock about ten yards from low water mark, and with a graceful bound, she threw herself from the deep, and rested on one of its shelves. Not a sound had broken upon the silence for some time, until a sigh from Jenny awakened the dormant clams, and from the basket issued a chorus of sighs. Hiram started from his stupor; he thought he heard the plaintive voice of the mermaid, and his heart was filled with love. He went to the edge of the sea, called on the water-lady, but she answered not, still preserving the same attitude in which she first appeared. The force of love has often been illustrated, but never so finely, since the days of Hero and Leander, as in a picture I have seen of Hiram plunging into the waveless deep to the rescue of the mysterious sea-beauty. Yes—it was an act of chivalry and deserves to be recorded; he went into the salt water, swam bravely, while the disconsolate Jenny remained on shore, wringing her hands in an agony of despair. Nothing daunted, the heroic Hiram skimmed lightly over the surface of the deep, until he arrived at the rock. There sat the water-nymph in nature's loveliness; he seized her round her waist, and bore her triumphantly to the beach! Jenny shed an ocean of tears, and exclaimed—"Ah, Hiram, your vows were all false—you have fallen in love with an evil one, and poor Jenny Gill is forgotten." "Never fear," said the honest fisherman,

"It is positively asserted by all who know any thing about the matter, that mermaids have the power of charming men by the soft melody of their voices.

have only been out to save the figure-head of the brig *Mermaid*, which was lost some time ago on this island. Why—Jenny, odds against! look, it's nothing but wood!" Jenny and Hiram were united in the holy band of wedlock on the week following, and the wooden sea-nymph to this day, graces a corner of the hut.

THE WANDERER.

Extract from Peter Simple—or the Trials of a Midshipman.

"First and foremost you must know that I am descended from the great O'Brien Borru, who was a king in his time; as the great Fingal was before him. Of course you've heard of Fingal?"

"I can't say that I ever did," I replied.

"Never heard of Fingal?—murder—Where must you have been all your life? Well, then, to give you some notion of Fingal, I will tell you how. Fingal bothered the great Scotch giant. Fingal you must know was a giant himself, and no fool of a one; and any one that affronted him was as sure of a bating, as I am to keep the middle watch to night. But there was a giant in Scotland as tall as the mainmast, more or less, as we say when we aren't quite sure as it saves telling more lies than there's occasion for. Well, this Scotch giant heard of Fingal, and how he had beaten every body; and he said, 'who is Fingal? By Jiminy,' says he in Scotch, 'I'll just walk over and see what he's made of.' So he walked across the Irish channel, and landed within half a mile of Belfast; whether he was out of his depth or not I can't tell, though I suspect he was not dry footed. When Fingal heard that this great chap was coming over, he was in a devil of a fright, for they told him that the Scotchman was taller by a few feet or so. Giants, you know, measure by feet, and don't bother themselves about the inches, as we little devils are obliged to do. So Fingal kept a sharp look out for the Scotchman; and one fine morning there he was sure enough, coming up the hill to Fingal's house. If Fingal was afraid before, he had more reason to be afraid when he saw the fellow; for he looked for all the world like a monument on a volcano of discovery. So Fingal ran in to his house, and called his wife Shaya—"Ma yournen," says he, 'be quick now; there's that big bully of a Scotchman coming up the hill. Kiver me up with blankets, and if he asks who is in bed, tell him it's the child.' So Fingal laid down on the bed, and his wife had just time to cover him up, when in comes the Scotchman; and although he stooped low he broke his head against the portal. 'Where's that baste Fingal?' says he, rubbing his forehead; 'show him to me that I may give him a bating.'

"Whist, whist!" cries Shaya, 'if you don't you'll wake the baby; and then him that you talk of bating will be the death of you if he comes in.' "Is that the baby?" cried the Scotchman with surprise, looking at the great carcass muffled up in the blankets. "Sure it is," cried Shaya, 'and Fingal's baby too; so don't you wake him, or Fingal will twist your neck in a minute.' "By the cross of St. Andrew," replied the giant, 'then it is time for me to be off, for if that's his baby, I'll be a monthful for the fellow himself. Good morning to ye.' So the Scotch giant ran out of the house; and never stooped to eat or drink until he got back to his own hills: for he was nearly drowned in having mistaken his passage across the channel, in his great hurry.

Then Fingal got up and laughed, as well he might, at his own 'cuteness; and so ends the story about Fingal."

WESTERN ADVENTURE.

[By JUDGE HALL.]

Among the adventurers whom Boone described as having reinforced his little colony, was a young gentleman named Smith, who had been a major in the militia of Virginia, and possessed a full share of the gallantry and noble spirit of his native State. In the absence of Boone, he was chosen, on account of his military rank and talents, to command the rude citadel which contained all the wealth of this patriarchal band—their wives, their children, and their loves. It held, also, an object particularly dear to the young soldier—a lady, the daughter of one of the settlers, to whom he had pledged his affections. It came to pass, upon a certain day, when the siege was over, tranquillity restored, and the employments of husbandry resumed, that this young lady, with a female companion, strolled out, as young ladies in love are apt to do, along the banks of the Kentucky river. Having rambled about for some time, they espied a canoe by the shore, and, in a frolic, stepped into it, with the determination of visiting a neighbour on the opposite bank. It seems that they were not so well skilled in navigation as the Lady of the Lake, who paddled her own canoe very dexterously; for, instead of gliding to the point of destination, they were whirled about on a sand bar, from which they were obliged to wade to the shore.—Full of mirth, excited by their wild adventure, they hastily arranged their dresses, and were proceeding to climb the banks, when three Indians, rushing from a neighbouring covert, seized the fair wanderers, and forced them away. Their savage captors, evincing no sympathy for their distress, nor allowing them time for rest or reflection, hurried them along during the whole day, by rugged and thorny paths. Their shoes were worn off by the rocks, their clothes torn, and their feet and limbs lacerated, and stained with blood. To heighten their misery, one of the savages began to make love to Miss— (the intended of Major Smith), and while gazing her along with a pointed stick, promised in recompense for her sufferings, to make her his squaw. This at once roused all the energies of her mind, and called its powers into action. In the hope that her friends would soon pursue them, she broke the twigs as she passed along, and delayed the party as much as possible, by tardy and blundering steps. But why dwell on the heartless and unmanly cruelty

of these savages? The day and night, and another day of agony had nearly passed over the heads of these afflicted wanderers, when their conductors halted to rest a while, and to eat of the buffalo meat.

The ladies were soon missed from the prison. The natural courage and sagacity of Smith, now heightened by love, gave him the wings of the wind, and the fierceness of the tiger. The light traces of female feet led him to the place of embarkation, the canoe was traced to the opposite shore—the deep print of the moccasin in the sand told him the road, and the agonized Smith, accompanied by a few of his best woodmen, pursued the rapidly encumbered foe. The track once discovered, they kept it with that sagacity so peculiar to our hunters. The bended grass and the disentangled briars, and the compressed shrubs afforded the only, but to them certain, indications of the route of the enemy. When they had sufficiently ascertained the general course of the retreat of the Indians, Smith quitted the track, assuring his companions that they would fall in with them at the pass of a certain stream ahead, for which he struck a direct course, thus gaining on the foe, who had taken the most difficult path. Arrived at the stream, they traced its course until they discovered the water newly thrown upon the rocks. Smith, leaving his party, now crept forward upon his hands and feet, until he saw one of the savages seated by the fire, and with a deliberate aim, shot him through the heart. The women rushed to the deliverer, and, recognizing Smith, clung to him in the transports of bewilderment, joy and gratitude. While a second Indian sprang towards him with his tomahawk, Smith disengaged himself from the ladies, aimed a blow at his antagonist with his rifle, which the savage avoided by springing aside, but at that moment the latter received a mortal wound from another hand. The other, and only remaining Indian, fell in attempting to make his escape. Smith, with his 'interesting charge' returned in triumph to the fort, where his gallantry, no doubt, was repaid by the sweetest of all rewards.

The editor of the Nantucket Inquirer, after noticing the propositions of a Scotch nobleman in the British House of Commons, to compel a religious observance of the first day of the week, thus comments:

"The project is worth the most stupid and benighted ages of English history, and if the beetle-headed bigot who started it, could carry out his views to their full extent, he would unquestionably shut up the throat of every impious thrush or blackbird, tie the tail of every capering dolphin, and make every beast and creeping thing on the face of the earth attend on the services of some established kirk. Such a fanatic would even change the system of nature for the gratification of his blind prejudices: vegetation should come—the rain and the dew remain stationary—the winds move not, nor the tides, nor the globe itself—so that the Scotch gentlemen may practice his devotions, free from all feelings of envy and uncharitableness.

ANECDOTE.

A reverend clergyman of Philadelphia while on a visit to a brother divine at Cape May, was invited to accompany his friend and others, on a fishing excursion in a whale boat. When some distance from the shore they discovered a "devil fish," and fastened to it with a whale iron which they had with them. The fish, probably not liking such striking proofs of attachment from entire strangers, made off with great velocity, drawing the boat after him, to the terror of the Philadelphian, and great delight of the remainder of the party. The Philadelphian could not resist asking his friend the occasion of this mirth, and received for answer that it was enough to make one laugh to see the Devil running off with a couple of ministers.—*New Bedford Gazette.*

A Commercial Traveller lately left an article of his wardrobe at an Inn, wrote to the chambermaid to forward it to him by the coach.—He received the following answer:

"I hope, dear sir, you don't feel hurt
I'll frankly tell you all about it
I've made a shift of your old shirt,
And you must make a shift without it."

SEVERE RETORT.

Soon after Lord Sidney's elevation to the peerage, he happened to observe in company, that authors were often very ridiculous in the titles they gave. "That," said a gentleman present, "is an error from which even kings appear not to be exempt."

BAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his fellow citizens and the public for favours already received, and begs leave to inform them that he has made disposition for carrying on the above business in its various branches, in a manner to afford satisfaction to those who may honour him with their patronage. Besides BREAD of various kinds, in the most palatable order, he is prepared to furnish

POUND CAKE, SPONGE CAKE, BLACK CAKE,

as well as all other descriptions of Cakes, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, and afforded at as accommodating terms as possible. In case it is preferred, he will make for the customers who choose to prepare their own materials. ALBANY.

ICE CREAMS, FRUIT, & CONFECTIONARY, &c.

HENRY WEBB,
Crown-hill street, Albany.
P.S. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.
May 16.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1833.

NO. 25.

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MISCELLANY.

From the New York American.

OWN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE, was two remarkable man while living, not to be an object of general curiosity and interest. We consider ourselves fortunate, therefore, in being enabled by the kindness of a friend, who was also an intimate friend of Mr. Randolph, to minister in the degree of the gratification of this interest by a series of numbers, in which some of the peculiarities, the quaint sayings, the characteristic letters, and the poetry, of Mr. Randolph are embodied.

The first number is published to-day, and the successive numbers, which will extend to five or six, shall appear every other day. The authenticity and accuracy of these notices and extracts, our readers may fully persuaded; for the gentleman who communicates them for publication is known as one of the strictest honour and truth—high, as the friends he often delights could, be sure at liberty to name him, attest, a story teller.

OWN RANDOLPH, OF ROANOKE. It is to be hoped, that some one of the late Randolph's intimate friends, who possess the necessary qualifications, will undertake to give his biography to the world. It has been too remarkable a character, and filled too large a space in public estimation, to be passed over merely with a few paper sketches, which will soon be forgotten. Such an ardent and devoted admirer of his native state, who always exercised his brightest talents in her defence, not surely long remain without a biography in Virginia, which still abounds with distinguished men. In the meantime, those who can relate any characteristic anecdotes of Mr. Randolph may be excused for indulging in such reminiscences.

With my good fortune to cross the Atlantic with him the first time he went to England, and to pass some time with him in London, and I can enthusiastically declare, that I never travelled with so entertaining a companion, nor have I ever met with his equal diversity of knowledge. If my memory as good as his was, I could write a very interesting book of his sayings and anecdotes, historical, biographical, political, classical, logical, &c. but as it is not, I can only venture to relate a few of the more striking circumstances which occurred whilst we were together.

The first time I ever saw Mr. Randolph was the morning on which we embarked in the packet ship *Amity*, for Liverpool, March 1822. I was introduced to him by a mutual friend, a casually mentioned, at the moment, that was an Irishman. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Randolph came up and addressed me as follows:—“I am very happy, Sir, to meet with an Irishman, for I love your country, and admire her sons and daughters too. Sir, Miss Edgeworth is my great favourite. I know her almost by heart. By the way, perhaps you can solve a difficulty which has often puzzled me in the geography of Ireland—namely, is it, Sir, that in every map of Ireland I have ever seen, the town of Ballinasloe is placed on the wrong side of the river?”

I could not forbear laughing at the singularity of the question, whilst I replied:—“As I am to be fellow passengers, Mr. Randolph, I may as well confess my ignorance at your query, but I really was not aware there was a river of that name in Ireland, never having visited Ballinasloe; and I am asked—How came you to know the location of Ireland so minutely?” By books, conversation, and the blessings of a memory which never forgets anything,” he replied. In it, we were not two days together, before I covered that he was intimately acquainted with every part of England, Ireland, and Scotland—not only as to cities and towns, gentlemen's country seats; and he knew the history of every celebrated horse-race and every race-horse in England. He was very fond of displaying his knowledge of the minute facts on these points, and it was agreeable to myself and the other passengers to listen to him.

Just before we sailed, the Washington papers were received announcing the defeat of Bankrupt bill by a small majority. At the moment I forgot that Randolph had been one of its most determined opponents, and I said to him—“Have you heard the very bad news from Washington this morning?” “No,” replied he with eagerness, “what is it?” “Sir, I am sorry to tell you that the House of Representatives have thrown out the Bankrupt bill by a small majority?” “Sir,” he exclaimed, he then taking off his hat and looking upwards, he added most emphatically, “Thank God for all His mercies!”

For a short pause he continued—“How delighted I am to think that I helped to give that Bankrupt bill a kick—yes, Sir, this very

day week I spoke for three hours against it, and my friends, who forced me to make the effort, were good enough to say that I never had made a more successful speech; it must have had some merit, Sir, for I assure you that whilst I was speaking, although the Northern mail was announced, not a single member left his seat to look for letters, a circumstance which had not occurred before during the session!” I endeavoured to combat his objection to a Bankrupt bill subsequently, but of course without any success; he felt as a Plaster, and was very jealous of the influence of Merchants as Legislators.

One of our company was an excellent chess player, and frequently challenged Randolph to a game, but for a long time he refused. “I have not played at chess, Sir,” said he “for seventeen years, and cannot recur to the last game I played but with unpleasant feelings, for it lost me a friend forever. You have heard, I dare say, of my intimacy with Mr. Jefferson, but perhaps you don't know that he took more pride in his skill at chess than in any thing else—very few indeed, Sir, could beat him, and he could not endure defeat. I was aware of this, and had always declined playing with him, because I was his match, until one unfortunate evening, when he touched my Virginia pride in so pointed a way I could no longer refuse, and we sat down to the game. I soon cried ‘check-mate,’ and he never forgave me afterwards!”

Mr. Randolph had a large box full of books with him which he was taking to England to get bound. I asked him why he had not sent them to Philadelphia or New York for that purpose. “What, Sir,” said he, “patronize our unskilled masters who have imposed such a duty upon foreign books? never, Sir, never! I will neither wear what they make, nor eat what they raise as long as my purse can get supplies from old England, and until I can have my books properly bound south of Mason and Dixon's line, I shall employ John Bull!” One day at dinner the Captain said, “Mr. Randolph, will you allow me to help you to some codfish?” “No, Sir, it comes from New England,” was his laconic reply. Whenever he praised any northern man, it was always with this limitation—“He is the cleverest man I know north of the Potomac.”

On Sundays he used to read for us a chapter in the Bible, or part of the Church service, and once he made an extemporaneous prayer; and he never would permit any reflections to be cast upon religion without a very pointed rebuke. He told me that for many years he had been corrupted by the infidelity which prevailed amongst many of the leading politicians at Washington; but that in the year 1816, during a severe fit of illness he had a remarkable vision, which completely dispelled the delusions under which he had surrendered his faith, and since then he had been a firm believer in Christianity. He showed me a letter which he wrote immediately after this illness addressed to a bosom friend in Virginia, in which he gave a circumstantial detail of his ‘conversion,’ as he always termed it, and he even gave the words which were uttered in his ears by his invincible monitor during the vision. “This letter,” said he to me, “contains nothing but the truth, strange as it may appear to you, and it would make me miserable to doubt it!” Whilst conversing on the subject, he told me that the late Mr. Pinkney of Baltimore had assured him, just previous to his death, of his unshaken belief in the truths of Christianity. Of Mr. Jefferson, however, he gave a very different account, which I can now readily believe after having read his letters, although at the time (1823) I thought Randolph was too strongly prejudiced against him.

On the conclusion of the testimony and pleadings in the case of Clough, at Morris-town, New Jersey, on Friday last, the Chief Justice delivered the following charge:

CHARGE TO THE JURY. Gentlemen:—After a severe, close, and painful investigation of this cause, for several days, we have reached the point where the labours and responsibilities of counsel have terminated, and where it becomes my duty to explain to you the rules and principles of the law, so far as the guilt or innocence of the prisoner is connected with, or dependent upon those rules and principles.

Soon the fate of the prisoner, will be committed to your hands; and upon your verdict hangs the issue of life and death. His mortal, and so far as human actions can influence our future condition, it may be his immortal and eternal destinies are to be irrevocably fixed by your decision. Not, gentlemen, that either you or the court have any power, except accidentally, over the life or death of the prisoner. You and we are delegated with no such authority. We have been selected to perform another and a specific, though I admit, a solemn duty, namely: to ascertain the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; and there our duties and our power terminates, so far as we are responsible. The law makes no appeal to our judgment, on the expediency of the punishment it annexes to crime; nor to our religious views or feelings on the moral fitness or legality of that punishment. What follows our decision, whether it be innocent or guilty, is the act and judgment of the law and not ours.

The privations and confinement you have so long and so patiently endured—the fixed and untiring attention you have paid to the

evidence and the arguments of counsel, are I am sure, a sufficient pledge to the country and the prisoner, that your verdict whatever it may be, will be the result of your cool and deliberate judgments—the honest convictions of your minds; the true answer of your consciences in the sight of God, and not the expression of prejudice or excitement on the one hand, or of the unrestrained and controlling influence of sympathy and compassion, on the other.

There is danger, gentlemen, that the claims of justice may be overlooked and left to suffer, amidst the conflict of contending passions, alike honourable to our natures, and yet alike dangerous to our reason. The cry of murder—the death struggles of the expiring victim—the reeking dirk and the garments rolled in blood, are well calculated to rouse our feelings and fill our souls with a holy indignation against the perpetrator. Instinctively, almost we wish to see the glittering sword of justice strike the avenging blow, and vindicate her cause. ‘Tis right we thus should feel, and men we should not be, if we could look, unmoved, on crime like that with which the prisoner stands charged. But we must guard against these emotions when we enter the sanctuary of justice, whether in character of judges or jurors. We are not, indeed, to banish them from our bosoms; but we must take care that we do not transfer our righteous indignation of the crime, to the accused, and thus deny him the benefit of our sober reason and our powers of discrimination.

So, on the other hand, sympathy for the accused—tender and compassionate feelings towards a wretched, perhaps an innocent, or at least unfortunate man, standing in the attitude of the prisoner at the bar, is a laudable—nay, an honourable attribute of our nature. But here again we must take care, that we do not suffer our humanity to degenerate into weakness, and deny to justice and the majesty of the laws their just claims.

If, however, gentlemen, you err at all, let I pray you, be under the influence of the latter feelings; for it is the benign spirit, as well as the language of our law, that many guilty had better escape than one innocent man be punished.

The prisoner stands before you charged with the crime of murder—murder committed on the person of Mrs. Mary W. Hamilton. The crime of murder is committed, when a reasonable being kills with malice aforethought another reasonable being, in the peace of God and of the State. Your inquiries, therefore, will be in the order and as follows:—

1. Was Mary Hamilton killed?
2. Was it done by the prisoner?
3. Was it done with malice aforethought?

The two first interrogatives involve nothing but pure and unmixed matters of fact, and to them the jury must respond; and that answer must, unapplied, in this case, be in the affirmative. Mrs. Hamilton was killed, and she was killed by the hand of the prisoner. I would, gentlemen, that you and we had room to doubt on this point. But we have all had exhibited to our view and to our ears, but too certain and too painful evidence of the fact. She was killed on the 6th day of April last, in the house of her mother, by the hands of the prisoner. It is not denied by him, or by his counsel.

Nothing then, remains to be answered but the third interrogatory—“Did he do it with malice aforethought?” Upon your answer to this question must depend the fate of the prisoner; and God grant, that I may be enabled rightly to understand and so to explain the law to you, that is involved in or connected with this question, that I may not be instrumental in doing injustice to the prisoner.

What then is meant by ‘malice aforethought?’ It is a wicked and unlawful design or intention to do a wrong or injury to another; and whether that design, or intention has its origin in a spirit of hatred and revenge to the person, or in the gratification of any other passion of the human mind, it is ‘malice aforethought.’ Nor is it necessary that it should have been a previous, deliberate and fixed purpose, to do the act; for malice is sometimes express or positively proved; and sometimes implied—that is, inferred or deduced from the circumstance, attending the transaction. Malice is express, where a previous and deadly quarrel existed, and hatred ensued between the parties; or where threats were made, previous arrangements concerted, or the deceased waylaid. In the absence of such proof, it may be implied, from a variety of circumstances, and even from the deadly nature of the weapon made use of; and such was the instrument in this case. [Here he read 1. Russell on Crimes, 421, &c.] But then, the very fact, that malice aforethought most exist to constitute the crime, implies that the perpetrator must be a moral agent—a reasonable and accountable being.

Here probably lie the hopes of the prisoner and his counsel; and whether he was or was not such a moral agent, and such an accountable being, at the conception and execution of this dreadful tragedy, is for you to determine.

It would seem indeed, as if none but a mail-man could have perpetrated such a deed as we have here exhibited in evidence. Who, we are ready to exclaim, but a *maniac*, an *insane* and *deranged* man could have imbued his hands in the blood of such a victim!—could have plunged the dagger into the bosom of virtue, the breast of love itself, and let out the life streams of her in whose life and happiness his

own was bound up in unconquerable affection? It is almost incredible. Gentlemen, it is strong evidence of insanity. It is entitled to your consideration—let it have its weight; but it is my duty to add, it is not conclusive evidence of that sort of insanity which exculpates from accountability and guilt. Phrenzy and passion are nearly allied to—nay, they are a partial insanity; but it is sometimes such an insanity as increases rather than diminishes moral turpitude—as proves its existence rather than its absence. Such, unhappily, is the depravity of human nature, that disappointed love, as well as disappointed avarice or ambition sometimes urges on its victim to crimes of the deepest die, to murder, and even to suicide, itself. But such aberration may be only the actions out of a selfish, depraved, and wicked heart; the gratification of a malignant and vindictive spirit, that has not moral courage or virtuous sensibility enough to survive or overcome a defeat, of the humiliating refusal of proffered love; it may be malice in its deepest, darkest colours, and its most resentful, malignant deadliest form.—Such is the strange and mysterious composition of our nature; so closely allied are our virtues and our vices; so easily does the former degenerate into the latter, or the latter assimilate themselves to, and assume the garb of the former, it is often difficult to determine where the one terminates or the other commences. Such is the passion of love; it may be pure and virtuous, chaste in conception, holy in its motives, honourable and disinterested in its object; it may seek exclusively and supremely the happiness of the person on whom it is fixed, regardless, in a measure, of its own welfare, except so far as its stands connected with the welfare of that person; it is then a noble and ennobling passion. But it is sometimes a vicious love; it is rather the burning lust of unhallowed and undisciplined passions, than the ardent flame of virtuous and sentimental affection, and when such is its character, it is not surprising, if unrequited and ungratified, it should turn to hatred and seek revenge.

I do not mean to intimate that such was the nature and character of the prisoner's attachment to the deceased. It may have been as pure and holy as ever glowed in the bosom of a mortal being. It may have burnt and blazed too strong for the physical powers of his mind to endure; and the lamp of reason itself may have gone out, or but glimmered in its socket, under the influence of its all-absorbing power; and if by such, or any other cause, the prisoner's mind had become unsettled and deranged—if reason had been driven from its throne, he was a wretched, miserable, crazy man, but not a guilty one. And here, perhaps, I ought to be more specific as to what amounts to, or constitutes such a derangement, as exculpates from the imputation of guilt, and saves from the infliction of punishment.

It is a general rule, that all homicides—that is every killing of a person, is presumed to be malicious, and of course, murder, unless the contrary appears from circumstances of alleviation, excuse, or justification; and that it is incumbent on the prisoner, to make out such circumstances, to the satisfaction of the court and jury, unless they sufficiently appear from the evidence and case made out on the part of the prosecution—or perhaps at most it is necessary for the state to show a homicide committed by defendant *prima facie*, clear of any alleviating, excusing, or justifying cause.

In the case now before the court, as I have already remarked, the homicide is proved, and if not confessed, is not denied. The prisoner then is obnoxious to the charge, and liable to the dreadful consequences of murder, unless he can alleviate, excuse, or justify his conduct.

It is not necessary for me to enter into a specification of what constitutes an alleviation, excuse or justification. The defendant has not attempted to alleviate, or to justify—but his defence is bottomed on a fact, which, if true, is an excuse. That fact is a state of mental alienation; and if such alienation did exist, it is an excuse. It does rescue him from the charge of crime, and shield him against the punishment due to guilt.

But then it must be satisfactorily shown to the jury, that he was in that unhappy and miserable condition; and at this point the difficulty meets us and presents two questions. 1st, What state, or degree of alienation of mind, constitutes an excusing insanity? and 2dly, Did such an insanity exist?

The first it is my duty to ascertain and declare; the second, it is your province to determine.

In ascertaining what degree of insanity will excuse, we may derive some assistance from the reason of the thing; from analogy to other cases, and from settled rules. Reason and good sense teaches us at once, that it is not every weakness, imperfection or fallacy of the human mind, that puts an end to our free moral agency and exonerates us from accountability; for in the true philosophy of mind in reference to moral actions, every departure from truth and virtue, is but an act of insanity; the manifestation of a disordered mind as well as a depraved heart.

In the case of children of tender years, of nine and ten years of age, who have been indicted, convicted and executed for crime, the inquiry has not been whether by premature maturity of intellect, they were capable

of understanding and judging correctly of the moral law, and all the obligations which it imposes upon themselves and others; but whether they had intelligence enough to know right from wrong, and from evil, or whether they were committing a crime for which they deserved, or were liable to punishment. But without pursuing these remarks any further, it is enough for me to say, that the ablest and most humane judges that ever adorned the judgment seat, have repeatedly decided, that it is not necessary to render an act criminal and the perpetrator punishable, that every spark of reason should be extinct; that though it may glimmer in its socket, and give but an unsteady and doubtful light; yet if enough remains to show it was susceptible of feeling its legal and moral obligation, though not sufficiently strong and steady to discover them in all the bearings and obligations, yet he is responsible and punishable. But, if there is an absence and destruction of the reasoning powers, a dark chaos of the mind, incapable of feeling the restraints of law, or of discriminating between right and wrong, or of distinguishing the real from the false, or of imposing upon the disordered intellect as realities, what has no existence in nature, such a mind, thus in ruins has ceased to be accountable for its acts.

I do not mean to say that there must be a total and absolute extinction of the light of reason. If the prevailing character of the mind is insane; if only now and then it is pierced by a lucid ray; but its general character is disordered and chaotic, it would be dangerous, if not cruel to convict and punish for a crime an individual thus already miserable and pitiable.

With these remarks, on the extent and degree of derangement necessary to exculpate a defendant, and referring you to the cases that have been read and commented on by counsel, I dismiss this branch of the subject.

With this explanation, your next inquiry will be—did such a state of mind exist?

In these investigations we can derive little, but little practical benefit from the learned and scientific works on medical jurisprudence. We know, for instance, that intemperance sometimes produces insanity, and insanity sometimes shows itself by intemperance. But the difficulty is to tell, which is the cause, and which is the effect, so in this case—whether a disordered intellect led him into the excesses he committed on board the steamboat and in the city of New York, or whether those excesses were characteristic of the real moral feelings, that led him to the commission of this horrible deed, is a question that the casuistry of doctors can afford us but little help in solving.

After all, in their own language, it must depend upon the circumstances of the case.

It may be gentlemen, you will find evidence enough of such an alienation of mind as I have described, and God grant that you may; for we would rather, infinitely rather, find him a maniac, than a murderer.

And here you will refer yourselves to the evidence. You will remember, and try to account for his altered looks, and the absence of his wonted cheerfulness, after his return from New York. He had left, it was thought, perhaps hoped, at least by the mother, never to return. But he came back. He came back pale and dull. Was it the paleness and dullness of a diseased body; a distracted and deranged mind? Was it the sad effects of his recent debauch and dissipation in the city of New York? If the latter, was that debauch, that disgusting conduct related by his friend Wallace, the actions out of an insane mind; or a depraved heart. Was it the paleness of passion, the dull gloomy and unsocial feelings of a heart bent on mischief? Had a fixed and settled purpose been formed in his bosom, to destroy the gem he could not make his own, or was he the unhappy victim of his ardent, but misplaced affection?

These, gentlemen, are questions, to which you must respond; and if any thing in the absence of full and satisfactory evidence of insanity, can save the prisoner, it may be found in the burning eloquence, and untiring efforts, the soul stirring appeals of his able and distinguished counsel; they have done their duty; and if the unhappy prisoner must pay, to injured justice, the forfeit of his life, his blood will not be found on any part of their professional garments.

And now let me beseech you, gentlemen, that nothing I have said, be understood by you, as intimating an opinion unfavourable to the prisoner. I have not intended, in reference to the great and material facts in the cause, to express any opinion either for or against him. My object has been, however unsuccessful the effort, so to conduct this trial, that if the prisoner is acquitted, public justice shall be satisfied—it condemned, may die in peace with me, and have no occasion to occupy his last lingering reflections, with the thought that the court has done him injustice. That such has been my object, I think I can confidently, but reverently appeal to the Searcher of hearts.

To his guidance and direction, gentlemen, I fervently commend you. Give your chamber, and there in the fear of God, as you expect to answer for the transactions of this day, at his bar, discharge your duty to the country, and to the prisoner; and may the Spirit of unerring wisdom, the God of mercy and of truth, preside over your deliberations, and (See fourth page.)

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, June 20, 1883.

There will be a meeting of the Citizens of Annapolis at the Assembly Room THIS EVENING, at early candle light, to adopt measures for the appropriate celebration of the coming 4th of July.

The Voters in the Third Election District of Anne-Arundel county, friendly to the Administration of the General Government, are invited to meet at the Stone House (formerly Rockhole's) in said district, on SATURDAY the 23d June, instant, for the purpose of nominating three Delegates to meet the Convention which is proposed to be held at Mrs. Robinson's Boarding House, Annapolis, on the 20th July next, to nominate a Candidate to represent the District in the next Congress.

The friends of the Administration in the other Districts of the county, and the several Wards in the city of Baltimore, attached to the District, who were not represented in the Convention held at Waterloo, are also respectfully requested to hold meetings to attend said Convention.

CATHOLIC FAIR.

There have never been exhibited in Annapolis at a Fair such fine specimens of Needlework, and such a variety of articles of beauty, elegance and taste, as were produced on that occasion. When we consider the shortness of the time (three weeks) to make collections, and commence the work of charity, (twenty-three dollars,) we look with astonishment on that generous devotedness, that unshaken zeal, and that unyielding and untiring energy, which so prominently distinguished the amiable patronesses of the benevolent design, and caused them so successful a triumph over all the opposition, which fanaticism could force into its persecuting ranks. When we recollect the novel and elegant arrangement of the tables, the beautiful specimens of female art and industry which covered them, the beauty, dignity, modesty, fashion, and style, which presided at them; and when we reflect, in addition to this, on the shortness of time, it would seem as if some fairy queen had lent her magic wand to open the hidden treasures of the earth, and disburden the warehouses of art and fashion. It was a most consoling reflection to see the honest and the pious of all denominations mixing, and mingling in one great and generous enthusiasm, and lost in the all absorbing feeling of universal philanthropy. Within that hallowed spot the friends of envy, malice, superstition, bigotry, fanaticism and hate, could not enter, and all were united in the purity of toleration, and the meekness of christianity.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term 1883.

Thursday, June 13th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of No. 35, Birely et al. vs. Staley et al. was continued by Duckett for the Appellant, and Wm. Schley for the Appellees.

Friday, June 14th.—Present as yesterday. The above case was further argued by Wm. Schley and Fred'k. A. Schley, for the Appellees.

Saturday, June 15th.—Present as yesterday. The argument of the above case was continued by Fred'k. A. Schley for the Appellees, and Palmer for the Appellants.

Monday, June 17th.—Present as on Saturday.

The Court on motion ordered, that No. 130 Caton and Tavish vs. Harriet Carroll, appeal from the Orphans court of Baltimore county, be taken up for argument on Monday the 24th of this month.

The argument of No. 33, Birely et al. vs. Staley et al. was continued by Palmer, and Taney (Atty. Genl. U. S.) for the Appellants.

Tuesday, June 18th.—Present as yesterday.

The court overruled the motion for a writ of Habeas corpus possessionem, in Nos 131, 132, Francis Knott vs. Wm. H. Llewellyn et al.

Buchanan, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 17, Peter Emerson vs. Chesley and Hance on behalf of Chesley.

Appeal dismissed. The court on motion ordered, that No. 186, Glenn vs. the Mayor, &c. of Baltimore, be heard on Wednesday the 26th.

On application, J. Calvert Esquire, of the city of Washington, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

The argument of No. 33, Birely et al. vs. Staley et al. was concluded by Taney (Atty. Genl. U. S.) for the Appellants.

No. 34, Sarah Hannah and her children, vs. Kipp and Brown. This case was argued by Meale, and Mayer, for the Appellants, and John Scott, and T. P. Scott for the Appellees.

No. 36 Wm. Cockey et al. Lessee vs. Edward Harris, was opened by Johnson for the Appellant.

Wednesday June 19th.—Present as yesterday.

The court overruled the motion for a procedendo in No. 46, John Key vs. Timothy Kirk.

No. 39, Frederick Hammond vs. Kilbourne Trustees of Sam'l. Merryman's Lessee. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and Hinkley for the Appellees.

The argument of No. 36, Cockey et al. Lessee, vs. Edward Harris, was continued by McMahon and Glenn for the Appellees.

From the New York Gazette of Thursday. THE RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The arrangements made by the civil and military authorities to receive the President of the United States, were fully carried into effect yesterday, and in a manner that could not but be gratifying to his feelings. At 9 o'clock the steam-boat North America, Captain R. G. Crutten, left the city for Perth Amboy, having on board the members of the Common Council, the Vice President of the United States, the Ward and Military Committees, Revolutionary Soldiers, Delegations from Rhode Island, Connecticut, &c. United States and State Senators, and Members of Congress and Assembly, Foreign Ministers and Consuls, Officers of the Army and Navy, and invited guests—making altogether a company of about five hundred. The boat reached Perth Amboy about 11 o'clock, and at 1 o'clock precisely the steam boat New York, belonging to the People's Line, here in sight with the President and suite on board. After passing the North America three cheers were given, which was answered from the New York, the President himself standing uncovered, in a conspicuous situation on the upper deck, and bowing to the thousands on board the steam boats and on shore. On landing at Amboy, where he was met by a committee of the citizens of that place, he walked through the Main street accompanied by a civil and military escort, and in half an hour repaired on board the North America in company with the delegation from the New York Common Council; the committee of arrangements of the same body, the delegates from Philadelphia, New Brunswick and Amboy. After reaching the quarter deck of the North America, he was received by Alderman Cebra, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and Chairman of the committee, by whom he was introduced to the members of the Corporation. He then walked through a double line of the civil and military authorities, foreign consuls, &c. to whom he was personally introduced, and shook hands with each. Shortly after leaving Amboy, the company was invited below to a sumptuous dinner, which was prepared in the best style by that well known caterer Mr. William Niblo. With respect to this part of the proceedings of the day, it is impossible to give any description which can convey an adequate idea of the reality. There were two rows of tables, extending nearly the whole length of the boat, (near two hundred feet,) and capable of accommodating nearly five hundred persons. The *coup d'oeil* was very beautiful, and excited the admiration of all on board.

On passing the narrows, salutes were fired from Forts Hamilton and Lafayette, which was the signal for the company to leave the table. The general took his station on the upper quarter deck, where he appeared to be highly delighted with the beautiful appearance of the bay, harbour, and fortifications. After lying tow a few minutes opposite these forts, the boat crossed over to the Staten Island shore and passed through the shipping at the quarantine, all of which were decorated with flags. Here again a salute was fired from a Spanish vessel, and another at Tompkinsville, under the direction of Col. Griffin Tompkins. Immediately after leaving Staten Island, the boat passed the Revenue Cutter Alert, Capt. Howard, which commenced firing a salute, but we regret to say that a serious accident occurred to interrupt its continuance. One of the crew who was engaged in running down a gun, lost both his hands and eyes. The disaster was witnessed by many on board the steamboat, and Doctor Westervelt, the Health Officer, and Doctor Van Zandt, on being made acquainted with the fact, immediately repaired on board the cutter, and afforded such relief as the nature of the case would admit. The poor fellow was taken to the Hospital where he will have undergone amputation. The sympathy was so great on board the boat, that three gentlemen, Washington Irving, Esq., James Buchanan, Esq., the British Consul, and Myndert Van Schaick, Esq., undertook to make a collection for the unfortunate individual, which resulted, in a few minutes, in the obtaining of about four hundred dollars—one gentleman having given Fifty.

After the small boat returned from the cutter, the Steamer again proceeded on her passage to the city, and landed the president on the West side of Castle Garden. On leaving the boat a salute of 33 guns was fired by the Netherlands ship Asia, Capt. Booth, lying at anchor in the North River, which also displayed the American ensign at her mizen. On entering Castle Garden the President was escorted to the Saloon, where he was received by the Hon. Gideon Lee, Mayor of the city, who delivered a neat, and appropriate address, to which the President made a suitable reply. He was then escorted to the Battery, where the military were drawn up to receive him; but on his way thither a most appalling accident occurred, which nearly proved fatal to many. Immediately after the President and a very small portion of the escort reached the Battery, one of the ticket offices, situated at the head of the bridge, the top of which was covered with people, gave way, and in its fall carried with it about twenty feet of the bridge, precipitating nearly one hundred persons into the water. Among them were Secretary Cass, Secretary of War, Governor Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Earl, and Major Donaldson, Private Secretary to the President, all of whom received slight injuries. Several other persons, whose names we could not ascertain, received more serious wounds, but we did not learn that any person was killed, although it was reported that two lives were lost.

In concluding our account of the reception of the President, we have only to remark, that the day was remarkably pleasant, with a gentle breeze from the westward, and the whole proceedings were conducted in a manner highly creditable to the managers. In addition to the steamboat North America, there were the Ohio, Hercules and Rufus King, which accompanied the former to Amboy, crowded with passengers, and returned with her, and all were beautifully decorated with flags. On approaching the city, numerous steam and sail boats were plying about the river, which, with the crowds of men and women in the Castle and Battery and on the house tops in the neighbourhood, gave to the whole scene a brilliancy of effect that we never before witnessed. We have learnt, since writing the above, that Mr. McLane has been in company with the President since he left the Capitol, that Mr. Woodbury joined him yesterday at Amboy, direct from Washington. Having left there on the previous day.

From the New York Gazette, June 14.

The President attended at the Governor's Room in the City Hall yesterday morning and received the visits of the ladies from 11 to 1 o'clock, when, owing to an engagement, he left the hall, surrounded by a large concourse of persons who continued to cheer him until he reached his quarters at the American Hotel. At the time of his departure there was a large number of ladies waiting at the entrance of the hall, who appeared to be much disappointed at not having an opportunity of paying their respects to the President; but they were given to understand that he would give them another audience prior to his departure for the eastward. He was attended to the hall yesterday by the Vice President, the Mayor of the city, Governor of the State, the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy, and several other distinguished individuals.

In the course of the morning delegations from several towns in the state, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, were introduced to the President and invited him to visit their respective places during his tour.

We understand the Vice President and Secretary of the Navy will accompany the President in his journey to the eastward.

Yesterday afternoon the President visited the Navy Yard, and also received the visits of many of the inhabitants of Brooklyn. This morning he will with his suit breakfast with Cadwallader D. Cullen, Esq., at Jersey city, after which he will receive the visits of the inhabitants, and about 10 o'clock proceed to Newark, having accepted an invitation from the citizens of that village. In the afternoon he will return in time to witness the inflation of the balloon and ascent of Mr. Durant from Castle Garden.

From the New York Gazette, June 15.

The President has an arduous task on hand in attempting to do what it is out of the power of man to fulfil. Since his arrival in New York he has received invitations from all the principal towns in the neighbourhood, and has accepted of as many as it was at all possible for him to do with any degree of comfort or convenience to himself. Yesterday morning he left his quarters before 7 o'clock, accompanied by the Vice President, Secretary of the Navy, &c., and proceeded to Jersey city, where in an apartment at Roy's Hotel, prepared for the occasion, he gave audience to a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who paid their respects to him. After remaining there about an hour and a half, he started in an open barouche, drawn by six white horses for Newark. Here he received the attentions and civilities of the authorities of that place, and then proceeded to Elizabethtown, where he remained a short time, and returned to the city by 3 o'clock, in the steam boat Cinderella. About 5 o'clock, the President visited Castle Garden, to witness the ascension of Mr. Durant, but in consequence of excessive fatigue he was obliged to retire before the balloon was filled, to the sincere regret of all present. We have since learned that his strength was sufficiently recruited in the evening to enable him to fulfil his engagement to visit Mr. Niblo's Garden, where he was met by about five thousand of his fellow citizens, and was regaled with an evening's entertainment equal to any thing of the kind heretofore exhibited in this city. The President will leave the city this morning, at 6 o'clock, in the steam boat Splendid, for New-Haven, from the foot of Beekman street.

LIBERALITY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 13, 1883. The Mayor has received from the British Consul, sixty dollars, from M. Van Shaack, Esq. one hundred and sixty eight dollars— from Washington Irving, Esq. one hundred and ninety-eight 25-100 dollars, making 396 25-100 dollars—being the sum of the contributions from the President's suite and the company on board the North America on Wednesday last, for the benefit of the unfortunate man who was injured in firing the salute on board the Revenue Cutter.

The Mayor has received this day, the following letter, with its contents, for the foregoing object.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1883.

Dear Sir,— Understanding that you have under your direction the funds raised by subscription for the relief of the unfortunate seaman who lost his hands whilst assisting in firing the salute to the President as he approached the city yesterday, I hereby enclose to you, in conformity with instructions from the President, the sum of fifty dollars, which he requests that you will apply to the same object.

Your obedient servant,
A. J. DONEGAN,
Washington Irving, Esq.

The Wheeling Times of the 12th instant state that the cholera had rapidly fallen off in malignity, and that it had nearly ceased to prevail as an epidemic. It adds that scarcely a single death occurred in families where strict attention was paid to diet and the pre-

ventive symptoms. On the 11th there was one death by cholera.

The little village of Bridgeport on the Ohio, immediately opposite the town of Wheeling, has been literally decimated by the Cholera. The disease made its appearance there on the 8th instant, and out of a population of about two hundred persons, twenty-two deaths had occurred in the space of two or three days. The appearance of the pestilence occasioned a general panic and flight, and of those who remained there were not enough left, in good health, to take care of the sick. The Wheeling Times says:—

Early in the afternoon, information was received here that several deaths had already occurred in Bridgeport, and that the sick and dying were without attendance or Medical aid. One of our Physicians and a Clergyman immediately crossed over to their assistance. On their return at night they reported the scene of distress as beyond any they had ever witnessed—seven dead and ten in a state of collapse and many others in the incipient stage of the disease. Sunday morning other Physicians went to the aid of the sufferers. They found 14 dead, none of which had been buried and very few laid out. In one house they found a man and his wife both dead in the same bed; they had had none to administer the least relief.

We have already announced the presence of the cholera at Lexington, Ky. The Observer of that town of the 8th instant contains a list of 51 deaths by the pestilence, up to that date.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 11th instant says:—

We have no new information to communicate on the subject of the Cholera. The three last days of last week, were very damp and very sultry. There were five or six deaths, rather unexpected, from Saturday to yesterday afternoon; some of them were probably Cholera. But no alarm pervades the city.

At Nashville, on the 4th, there were four deaths by cholera, and on the 5th the same number.

Cholera in Montgomery, Ala.—We find the following endorsement upon the margin of the Milledgeville Federal Union of the 6th inst.

A stage passenger arrived last night from Montgomery, (Ala.) states that four or five cases of Spasmodic Cholera occurred in that place previous to his departure from it, and that one case of the same disease terminated fatally on board a river boat, a short distance below Columbus, Ga.

From the New Castle, Eng. Journal. AWFUL EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

Forty seven persons killed.

On Thursday last, a most lamentable occurrence took place at Springwell Colliery, the property of the Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth and partners, near Wreckington, in the county of Durham, and about five miles from New Castle, owing to a dreadful explosion in the B. pit, in that colliery, by which forty-seven individuals were instantly deprived of life, besides many who received severe fractures and contusions. This colliery is on a most extensive scale, and from its complete ventilation in every part of the working, was admired by all those engaged in the undertaking. On the morning of the day the accident happened, it had as usual, been carefully examined by the under-viewer and overmen, and declared quite safe.

About 8 A. M. one of the ever-men observed that a collier had pricked a blow (a hole or crevice in the roof) from which a small quantity of inflammable gas issued; he instantly ordered the person to leave that part of the mine, and on returning, two hours, after accompanied by the under-viewer, he did not perceive any danger, but as a measure of precaution, ordered the safety lamp to be issued instead of candles, with which the mine had been worked, owing to the extreme impurity of the air. The colliery consists of two pits, A and B, although containing but one shaft, which divides them by a strong and formidable piece of wood-work, termed a brattice. About two o'clock on the above day, the neighbourhood was alarmed by one of those dreadful explosions so peculiar to the coal mines in this district, and the above named brattice was dashed to pieces, and many parts thrown out of the mouth of the pit.

As soon as the alarm subsided, parties of brave fellows volunteered to descend the mine, 125 fathoms deep, and they fortunately succeeded in rescuing several who were severely injured, and also found three dead bodies, but such was the havoc created by the explosive matter, and the impure state of the mine, owing to the after damp, that they could not penetrate any considerable way into the workings, and at seven o'clock last night only eight of the bodies of the sufferers had been recovered, consequently 39 remain in the mine, and with them the sad secret of the catastrophe; not one person having survived to dispel the cloud of mystery which hangs over this dismal affair. Great numbers of people visited the colliery in the course of yesterday, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon a respectable Jury assembled, to hold an inquest on the body of James Oliver, a fine lad, who had been found dead in the pit, where his father at the same time lost his life. After hearing evidence the Jury returned a verdict—Accidental death.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship North America has arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th May. The Commercial Advertiser furnishes the following items of intelligence:—

It is confidently reported in the leading circles at the west end of the town, that Mr. Buxton will this evening move as an amendment to the ministerial plan of slave emancipation, the immediate abolition of slavery. He will be seconded by Lord Grey's son, Lord Howick, ex-under secretary for the colonies. It is also said that Mr. Buxton will move an amendment to Mr. Buxton's amendment, having for its object, compensation to the slave proprietor.

The excitement on the West India question has much diminished since yesterday, and the belief gains ground that some compromise will take place between the opposing parties. The result of to-night's debate is looked forward to by all, with much anxiety.

The following is an extract of a letter just received from the head of an English mercantile house at Calais.

CALAIS, 12th May. I have been informed that during the present season a greater quantity of packages of goods has been sent to England by one mail than during any year since the opening of the ports. Since the 1st of January the quantity is more than double what it was in 1861 or 1862. All the French houses, without exception have increased their importations. Smuggling is still carried on to a considerable extent, but not near to the same extent as in former years.

The importations from England have very much increased, and the contraband importations are said to be equal to former years. Well informed persons estimate the importation by contraband of British cotton lace to France in 1832 at £1,500,000. This should be taken as a set off against £1,000,000 of direct and indirect silk exportation of France to England, and would alone pay almost the English importations of every kind from France, and yet our anti-free traders would make the people believe we are paying all gold.

In the House of Lords on the 14th ult. the resolutions of Earl Fitzwilliam, to modify the Corn Laws were taken up, and negatived without a division.

Agreeably to notice that had been previously given, Mr. Stanley brought forward on the 14th ult. the plan that has been so long maturing by the government for the abolition of slavery within the British dominions. The outlines of the plan were given in this paper of Tuesday—in Mr. Stanley's speech between six and seven closely printed broad columns the London Times.—It is impossible even to present an outline of his exposition. It is spoken of as being distinguished not only by talent and eloquence but for temper and discretion. Lord Howick expressed some doubts as to the feasibility of the plan. The further discussion of the subject was rather controversial than argumentative, and was finally disposed of by a postponement of its further consideration to the 30th ultimo.

It is stated in the Courier as a report that Mr. Cutlar Ferguson is to receive the appointment of Secretary for Ireland.

An awful explosion took place recently in a coal mine belonging to Lord Ravensworth, about five miles from Newcastle, by which forty-seven persons were instantly deprived of life, and many received severe fractures and contusions.

LONDON, May 14.

Riots.—The metropolis has been in a state of unprecedented commotion for the last twenty-four hours, in consequence of a meeting of Spafelds, which ended in a violent contest with the authorities, in which blood has been shed. During the night the peaceable inhabitants were in a state of the greatest alarm, apprehensive of the re-enactment of the dreadful scenes of 1817. But this evil is, perhaps, not without some mixture of good; it has opened the eyes of Government to the true position; and it is currently reported at the west end of the town, that they have at length consented to adopt some strong measure with the view of putting down the pestilent associations, which are now admitted by the peaceable and loyal of all parties to be wholly incompatible with the public peace.

This morning the flags and banners which were taken from the people at the meeting yesterday were conveyed by Superintendent Thomas, and an escort of the force, from the chief station house, in Bow street (where they had been deposited during the night), to the Secretary of State's office in Downing street. The poles upon which the banners were fixed have been constructed in a manner to be immediately turned into a weapon of defence, being joined together in the middle by a hinge, whilst strengthened by a sliding tube, passing over thus by removing the tube, the ends which joined, and which could be divided in an instant, could be turned into a weapon of offence or defence, as each end was bound with iron. Some had pike heads, others were adapted for the purpose. That on which the cap of liberty was placed had a complete pike head.—Sun.

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.

Sir John Malcolm was yesterday pronounced in imminent danger from an attack of the prevailing epidemic, and Mr. Theodore Hook was considered in a hopeless state. If some extraordinary change does not take place in the health of Mr. Kean, the actor, it was expected that he would survive over the week. One eminent physician at the west end of the town in the course of Monday had thirty-eight relapsed patients added to his list. Much of the illness is attributed to the sudden and extraordinary transitions in the weather, and from individuals in delicate health exposing themselves to the cold night air. One day last week the thermometer in the open air was as high as 80, from which it suddenly fell to 74, and continued descending till it reached 45.

A York paper says that there are at present in that city 400 houses empty. There is more than twice that number empty in Leeds and immediate vicinity.

The separation of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley is the absorbing topic of conversation amongst the fashionable circles, and

of slave emancipation, and the...
West India...
England have...
the 14th ult...
London, May 14...
The Times of the 13th...
PORTUGAL...
SWEDEN...
TURKEY...
METROPOLIS...
The Hon. Mr. and Mrs....

and in France, where the...
A conspiracy is...
The France...
We are authorized...
VALUABLE TAVERN...
BY virtue of a decree...
WILLIAMSON'S HOTEL...
The mother and the infant...
The Duke of San...
Public sympathy is now...
The rise of our funds...
The Times of the 13th...
PORTUGAL...
SWEDEN...
TURKEY...
METROPOLIS...
The Hon. Mr. and Mrs....

Austrian Government...
Ticket No. 6, 14, 28...
MARTLAND...
STATE LOTTERY...
Approved by Wm. R. Stuart...
On, SATURDAY, the 22d of June...
SIXTY-SIX NUMBER LOTTERY...
1 prize of \$20,000...
1 prize of 5,000...
1 prize of 2,000...
1 prize of 1,800...
1 prize of 1,372...
5 prizes of 1,000...
10 prizes of 500...
10 prizes of 300...
10 prizes of 200...
24 prizes of 150...
56 prizes of 100...
56 prizes of 50...
56 prizes of 40...
56 prizes of 30...
56 prizes of 25...
112 prizes of 20...
2,184 prizes of 12...
13,400 prizes of 6...
Tickets \$5—Hulcs \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25...
DUBOIS...
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE...
TRUSTEE'S SALE...
BY virtue of a decree...
THE HOUSE and LOT...
HOUSE on Church-street...
The house is at present...
The terms of sale are...
SOM. PINKNEY, Trustee...
T. S. ALEXANDER, law...
CITY OF ANNAPOLIS...
A supplement to A By Law...
Passed June 12, 1833...
Be it enacted by the Mayor...
That if any person...
weight, or ascertain the quality...
brought, or to submit to the regulations...
by-laws of the city...
person so refusing or offending...
pay a sum, at the discretion...
before whom the same may be tried...
Ten Dollars to be recovered...
and forfeitures are recoverable...
June 13, 2 D. CLAUDE, Mayor...
A BY LAW imposing a Tax...
Personal Property within the limits...
of the City of Annapolis...
Passed, June 10, 1833...
Be it established, and ordained...
Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council...
of the City of Annapolis...
That a tax of seventy five cents...
in the one hundred dollars...
be levied and collected...
thousand eight hundred and thirty three...
to be levied and collected...
General Assembly of Maryland...
December session eighteen hundred...
entitled, An act to alter and amend...
the charter of the City of Annapolis...
by-law passed on the 16th day of June...
by-law to appoint a collector of taxes...
and designate his duties...
June 13, 2 D. CLAUDE, Mayor...
A BY-LAW to confirm the additional...
Assessment of Real and Personal Property...
within the City of Annapolis...
thereof...
Passed June 12, 1833...
Be it established by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen...
and Common Council of the City of Annapolis...
That the additional assessment of the real and personal...
property within the said city, and precincts...
as returned by the assessor appointed for that purpose...
on the 24th May 1833, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed...
June 13, 2 D. CLAUDE, Mayor...
DIVIDEND...
THE President and Directors of the South...
River Bridge Company have declared a...
Dividend of thirty-five cents per share for the...
last six months, on the capital stock of said...
company...
The same will be paid on or after the first...
day of July next, to stockholders in person, or...
to their order...
By order of the President and Directors...
THOS. FRANKLIN, Treas...
June 20, 1833, 3w

NEW SPRING GOODS...
BASIL SHEPARD...
MERCHANT TAILOR...
JUST from Philadelphia and Baltimore...
selected from the stock of those cities...
most beautiful assortment of SPRING AND...
SUMMER GOODS...
DOUBLE TWILLED BLUES, OLIVE, BROWN...
CINNAMON AND GREEN...
SUMMER CLOTHS...
Black Cubics, and Princetons...
BROCHELLES...
Bordered, Figured, Plain White and Black...
Silk...
MARS HILL VESTINGS...
GLOVES, of various kinds—Woodstock do...
Mechanically sewed, do...
Suspenders, Stocks, and...
Collars...
May 2, 6w...
CABINET MAKING...
BUSINESS...
THE undersigned takes this method of in-...
forming his friends and the public gen-...
erally, that he has taken the shop on Church...
street, adjoining the store of Mrs. Levely, and...
nearly opposite the store of Jeremiah Hughes...
Esquire, where he intends carrying on the...
CABINET BUSINESS...
in all its various forms. He will superintend...
the management of Funerals at the shortest no-...
tice and in the most workmanlike style; and...
from his long experience in, and general ac-...
quaintance with the business of his profession...
he hopes to meet with the patronage and en-...
couragement of a liberal and generous commu-...
nity...
May 30, 3 DANIEL DASHIELL, Jr...
HORSES AND CATTLE...
FOR SALE...
THE subscriber desirous of reducing his...
stock of Horses and Cattle, will dispose...
of at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th...
of July, at his residence on West River, a va-...
riety of valuable animals of both sorts. A-...
mong the former are six BROOD...
MARES, all supposed to be in...
foal by a thorough bred Horse, and three of them with remark-...
ably fine Colts and Fillies by their sides, sev-...
eral very promising COLTS and FILLIES of...
one and two years old, and a pair of young...
well broke, and handsome Carriage Horses...
The Cattle are almost entirely...
descended from the Hereford...
Red Stock imported by the Hon...
Henry Clay, and crossed with...
the Durham Short Horns...
Terms of Sale—Six months credit for all...
sums over Twenty Dollars, with approved se-...
curity...
June 13, 2 JOHN MERCER...
IN CHANCERY...
May 29, 1833...
ORDERED, That the sale of the real es-...
tate of Thomas J. Cowman deceased, made and reported by Richard J. Cowman, the...
trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause...
to the contrary be shown on or before the 29th...
day of July next, provided a copy of this or-...
der be published once in each of three suc-...
cessive weeks before the 29th day of June next, in...
one of the newspapers published in the city of...
Annapolis. The report states the amount of...
the sale to be \$2927 45...
True copy. Test...
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can...
Sw...
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 Raphael Clarke, late of...
said county deceased. All persons having...
claims against the said deceased, are hereby...
warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers...
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifth...
day of March next, or they may otherwise by...
law be excluded from all benefit of said es-...
tate. Given under my hand this fourth day of...
June eighteen hundred and thirty three...
ZACHARIAH CLARKE, Adm'r...
4w...
\$100 REWARD...
RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Satur-...
day evening, the 25th inst. a Negro Man...
who calls himself FREDERICK...
SNOWDEN, about five feet nine or...
ten inches high, of a dark complexion, and...
when spoken to is very pol-...
ite. He has an impediment in his...
speech, which causes a notion of his head...
similar to that of nodding assent; his clothing is...
of the common domestic kind. I will give the...
above reward so I get him again...
BENJ. WATKINS, Near Annapolis, Md...
May 30...
The Eastern Whig will publish the above...
four times, and forward the bill to this office...
CASH FOR NEGROES...
I WISH TO PURCHASE...
100 LIKELY NEGROES...
Of both sexes...
from 12 to 25...
years of age...
field hands...
also, mechanics...
of every de-...
scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do well...
to give me a call, as I am determined to give...
HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any...
purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the...
market. Any communication in writing will be...
promptly attended to. I can at all times be...
found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis...
RICHARD WILLIAMS...
October 4, 1832

ESTABLISHMENT...
THE subscriber...
to inform them that he has made disposition for...
carrying on the above business in its various...
branches, in a manner to afford satisfaction to...
those who may honour him with their custom...
Besides BREAD of various kinds, in the most...
palatable order, he is prepared to furnish...
POUND CAKE, SPONGE CAKE, BLACK CAKE...
as well as all other descriptions of Cake, war-...
ranted of the best materials and workmanship...
and afforded on as accommodating terms as is...
possible...
In case it is preferred, he will bake for his...
customers who choose to prepare their own ma-...
terials...
ALSO...
ICE CREAMS, FRUIT CON-...
FECTIONARY, &c...
HENRY WEEKS, Corn hill street, Annapolis...
P. S. Orders from the country will be strict-...
ly attended to...
May 16...
FRESH SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS...
GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR...
HAS just returned from Baltimore and Phi-...
ladelphia, with a choice and handsome as-...
sortment of goods in his line. He requests hi-...
s friends and the public to call and examine the...
same...
May 9...
TRUSTEE'S SALE...
BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery...
Court, the subscriber as trustee, will of-...
fer at Public Sale, on the premises, on SA-...
TURDAY, the sixth of July next, at eleven...
o'clock, A. M. all those tracts or parcels of...
LAND, called Pannell's Angles, and First...
Second and Third Discovery, lying contiguous...
to each other, and containing one hundred and...
sixty and a half acres, lately in the possession...
of Mr. Richard E. Shulton, deceased. Per-...
sons desirous of purchasing are referred to...
Richard Estep, Esq. who will shew the pre-...
mises...
TERMS OF SALE—Cash to be paid on...
the day of sale, or ratification by the Chan-...
celor. Upon payment of the purchase money...
the undersigned is authorized to convey the...
property to the purchaser in fee simple...
June 13, 2 SOM. PINKNEY, Trustee...
NOTICE...
BY virtue of a decree of Saint Mary's coun-...
ty court, acting as a Court of Equity, passed...
at May term eighteen hundred and thirty-...
three, in the case in which Joseph Stone, as...
administrator of William Williams, was com-...
plainant, and Wm. T. Mattingley, and others...
heirs of Clement Mattingley, were defend-...
ants, I will expose at public sale on the pre-...
mises, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of...
July next, if fair, if not the next fair day...
thereafter, all the...
of which the said Clement Mattingley died...
seized and possessed, consisting of the fol-...
lowing parcels of land, lying contiguous and...
constituting one tract, to wit: Chance, contain-...
ing two hundred and forty-one acres, Discovery...
containing ninety five acres, Remnant con-...
taining three and three quarters acres, and Part...
of Linstead containing eighteen acres, making in...
the aggregate three hundred and fifty seven a-...
cres...
This tract of land lies within six miles of...
Leonard Town, is heavily timbered, and the...
portion of arable land, is low and fertile, prin-...
cipally swamp. The improvements are, a...
good Dwelling with the usual out-...
houses. The decree allows the fol-...
lowing liberal terms of sale—A credit...
of twelve months for the whole...
purchase money, the purchaser giving bond, with...
security, to be approved by the trustee, bearing...
interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratifica-...
tion of the sale by the court, and the payment of...
all the purchase money, the trustee is author-...
ized and directed, to convey the above men-...
tioned property to the purchaser or purchasers...
thereof, by a valid deed, free, clear and dis-...
charged, from all claim of the complainants...
or of the defendants, and those claiming by...
from, or under them, or either of them. The...
above described property will be sold subject to...
the Widow's Dower. Sale to commence at...
one o'clock P. M...
Leonard Town } G. N. CAUBIN, Trustee...
June 6th 1833 } Sw...
The creditors of Clement Mattingley, late of...
Saint Mary's county, deceased, are warned to...
exhibit their claims with the vouchers there-...
of, to the Register of Saint Mary's county court...
acting as a Court of Equity, on or before the...
seventeenth day of January next, otherwise...
they will be precluded, from all benefit of dis-...
tribution of the proceeds of his real estate...
G. N. CAUBIN, Trustee, 3w...
IN CHANCERY...
June 12th, 1833...
ORDERED, That the sale of the real prop-...
erty in the case of Hopkins vs. Hop-...
kins the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause...
to the contrary be shown on or before the 12th day of August next, provided a...
copy of this order be inserted in some one of...
the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis...
once a week for three successive weeks, before the 12th day of July next. The report...
states that the land containing about thirty-one...
acres, sold for one hundred and twelve dollars...
and fifty cents...
True copy—Test...
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can...
Sw...
June 13, 2

PRINTING...
Neatly executed at this...
OFFICE...
June 13, 2

(Continued from first page.)
conduct you to such results, that neither Justice nor Mercy shall have occasion to mourn or be offended.

SENTENCE.
Joel Clough—After as full, fair and deliberate a trial as I have ever witnessed in the experience of thirty years practice at the bar, you have been convicted of the murder of Mrs. Mary W. Hamilton. In the history of this trial you have had the benefits of able and distinguished counsel, and if you had been tried by a jury instead of your client, the tender ties of such a connection could not have added to the untiring zeal, the laborious and honorable efforts, the exertion of professional talents, the thrilling and soul-subduing eloquence with which you have been defended. The jury were literally of your own selection, you were not captious and troublesome in making that selection, but you did it with prudence and discretion, and not a juror was elected but in accordance with your own feelings. The counsel for the State conducted the cause with benignity and mercy,—but with those talents for which they are distinguished, and that firmness for which as men of virtue and of honour they dare not relax. Your friends, the jurors, have in the most patient and enduring manner submitted to almost unexampled privations and confinement for the period of nearly eight days, until some or one of them at least almost sunk under the pressure of his confinement and his feelings, and by their fidelity, solemn and patient attention to every word and suggestion must have given you the assurance that they desired not your blood, but most ardently and fervently desired to find you innocent, if that innocence could be found even in the negative virtue of a ruined and distracted mind; and as to the Court, it may not become me to speak—but I think in view of that fact, before which you must shortly appear, I can say for my brethren and myself, that we have endeavored so to regulate and control the trial, as to secure to you all the advantages that the fair and impartial administration of justice can extend to the deceased.

The final and fatal result has been recorded, and that record speaks while mind and memory and judicial records last, and will continue to speak you GUILTY, MURDERER, in the manner and form as you stood charged by the Grand Jury of the county.

And who was Mary W. Hamilton? Was she your enemy? Had she done you wrong? Was it her crime that beauty had spread her charms and smiled forth in all the loveliness of virtue, in every feature of her countenance, in the delicacy and elegance of her form, in the chaste and winning manners of her life? And was it because you could not make such a prize your own, that you resolved in the madness of your heart, she should never live to bless another man and make him happy—as she had made the former and lamented husband of her first and earliest love? But I press the inquiry no further. You say you loved her—and yet mysterious love—you seized the unsuspecting moment of her kind attentions, when sickness feigned, or real, we fear the former, drew her, at your own request,—with kind attentions to your chamber to administer to your comfort, you seized that moment to plant the fatal dagger in her bosom—perpetrated the horrid deed. She lived to say, "Oh! mother, mother, I screamed, screamed, you did not come, and Clough has killed me because I could not marry him. I could not marry him—I could not, you know, I must die, I must die!" But I forbear—I desire not to extract the dagger from her bosom and plant it in your own. I know your blood will not atone for hers. But I have said this much, that you may see and feel we have a just abhorrence of your crime, and a banish from your bosom all hope of a favourable interference by the Court, with that department of the government, in which is lodged the pardoning power. Banish then, we intreat you, from your mind every hope and expectation—put out at once the faintest ray of hope that may penetrate into the darkest recess of your cell, and prepare to meet your God! The blood you shed was precious blood, but infinitely more precious is that blood which was shed on Calvary; and on that and that alone we commend you to look for pardon and eternal life.

It remains only for us to pronounce the sentence of the Law—and it is considered and adjudged that you be taken from hence to the prison of this county from whence you came, and there be kept in close and secure custody until Friday the 26th day of July next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, then to be taken to the place of public execution and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Almighty God have mercy on your soul.

MORE HORRID MURDERS.
The Western mail of Saturday furnishes the annexed accounts of recent murders committed in the States of Kentucky and Missouri:
From the Louisville Journal June 1
We learn by a private letter, that a most horrid murder was committed on the 17th ult. about twelve miles from Hopkinsville in this State. A Mrs. Miller was drowned by a negro woman who threw her into a very wide and deep well, at a time when the rest of the family were from home. The woman has confessed that she was instigated to the deed by a negro man, whom Miller (the husband of the deceased) had employed to commit the murder. The negro man, on being arrested, stated that Miller employed him although there is no legal evidence against Miller; so strong were the circumstances, that he, together with the two negroes were committed to await their trial on August. A sister of Mrs. Miller acknowledged before the grand jury, which was in session at the time, that she had two children by Mr. Miller, and it is

believed that he wished to put his wife out of the way in order that he might marry her sister. There was very great excitement in the neighbourhood, in consequence of the high respect entertained for the deceased, who is the daughter of a very respectable and pious man by the name of Gray.

From the Missouri Republican May 20.
Accounts from Franklin, in Howard county, represent that an atrocious murder was committed there, on Monday afternoon, the 20th inst. James L. Dobbins, merchant of that place, was shot by his stepson, Edward Simpson, and died instantly. We are told that a misunderstanding had for some time existed between the parties. On the day named, Mr. Dobbins, his lady, and clerk, (Mr. Kyle,) had closed the store at the usual hour for dinner, and went to the dwelling house, about half a mile distant. While they were absent, Mr. Simpson entered the house by ascending to the porch of the upper story, and took possession of a room formerly occupied by him and in which were his personal property, guns, &c. After dinner, Mr. Dobbins, Mrs. Dobbins, and Mr. Kyle, returned to the store, when they discovered Mr. Simpson in the room which he had occupied. Mr. Dobbins immediately went up into the room; when Mrs. D. expressing her apprehensions lest some difficulty might arise, requested Mr. Kyle to go up also. He started to do so—the report of a gun was heard, and he ascended the stairs just in time to catch the falling body of Mr. Dobbins. Simpson then seized another gun and attempted to shoot Kyle, but the piece missed fire; the latter immediately discharged a pistol at Simpson which did not take effect. Simpson then proceeded to the porch in front of the house, and exclaimed, that they were attempting to murder him, but that he had killed one of them. He forthwith proceeded to a magistrate, acknowledged that he had killed Dobbins, and required a warrant against Kyle for an alleged attempt to take away his (Simpson's) life. Kyle was arrested but his examination was delayed, as it was deemed necessary to have the testimony of Mr. Dobbins, which, at that particular moment, it would have been cruel to have insisted upon. The examination of Simpson was then commenced, and had not concluded at the time to which our information reaches. There is, indeed, a report that he had been discharged by the examining court, but we believe it to be at least premature.

The points relied upon by Simpson, in his defence, we understand to be, that he was in his own room, that it was forcibly broken open by Dobbins; that when Dobbins entered, he shot him down, because he believed his life endangered. Simpson had not, however, as we are told, occupied this room for two or three weeks previous to the fatal affair, and had been repeatedly ordered not to enter it.

A pistol was found by the side of Mr. Dobbins, still undischarged. The wound upon his body was made by buckshot, and was uncommonly large. Mr. Dobbins had been married only a few weeks; but, as we are imperfectly acquainted with them, we refrain from noticing any of the causes which led to his death, or to make any comments to the prejudice of the party who has survived this violation of the laws.

From the Carlisle (Pa.) Volunteer, of June 6.
Sensuous Avarice.—We learn that at the Militia muster held on Saturday last at Lexington, Northampton county, an affray occurred between the Germans and the Irish, which is likely to prove disastrous in its consequences. Shields, firelocks and shovels, chairs, stones, &c. were the weapons made use of on the occasion, and little mercy was shown each other by the belligerents. One is said to have had his nose broken, another his eyes blinded, a third his head wounded in a frightful manner, and all engaged in the battle are more or less beaten and injured. A pretty commentary on the "Supremacy of the Law's" truly!

The Eastern Centinel, in noticing the above, says—one of the Irishmen stabbed a German in the breast with a long knife, so as to cause his death, whereupon another German shot the Irishman to death on the spot!

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.
The Steam Boat MARYLAND, commenced her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, at 7 o'clock. A. M. for Annapolis, (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday, 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1 o'clock, calling at Corcoran wharf, for the Centreville passengers.

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.
Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, \$2.50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50
Passage to Chestertown or Corcoran, 2.00
Children under 12 years of age half price.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Master.

\$100 REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the farm of Mr. John R. T. Hedges, in Prince George's county, near Upper Marlborough, on Saturday evening 25th inst. a negro man named TOM, the property of the late William I. Hall, deceased, of Anne Arundel county; about 60 years of age, five feet ten inches high, of a dark complexion, and a little round shouldered. The above reward will be given so that the subscribers get him again.
MARGARET HALL, Adm'ra. of SPRIGGS HARBOR, W. I. Hall, June 6

R. D. GOODWIN.
HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a general assortment of **Boots & Shoes,** And a superior assortment of **LEATHER,** which he will make up in the most fashionable style. He intends to manufacture all kinds of Ladies Shoes in the best manner, and most fashionable style.
April 18.

AUCTION ROOM.
THE subscriber informs the public that he has opened an AUCTION ROOM in the lower story of his office, where he will receive goods of any and every description for sale on Commission, on the most reasonable terms. He will attend to Auction Sales in the city and county, at the shortest notice.
WILLIAM MCNEIR.
April 25.

A NEW, CHEAP AND POPULAR PERIODICAL.
WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE striking features of this periodical are, that books are published in it in a form which allows of their being carried by mail, and at a rate so reasonable, that every intelligent educated person in the community can procure them. The publisher receives from England all the new books of merit, and from these, selections are made from the best class of Novels, Memoirs, Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Biography. These are printed as rapidly as an extensive printing office will admit, and forwarded by mail, carefully packed so as to carry to the most distant post office in the Union, unimpaired.

This periodical commenced in October, with the popular novel of Washington, or the Swedes in Prague, which cost in London six dollars; it is contained entire in two numbers and a half of the circulating Library, costing subscribers less than twenty-five cents. This was succeeded by the Memoirs of Lavallée, which cost the publisher to import eight dollars; it was likewise contained in the same space and at the same price. The sixth number, commencing the travels of Mr. Vigne, costing in London six dollars; it will be printed entire in the "Library" for at most thirty cents! This enumeration of prices the publisher trusts, with the facility of transportation by mail, will be sufficient to induce those who receive this prospectus, to use some exertion to extend the circulation of the work in their respective neighbourhoods, as, if encouraged hereafter as he has so far been, it is his intention to lay before the American public in this form all the best books which issue from the London press.

The price is five dollars for 52 numbers, which will contain as much matter as 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Fleet's Cyclopaedia. This volume will comprise at least from twenty-five to thirty entire works, printed on good paper, and with the same accuracy as book work. It will form two volumes of 416 pages each, well worth preservation for reference, and a valuable addition to every public and private library. The publisher feels confident in stating, that the entire 52 numbers, when bound, will sell for more than the subscription price, as after a few more numbers are issued, no more will be printed than will supply actual paying subscribers.

It is further to increase the facilities of subscribers, the publisher has added another inducement for clubs to join together in their remittance. Twenty dollars will be received in full for the subscription of five individuals. This deduction will pay all postage.

Those who design to patronize this new and popular mode of publishing good books, will oblige the subscriber by forwarding their remittance as early as practicable. A five dollar note deposited in the post office will supply good reading to a family and circle of acquaintance for a whole year.

The gentleman who makes the selections for this periodical, to literary taste and education, has, from the situation, facilities for knowing what is popular and of high reputation possessed by few; to this he adds a proper sense of the responsibility he has assumed in catering for an extended and moral community. The publisher therefore confidently recommends the circulating Library to heads of families, as a work which they need have no fear of introducing into any circle.

The ensuing number will contain a highly popular novel, by the English Opium Eater.
Carpenter-street, near Seventh, under the Apprentices' Library, back of the Arcade, where subscriptions will be gratefully received.
Dec. 13

A specimen of the Work may be seen at the office of the Maryland Gazette, where Subscriptions will be received.

\$50 REWARD.
RAN away from the farm of the late John Andrew Grammer, deceased, in Anne Arundel County, about the 10th April instant, a Negro Man, slave, by the name of

GEORGE,
About five feet four or five inches high, forty years of age, black complexion, and has lost several of his upper fore teeth; said fellow is well proportioned, and upon examination will be found to have a peculiar flat head; his clothing consisted of a full country cloth of drab colour, and coarse shoes, which he will not doubt change for others, having plenty of other clothing of good quality. George has acted with great ingratitude; the whole of the slaves of the said Mr. Grammer were directed to be sold under an order of the Orphan's Court of Baltimore county, and in order that they might have an opportunity of providing situations for themselves, I had furnished each one with a printed paper, stating the terms, &c. upon which they were to be disposed of, which was a moderate valuation of the inventory price; the whole of the others provided themselves with such situations as they chose, and have been disposed of, except GEORGE, who no doubt has availed himself of the printed paper with which he was furnished, and has made his escape. I will give Fifty Dollars reward for apprehending said fellow if taken in the State of Maryland, and secured in any Jail so that I get him again, and if taken out of the State, and brought home to me in the city of Baltimore, or delivered to Robert Welch (of Benning in the city of Annapolis), I will give Sixty Dollars reward, including all reasonable charges.
JOHN MILLEN, Adm'r. John Andrew Grammer.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON
PROPOSES to issue from the office of the Saturday Evening Post, in the month of May, 1835, the first number of a monthly publication, entitled, **THE BOOK OF NATURE,** Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN FROM EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED QUARTO COPPER PLATES.

In the various departments of Natural History, each plate to contain from four to ten distinct figures, making from 50 to 100 figures in each number. With a view to diversify the publication as much as possible, a selection of one plate from each of the following subjects will illustrate each number:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. QUADRUPEDS, | 8. VERMES & ZOO-PHYTES, |
| 2. BIRDS, | 9. BOTANY, |
| 3. AMPHIBIA, | 10. VEGETABLE ANATOMY, |
| 4. FISHES, | 11. GEOLOGY, |
| 5. CRUSTACEA, | 12. MINERALOGY. |
| 6. INSECTS, | |
| 7. SHELLS, | |

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but satisfactory description of every subject or figure it may contain, so written as to convey a good idea of the subject, without being either of tedious length, or so technically written, but that all may be read with pleasure. Every department of the great field of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and its sublimities unfolded, and the thousand "charms which nature to her votary yields," by the power of the pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid before the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great works of a Divine Architect. No collection of engravings more valuable, we may confidently promise, can for many years be offered to the public at so cheap a rate. More than one hundred of these fine engravings will be given annually, to the man of taste, they will furnish subjects which he can admire from year to year, and present with pleasure to his friends the artist, and the student in Natural History, may confidently refer to them on all occasions of doubt, while the juvenile portion of society will become acquainted with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the earth. Geography can be learned only from maps or from travel; "The Book of Nature," without taking us further than the book-shelf or the closet, will unfold to us the congregated curiosities of the whole earth. The increased taste for this study, which the public have of late years evinced, induces the publisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work, which necessarily involves great expenditure, and which will combine great interest, accuracy and beauty.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Natural History, in order to make it as complete as possible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged at a great expense to conduct the work; their united researches, it is believed, will render this periodical extremely valuable.

One great source of the patronage anticipated by the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the figures represented will be models of elegance and correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Student, and will be of inestimable advantage in the prosecution of their practice. In short, it will be adapted to the capacity and fitted for the use of every class in the community, from the erudite naturalist to the early beginner—for the one a book of reference, and for all a source of pleasing study, amusement and instruction.

This work is not got up with a view to temporary popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in about which period it will certainly be completed; it will on the contrary, be so compiled as to be valuable as long as the plates last. After the term of two years, the price will be greatly enhanced, thus making the advantage on the side of those who now come forward to patronize an extensive and novel enterprise.

TERMS.

"The Book of Nature," will appear near the first of every month, with from eight to ten fine engraved plates in each number, making about 100 engravings in each volume, which will contain from five hundred to one thousand separate figures. The price will be five dollars per annum. Agents or clubs remitting \$30 will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber will be received without payment in advance, or satisfactory reference. Single numbers 30 cents, to those who wish to examine the work previous to subscribing. Address (always by post), SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia.

* No subscription received for a shorter period than one year or volume.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S COMPLETE WORKS.

A SPLENDID, complete and uniform set of all the works of this celebrated writer ever yet published, together with a biography of his life, his correspondence and miscellaneous writings never yet published in this country, is about to be issued in numbers by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, of New York. The whole work will be comprised in 48 numbers; each number will contain as much matter as two volumes, and will be furnished to subscribers at the unprecedented low price of 37½ cents each, payable on delivery, which will be equal to only 18½ cents a volume; an amount less than one half, it is believed, than they were ever sold, even at auction.

Persons owning part of the works will be furnished a sufficient number of the works, if wished, to make them complete. Considering the low price at which the work is furnished, and the means that have been taken to enable almost every family to be furnished with them, (which will be explained to any one,) the subscriber hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Specimens of the work can be seen at the Bookstores of W. H. Lucas, 110 Baltimore street, and at B. J. Coale and Co. Calvert street, opposite Barnum's Hotel. The undersigned can be seen every day from 2 to 3 o'clock, at his residence, Barnum's Hotel.

R. K. MOULTON,
Agent for Scott's works.
N. B. Any persons or persons who will procure ten subscribers, and forward the amount of subscription to the undersigned, free of postage, shall be entitled either to one set gratis, or the proportionable amount in cash. Four numbers are already published—each subscriber will therefore pay \$1.50 on subscribing, the balance on each number as delivered. All communications to the undersigned to be post paid.
May 2.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

COUNTY TAX.
ALL persons indebted for County Tax for the year 1834 on property in the 1st and 2nd Election Districts of Anne Arundel county, are hereby notified, that the collector is authorized by me to receive and receipts for the same, and they are also notified, that the taxes must be paid to him by the 1st Sept. next, to enable me to settle with the commissioners of said county.
CALDER WHITE, Collector.
1st and 2nd Election Districts A. A. County, May 9.

St. Mary's County Court.

March Term, 1835.
Ordered, by the Court, that the Creditors of Edward Spalding, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before the Court, to be held at Leonard Town, Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of August next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent Trustee for their benefit.
By order, JO: HARRIS, CLK.

True copy, JO: HARRIS, CLK. St. Mary's County Court, April 18.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.

The Steam boat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore for Annapolis every Sunday morning, starting at nine o'clock, and returning in the afternoon, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock. Passage for or from Annapolis \$1. Children under 10 years of age, half price. N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Master.

Anne Arundel County, Es.

ON application to me the subscriber, a justice of the Peace for the Orphan's Court, of said county, by petition in writing of Thomas C. Donaldson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the law for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1835, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed thereto, and in said Thomas C. Donaldson, having satisfied by good and sufficient testimony that he is residing in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is now in actual confinement for debt only, and having given security for his appearance in Court, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that the said Thomas C. Donaldson, be discharged from his confinement, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers in Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the 4th Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors, and to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, and comply with the requisites of the insolvent laws of this State.
GIDEON WHITE.

Anne Arundel County, Es.

ON application to the judges of Anne Arundel County Court, by petition, in writing, of Jeremiah Merrill, praying for the benefit of the law for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1835, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jeremiah Merrill having satisfied the court by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is now in actual confinement for debt only, and having given bond with security for his appearance to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and the said court having appointed William Jenkins trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Jeremiah Merrill, and the said Jeremiah Merrill having executed a deed to the said trustee, all his property and debts due and owing to him, and the said Jeremiah Merrill be discharged from his confinement, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper once a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors on the fourth Monday of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jeremiah Merrill should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.
WM. S. GREEN, Test.

Anne Arundel County, Es.

ON application to the subscriber, a justice of the Peace for the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, by petition in writing, of William Williamson, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1835, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Williamson having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said William Williamson having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed James Jenkins his trustee, who has given bond, as such, and received from said William Williamson a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Williamson be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne Arundel county, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Williamson should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed. Given under my hand and official seal, this 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.
GIDEON WHITE, Test.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1833.

NO. 26.

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

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INSECTS,
SHELLS,
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which nature to her votary yields, by the power of
the pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid be-
fore the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great
works of a Divine Architect. No collection of engravings
more valuable, we may confidently promise, can for
any years be offered to the public at so cheap a
rate. More than one annually, to the man of taste, they
will furnish subjects which he can draw from year
after year, and present with pleasure to his friends;
and the student in Natural History, may constantly
refer to them on all occasions of doubt, while
the juvenile portion of society will become acquaint-
ed with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the
earth. Geography can be learned only from maps or
travels. "The Book of Nature," without taking
farther than the book-shelf or the closet, will un-
derstand to the gratification of the whole
world. The increased taste for this study, which the
public have of late years evinced, induces the pub-
lisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work,
which necessarily involves great expenditure, and
which will combine great interest, accuracy and
beauty.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Nat-
ural History, in order to make it as complete as pos-
sible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged
at a great expense to conduct the work: their un-
derstanding, it is believed, will render this periodical
extremely valuable.

One great source of the patronage anticipated by
the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the
figures represented will be models of elegance and
correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation
by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Stu-
dent, and will be of inestimable advantage in the
reproduction of their practice. In short, it will be
adapted to the capacity and suited for the use of every
class in the community, from the erudite naturalist to
the early beginner—for the one a book of reference,
and for all a source of pleasing study, amusement
and instruction.

This work is not got up with a view to temporary
popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in about
which period it will certainly be completed: it will
be, in the contrary, so compiled as to be valuable as
long as the plates last. After the term of two years,
the price will be greatly enhanced, thus making the
advantage on the side of those who now come forward
to patronize an extensive and novel enterprise.

TERMS. It will appear near the first
of every month, with from eight to ten fine engraved
plates in each number, making above 100 engravings
in each volume, which will contain from five hundred
to one thousand separate figures. The price will be
five dollars per annum. Agents or clubs remitting
50 will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber
will be received without payment in advance, or sat-
isfactory reference. Single numbers 50 cents, to
those who wish to examine the work previous to sub-
scribing. Address (always free of postage),
SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia.

* No subscription received for a shorter period
than one year or volume.

St. Mary's County Court,
March Term, 1833.

ORDERED: by the Court, That the Creditors
of Edward Spalding, a petitioner for the
benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State,
do appear before the Court, to be held at
Leonard Town, Saint Mary's County, on the
first Monday of August next, to file allega-
tions, if any they have, and to recommend a
permanent Trustee for their benefit.

By order,
JO: HARRIS, CLK.

True copy,
JO: HARRIS, CLK.,
St. Mary's City Court. Sm.

FOR ANNAPOLIS,
EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.

The Steam boat, **MARYLAND**, will leave
Baltimore for Annapolis, every Sunday morning,
starting at nine o'clock
from the lower end of Dugan's wharf, her usual
place of starting, and return in the afternoon,
leaving Annapolis at 5 o'clock. Passage to
Baltimore and Annapolis at 50 cents. Children under 12
years of age, half price. N. B. All baggage
at the owner's risk.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Master.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S COM- PLETE WORKS.

A **SPLENDID**, complete and uniform set of
all the works of this celebrated writer ever
yet published, together with a biography of his
life, his correspondence and miscellaneous
writings never yet published in this country, is
about to be issued in numbers by Messrs. Con-
ner and Cooke, of New York. The whole
work will be comprised in 48 numbers; each
number will contain as much matter as two
volumes, and will be furnished to subscribers
at the unprecedented low price of 37 1/2 cents
each, payable on delivery, which will be equal
to only 18 1/2 cents a volume; an amount less by
one half, it is believed, than they were ever
sold, even at auction.

Persons owning part of the works will be fur-
nished a sufficient number of these, if wished,
to make them complete.

Considering the low price at which the work
is furnished, and the means that have been tak-
en to enable almost every family to be furnish-
ed with them, (which will be explained to any
one,) the subscriber hopes to receive a liberal
share of patronage.

Specimens of the work can be seen at the
Bookstores of W. R. Lucas, 140 Baltimore
street, and at E. J. Coale and Co. Calvert street,
opposite Barnum's Hotel. The undersigned
can be seen every day from 2 to 3 o'clock, at
his residence, Barnum's Hotel.

R. K. MOULTON,
Agent for Scott's works.

N. B. Any person or persons who will pro-
cure ten subscribers, and forward the amount of
subscription to the undersigned, free of post-
age, shall be entitled either to one set gratis,
or the proportionable amount in cash. Four
numbers are already published—each subscrib-
er will therefore pay \$1.50 on a subscription,
the balance on each number as delivered. All
communications to the undersigned to be post-
paid.

May 2.

\$600 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the farm of the late J. H.
Andrew Grammer, deceased, in Anne
Arundel County, about the 10th April instant,
a Negro Man, slave, by the name of

GEORGE,

About five feet four or five in-
ches high, forty years of age,
black complexion, and has lost
several of his upper fore teeth;

said fellow is well proportioned, and upon ex-
amination will be found to have a peculiar flat
head; his clothing consisted of faded country
cloth of arab color, and coarse shoes, which
he will no doubt change for others, having
plenty of other clothing of good quality—
George has acted with great ingratitude; the
whole of the slaves of the said Mr. Grammer,
were directed to be sold under an order of the
Orphan's Court of Baltimore county, and in
order that they might have an opportunity of
providing situations to suit themselves, I had
furnished each one with a printed paper, stat-
ing the terms, &c. upon which they were to
be disposed of, which was a moderate valuation
of the inventory price; the whole of the others
provided themselves with such situations as
they chose, and have been disposed of, except

GEORGE, who no doubt has availed himself
of the printed paper with which he was fur-
nished, and has made his escape. I will give
Fifty Dollars reward for apprehending said
fellow if taken in the State of Maryland, and
secured in any Jail so that I get him again,
and if taken out of the State, and brought
home to me in the city of Baltimore, or deliv-
ered to Robert Welch (a Ben.) in the city of
Annapolis, I will give Sixty Dollars reward,
including all reasonable charges.

JOHN HILLEN, Adm'r.

John Andrew Grammer.

AUCTION ROOM.

THE AUCTIONEER informs the public that he
has opened an **AUCTION ROOM** in the
lower story of his office, where he will receive
commissions of any and every description for sale on
Commission, on the most reasonable terms. He
will attend to Auction Sales in the city and
county, at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM MCNEIR.

April 25.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

ON application to me the subscriber, a jus-
tice of the Orphan's Court, of said county,
by petition in writing of Thomas C. Donaldson,
of said county, praying for the benefit of the act
for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed
at November session 1805, and the several sup-
plements thereto, a schedule of his property and
a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can
ascertain them being annexed thereto, and the
said Thomas C. Donaldson, having satisfied me
by good and sufficient testimony that he has
resided in the state of Maryland two years im-
mediately preceding the time of his applica-
tion, and that he is now in actual confinement
for debt only, and having given security for his
appearance at court, it is therefore ordered
and adjudged by me, that the said Thomas C.
Donaldson, be discharged from his confinement,
and that he by causing a copy of this order to
be inserted in one of the newspapers in Anna-
polis, once a week for three successive months
before the 4th Monday in October next, to give
notice to his creditors, and to answer such al-
legations as may be made against him by his
creditors, and comply with the requisites of
the insolvent laws of this state.

GIDEON WHITE.

A NEW, CHEAP AND POPULAR PERIODICAL.

**WALDIE'S
SELECT CIRCUATING
LIBRARY.**

THE striking features of this periodical are, that
the books are published in a form which allows
of their being carried by mail, and at a price so rea-
sonable, that every intelligent educated person in the
community can procure them. The publisher re-
ceives from England all the new books of merit, and
from these, selections are made from the best class of
Novels, Memoirs, Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Bi-
ography. These are printed as rapidly as an exten-
sive printing office will admit, and forwarded by mail,
carefully packed so as to carry to the most distant
post office in the Union, uninjured.

This periodical commenced in October, with the
popular novel of Waldstein, or the Swedes in Prague,
which cost in London six dollars; it is contained en-
tire in two numbers and a half of the Circulating Li-
brary, costing subscribers less than twenty-five cents.
This was succeeded by the Memoirs of Lavallée,
which cost the publisher to import eight dollars; it
was likewise contained in the same space and at the
same price. The sixth number commences the travels
of Mr. Vigne, costing in London six dollars; it will
be printed entire in the "Library" for at most
thirty cents! This enumeration of prices the publish-
er trusts, with the facility of transportation by mail,
will be sufficient to induce those who receive this
prospectus, to use some exertion to extend the cir-
culation of the work in their respective neighbour-
hoods, as, if encouraged hereafter as he has so far
been, it is his intention to lay before the American
public in this form all the best books which issue from
the London press.

The price is five dollars for 52 numbers, which will
contain as much matter as 1200 pages, or three vo-
lumes of Reed's Cyclopaedia. This volume will com-
prise at least from twenty-five to thirty entire works,
printed on good paper, and with the same accuracy
as the best work. It will form two volumes of 419 pages
each, well worthy of preservation for reference, and
a valuable addition to every public and private library.

The publisher feels confident in stating, that the
entire 52 numbers, when bound, will sell for more
than the subscription price, as after a few more num-
bers are issued, no more will be printed than will sup-
ply actual paying subscribers.

Still further to increase the facilities of subscribers,
the publisher has added another inducement for clubs
to join together in their remittance. Twenty dollars
will be received in full for the subscription of five in-
dividuals. This deduction will pay all postage.

Those who design to patronize this new and popu-
lar mode of publishing good books, will oblige the
subscriber by forwarding their remittances as early as
possible. A five dollar note deposited in the post
office will supply good reading to a family and circle
of acquaintance for a whole year.

The gentleman who makes the selections for this
periodical, to literary taste and education, has, from
his situation, facilities for knowing what is popular
and of high reputation possessed by few; to this he
unites a proper sense of the responsibility he has as-
sumed in entering for an extended and moral com-
munity. The publisher therefore confidently recom-
mends the Circulating Library to heads of families,
as a work which they need have no fear of introduc-
ing into any circle.

The ensuing number will contain a highly popular
novel, by the English Opium Eater.

ADAM WALDIE,
Carpenter Street, near Seventh, under the Appen-
tices' Library, back of the Arcade, where sub-
scriptions will be gratefully received.

Dec 13.

A specimen of the Work may be

seen at the office of the Maryland Gazette, where Subscriptions will be re-

ceived.

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the farm of Mr. John
R. T. Hodges, in Prince George's county,
near Upper Marlborough, on Saturday evening
25th inst. a negro man named
TOM, the property of the late
William I. Hall, deceased, of
Anne Arundel county; about
26 years of age, five feet ten
inches high, of a dark complex-
ion, and a little round shoul-

dered. The above reward will be given so
that the subscribers get him again.

MARGARET HALL, Adm'r.

SPRING WOOD, W. I. Hall,
June 6.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from
the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county
in Maryland, letters of administration on the
personal estate of Raphael Clarke, late of
said county deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifth
day of March next, or they may otherwise be
excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this fourth day of
June eight hundred and thirty three.

Z. MARIAH CLARKE, Adm'r.

June 13.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

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

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

October 4, 1832.

HORSES AND CATTLE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber desirous of reducing his
stock of Horses and Cattle, will dispose
of at Public Sale, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 10th
of July, at his residence on West River, a va-
riety of valuable animals of both sorts. A

Among the former are six **BROOD
MARES**, all supposed to be in
foal by a thorough bred Horse,
and three of them with remark-
ably fine Colts and Fillies by their sides, sev-
eral very promising **COLTS** and **FILLIES** of
one and two years old, and a pair of young,
well broke, and handsome Carriage Horses.

The Cattle are almost entirely
descended from the Hereford
Red Stock imported by the Hon.
Henry Clay, and crossed with
the Durham Short Horns.

Terms of Sale.—Six months credit for all
sums over Twenty Dollars, with approved se-
curity.

June 13.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

A supplement to A By Law relating to the
powers and duties of the Market Master.

Passed June 12, 1833.

**Be it enacted by the Mayor, Recorder, Al-
dermen, and Common Council of the City of
Annapolis, and by the authority of the same.**
That if any person shall bring Butter or any
other article, to market for sale, and shall re-
fuse to permit the Market Master to examine,
weigh, or ascertain the quality or quantity so
brought, or to submit to the regulations and
by-laws of the city, regulating the Market, the
person so refusing or offending shall forfeit and
pay a sum, at the discretion of the authority be-
fore whom the case may be tried, not exceeding
Ten Dollars, to be recovered as other fines and
forfeitures are recoverable under the laws of the
city.

June 13.

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 June 10, 1833.

**Be it established, and ordained by the Mayor,
Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of
the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of
the same.** That a tax of seventy five cents in
the one hundred dollars, be and the same is
hereby imposed on all the assessable property
within the said city and precincts, for year one
thousand eight hundred and thirty three, to be
levied and collected agreeably to an act of the
General Assembly of Maryland, passed at
December session eighteen hundred and eight-
een, entitled, An act to alter and amend the
charter of the city of Annapolis, and a by law
passed on the 16th day of June 18— entitled,
A by law to appoint a collector of taxes and
to designate his duties.

June 13.

A BY LAW to confirm the additional Assess- ment of Real and Personal Property within the City of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof.

Passed June 12, 1833.

**Be it established by the Mayor, Recorder, Al-
dermen, and Common Council of the city of
Annapolis, and by the authority of the same.** That
the additional assessment of the real and per-
sonal property within the said city, and pre-
cincts, as returned by the assessor appointed
for that purpose on the 24th May 1833, be and
the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

June 13.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat **MARY-
LAND**, commenced
her route on **TUESDAY**
the 9th inst. leaving the
lower end of Dugan's

Wharf, at 7 o'clock. A. M. for Annapolis,
(Cambridge by Castle Haven), and Easton, and
return from the Eastern Shore on every Wed-
nesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A.
M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will
commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday,
22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and
return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1
o'clock, calling at Corica wharf, for the Cen-
treville passengers.

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.
Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, \$2.50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50
Passage to Chestertown or Corica, 2.00
Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Master.

IN CHANCERY.

June 12th, 1833.

ORDERED, That the bill of the real pro-
perty in the case of Hopkins vs. Hop-
kins, as made and reported by Ezekiel Hop-
kins the trustee, be ratified and confirmed,
unless cause to the contrary be shown on or
before the 12th day of August next, provided
a copy of this order be inserted in some one
of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapo-
lis, once a week for three successive weeks,
before the 12th day of July next. The report
states that the land containing about thirty-one
acres, sold for one hundred and twelve dollars
and fifty cents.

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

June 15.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of Saint Mary's coun-
ty court, acting as a Court of Equity, pass-
ed at May term eighteen hundred and thirty-
three, in the case in which Joseph Stone, as
administrator of William Williams, was com-
plainant, and Wm. T. Mattingley, and others,
heirs of Clement Mattingley, were defend-
ants, I will expose at public sale on the pre-
mises, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of
July next, if fair, if not the next fair day
thereafter, all the

REAL ESTATE

of which the said Clement Mattingley died
seized and possessed, consisting of the fol-
lowing parcels of land, lying contiguous and con-
stituting one tract, to wit: Chance, containing
two hundred and forty-one acres, Discovery
containing ninety five acres, Remnant contain-
ing three and three quarters acres, and Part of
Linstead containing eighteen acres, making in
the aggregate three hundred and fifty-seven ac-
res.

This tract of land lies within six miles of
Leonard Town, is heavily timbered, and the
portion of arable land, is low and fertile, prin-
cipally swamp. The improvements are, a
good Dwelling with the usual out-
houses. The decree allows the following
liberal terms of sale—A credit of twelve months for the whole
purchase money, the purchaser giving bond, with
security, to be approved by the trustee, bearing
interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratifica-
tion of the sale by the court, and the payment of
all the purchase money, the trustee is author-
ized and directed, to convey the above men-
tioned property to the purchaser or purchasers
thereof, by a valid deed, free, clear and dis-
charged, from all claim of the complainants,
or of the defendants, and those claiming by,
from, or under them, or either of them. The a-
bove described property will be sold subject to
the Widow's Dower. Sale to commence at
one o'clock P. M.

June 6th 1833.

G. N. CAUSIN,
Trustee.

The creditors of Clement Mattingley, late of
Saint Mary's county, deceased, are warned to
exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof,
to the Register of Saint Mary's county court,
acting as a Court of Equity, on or before the
seventeenth day of January next, otherwise
they will be precluded, from all benefit of dis-
tribution of the proceeds of his real estate.

June 13.

G. N. CAUSIN, Trustee.

June 13.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

ON application to the judges of Anne Arundel
County court, by petition, in writing, of Jerem-
iah Merrill, praying for the benefit of the act for
the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at
November session 1805, and the several supple-
ments thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his
creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them,
being annexed to his petition, and the said Jeremiah
Merrill having satisfied the court by competent testi-
mony that he has resided in the state of Maryland
two years immediately preceding the time of his ap-
plication, and that he is now in actual confinement
for debt only, and having given bond with security for
his appearance to answer such allegations as may be
made against him, and the said court having appoint-
ed William Jenkins trustee for the benefit of the
creditors of the said Jeremiah Merrill, and the said
trustee having given bond with security for the faithful
performance of his trust, and the said Jeremiah
Merrill having executed a deed to the said trustee of
all his property and debts due and owing to him, and
the said trustee having certified that he is in posses-
sion of the same, it is therefore ordered and adjudged,
that the said Jeremiah Merrill be discharged from his
confinement, and that he by causing a copy of this
order to be inserted in some newspaper once a week
for three successive months before the fourth Monday
in October next, give notice to his creditors to ap-
pear before Anne Arundel County court on the fourth
Monday of October next, to show cause, if any they
have, why the said Jeremiah Merrill should not have
the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto,
as prayed.

Test

WM. S. GREEN,
Sm.

May 9.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

ON application to the subscriber, a justice of the
Orphan's Court of Anne-Arundel county, by pe-
tition in writing, of William Williams, Anne-Ar-
undel county, stating that he is now in actual con-
finement, and praying for the benefit of the act for
the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, entitled, An act for
the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at De-
cember session 1805, and the several supplements
thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule
of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath,
so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed
to his petition, and the said William Williams having
satisfied me by competent testimony that he has re-
sided two years within the state of Maryland im-
mediately preceding the time of his application, and
the said William Williams having taken the oath by
the said act prescribed for the delivering up his prop-
erty and given sufficient security for his personal ap-
pearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county,
to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be
made against him, and having appointed James Hun-
ter his trustee, who has given bond as such, and re-
ceived from said William Williams a conveyance
and possession of all his property real, personal and
mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said
William Williams be discharged from imprisonment,
and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a
copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper
published in Anne Arundel county, once a week for
three months, before the fourth Monday in October
next, to appear before the said county court at the
court house of said county, at ten o'clock of the
forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommend-
ing a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if
any they have, why the said William Williams should
not have the benefit of the said act and supplements,
as prayed. Given under my hand this twenty-second
day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hun-
dred and thirty-three.

GIDEON WHITE.

June 15.

Col. Wm. Stewart of the city of Baltimore, has been nominated by the Nationals, as a Candidate for Congress, to represent the District composed of the five first wards of the city of Baltimore, Anne-Arundel county, and Annapolis.

Col. Thomas Hood, Col. Robert W. Kent, Dr. Horatio G. Grieve, and Eli Duval Esq. have been selected as Candidates to represent Anne-Arundel county, in the next House of Delegates of Maryland, by the convention held at Merrill's on Saturday last.

At a meeting of the citizens of Annapolis, held in pursuance of notice by the Mayor, to adopt measures to preserve the health of the city, Dr. DANIEL CLAUDE, was called to the chair, and Somerville Pinkney appointed secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted: **Resolved**, That Messrs. R. Waters, Somerville Pinkney, George McNier, T. S. Alexander and James Iglehart, be a committee with power to appoint a committee of vigilance and inspection, to prescribe the duties of said committee, to divide the city into districts, and assign the different wards to the inspection of subcommittees.

Resolved, That the Reverend Messrs. Blanchard, Gere, Pise, Watkins and Decker, Messrs. Boyle, W. S. Green and Dr. Rutout, be a committee to collect contributions in aid of the sufferers by the late conflagration in Cumberland.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published.

D. CLAUDE, chm'n.
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, sec'y.

Pursuant to public notice, a number of citizens convened in the Assembly Room on Thursday evening the 20th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the ensuing 4th July; when, CHARLES T. FLUSSER, Esq. was called to the chair, and Sprigg Harwood appointed secretary.

On motion, it was then **Resolved**, That a committee to consist of Messrs. John N. Watkins, Samuel Brown, Jr. Joseph H. Nicholson, Thomas Karney, Jr. Wm. McNeil, N. Pinkney and E. Dubois, have full power and authority to make all arrangements that may be deemed necessary to effect the object of the meeting.

On motion it was further **Resolved**, That the chairman and secretary be added to the committee.

It was then **Resolved**, That the proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary and published.

CHARLES T. FLUSSER, Ch'n.
SPRIGG HARWOOD, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the friends of the administration of the General Government, convened by public notice on the 22nd June at the Stone-House in the Third Election District of A. A. county, the meeting was organized by appointing Solomon Clarridge Chairman, and William S. Weedon, Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated, it was unanimously **Resolved**, That Grafton B. Duval, Richard Gardner, and William S. Weedon, be and they are hereby authorized and requested, to meet those gentlemen who may be appointed from the other Districts in said county, the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, in a convention to be held at Mrs. Robinson's Boarding House, in Annapolis, on the 20th July, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the District in the next Congress.

Resolved, That should any vacancy occur in said nomination by death, resignation, or otherwise, the others are authorized to fill such vacancy.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, and Republican, Baltimore.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.
SOLOMON CLARRIDGE, Chairman.
WILLIAM S. WEEDON, Secretary.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1883.

Thursday, June 20th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of No. 36, Cockey et al. Lessee vs Harris, was concluded by Taney (Atty. Gen'l. U. S.) for the Appellant.

No. 41, Elizabeth Claggett et al. vs Charles Salmon. The argument of this case was commenced by Alexander for the Appellants.

Friday, June 21st.—Present as yesterday.

The above case was further argued by Alexander for the Appellants, and Mayer for the Appellee.

Saturday, June 22d.—Present as yesterday.

On application Wm. H. Norris, Esquire, of Baltimore, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

No. 41, Claggett et al. vs Salmon, was further argued by Mayer and Johnson, for the Appellee.

Monday, June 24th.—Present as on Saturday.

The argument of the above case was continued by Johnson and Taney (Atty. Gen'l. U. S.) for the Appellee, and Alexander for the Appellants.

Tuesday June 25th.—Present as on yesterday.

The argument of No. 41, Claggett et al. vs Salmon, was concluded by Alexander for the Appellants.

No. 130, Caton and McTavish vs Harriet Carroll. The argument of this case was commenced by P. A. Healey for the Appellants.

Wednesday June 26th.—Present as on yesterday. The above case was further argued

by P. A. Healey for the Appellants, and Speed and Meredith for the Appellee.

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH.

The article on instruction of youth, in a late number of the Gazette, deserves general perusal. Nothing, surely, is of greater importance, than the instruction of the rising generation in the various branches of useful knowledge; yet, alas! how frequently is the task intrusted to immoral and ignorant individuals, too often emanating from the very dregs of society. It has, unfortunately, almost amounted to a maxim, that "any one is fit for a teacher," hence it is, that so many, whose incapacity or misconduct has driven them from every other employment, become, as a dernier resort, instructors of youth. When we perceive how carefully the majority of our citizens attend to the improvement of their lands and their cattle, and compare their laudable attention to these matters, with the little anxiety they display for the improvement of their children, we are reminded of the remark of Diogenes on a similar inconsistency. "Malle se megarensis aliquid artem esse, quam filium."

By the Primary School laws of this State, inspectors are appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the moral character and ability of those who are desirous of becoming teachers. One would imagine that this regulation would secure, at least, the employment of competent individuals; but, unfortunately, the difficulty of access to the gentlemen appointed is so great, and the certificate of competency so seldom required, the trifling penalty to which the trustees who employ unqualified teachers are subject, being evaded or disregarded, that in this county for example, there are not, it is said, more than six instructors who have submitted to the legal examination. The consequences are of course deplorable. In many instances men of little education and less morality have been, and are employed, and the condition of the schools with few exceptions, is disgraceful.

To be enabled to perform rightly the duties of his situation, a teacher should possess a profound knowledge of the philosophy of the mind, an intimate acquaintance with the most attractive and interesting features of knowledge, much patience, and more humility, than should exhibit as much purity of conduct as "suaviter in modo," with "fortiter in re." The professors of learning in Colleges and Academies, give their instruction to minds that have received their dominant impressions; to minds that are actuated by feelings, produced by almost indelible original conceptions, or by the unnoticed yet powerful ramifications that proceed from them. They may direct, but they cannot compel. They may unfold to them the arcana of knowledge—they can do no more. In the majority of instances, if not in every instance, maturity is regulated by the overwhelming influence we have already described. The truth of this position proves the necessity of appropriate elementary instruction; and, as a corollary, the paramount importance of engaging able and virtuous persons in the occupation.

The minds of children should be filled with useful and pleasing ideas. The beauty and sublimity of the visible creation should be constantly presented to their attention. The sun, the moon, the stars, and the wonderful objects that surround us, should be exhibited to them as the works of the Father in Heaven. Attention should be continually excited and excited only for proper purposes. Feelings of love and devotion—feelings of which children are extremely susceptible, should be always encouraged, for they may be used with astonishing effect, to eradicate evil passions or propensities. The child, at the bosom of its mother, if its attention be directed, as I have advised may receive impressions that may bring forth eventually, although their silent yet ceaseless progress cannot be observed, blossoms of virtue and beauty that may flourish forever.

Few individuals it will be said, possessing the qualifications we have considered necessary are to be found, who, philanthropically, renounce honour and emolument, to encounter comparative neglect and poverty, and a great moral responsibility, by becoming preceptors of the young. The assertion is true. Nevertheless, teachers of character and ability might be obtained, were they liberally encouraged, and uniformly treated with that respect which they certainly have a right to demand.

How much do those individuals who sacrifice talents that would procure present applause and future fame, who descend from their elevation in the opinion of the thoughtful, to become the humble guides of the young, to cultivate as it were a portion of the mental wilderness, until it rejoices and blossoms like the rose, deserve the approbation of society. They may be neglected by the proud, they may be spurned by the wealthy, they may be despised by the men of the world, but they know the utility of their labours, and that knowledge softens their labour and enables them to persevere. We may imagine the feelings of the Architect, who, with dauntless perseverance has erected palaces for the mighty and temples for the Deity. Proudly he contemplates the beautiful realization of his conceptions. His exertions are rewarded by the honour and applause of the multitude. We may imagine the heart thrilling emotions of the artist who, with intense labour has correctly and nobly embodied his vivid imaginations. Riches and admiration are his portion. He is compensated for his toil. But who can tell the toil, the care, the anxiety of the faithful preceptor, or imagine his feelings? He has fashioned into exquisite proportions the shapeless minds that were intrusted to his care. He has erected temples that perish not. He has embodied ideas that are destined to ornament the heavens forever. But honour and distinction are not his. He is neglected, he is despised, to the world his worth is not known, he passes away, and is forgotten. He striveth not for an earthly crown, but eternal glory and happiness are prepared for him.

For the purpose of effectually improving the Primary Schools of this State, I recommend the establishment of school committees. These committees should be required to visit every school in the state annually. They should be empowered to dismiss immoral or incompetent teachers, and enable to furnish every school with necessary books and instruments. They might at their annual visitations, excite an emulation among the different districts, by appropriate addresses on the importance of primary education. Surely the most scrupulous economist would not oppose the grant of a proper compensation, to efficient committees appointed for these purposes.

When it is considered that a great majority of the youth of this state, can only receive education in the Primary Schools, the course of instruction ought, certainly to be as extensive and liberal as possible. Grammar, Rhetoric, Geography, History, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the minor branches of the Mathematics, should be taught in every school. It might be done effectively and economically. The minds of the young would be consequently expanded and brought into useful and glorious exertion, and the happiest results might reasonably be anticipated.

J. M. J.

FLAT HEAD INDIANS.

At the recent conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Boston, the Rev. Jason Lee was appointed a Missionary to the Flat Head Indians.

FATAL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 8th inst. contains a report that the steamboat Peruvian, while on her way to Louisville, near Macarty's Point, exploded her boilers, and killed between fifty and sixty persons. No particulars are given, but the editor expresses the opinion that the report is but two well founded.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Bulletin of the 10th, containing the following gratifying paragraph:

"The report of the disaster of the Peruvian, turns out to be nothing more than that she got foul of some drift wood, broke her buckets entirely out of one wheel and injured the other considerably; but proceeded on her passage in a short time after the accident happened."

From the New York American.

RANDOLPHIANA.—No. V.

Since the year 1824 I have not seen much of Mr. Randolph, as he has only paid two or three hurried visits to New York, and I have not been in Washington since the winter of 1825. But we kept up a correspondence, sometimes pretty regularly, at other times his letters "like Angels" visits were few and far between.

I shall give a few occasional extracts from them. He was very jealous of his fame as a correct speaker in Congress, and used to be continually blaming the reporters for not taking accurate reports of his speeches.

In a letter dated Feb. 14, 1834, I find he says, referring to a speech he had just made: "As you have done me the honour to transmit my bagatelle of a speech across the Atlantic, I wish you could find some means of apprising Lord L., and Mr. R., of some gross mistakes of my meaning by the Reporter. I never spoke of Mr. Pitt as the 'greatest of Ministers,' for such I never thought him. I described him as one of the loftiest and most unbending, and instead of referring my auditors to the countless speeches of Mr. Fox, I expressly stated the case of interference attempted by Mr. Pitt to be that of Ozakow. If you please I will send you a more correct report of what I said, and I shall be gratified very highly if it should attract the attention of such good patriots and able statesmen as Lord L., Lord H., and Mr. S. R."

"When you write to England or Ireland pray remember me to all friends. By the way, get some Liverpool friend to send you 'Tom Bobbin,' (a Lancashire author) and then make me a present of it. Farewell, my good Sir. Sincerely yours, J. R. of R."

"P. S. As you relish such matters, I send you a couple of jeux d'esprit:

"On Dr. H. delivering a very flowery oration, 'with a roll of barley sugar brandished in his right hand.'"

"With razor keen
As a'er was seen,
A B-r-r they call Phil,
In Congress rose,
And by the nose
Took Mr. Hemphill's Bill."

"In huge affright
At such a sight,
I saw a Jersey Dandy
Attempt to stay
That razor's way
With a stick of sugar candy."

"Wynn, the Virginia Racer, sold Dr. Thornton, of great notoriety, a race horse named 'Rattler,' an - was obliged to bring suit for payment. Thornton pleaded that Rattler was good for nothing, and Wynn proved that he had been brought to that condition by starvation."

WYNN VS. THORNTON.
"How can we hope to win whatever his speed,
With his horses unfed, and his Counsel unfed?
His horses unfed will sure lose him his race,
And his lawyers unfed will lose him his case."

March 1, 1835.

"I send you a more correct report of my speeches on the Greek question than has yet been published. The are not compositions in writings they are short hand reports, with here and there a correction of a flagrant mistake. I shall send you by to-morrow a very all of Cobbett's printed sermons. I am very

well and nearly blind. Farewell—and let me hear from you as often as possible. I have the goat in my right hand and great toe. I should dislike that Mr. S. R. or Lord L., or Lord H. should think I spoke of Mr. Pitt as the 'greatest of Ministers.' I never thought so, and said no such thing. I gave the palm to Mr. Fox. Yrs. J. R. of R."

March 9, 1834.

"Your favour of the 6th arrived not ten minutes ago. You see that I endeavour by the promptitude of my acknowledgments to obtain, if not to deserve, a continuance of 'your favours.' If such as that before me be 'among your 'stupid' letters, I shall die a laughing when I get one of the witty ones."

"Yesterday, Mr. came out flushed with confidence on the tariff bill; but his shallow 'sophistry and ignorance were exposed in the most glaring manner. [He did not know that the article of the treaty which he had signed was a transcript of that of Jay in 1794; and he talked of the duties which England had laid, &c.] We struck out the third section of the bill, 114 to 66, and I never saw mortification more strongly depicted than in his face and manner. I think we shall defeat the bill."

"Mr. Macon was much diverted with your letter, which I took the liberty to send to him; especially that part of it that relates to your Irish road jobs. I remember well Miss Edgeworth's admirable satire. By the way, do you ever have a conveyance to her? If you are one of her correspondents, make my devoirs."

"In one of my speeches, 'will' is reported for 'shall.' I forget whether I corrected it or not."

April 14.—From Babel.

"Nothing but the Tariff bill kept me from going to New York on Sunday last to take passage in the packet that sails on Good Friday."

"A most unprovoked and rude attack was made upon me in the House on Monday; but it was received in a spirit which Robert Barclay could not have disapproved, and which brought me 'golden opinions' from all sorts of people. I have heard of many—Mr. King, the Patron, and twenty more—speaking for 'himself.' Mr. K. said 'he was delighted, &c. &c. with much more that my modesty will not permit me to write.'"

May 11, 1834.

"If the affair of Mr. Edwards and the Tariff will let me off in time, I shall travel post to reach New York on the night of the 15th, and take my passage for the 'father land' the next day. Can you arrange this matter so as not to compromise me if I do not arrive, and at the same time not to make public my design?"

"Mr. Crawford has this day triumphantly, but with the most perfect dignity and good temper, refuted Mr. Edwards's charges, and has convicted him of perjury without using the term, or bringing the charge, merely by referring to second testimony that directly contradicts his evidence on oath. It is the most passionless production that can be conceived, and will recoil upon his adversaries. I consider that this business will insure his election."

May 13.

"My servant (John) goes on this day, and if I do not overtake him at Baltimore this evening, I shall be off to-morrow morning 'with the speed of light, and in New York as quick as horses, steam, guineas, but not curses' can carry me. Pray chop a writ on the 'New-Orleans' stern until I arrive, which I'm told will be Sunday morning, time enough, I trust, for the packet."

At anchor off the Hook, Sunday night.

"I forgot my stick, a hickory sapling, on board the steamboat, this morning. I left it where I was writing. It is 'pignus amicitie,' and the pilot has promised to recover it, if possible, for which purpose I have given him one dollar and a description of the stick, which has no coat bestowed upon it, but a ferule and a little varnish, and has a bulbous head. Pray send it by the 'Orbit.' Poor John has no bed and I am sorry I brought him."

Yours truly, J. R. of R."

PROGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President and suit reached Hartford about half past 12 on Monday. They were met at Berlin by the Mayor, and Aldermen and Common Council of the city, and the Committee of Arrangements. After being conducted through the principal streets of the city, he landed at the City Hotel. The concourse was immense; every avenue, space, window, and almost every roof on the line of march, was crowded. The military display was in the first style, and numbered about 1600 men. The President rode on horseback, accompanied by Gov. Edwards and the Vice President, and was greeted by constant cheering through the city. The large collection of children from the different schools in the city, which were paraded in Pearl Street, was viewed by him with a high degree of pleasure and satisfaction. At 4 o'clock he repaired to the City Hall, to receive the congratulations of the ladies and citizens. An innumerable train of our fair country women thronged to pay a tribute of respect to the President of the Union.

After leaving the City Hall the President returned to his lodgings, and was waited upon by the Rev. Clergy of the city. He then proceeded, together with the Vice President, Governors Case, Woodbury, Marcy, and Edwards, with their respective suites, to visit the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. The exercises, conducted by the principal, Mr. Weld, were exceedingly affecting. Among other incidents, Mr. Weld, requested them by signs to write on their black boards—"We are happy to welcome the President and Vice President of the United States." When one of the fair pupils, by a slight alteration, wrote, "We are happy to welcome the President and Second President of the United States."—Hartford Mercury.

On Tuesday morning, the President and suite sailed down the river for New London, and were met by the Mayor, and the members of the city government, and welcomed by his Honour the Mayor, in a short but pertinent address. He took a seat by the side of the Mayor in an open barouche, drawn by four elegant horses, and was escorted through the principal streets to the lodgings provided for him at Tremont-House. The procession was splendid. The light infantry companies were in the vanguard, and the cavalcade of citizens, both in carriages and on horseback, was unexpectedly numerous. The sidewalks of the streets were thronged with spectators. The windows, every where on the route, were filled with ladies and children. The President rode uncovered—although there was a slight sprinkling rain—and, with eloquent though slight gesture, responded to the graceful waving of handkerchiefs by ladies at the windows, and the acclamations which occasionally greeted him from the multitude below.

The Hartford Time says that, while the President was at his room, in that town, he received various presents from our citizens, among them were his name and titles, neatly written in German Text, by Mr. F. W. Writing Master, a pair of silver-mounted Rifle Pistols, presented by Mr. John Rogers, the Manufacturer of Stratford, and an elegant copy, by Messrs. Andrus and Judd, their Stereotype Edition of the quarto elegantly bound in red morocco, and gilt, is a fine specimen of the perfection to which the art of Bookmaking has arrived. On the front cover is the following sentence—*Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, presented by Andrus and Judd, Hartford, Conn.*—and on the reverse side—*Righteousness Exalteth a Nation.*—The following correspondence, which has been politely furnished us, took place on the occasion.

The publishers of this sacred volume leave to present it to the President of the United States, imploring its author to lay down upon him and our beloved country, the spirit of piety towards God, and of justice and benevolence towards man, which alone ensure both to rulers and people the vine protection and blessing.

Your Obedt. Servants,
ANDRUS & JUDD.

Hartford, June 17th, 1833.

Hartford June 17th, 1833.

GENTLEMEN:

I return you my thanks for the sacred volume you have presented to me; and for the personal kindness you have expressed. I fervently unite with you in your prayer for our beloved country, and I supplicate providence to incline the hearts of all our citizens to keep its holy law—to realize the inestimable blessings we enjoy—and to become distinguished for genuine piety among the nations of the earth as they are for the high virtues, national and political, which have been vouchsafed to them.

For myself, Gentlemen, I humbly rely on the blessing of God to guide me in the performance of the high duties which my countrymen have assigned to me—commending all with all their requests to his care, not doubting, as he led our Fathers to acquire that Independence we enjoy, he will lead us in his own good way to defend and maintain it.

I am very respectfully,
Your Obedt. Servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. Andrus and Judd.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

The President was landed at Newport Wednesday, about 12 o'clock. He left London at 6 in the morning in the steam boat Boston, and stopped at Stonington about an hour. Off Newport harbour the Boston was met by a steamboat from New Bedford, with a large party of ladies and gentlemen, who were received on board her, and introduced to the President.

During his stay at Newport, he visited the Adams, and we learn says the Herald, he highly gratified with the appearance of the extensive fortifications there going forward under the superintendence of Col. Totten.

The Boston Gazette, of Friday morning last says—
"The President will make his entrance into Boston this afternoon. A large number of citizens left town yesterday for the purpose of seeing the President at Pawtucket. He will meet with a most flattering reception in that quarter, and no class will be more eager to do him reverence than his old political enemies, who, though they have wrong heads, possess warm and generous hearts, and an abundance of good old wine."

From the Courier of Saturday.

The President's Arrival.—The President arrived yesterday afternoon. He was met the Roxbury line by the members of the city government, and welcomed by his Honour the Mayor, in a short but pertinent address. He took a seat by the side of the Mayor in an open barouche, drawn by four elegant horses, and was escorted through the principal streets to the lodgings provided for him at Tremont-House. The procession was splendid. The light infantry companies were in the vanguard, and the cavalcade of citizens, both in carriages and on horseback, was unexpectedly numerous. The sidewalks of the streets were thronged with spectators. The windows, every where on the route, were filled with ladies and children. The President rode uncovered—although there was a slight sprinkling rain—and, with eloquent though slight gesture, responded to the graceful waving of handkerchiefs by ladies at the windows, and the acclamations which occasionally greeted him from the multitude below.

THE CHOLERA.

The Wheeling Times contains the Report of the Board of Health for that town from the 12th to the 18th inst. inclusive. On the 12th there were two cases and one death; on the 13th, 10 cases and one death; on the 14th, 6 cases and 3 deaths; on the 15th, 8 cases and 2 deaths; on the 16th, 7 cases and 1 death; on the 17th, 8 cases and 4 deaths; on the 18th, 4 cases and 4 deaths.

One death by cholera occurred at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 14th.

At New Orleans, on the 7th, there were deaths—the number by cholera not stated. The Corporation of New Orleans have appropriated \$20,000 for the purposes of the cholera.

...the cholera, which has been spreading in the city of Philadelphia, in reply to an inquiry whether the cholera was correct, Mr. Middle writes, under date of 21st, that there is no truth in the rumor. At least, (says Mr. B.) I do not believe it, and I have not even heard it mentioned.

In our own city, we rejoice to be able to state a like exemption from the epidemic. The business of cleansing and purifying has been well begun here, and an entire perseverance in that good work, on the part of householders, as well as by authority, will, we trust, continue to be attended with good effects.—*Patriot*.

DOCKING OF THE DELAWARE.

NORFOLK, Va. June 20.

The docking of the Delaware 74 took place agreeably to previous notice, on Monday morning in the new Dry Dock at Gosport. The arrangements previously made were carried into effect with the utmost precision—no accident nor oversight caused a moment's delay, the huge floating castle was accurately adjusted in the centre of the Dock, presenting a grand spectacle to the thousands of spectators who surrounded her. Presently the steam engine for pumping the water from the dock was set in motion, and the noble ship settled down till her keel rested on the blocks. Then commenced the work of applying props to either side, to preserve her level; and successive rows of these were affixed as the water was drawn off, until at last she was left "high and dry," standing fast and upright in the position in which it was intended to place her, and fixed with as much accuracy as if she had been lifted and placed there by a giant hand. The operation consumed the remainder of the day, and yesterday the Dock was literally dry.

Thus has this stupendous work been completed, and the anxious and interesting operation of applying it to its intended purpose happily accomplished under the direction and superintendence of its scientific and skillful Engineer, Col. Baldwin, to whom too much credit cannot be given for his successful consummation of so arduous, responsible and difficult an undertaking. In viewing the work as it now appears, in its perfect state, the mind is excited to admiration by its magnitude and beauty; and practical evidence which it presents of its great utility, will convince any one who has an idea of the expense of heaving down, a seventy four, that however great the cost of this work may be, it is economy in the end. The Delaware was coppered twelve years ago, but will require it again, we should judge before she can go to sea. Some breaches have been made in her old copper (which appears to have not been of the best quality) through which that destructive enemy, the worm, has perforated her planks, and in several small places eaten its way entirely through them.

A vast concourse of spectators were present to witness this novel and interesting scene, of whom a large proportion were ladies, from Norfolk, Portsmouth and the neighboring country. We must do justice to the gallantry as well as science of Colonel Baldwin on this occasion: he had set apart the second story of the Engine house, which commands a full and near view of the dock in front, and erected galleries, covered with sails and decorated with evergreens, on each side of the dock, for the exclusive accommodation of the ladies.

The doors of the hospitable mansion of Commodore Warrington, commandant of the Navy Yard, were thrown open on the occasion, and the worthy Commodore gave a hearty welcome to all who called to partake of the ample store of refreshments which he had provided for their entertainment.

As the ship passed into the Dock a salute was fired by the U. S. frigate Java, (receiving ship) under the command of Lieut. Fitzhugh, which was anchored off the Navy Yard and splendidly decorated with the flags of all nations. Commodores Rodgers and Morris, Commissioners of the Navy Board, were present at and for some days previous to the docking of the Delaware.

It is to be regretted that the time announced in the papers for the docking, was anticipated, by which the great mass of visitors were disappointed in their ardent desire to see that part of the exhibition—though in truth, there was nothing remarkable in it, nothing more than hauling a vessel into dock, which may be seen every day.

We learn, however, that the circumstance was accidental; the tide served before the hour appointed for the ship to go in, and we are told (though we knew it before) that "time and tide wait for no man."

Our readers may be assured that the Dock with the ship in it, as we said before, "high and dry," is much better worth seeing than the ship passing into the dock, or after she was docked, previous to pumping out the water.

Captain HENRY E. BALLARD, appointed to the command of the U. S. ship Delaware arrived here yesterday morning in the steamboat Columbus, from Baltimore.

ASABATH AMONG THE WYANDOTS.

To a person who is not acquainted with the religious devotion of the Indians, when in their native wildness, it may be difficult to convey an accurate idea of the solemn and devout feeling, with which, when converted to christianity, they enter into all its duties and requirements. It is well known that a tract of land, embracing about four thousand square acres, lying on the river Huron, a few miles above its confluence with the Detroit, has been reserved for the use of such of the Wyandot tribe as choose to cultivate and improve it. There is now quite a number of families located on the different parts of the reservation for a mile or more up and down

the river. They live in good comfortable huts, and some of them have excellent farms. Among them are the half breed, and some of them have intermarried with Shawanese. Most of these Indians have become devoted christians, and upwards of thirty belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the 18th, the quarterly meeting of that sect took place on the reservation, and among the Indians. On Sunday a sermon was preached to them through an interpreter, and the sacrament administered. To-day the occasion was interesting, would be inspiring a more touching, heavenly, sublime scene, never was witnessed. It was enough to convert the heart of an Atheist. The interest with which the poor Indians listened to the outpourings of the preacher, as he pictured to them the lovelessness of the Saviour, and his power to redeem, indicated the warmth of devotion that existed in their bosoms. And when one of their tribe, a native Wyandot, knelt upon the rough floor of their forest sanctuary, and poured out his whole soul to the Great Spirit who had revealed to them the way of salvation, scarcely a dry eye was to be found in the house. It was an indescribable scene. Although an Indian, the effect upon the congregation was electric.

In the forest—in the sanctuary built for the occasion by the young christian chief of the tribes—with thirty of the Indians on their knees, humbly offering up their devotions to the great and good Being whose holy book had not been made known to their fathers—breathing out their fervent aspirations for the conversion of their brothers and sisters, their wives and daughters, who yet bow to Manitto of the woods, and then the devout appearance of their white brethren who had come up to the sanctuary to blend their praises with those of the red men—this was a scene which must be witnessed to be felt and appreciated. A hymn in their own language was then sung, after which these sincere converts knelt again in humble adoration at the throne of grace, and with united hearts called fervently on the name of their Saviour.

Here was an exhibition of pure religion—here might be distinctly seen the footsteps of the Redeemer, and the wonder workings of his Holy Spirit. Who could contemplate such a scene without strong emotion? And who could turn from it but with a grateful tribute to Him who moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform!—*Detroit Courier*.

CURE FOR THE RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer furnishes the following recipe for the cure of those painful diseases:

"Take 4 ounces of Colchicum seed, steep it in 1 quart of Madeira wine—let it stand ten days, when it will be fit for use: strain it through a flannel, and take one to a half teaspoonful three times a day until relieved. Should it sicken the stomach, either stop taking or take less quantity. The same seed will answer to steep once more with the same quantity of wine."

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 24th June instant, at the residence of Capt. Samuel Gover, near Friendship, Anne-Arundel county, Md. Mrs. ELIZABETH TAYLOR, in the seventy sixth year of her age.

We are authorized to announce to the Voters of Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that ROBERT WELCH of Ben. is a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty.

NOTICE.

A CAMP-MEETING of the Methodist Protestant Church, for Anne-Arundel Circuit, will be held on the 18th of July, at the White Marsh Meeting House, directly on the public road leading from Baltimore to the Chesapeake Bay, one mile from the head of the Backin Creek, where there is a good landing, and navigable water for vessels of 8 or 10 feet draught—it is about 18 miles from Baltimore, by water, so that the situation is such as to present at once an inducement to our Baltimore and eastern shore friends to come over to our help. If good water—a fine camp ground, and a hearty welcome, is enough, we promise that all these will be realized by our friends who are hereby affectionately invited to come and unite with us in the public worship of Almighty God.

N. B. The baggage of our friends will be taken and returned to the boats, free of expense. A commodious boarding or two, and a church in case of rain.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the third day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the Assessors under the act of December session 1832, chapter 139.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

IN CHANCERY,

24 June 1833.

Daniel F. Dulany and others.

Benjamin T. Dulany and others. ORDERED. That the sales made and reported by Daniel F. Dulany, trustee in the above cause, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 24th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper once a week for three successive weeks, before the 4th day of July next. The report states the amount of sales to be two thousand seven hundred and eighty two dollars and sixty six cents.

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

June 27.

NOTICE. THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Leonard Town, Saint Mary's county, Maryland, has obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Thomas Mattingly, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the thirteenth day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this eighteenth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty three.

L. E. BARBER, Adm'r.
THO. MATTINGLY.

June 27.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of St. Mary's county, Maryland, has obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Peake, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of June 1833.

ELLEN PEAKE, Ex'r.

June 27.

Ticket No. 6, 14, 28, a prize of \$1,000, Union Canal, Class No. 12, was sold at E. Dubois' office.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS, No 12, FOR 1833.

To be drawn in Philadelphia, June 29th 1833.

Sixty-six Number Lottery Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	20,000
1 prize of	7,000
2 prizes of	1,600
2 prizes of	1,500
2 prizes of	1,270
2 prizes of	1,250
20 prizes of	1,000
20 prizes of	500
35 prizes of	100
112 prizes of	50
112 prizes of	30
2,240 prizes of	20
15,400 prizes of	10
	5

18,040 prizes, amounting to \$153,040.

Tickets 25—Shares in proportion.

Tickets to be had at

DUBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

June 27.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscribers, as trustees, will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises.

The HOUSE and LOT fronting on the State House Circle, and the STORE HOUSE on Church-street, in this city, of which Mr. John Shaw died seized. The house is at present occupied by Thomas Culbreth, Esq. and the store by Mr. Thomas B. Monarratt.

The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one-third in six, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond or notes, with security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money a conveyance will be executed to the purchaser and his heirs.

SOM. PINKNEY, Trustees.

T. S. ALEXANDER, Esq. Att'y.

IN CHANCERY.

May 29, 1833.

ORDERED. That the sale of the real estate of Thomas J. Cowman deceased, made and reported by Richard J. Cowman, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 29th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 29th day of June next, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis. The report states the amount of the sale to be \$2927 45.

True copy. Test,

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

May 30.

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop on Church street, adjoining the store of Mrs. Levely, and nearly opposite the store of Jeremiah Hughes, Esquire, where he intends carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS.

in all its various forms. He will superintend the management of Funerals at the shortest notice and in the most workmanlike style; and from his long experience in, and general acquaintance with the business of his profession, he hopes to meet with the patronage and encouragement of a liberal and generous community.

DANIEL DASHIELL, Jr.

May 30.

VALUABLE TAVERN FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY THE 24th DAY OF JULY NEXT, at 12 o'clock, A. M. that valuable Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, known as

WILLIAMSON'S HOTEL.

and lately kept by Williamson and Swann. This establishment has chambers sufficient to accommodate eighty persons, and stabling on the premises for forty horses, a good ice-house, billiard room, and all other buildings necessary for carrying on the business of the house. There are also a yard, garden, and lot attached to it, including an acre or more of ground, and affording sufficient room for the erection of additional buildings, if necessary. The reputation of this establishment, its great and valuable custom, and the rapidly accumulated fortunes of its former proprietors, offer great inducements to purchasers.

At the same time and place, will be exposed to public sale, all the personal property belonging to the establishment, consisting of Furniture, stock of Wines, Liquors, and valuable NEGRO SLAVES, and other articles.

Also, Williamson and Swann's interest (one half) in contract for carrying the mail between Annapolis and the city of Washington until the 31st of December 1835, with one coach and ten horses.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as to the real property are, one fifth of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, and the residue in five equal annual installments, with interest on the whole at each payment, the purchaser to give bond with security to be approved by the trustee for the payment thereof; and also at his own cost before the ratification of the sale, to effect and continue in operation an insurance thereon to the amount of four fifths of the purchase money which may be due after the day of sale, and assign the policy to the trustee as an additional security. The personal property will be sold for cash or on a credit of four months, the purchaser giving bond with security as for the real property, and will be sold together with or separately from the real estate, as may be deemed expedient. If sold with the real property, no more will probably be required in cash for the whole, than would amount to one fifth of the purchase money of the real property if sold separately.

The property not to be conveyed until the payment of the purchase money.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Jr. Trustee.

June 20.

The Baltimore American and Gazette, National Intelligencer, Richmond Enquirer, Poulson's Daily Advertiser, and New York Courier and Enquirer will copy the above and forward their accounts immediately to the trustee.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the firm of James Williamson and Thomas Swann—and of Thomas Swann and Sarah H. Williamson, are notified to exhibit their claims with proper vouchers in the chancery office, within four months from the day of sale.

N. BREWER, Jr. Trustee.

June 20.

The American and Gazette, Baltimore, will copy the above.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

Annapolis, June 19th 1833.

IN compliance with the Charter of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore; that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders fifteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

By order,

SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.

June 20.

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

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a Dividend of thirty-five cents per share for the last six months, on the capital stock of said company.

The same will be paid on or after the first day of July next, to stockholders in person, or to their order.

By order of the President and Directors,

THOS. FRANKLIN, Treasr.

June 20. 1833.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber as trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 24th of July next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. all those tracts or parcels of LAND, called Parnell's Angles, and First, Second and Third Discovery, lying contiguous to each other, and containing one hundred and sixty and a half acres, lately in the possession of Mr. Richard G. Hutton, deceased. Persons desirous of purchasing are referred to Richard Estep, Esq. who will shew the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or ratification by the Chancellor. Upon payment of the purchase money the undersigned is authorized to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple.

SOM. PINKNEY, Trustee.

June 13.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this

OFFICE.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, June 27, 1833.

Col. Wm. Stewart of the city of Baltimore, has been nominated by the National, as a Candidate for Congress, to represent the District composed of the five first wards of the city of Baltimore, Anne-Arundel county, and Annapolis.

Col. Thomas Hood, Col. Robert W. Kent, Dr. Horatio G. Gries, and Eli Davall Esq. have been selected as Candidates to represent Anne-Arundel county, in the next House of Delegates of Maryland, by the convention held at Merrill's on Saturday last.

At a meeting of the citizens of Annapolis, held in pursuance of notice by the Mayor, to adopt measures to preserve the health of the city, Dr. DANIEL CLAUDE, was called to the chair, and Somerville Pinkney appointed secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That Messrs. R. Waters, Somerville Pinkney, George McNier, T. S. Alexander and James Iglehart, be a committee with power to appoint a committee of vigilance and inspection, to prescribe the duties of said committee, to divide the city into districts, and assign the different wards to the inspection of subcommittees.

Resolved, That the Reverend Messrs. Blanchard, Gerre, Pise, Watkins and Decker, Messrs. Boyle, W. S. Green and Dr. Rutout, be a committee to collect contributions in aid of the sufferers by the late conflagration in Cumberland.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published.

D. CLAUDE, chm'n.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Sec'y.

Pursuant to public notice, a number of citizens convened in the Assembly Room on Thursday evening the 20th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the ensuing 4th July; when, CHARLES T. FLUSSER, Esq. was called to the chair, and Spring Harwood appointed secretary.

On motion, it was then Resolved, That a committee to consist of Messrs. John N. Watkins, Samuel Brown, Jr. Joseph H. Nicholson, Thomas Karney, Jr. Wm. McNeil, N. Pinkney and E. Dubois, have full power and authority to make all arrangements that may be deemed necessary to effect the object of the meeting.

On motion it was further Resolved, That the chairman and secretary be added to the committee.

It was then Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary and published.

CHARLES T. FLUSSER, Ch'n.

SPRING HARWOOD, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the friends of the administration of the General Government, convened by public notice on the 22nd June at the Stone-House in the Third Election District of A. A. county, the meeting was organized by appointing Solomon Claggett Chairman, and William S. Weedon, Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated, it was unanimously Resolved, That Grafton B. Davall, Richard Gardner, and William S. Weedon, be and they are hereby authorized and requested, to meet those gentlemen who may be appointed from the other Districts in said county, the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, in a convention to be held at Mrs. Robinson's Boarding House, in Annapolis, on the 20th July, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the District in the next Congress.

Resolved, That should any vacancy occur in said nomination by death, resignation, or otherwise, the others are authorized to fill such vacancy.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, and Republican, Baltimore.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.
SOLOMON CLAGGETT, Chairman.
WILLIAM S. WEEDON, Secretary.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1833.

Thursday, June 20th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of No. 36, Cockey et al. Lessee vs Harris, was concluded by Taney (Atty. Gen'l. U. S.) for the Appellant.

No. 41, Elizabeth Claggett et al. vs Charles Salmon. The argument of this case was commenced by Alexander for the Appellants.

Friday, June 21st.—Present as yesterday. The above case was further argued by Alexander for the Appellants, and Mayer for the Appellee.

Saturday, June 22d.—Present as yesterday.

On application Wm. H. Norris, Esquire, of Baltimore, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

No. 41, Claggett et al. vs Salmon, was further argued by Mayer and Johnson, for the Appellee.

Monday, June 24th.—Present as on Saturday.

The argument of the above case was continued by Johnson and Taney (Atty. Gen'l. U. S.) for the Appellee, and Alexander for the Appellants.

Tuesday June 25th.—Present as on yesterday.

The argument of No. 41, Claggett et al. vs Salmon, was concluded by Alexander for the Appellants.

No. 130, Caton and McTavish vs Harriet Carroll. The argument of this case was commenced by F. A. Schley for the Appellants.

Wednesday June 26th.—Present as on yesterday. The above case was further argued

by F. A. Schley for the Appellants, and Speed and Meredith for the Appellee.

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH.

The article on instruction of youth, in a late number of the Gazette, deserves general perusal. Nothing, surely, is of greater importance, than the instruction of the rising generation in the various branches of useful knowledge; yet, alas! how frequently is the task intrusted to immoral and ignorant individuals, too often emanating from the very dregs of society. It has, unfortunately, almost amounted to a maxim, that "any one is fit for a teacher," hence it is, that so many, whose incapacity or misconduct has driven them from every other employment, become, as a dernier resort, instructors of youth. When we perceive how carefully the majority of our citizens attend to the improvement of their lands and their cattle, and compare their laudable attention to these matters, with the little anxiety they display for the improvement of their children, we are reminded of the remark of Diogenes on a similar inconsistency. "Malle se megarensis alicujus artem esse, quam filium."

By the Primary School laws of this State, inspectors are appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the moral character and ability of those who are desirous of becoming teachers. One would imagine that this regulation would secure, at least, the employment of competent individuals; but, unfortunately, the difficulty of access to the gentlemen appointed is so great, and the certificate of competency so seldom required, the trifling penalty to which the trustees who employ unqualified teachers are subject, being evaded or disregarded, that in this county for example, there are not, it is said, more than six instructors who have submitted to the legal examination. The consequences are of course deplorable. In many instances men of little education and less morality have been, and are employed, and the condition of the schools with few exceptions, is disgraceful.

To be enabled to perform rightly the duties of his situation, a teacher should possess a profound knowledge of the philosophy of the mind, an intimate acquaintance with the most attractive and interesting features of knowledge, much patience, and more humility. He should exhibit as much purity of conduct as poor humanity will allow, and unite the "suaviter in modo," with the "fortiter in re." The professors of learning in Colleges and Academies, give their instruction to minds that have received their dominant impressions; to minds that are actuated by feelings, produced by almost indelible original conceptions, or by the unnoticed yet powerful ramifications that proceed from them. They may direct, but they cannot compel. They may unfold to them the arcana of knowledge—they can do no more. In the majority of instances, if not in every instance, maturity is regulated by the overwhelming influence we have already described. The truth of this position proves the necessity of appropriate elementary instruction; and, as a corollary, the paramount importance of engaging able and virtuous persons in the occupation.

The minds of children should be filled with useful and pleasing ideas. The beauty and sublimity of the visible creation should be constantly presented to their attention. The sun, the moon, the stars, and the wonderful objects that surround us, should be exhibited to them as the works of the Father in Heaven. Attention should be continually excited and excited only for proper purposes. Feelings of love and devotion—feelings of which children are extremely susceptible, should be always encouraged, for they may be used with astonishing effect, to eradicate evil passions or propensities. The child, at the bosom of its mother, if its attention be directed, as I have advised may receive impressions that may bring forth eventually, although their silent yet ceaseless progress cannot be observed, blossoms of virtue and beauty that may flourish forever.

Few individuals it will be said, possessing the qualifications we have considered necessary are to be found, who, philanthropically, renounce honour and emolument, to encounter comparative neglect and poverty, and a great moral responsibility, by becoming preceptors of the young. The assertion is true. Nevertheless, teachers of character and ability might be obtained, were they liberally encouraged, and uniformly treated with that respect which they certainly have a right to demand.

How much do those individuals who sacrifice talents that would procure present applause and future fame, who descend from their elevation in the opinion of the thoughtless, to become the humble guides of the young, to cultivate as it were a portion of the mental wilderness, until it rejoices and blossoms like the rose, deserve the approbation of society. They may be neglected by the proud, they may be spurned by the wealthy, they may be despised by the men of the world, but they know the utility of their labours, and that knowledge softens their labour and enables them to persevere. We may imagine the feelings of the Architect, who, with dauntless perseverance has erected palaces for the mighty and temples for the Deity. Proudly he contemplates the beautiful realization of his conceptions. His exertions are rewarded by the honour and applause of the multitude. We may imagine the heart thrilling emotions of the artist who, with intense labour has correctly and nobly embodied his vivid imaginations. Riches and admiration are his portion. He is compensated for his toil. But who can tell the toil, the care, the anxiety of the faithful preceptor, or imagine his feelings? He has fashioned into exquisite proportions the shapeless minds that were interested to his care. He has erected temples that perish art. He has embodied ideas that are destined to ornament the heavens forever. But honour and distinction are not his. He is neglected, he is despised, to the world his worth is not known, he passes away, and is forgotten. He striveth not for an earthly crown, but eternal glory and happiness are prepared for him.

For the purpose of effectually improving the Primary Schools of this State, I recommend the establishment of school committees. These committees should be required to visit every school in the state annually. They should be empowered to dismiss immoral or incompetent teachers, and enable to furnish every school with necessary books and instruments. They might at their annual visitations, excite an emulation among the different districts, by appropriate addresses on the importance of primary education. Surely the most scrupulous economist would not oppose the grant of a proper compensation, to efficient committees appointed for these purposes.

When it is considered that a great majority of the youth of this state, can only receive education in the Primary Schools, the course of instruction ought, certainly to be as extensive and liberal as possible. Grammar, Rhetoric, Geography, History, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the minor branches of the Mathematics, should be taught in every school. It might be done effectively and economically. The minds of the young would be consequently expanded and brought into useful and glorious exertion, and the happiest results might reasonably be anticipated.

J. M. J.

FLAT HEAD INDIANS.

At the recent conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Boston, the Rev. Jason Lee was appointed a Missionary to the Flat Head Indians.

FATAL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 8th inst. contains a report that the steamboat Peruvian, while on her way to Louisville, near Macarty's Point, exploded her boilers, and killed between fifty and sixty persons. No particulars are given, but the editor expresses the opinion that the report is but too well founded.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Bulletin of the 10th, containing the following gratifying paragraph:

"The report of the disaster of the Peruvian, turns out to be nothing more than that she got foul of some drift wood, broke her buckets entirely out of one wheel and injured the other considerably; but proceeded on her passage in a short time after the accident happened."

From the New York American.

RANDOLPHIANA.—No. V.

Since the year 1824 I have not seen much of Mr. Randolph, as he has only paid two or three hurried visits to New York, and I have not been in Washington since the winter of 1823. But we kept up a correspondence, sometimes pretty regularly, at other times his letters like Angels' visits were few and far between.

I shall give a few occasional extracts from them. He was very jealous of his fame as a correct speaker in Congress, and used to be continually blaming the reporters for not taking accurate reports of his speeches.

In a letter dated Feb. 14, 1834, I find he says, referring to a speech he had just made: "As you have done me the honour to transmit my bagatelle of a speech across the Atlantic, I wish you could find some means of apprising Lord L., and Mr. R., of some gross mistakes of my meaning by the Reporter. I never spoke of Mr. Pitt as the 'greatest of Ministers,' for such I never thought him. I described him as one of the loftiest and most unbending, and instead of referring my auditors to the countless speeches of Mr. Fox, I expressly stated the case of interference attempted by Mr. Pitt to be that of Czarkow. If you please I will send you a more correct report of what I said, and I shall be gratified very highly if it should attract the attention of such good patriots and able statesmen as Lord L., Lord R., and Mr. S. R."

"When you write to England or Ireland pray remember me to all friends. By the way, get some Liverpool friend to send you 'Tom Bobbin,' (a Lancashire author) and then make me a present of it. Farewell, my good sir. Sincerely yours, J. R. of R."

"P. S. As you relish such matters, I send you a couple of jeux d'esprit:—On Dr. H. delivering a very flowery oration, 'with a roll of barley sugar brandished in his right hand.'—

"With razor keen
As e'er was seen,
A B-r-b-r they call Phil,
In Congress rose,
And by the nose
Took Mr. Hemphill's Bill.
In huge affright
At such a sight,
I saw a Jersey Dandy
Attempt to stay
That razor's way
With a stick of sugar candy."

"Wynn, the Virginia Racer, sold Dr. Thornton, of great notoriety, a race horse named 'Rattler,' and was obliged to bring suit for 'payment.' Thornton pleaded that Rattler was good for nothing, and Wynn proved that he had been brought to that condition by starvation."

WYNN vs. THORNTON.
"How can we hope to win whatever his speed,
With his horses unfed, and his Counsel unfed?
His horses unfed will sure lose him his race,
And his lawyers unfed will lose him his case."

March 1, 1833.
"I send you a more correct report of my speeches on the Greek question than has yet been published. The are not compositions in writings they are short hand reports, with here and there a correction of a flagrant mistake. I shall send you to-morrow a mail full of Cobbett's printed sermons. I am very

anxious and nearly blind. Farewell—and let me hear from you as often as possible. I have the post in my right hand and great too. I should dislike that Mr. S. R. or Lord L., or Lord H. should think I spoke of Mr. Pitt as the 'greatest of Ministers.' I never thought so, and said no such thing. I gave the palm to Mr. Fox. Trs. J. R. of R. March 9, 1834.

"Your favour of the 6th arrived not ten minutes ago. You see that I endeavour by the promptitude of my acknowledgments to obtain, if not to deserve, a continuance of your favours. If such as that before me be among your 'stupid' letters, I shall die a laughing when I get one of the witty ones."

"Yesterday, Mr. — came out flushed with confidence on the tariff bill; but his shallow sophistry and ignorance were exposed in the most glaring manner. [He did not know that the article of the treaty which he had signed was a transcript of that of Jay in 1794; and he talked of the duties which England had laid, &c.] We struck out the third section of the bill, 114 to 66, and I never saw mortification more strongly depicted than in his face and manner. I think we shall defeat the bill."

"Mr. Macon was much diverted with your letter, which I took the liberty to send to him; especially that part of it that relates to your Irish road boys. I remember well Miss Edgeworth's admirable satire. By the way, do you ever have a conveyance to her? If you are one of her correspondents, make my devoirs."

"In one of my speeches, 'will' is reported for 'shall.' I forget whether I corrected it or not."

April 14.—From Babel.

"Nothing but the Tariff bill kept me from going to New York on Sunday last to take passage in the packet that sails on Good Friday."

"Almost unprovoked and rude attack was made upon me in the House on Monday; but it was received in a spirit which Robert Barclay could not have disapproved, and which brought me 'golden opinions' from all sorts of people. I have heard of many—Mr. King, the Patron, and twenty more—speaking for themselves. Mr. K. said he was delighted, &c. &c. with much more that my modesty will not permit me to write."

May 11, 1834.
"If the affair of Mr. Edwards and the Tariff will let me off in time, I shall travel post as to reach New York on the night of the 15th, and take my passage for the 'father land' the next day. Can you arrange this matter so as not to compromise me if I do not arrive, and at the same time not to make public my design?"

"Mr. Crawford has this day triumphantly, but with the most perfect dignity and good temper, refuted Mr. Edwards's charges, and has convicted him of perjury without using the term, or bringing the charge, merely by referring to second testimony that directly contradicts his evidence on oath. It is the most passionless production that can be conceived, and will recoil upon his adversaries. I consider that this business will insure his election."

May 13.
"My servant (John) goes on this day, and if I do not overtake him at Baltimore this evening, I shall be off to-morrow morning with the speed of light, and in New York as quick as 'horses, steam, guineas, but not curses' can carry me. Pray clap a writ on the 'Nestor's' stern until I arrive, which I'm told will be Sunday morning, time enough, I trust, for the packet."

Anchor off the Hook, Sunday night.
"I forgot my stick, a hickory sapling, on board the steamboat, this morning. I left it where I was writing. It is 'pignus amicitie,' and the pilot has promised to recover it, if possible, for which purpose I have given him one dollar and a description of the stick, which has no cost bestowed upon it, but a female and a little varnish, and has a bulbous head. Pray send it by the 'Orbit.' Poor John has no bed and I am sorry I brought him."

Yours truly, J. R. of R."

PROGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President and suite reached Hartford about half past 12 on Monday. They were met at Berlin by the Mayor, and Aldermen and Common Council of the city, and the Committee of Arrangements. After being conducted through the principal streets of the city, he landed at the City Hotel. The concourse was immense; every avenue, space, window, and almost every roof on the line of march, was crowded. The military display was in the first style, and numbered about 1600 men. The President rode on horseback, accompanied by Gov. Edwards and the Vice President, and was greeted by constant cheering through the city. The large collection of children from the different schools in the city, which were paraded in Pearl Street, was viewed by him with a high degree of pleasure and satisfaction. At 4 o'clock he repaired to the City Hall, to receive the congratulations of the ladies and citizens. An innumerable train of our fair country women thronged to pay a tribute of respect to the President of the Union.

After leaving the City Hall the President returned to his lodgings, and was waited upon by the Rev. Clergy of the city. He then proceeded, together with the Vice President, Governors Cass, Woodbury, Marcy, and Edwards, with their respective suites, to visit the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. The exercises, conducted by the principal, Mr. Weld, were exceedingly affecting. Among other incidents, Mr. Weld, requested them by signs to write on their black boards. "We are happy to welcome the President and Vice President of the United States." When one of the fair pupils, by a slight alteration, wrote, "We are happy to welcome the President and Vice President of the United States."—Hartford Mercury.

On Tuesday morning, the President proceeded down the river in Middletown, where he received the congratulations of the citizens, and was met by deputations from Norwich, New London, and Providence, who upon him to their respective homes. At 1 o'clock he arrived at Saybrook, and in a short time landed at Lyme, and proceeded on his coaches for Norwich.

The Hartford Time says that, while the President was at his rooms, in that town, he received various presents from our citizens, among them were his name and titles very neatly written in German Text, by Mr. Zeller, Writing Master, a pair of silver-mounted Rifle Pistols, presented by Mr. Adin Rogers, the Manufacturer of Stratford, and an elegant copy, by Messrs. Andrus and Judd, their Stereotype Edition of the quarto Bible elegantly bound in red morocco, and gilt. It is a fine specimen of the perfection to which the art of Bookmaking has arrived. On the front cover is the following sentence:—*"Andrew Jackson, President of the United States—presented by Andrus and Judd, Hartford, Conn."*—and on the reverse side,—"Righteousness Exalteth a Nation."—The following correspondence, which has been politely furnished us, took place on the occasion.

The publishers of this sacred volume have leave to present it to the President of the United States,—imploving its author to lay down upon him and our beloved country, the spirit of piety towards God, and of justice and benevolence towards man, which shall ensure both to rulers and people the vine protection and blessing.

Your Obedt. Servants,
ANDRUS & JUDD.
Hartford, June 17th, 1833.

Hartford June 17th, 1833.

GENTLEMEN:

I return you my thanks for the small volume you have presented to me; and for the personal kindness you have expressed.

I fervently unite with you in your prayer for our beloved country, and I supplicate Providence to incline the hearts of all our citizens to keep its holy law—to realize the innumerable blessings we enjoy—and to become distinguished for genuine piety among the nations of the earth as they are for the high virtues, national and political, which have vouchsafed to them.

For myself, Gentlemen, I humbly rely on the blessing of God to guide me in the performance of the high duties which my countrymen have assigned to me—commending all with all their requests to his care—not doubting, as he led our Fathers to acquire that Independence we enjoy, he will lead us in his own good way to defend and maintain it.

I am very respectfully,
Your Obedt. Servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. Andrus and Judd.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

The President was landed at Newport Wednesday, about 12 o'clock. He left London at 6 in the morning in the steam boat Boston, and stopped at Stonington about a hour. Off Newport harbour the Boston was met by a steamboat from New Bedford, with a large party of ladies and gentlemen, who were received on board her, and introduced to the President.

During his stay at Newport, he visited the Adams, and we learn says the Herald, he highly gratified with the appearance of the extensive fortifications there going forward under the superintendence of Col. Totten.

The Boston Gazette, of Friday morning last says—
"The President will make his entrance into Boston this afternoon. A large number of citizens left town yesterday for the purpose of seeing the President at Pawtucket. He will meet with a most flattering reception in the quarter, and no class will be more eager to do him reverence than his old political enemies, who, though they have wrong beliefs, possess warm and generous hearts, and a abundance of good old wine."

From the Courier of Saturday.
The President's Arrival.—The President arrived yesterday afternoon. He was met the Roxbury line by the members of the government, and welcomed by his Honourable Mayor, in a short but pertinent address. He took a seat by the side of the Mayor in an open barouche, drawn by four elegant grey horses, and was escorted through the principal streets to the lodgings provided for him in Tremont House. The procession was splendid. The light infantry companies were in the van, and the cavalcade of citizens, both in carriages and on horseback, was unexpectedly numerous. The sidewalks of the streets were thronged with spectators. The windows, every where on the route, were filled with ladies and children. The President rode uncovered—although there was a slight sprinkling rain—and, with eloquent though silent gesture, responded to the graceful waving handkerchiefs by ladies at the windows, and the acclamations which occasionally reached him from the multitude below.

THE CHOLERA.

The Wheeling Times contains the Report of the Board of Health for that town from the 12th to the 18th inst. inclusive. On the 12th there were two cases and one death; on the 13th, 10 cases and one death; on the 14th, 6 cases and 3 deaths; on the 15th, 8 cases and 3 deaths; on the 16th, 7 cases and 1 death; on the 17th, 8 cases and 4 deaths; on the 18th, 4 cases and 4 deaths.

One death by cholera occurred at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 14th.
At New Orleans, on the 7th, there were deaths—the number by cholera not stated. The Corporation of New Orleans have appropriated \$20,000 for the purposes of the during the prevalence of the cholera.

...the cholera has been prevailing at New Orleans for some time. The papers do not give any particular account of its ravages; but it has materially contributed to swell the bill of mortality, may be inferred from the following report of interments for the first ten days of June:—

June 1st, 20; 2d, 20; 3d, 25; 4th, 40; 5th, 60; 6th, 70; 7th, 80; 8th, 75; 9th, 70; 10th, 60—total 480.

The cities and country bordering on the sea board appear thus far to have escaped the scourge. If they shall continue to do so, will be by a constant regard to the means of prevention—Temperance in all things—Cleanliness—The New York Courier of yesterday says:—There is no alarm here—the city is not only healthy, but unusually clean. We feel a deep conviction that we have reason to apprehend a return of the disease.

CHOLERA—FAMINE.
The fear at first produced in this place by the approach of the cholera, seems to have entirely passed away and given place to the fear of another scourge equally fatal—that is famine.

Since the rumor reached this place that the cholera was at the Bay, there has been a great scarcity of the produce of the country in our market. A few barrels of flour arrived the other day and were sold off immediately at 5 per barrel. Corn Meal sold for \$1.25 per bushel, and would sell for that price again if the people of the country would afford citizens an opportunity of purchasing. The cholera has not yet made its appearance amongst us and such measures have been taken by our citizens as will, it is hoped, secure us from its attacks.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.
NASHVILLE.—On the 14th, there was one death by cholera in Nashville and five deaths in the Penitentiary, in the neighbourhood.

PITTSBURG.—From the Gazette of June 25: Health of our city.—On Wednesday last 2 deaths by cholera, occurred in this city.—Mr. J. Steel manufacturer, and Mrs. Dougherty. Mr. Loney had been suffering under remittent symptoms for several days; and, on the morning of his death, had ate a large quantity of cherries. Yesterday, a German, by the name of Cope, died in this city, and a Mr. Pollock, at the steel factory, in the south side of Ohio, about one mile below this city.—During the last twenty four hours, up to 9 o'clock, on Friday morning, no new cases have occurred.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Advices from Lexington the 17th inst. represent the disease as having much abated in that place. The Observer and Reporter, extra, of the 15th, gives the following as a few of the names of persons who have fallen victims to the cholera at Lexington:—

Joe Towler, cashier U. S. Bank, W. T. Hill, clerk do. Gen. Thos. Bodley, Clerk Circuit Court, Capt. John Postlethwait, Thos. Skillman, Editor Western Luminary, Capt. Philip Spare and wife, Mr. Anthony Hunt, Mr. Francis Walker, (stone-cutter) a wife and son, Jos. Boswell, Mrs. Archibald Logan, Michael Fishel, Wm. Hudson candidate for the Legislature, Mrs. Ball, Mr. Ashton, sen. Dr. Shryock, sen. Dr. Joseph Challen, Dr. Steele, Miss Hawkins, Mr. Ashby and J. G. Ashby, David and Frederick Landeman, Mrs. G. W. Landeman, Mr. Jones (at Hunt's store) Mrs. John Murphy, Mrs. McConathy, Mr. M. Virden, and Miss Peck, Mr. George Boswell, merchant, Andrew F. Price, Mr. A. Dumais wife, Mrs. Scott, relict of the late Gov. Charles Scott, Mrs. McCalla, mother of J. L. McCalla, Marshal of this district, and a Brand (son of John Brand).

WHEELING.—The disease still continues. On the 19th, the board of health announced 8 new cases, and 4 deaths; on the 20th, 3 new cases and 3 deaths; but on the 21st, there is no new case reported; and only 2 deaths, among the severe cases previously reported. The board renew their repeated caution to the citizens on the subject of eating green vegetables and fruits—advising that the free use of these may, and probably will, prove fatal.

NEW ORLEANS.
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June 1st, 20; 2d, 20; 3d, 25; 4th, 40; 5th, 60; 6th, 70; 7th, 80; 8th, 75; 9th, 70; 10th, 60—total 480.

The cities and country bordering on the sea board appear thus far to have escaped the scourge. If they shall continue to do so, will be by a constant regard to the means of prevention—Temperance in all things—Cleanliness—The New York Courier of yesterday says:—There is no alarm here—the city is not only healthy, but unusually clean. We feel a deep conviction that we have reason to apprehend a return of the disease.

The same paper presents an extract of a letter from N. Biddle, Esq. of Philadelphia, to a friend in the former city, in reply to an inquiry whether the rumors of the cholera having appeared in Philadelphia was correct. Mr. Biddle writes, under date of 21st, that there is no truth in the rumors. At least, (says Mr. B.) I do not believe it, and I have not even heard it mentioned.

In our own city, we rejoice to be able to state a like exemption from the epidemic. The business of cleansing and purifying has been well begun here; and an untiring perseverance in that good work, on the part of householders, as well as 'by authority,' will, we trust, continue to be attended with good effects.—Patriot.

DOCKING OF THE DELAWARE.

Nonpareil, Va. June 20.

The docking of the Delaware 74 took place agreeably to previous notice, on Monday morning in the new Dry Dock at Gosport. The arrangements previously made were carried into effect with the utmost precision—no accident nor oversight caused a moment's delay, the huge floating castle was accurately adjusted in the centre of the Dock, presenting a grand spectacle to the thousands of spectators who surrounded her. Presently the steam engine for pumping the water from the dock was set in motion, and the noble ship settled down till her keel rested on the blocks. Then commenced the work of applying props to either side, to preserve her level; and successive rows of these were affixed as the water was drawn off, until at last she was left "high and dry," standing fast and upright in the position in which it was intended to place her, and fixed with as much accuracy as if she had been lifted and placed there by a giant hand. The operation consumed the remainder of the day, and yesterday the Dock was literally dry.

Thus has this stupendous work been completed, and the anxious and interesting operation of applying it to its intended purpose happily accomplished under the direction and superintendence of its scientific and skillful Engineer, Col. Baldwin, to whom too much credit cannot be given for his successful consummation of so arduous, responsible and difficult an undertaking. In viewing the work as it now appears, in its perfect state, the mind is excited to admiration by its magnitude and beauty; and practical evidence which it presents of its great utility, will convince any one who has an idea of the expense of heaving down, a seventy four, that however great the cost of this work may be, it is economy in the end. The Delaware was coppered twelve years ago, but will require it again, we should judge before she can go to sea. Some breaches have been made in her old copper (which appears to have not been of the best quality) through which that destructive enemy, the worm, has perforated her planks, and in several small places eaten its way entirely through them.

A vast concourse of spectators were present to witness this novel and interesting scene, of whom a large proportion were ladies, from Norfolk, Portsmouth and the neighbouring country. We must do justice to the gallantry as well as science of Colonel Baldwin on this occasion: he had set apart the second story of the Engine house, which commands a full and near view of the dock in front, and erected galleries, covered with sails and decorated with evergreens, on each side of the dock, for the exclusive accommodation of the ladies.

The doors of the hospitable mansion of Com. Warrington commanding of the Navy Yard, were thrown open on the occasion, and the worthy Commodore gave a hearty welcome to all who called to partake of the ample store of refreshments which he had provided for their entertainment. As the ship passed into the Dock a salute was fired by the U. S. frigate Java, (receiving ship) under the command of Lieut. Fitzhugh, which was anchored off the Navy Yard and splendidly decorated with the flags of all nations. Commodores Rodgers and Morris, Commissioners of the Navy Board, were present at and for some days previous to the docking of the Delaware.

It is to be regretted that the time announced in the papers for the docking, was anticipated, by which the great mass of visitors were disappointed in their ardent desire to see that part of the exhibition—though in truth, there was nothing remarkable in it, nothing more than hauling a vessel into dock, which may be seen every day.

We learn, however, that the circumstance was accidental; the tide served before the hour appointed for the ship to go in, and we are told (though we knew it before) that "time and tide wait for no man."

Our readers may be assured that the Dock with the ship in it, as we said before, "high and dry," is much better worth seeing than the ship passing into the dock, or after she was docked, previous to pumping out the water.

Captain HENRY E. BELLARD, appointed to the command of the U. S. ship Delaware arrived here yesterday morning in the steamboat Columbus, from Baltimore.

ASABBATH AMONG THE WYANDOTS.

To a person who is not acquainted with the religious devotion of the Indians. when in their native wildness, it may be difficult to convey an accurate idea of the solemn and devout feeling, with which, when converted to christianity, they enter into all its duties and requirements. It is well known that a tract of land embracing about four thousand square acres, lying on the river Huron, a few miles above its confluence with the Detroit, has been reserved for the use of such of the Wyandot tribe as choose to cultivate and improve it. There is now quite a number of families located on the different parts of the reservation for a mile or more up and down

the river. They live in good comfortable huts, and some of them have excellent farms. Among them are the half breed, and some of them have been married with Shawnees. Most of these Indians have become devoted christians, and upwards of thirty belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the 18th, the quarterly meeting of that sect took place on the reservation, and among the Indians. On Sunday a sermon was preached to them through an interpreter, and the sacrament administered. To say the occasion was interesting, would be invidious; a more touching, heavenly, sublime scene, never was witnessed. It was enough to convert the heart of an Atheist. The interest with which the poor Indians listened to the outpourings of the preacher, as he pictured to them the loveliness of the Saviour, and his power to redeem, indicated the warmth of devotion that existed in their bosoms. And when one of their tribe, a native Wyandot, knelt upon the rough floor of their forest sanctuary, and poured out his whole soul to the Great Spirit who had revealed to them the way of salvation, scarcely a dry eye was to be found in the house. It was an indescribable scene. Although an Indian, the effect upon the congregation was electric.

In the forest—in the sanctuary built for the occasion by the young christian chief of the tribes—with thirty of the Indians on their knees, humbly offering up their devotions to the great and good Being whose holy book had not been made known to their fathers—breathing out their fervent aspirations for the conversion of their brothers and sisters, their wives and daughters, who yet bow to Manitto of the woods, and then the devout appearance of their white brethren who had come up to the sanctuary to blend their praises with those of the red men—this was a scene which must be witnessed to be felt and appreciated. A hymn in their own language was then sung, after which these sincere converts knelt again in humble adoration at the throne of grace, and with united hearts called fervently on the name of their Saviour.

Here was an exhibition of pure religion—here might be distinctly seen the footsteps of the Redeemer, and the wonder workings of his Holy Spirit. Who could contemplate such a scene without strong emotion? And who could turn from it but with a grateful tribute to Him 'who moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform!'—Detroit Courier.

CURE FOR THE RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer furnishes the following recipe for the cure of those painful diseases:

'Take 4 ounces of Colchicum seed, steep it in 1 quart of Madeira wine—let it stand ten days, when it will be fit for use: strain it through a flannel, and take one to a half teaspoonful three times a day until relieved. Should it sicken the stomach, either stop taking or take less quantity. The same seed will answer to steep once more with the same quantity of wine.'

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 24th June instant, at the residence of Capt. Samuel Gover, near Friendship, Anne-Arundel county, Md. Mrs. ELIZABETH TAYLOR, in the seventy sixth year of her age.

We are authorised to announce to the Voters of Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that ROBERT WELCH of Ben. is a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty.

NOTICE.

A CAMP-MEETING of the Methodist Protestant Church, for Anne-Arundel County, will be held on the 18th of July, at the White-Marsh Meeting House, directly on the public road leading from Baltimore to the Chesapeake Bay, one mile from the head of the Backin Creek, where there is a good landing, and navigable water for vessels of 8 or 10 feet draught—it is about 18 miles from Baltimore, by water, so that the situation is such as to present at once an inducement to our Baltimore and eastern shore friends to come over to our help. If good water—a fine campground, and a hearty welcome, is enough, we promise that all these will be realized by our friends who are hereby affectionately invited to come and unite with us in the public worship of 'Almighty God.

N. B. The baggage of our friends will be taken and returned to the boats, free of expense. A commodious boarding or two, and a church in case of rain.

June 27. tm.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel County will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the third day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the Assessors under the act of December session 1832, chapter 139.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk. tm.

IN CHANCERY.

24 June 1833. Daniel F. Dulany and others.

Benjamin T. Dulany and others.

ORDERED, That the sales made and reported by Daniel F. Dulany, trustee in the above cause, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 24th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper once a week for three successive weeks, before the 24th day of July next. The report states the amount of sales to be two thousand seven hundred and eighty two dollars and sixty six cents.

True copy, Test, RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. June 27. 1/2

NOTICE.
THIS is to give notice, that the authorities of Leonard Town, Saint Mary's county, Maryland, both obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Thomas Mattingly, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the thirtieth day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this eighteenth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty three.

L. E. BARBER, Adm'r. THO. MATTINGLY.

June 27. 4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THAT the subscriber of St. Mary's county, shall obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Peake, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of June 1833.

ELLEN PEAKE, Ex'r. 4w.

June 27.

Ticket No. 6, 14, 28, a prize of \$1,000, Union Canal, Class No. 12, was sold at E. Dubois' office.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS, No. 13, FOR 1833.

To be drawn in Philadelphia, June 29th 1833.

Sixty-six Number Lottery Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of	\$20,000
1 prize of	7,000
2 prizes of	1,600
2 prizes of	1,500
2 prizes of	1,270
2 prizes of	1,250
20 prizes of	1,000
20 prizes of	500
70 prizes of	100
55 prizes of	50
112 prizes of	30
112 prizes of	20
2,240 prizes of	10
15,400 prizes of	5

18,040 prizes, amounting to \$133,040.

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

Tickets to be had at

DUBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

June 27

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscribers, as trustees, will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, The HOUSE and LOT fronting on the State House Circle, and the STORE HOUSE on Church-street, in this city, of which Mr. John Shaw died seized. The house is at present occupied by Thomas Culbreth, Esq. and the store by Mr. Thomas B. Monsarratt.

The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one-third in six, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond or notes, with security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money a conveyance will be executed to the purchaser and his heirs.

SOM. PINKNEY, Trustees.

T. S. ALEXANDER, Law.

IN CHANCERY.

May 29, 1833.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Thomas J. Cowman, deceased, made and reported by Richard J. Cowman, the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 29th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 29th day of June next, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis. The report states the amount of the sale to be \$2927.25.

True copy. Test, RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. May 30. 3w

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop on Church street, adjoining the store of Mrs. Levely, and nearly opposite the store of Jeremiah Hughes, Esquire, where he intends carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS.

in all its various forms. He will superintend the management of Funerals at the shortest notice and in the most workmanlike style; and from his long experience in, and general acquaintance with the business of his profession, he hopes to meet with the patronage and encouragement of a liberal and generous community.

June 27. 1/2

VALUABLE TAVERN FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscribers will expose to public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY THE 24th DAY OF JULY NEXT, at 12 o'clock, A. M. that valuable Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, known as

WILLIAMSON'S HOTEL.

and lately kept by Williamson and Swann. This establishment has chambers sufficient to accommodate eighty persons, and stabling on the premises for forty horses, a good ice-house, billiard room, and all other buildings necessary for carrying on the business of the house. There are also a yard, garden, and lot attached to it, including an acre or more of ground, and affording sufficient room for the erection of additional buildings, if necessary. The reputation of this establishment, its great and valuable custom, and the rapidly accumulated fortunes of its former proprietors, offer great inducements to purchasers. At the same time and place, will be exposed to public sale, all the personal property belonging to the establishment, consisting of Furniture, stock of Wines, Liquors, and valuable NEGRO SLAVES, and other articles.

Also, Williamson and Swann's interest (one half) in contract for carrying the mail between Annapolis and the city of Washington until the 31st of December 1835, with one couch and ten horses.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as to the real property are, one fifth of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, and the residue in five equal annual instalments, with interest on the whole at each payment, the purchaser to give bond with surety to be approved by the trustee for the payment thereof; and also at his own cost before the ratification of the sale, to effect and continue in operation an insurance thereon to the amount of four fifths of the purchase money which may be due after the day of sale, and assign the policy to the trustee as an additional security. The personal property will be sold for cash or on a credit of four months, the purchaser giving bond with surety as for the real property, and will be sold together with or separately from the real estate, as may be deemed expedient. If sold with the real property, no more will probably be required in cash for the whole, than would amount to one fifth of the purchase money of the real property if sold separately.

The property not to be conveyed until the payment of the purchase money.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Jr. Trustee.

June 20.

The Baltimore American and Gazette, National Intelligencer, Richmond Enquirer, Poulson's Daily Advertiser, and New York Courier and Enquirer will copy the above and forward their accounts immediately to the trustee.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the firm of James Williamson and Thomas Swann—and of Thomas Swann and Sarah H. Williamson, are notified to exhibit their claims with proper vouchers in the chancery office, within four months from the day of sale.

N. BREWER, Jr. Trustee.

June 20.

The American and Gazette, Baltimore, will copy the above.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

Annapolis, June 19th 1833.

IN compliance with the Charter of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the Western Shore; that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders fifteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis; and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

By order, SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.

June 20.

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

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a Dividend of thirty-five cents per share for the last six months, on the capital stock of said company.

The same will be paid on or after the first day of July next, to stockholders in person, or to their order.

By order of the President and Directors, THOS. FRANKLIN, Treasr.

June 20. 1833. 3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber as trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the sixth of July next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. all those tracts or parcels of LAND, called Pownell's Angles, and First, Second and Third Discovery, lying contiguous to each other, and containing one hundred and sixty and a half acres, lately in the possession of Mr. Richard G. Hutton, deceased. Persons desirous of purchasing are referred to Richard Estep, Esq. who will shew the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or ratification by the Chancellor. Upon payment of the purchase money the undersigned is authorized to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple.

SOM. PINKNEY, Trustee.

June 15. 3

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this

OFFICE.

From the New York American.
RANDOLPHIANA.—No. II.
Virginia was one of his favorite topics, and the enthusiasm with which he spoke of her was delightful. "That also," he used sometimes to say, "the days of her glory are past. Old Virginia is no more." The title of Virginia gentleman, which used in my young days, to be our boast, has almost become obsolete, for which we have to thank the repeal of the good old English laws of primogeniture. It was a great mistake, Sir, made by our politicians to break down our native aristocracy. It gave us an ascendancy in the councils of the Nation; which we are now fast losing;—the glory of Israel has departed.

His three greatest living favorites were Nathaniel Macon (whom he always called "Uncle Nat"), Judge Marshall and Mr. Tazewell; even when playing at whist if any contest arose on the rules of the game he used playfully to exclaim "I'll leave it to Uncle Nat and Tazewell their decisions are law with me."

In speaking of authors, I found he was a great admirer of Milton, but he did not like Young, Thompson, Johnson, or Southey. His classification of modern poems was very curious. "Sir, I place first on the list, 'Tom Cribb's memorial to Congress'; next, 'The twopenny post bag'; and third, 'Childie Harold's Pilgrimage'; but I can't go (a favourite expression) Moore's songs—they are too sentimental." In looking over his books one day, I discovered "Fanny," Mr. Halleck's very amusing satirical poem. "I am glad," said I, "that you do not proscribe Yankee poetry as well as Yankee codfish." "No sir," replied he, "I always admire talent no matter where it comes from; and I consider this little work as the best specimen of American poetry that has yet been given to the world. I shall take it to England with me and present it to the lady whose talents and conversation I shall most admire." When I afterwards met him in London, I recollected his conversation and asked—"Well Mr. Randolph who got Fanny?" "Your countrywoman, Miss Edgeworth—she has no competitor in my estimation."

But to return to our voyage—he proposed that we should read "Fanny" together, to which I willingly consented; and here I must regret that I cannot do justice to his readings—but my memory is at fault. Whenever he came to any allusion in the poem, either personal or political, up went his spectacles and down went the book, and he introduced some anecdote to the point, or told some story of his first visit to New York, and in this most entertaining way we took three mornings to get through "Fanny." I wish I could embody the "context" which he gave to the "text" as we went along; all I can say is, that it was worthy of the poem, and I am sure that Mr. Halleck would have been flattered to have had such an able commentator.

He showed me his note book, which was a strange medley about horses, slaves, epitaphs, pieces cut out of newspapers, receipts, congressional anecdotes, quotations, &c. &c. He also kept a regular diary, and could tell at whose house he dined every day in Washington—who the company were—and the leading topics of conversation. Pointing to a particular date he said, "Sir, I shall never forget a circumstance that occurred at Mr. —'s table. There was a large company and amongst them a hoar-headed debauchee, whose voice had brought him to the verge of the grave—he had the audacity, sir, to call in question the existence of the Deity—presuming I suppose, that there were some kindred spirits present. I happened to sit opposite to him, and was so disgusted by his impiety, that I could not avoid exclaiming—I, think, sir, you might better have been silent on the subject, for, judging from appearances, in a very short time you will have *occulat* proof of the power of that God, whose existence you now question." He turned pale with anger, and trembled, but made no reply, and the company soon afterwards broke up, but I never again noticed him. Perhaps I was wrong, sir, in correcting him but you know I am a hair trigger. "I go off at halfcock!"

When speaking of his younger days he used to say that whatever mental advantages he possessed were owing to the assiduous care of his mother—and he used to speak of her in the most glowing terms of filial affection, never using her name without the exclamation of "My Mother—God bless her!"

He made us well acquainted with his favourite slave Juba, whom he daily cited for some good quality or another. He has not half the talents of "my man Juba, sir," was a frequent expression when discussing the merits of a politician whom he disliked.

His knowledge of the most important light houses, points of land, latitude of places, was very great, and astonished even our Captain, with whom he made several amusing bets on the subject, which, by the way, he always won. Two or three days before we made the land, we were sitting on deck, whilst the Captain was taking an observation at noon. "Pray," said Randolph what is our latitude and longitude now? The Captain told him. "How do we head by the compass?" "That also was told him, 'Now Captain,' continued he, "can you tell me off the book, what land we shall first make if we continue on our present course?" Why, replied the Captain, "if you show me the chart, I'll tell you to a minute." "Oh no!" exclaimed Randolph, "you must go by head work—I say we shall hit Slinghead, and I'll back my opinion by a pipe of wine or Schuydam gin, a favourite bet with him." "I won't bet any more," replied the Captain, "but I shall prove you to be wrong by the chart, for I say we shall make the Mull of Cantire." The chart was produced—the compass used—the line drawn, and—"By George, you're always right," shouted the Captain as the line touched Slinghead—"I'll never contradict any assertion of yours again, Mr. Randolph, upon any point."

On the 5th April we made the land about

twelve o'clock, but as the wind had varied after Mr. Randolph's prediction about "Slinghead," we first saw the mountains of Donegal, which are further north. After we had gone some hundred and fifty miles along the coast, which is very barren to the eye, Randolph said to me, "Well sir, I now believe the story told by Arthur Young, of a farmer who took his son out walking a few miles distant from his home in the County Meath—they passed a tree—the boy stopped and asked 'Father what is that?' never having seen one before!—Here we have, been sailing by Ireland for a whole day, and I have not laid my eyes yet on a single tree!"

I assisted Mr. Randolph in assorting his papers, books, &c. a day or two before we reached Liverpool, and he insisted upon presenting me with several of them, but at length he became so very generous I positively refused to receive any more. I happened to mention that I had forgotten in the hurry of departure to procure "Wait's State Papers," which had recently been published by order of Congress, for my father, who was fond of all such American publications. "He sir," said Randolph instantly, "the shall have my copy." "By no means," replied I, "you have already been too liberal," and I positively refused to receive another book from you." "Pray, sir," rejoined he, in half comic, half serious way—"do you hold a power of attorney from your father to take or reject presents made to him?—if you do—produce it—let us see the seal—if not, the question admits of no argument. I do not give you the books, as you don't deserve them—they are your father's sir, and if you refuse to take them, I shall find another carrier!" I had previously told him that my grandfather had been very kind to those Americans who visited Cork during the Revolutionary War, for which he had received the thanks of Congress, through General Washington, who had also sent him his miniature likeness in a gold ring, which the family felt very proud of.

After the conversation about the books he sat down and wrote the following letter on his knee addressed to my father.

AMITY AT SEA, April 4, 1832.
Lat. 56 30, Long 13 E.
"Sir:—Having had the pleasure of an introduction to your son by Mr. —, of New York, on the morning of our embarkation for Liverpool, I have taken the liberty to order my bookseller at Washington to send to your address a copy of Wait's State Papers, printed by order of Congress.

"I am not too young to remember the capture of Burgoyne and most of the subsequent events of our struggle for Independence are also indelibly impressed upon my memory. As the countryman of Washington, (for I too am a Virginian!) I offer these records of the Government of which he was the founder, to the son of that man, who received through him, the thanks of Congress for his humanity and kindness to poor Americans, during those times.

"The enclosed Coat of Arms if pasted in the first volume, will be evidence unquestionable of your title.

"I am, sir, your father's obliged fellow creature and your humble servant,
JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke,
Charlotte county, Virginia.

I may here add, that the said books were forwarded from Washington to New York, and unfortunately put on board the packet ship Liverpool, which was lost in the ice on her first voyage, and every thing went down but the passengers and crew, who were saved in the long boat. My father therefore only receiving the preceding letter, much to his disappointment.

From the New York American.
RANDOLPHIANA.—No. III.
"My knowledge of Ireland," said he to me one morning, "seems to astonish you as much as it did Mr. Canning's servant at Washington the other day. He brought me a note from his master—who by the way is a superior man, sir—and as soon as he spoke I at once recognised the brogue, and said to him, 'Your's from Munster, are you not? I am plaise your honour,' replied he, astonished at the question. 'From the county Clare I presume?' 'Yes sir,' said he, still more astonished. 'What town did you come from?' 'The town of Ennis sir.' 'Oh,' said I laughing, 'I know Ennis very well—pray does Sir Edward O'Brien still live at Dromoland?' 'He does indeed, sir.' 'And Mr. Stackpool at Edenvale? And the Knight of Glin on the banks of the Shannon?' 'Yes sir,' and then after a pause and a low bow he said, 'Might I make bold to ask, sir, how long you lived in Clare?' 'I never was in Europe,' said I, 'but I hope to be there soon.' 'Oh, sir, don't be after making a fool of me—faith, you're a bit of an Irishman, for you have the brogue, and you know as much of the country as I do myself, and more too, I'm thinking.' It was in vain that I assured him I had never seen Ireland—he went away still insisting that I had lived there!"

No wonder poor Paddy should have been deceived, when we on board the ship, both English and Irish, were often made to blush by the superior local information that Mr. Randolph possessed, even of the very counties in which we were born!

He used to amuse himself with two Yorkshire passengers by speaking in the peculiar dialect of "West Riding," and if they sometimes corrected any expressions, he would enter into a regular argument, and quote authorities—such as ballads, story books, old songs, &c., to prove that he was correct, and in most instances they had to confess that he was right. All this was done in the most perfect good humour, and it afforded us a vast deal of amusement, for he would enter into those discussions with as much apparent zeal as if he were speaking on the Tariff bill in Congress!

One day I asked him who was his favourite candidate for the Presidency after Mr. Monroe's time would expire? "Why sir," replied

he, "if it had not been for his wrong vote on the Missouri question, I should at once say Rufus King; he is the best man north of the Potomac, and a gentleman, too, of the old school; and best of all, sir, an honest man—rather a peace article now among politicians. A sad mistake, sir, he made on that question; but he thought sir he was right, and I esteem him still, but he will not now do for President. The New England men, sir, would rob us of our patrimonial slaves and our patrimonial oaks, and they are trying to obtain some of our patrimonial acres also; but it will not answer, sir. Old Virginia has some strength left yet, and we must therefore get a southern man for President!!"

He was very free in expressing his opinions of all great political characters, both living and dead, and his satire was cutting. Something he amused us by repeating parts of his speeches in Congress, on important subjects; especially on the late war and the Bankrupt Bill, both of which he opposed most vehemently. Once or twice during the voyage he lost his temper, but generally speaking he was in good humour, and full of spirits, and contributed greatly to our amusement. I regretted very much that we had to part in Liverpool, but we agreed to meet again during the summer in London.

In the month of June business took me to London, and my father accompanied me. I immediately called at Randolph's lodgings, and was glad to find him in town. The next day I introduced him to my father, who was greatly pleased with him. In the course of our conversation he suddenly rose from his chair, and said in his most imposing manner—"Sir, I have lately seen the greatest curiosity in London—aye, and in England too—compared to which, Westminster Abbey, the Tower, Somerset House, Waterloo Bridge, and Parliament itself sink into utter insignificance!—Yes sir, I have seen Elizabeth Fry in Newgate, and have witnessed the miraculous effects of true Christianity upon the most depraved of human beings—bad women—who are worse if possible, than the Devil himself; and yet Mrs. Fry has absolutely tamed them into subjection, and they weep repentant tears whenever she addresses them. Nothing but religion could effect this; and what can be a greater miracle than the conversion of a degraded woman, taken from the dregs of society;—and you must also see this wonder. Come sir, this is her morning for visiting the prisoners, and we shall be just in time. I will introduce you, as she has permitted me to bring my friends with me."

We immediately ordered a carriage and drove to Mrs. Fry's house, but found to our disappointment that the death of a relative had suddenly called her to the country.

Subsequently I had an opportunity of accompanying her to Newgate, and the scene which I there saw fully justified Randolph's description of it.

Some time afterwards I dined with Mrs. Fry at her country seat near London, and Mr. Randolph's name was mentioned at table. "He is a singular character," said one of her daughters to me; "we had quite an amusing note from him the other day. My mother requested me to write a note of invitation to dinner to him, and in it I apologized for naming so unfashionably early an hour as four o'clock. His reply was as follows.

"Mr. Randolph regrets that a prior engagement will deprive him of the pleasure of dining with Mrs. Fry on Thursday next. No apology, however, was necessary for the hour named in her note, as it is two hours later than Mr. R. is accustomed to dine in Virginia, and he has not yet been long enough in London to learn how to turn day into night, and vice versa."

I should mention that the fashionable dinner hour was 8 o'clock, which Mr. Randolph disliked very much, and frequently protested against.

Very soon after he arrived in London he became acquainted Lord L., who introduced himself to him one night under the gallery of the House of Commons. His Lordship told me afterwards that he had never met with so well informed a gentleman on all subjects of History, Belle Lettres, Biography, &c. and sir, said he, "what most astonished me was his intimate local knowledge of England and Ireland—I thought I knew them well, but I was obliged to yield the palm to Mr. Randolph. I was so delighted with his conversation, that I was determined to pay a compliment, which I knew would gratify his Virginia pride. Without mentioning to him my intention, I solicited permission from the Lord Chancellor to introduce Mr. Randolph into the House of Lords at the private entrance near the Throne; and having obtained it, I desired the door-keeper to admit him whenever he presented himself, the same as if he were a Member of the House. I am a high Tory, sir, but I worship talent even in a Republican; and I assure you, it gave me great pleasure to show this mark of distinction to your American friend."

I know I very much envied him this privilege on the night of the debate on Mr. Canning's "Roman Catholic Peers' Bill." The House of Lords was excessively crowded, and I had to wait for nearly two hours before I could obtain admission into the space, below the bar; and just as I squeezed myself through the doorway, nearly suffocated, I espied John Randolph leisurely walking in at the other door, surrounded by Canning, Lord Londonderry, Sir Robert Peel, and many other distinguished members of the House of Commons.

He did not take any letters of introduction with him from this country. I asked him, one day, why he had refused them. "Because sir," replied he, "I go to England to see and not to be seen,—to hear and not to be heard."

He became, however, one of the lions of the day, and his company was much sought after. At the append ball given for the benefit of the Irish poor under patronage of the King and royal family, Lord Londonderry singled out Randolph and stood by him for a considerable time, pointing out to his notice

all the distinguished characters, both male and female, as they passed in review before them.

"Your countryman, sir," said he to me a few days afterwards, in a most accomplished gentleman. "Who could ever suppose that so fascinating an exterior covered so much devotedness? I admire his polite manners, but detect his politics!"

A very distinguished member of Parliament brought Mr. Randolph and Miss Edgeworth together at his breakfast table, and he told me that he had never enjoyed so rich an intellectual treat before. "To use his own words," "spark produced spark," and for three hours they kept up the fire until it ended in a perfect blaze of wit, humour and repartee. "Mr. Randolph absolutely blew Miss Edgeworth's works better than she did herself, for immediate quotations, and we were all exceedingly astounded by his intimate acquaintance with Ireland and Irish manners. Lady T. and myself, did nothing but listen, and I was really vexed when some public business called me away."

I was with Randolph one morning soon afterwards, when he received a most friendly note from Miss Edgeworth, written in the familiar style. I begged of him to give it to me as a keepsake. "Give that note to you," said he with emphasis—"why, I would not part with it for half my estate!"

One day we dined together at the Marquis of L.'s, where we met several distinguished characters, and among them were Professor Smythe, of Cambridge, and Sir John Newport. The hour mentioned on the card of invitation was quarter past seven. I said to Randolph that we need not reach the house much before 8. "Sir," replied he, "I always comply literally with the terms of an invitation—we must be there at the time specified." We went accordingly; and, as I had predicted, there was nobody in the parlour, nor had the Marquis yet reached home from the House of Lords. "However, by and bye, the Marchioness, a very lovely woman made her appearance, and Randolph apologized for our republican punctuality. In a short time the rest of the company joined us; and at 8 o'clock we sat down to an excellent dinner. The conversation became very animated, and took a political turn. Randolph was questioned closely on American affairs, and amused them very much by his replies. He exposed what he termed the sad degeneracy of old Virginia, and became quite pathetic, in mourning over the abolition of the laws of primogeniture. Some of the company thought this a strange complaint from a republican; and before we separated, they really had nearly mistaken Randolph for an Aristocrat! Prof. Smythe was so much interested in the conversation, he walked home with us after the party broke up, and remained at our lodgings until 2 o'clock in the morning, endeavouring to procure as much particular information as he could about American institutions. When he had gone I could not avoid telling Randolph that I was the best republican of the two, and I laughed at him for having played the aristocrat so well. The Professor gave us a warm invitation to visit him at Cambridge, which Mr. Randolph subsequently availed himself of, but I was prevented by business from accompanying him. He afterwards told me that he was delighted with his visit to that classical city, where he became acquainted with several learned men.

I visited most of the curiosities of London with him, and derived great advantage from his intimate knowledge of every thing. We always dispensed with the show-men and guides, as he much preferred to act in that capacity himself, and I willingly paid them the fees for his services. He had a curious fashion of leaving his card, "Randolph of Roanoke," wherever we entered, whether it was Westminster Abbey, among the monuments, or at the top of St. Paul's, and I never could exactly understand his motive; some strange piece of vanity!

From the New York American.
RANDOLPHIANA.—No. IV.
Mr. Randolph was as singular in his dress whilst in London as he used to be at Washington, and whenever we walked the streets together, the people would turn about and stare at him with astonishment; but this never seemed to offend him; on the contrary, if he got upon an interesting topic of conversation, he would sometimes stop in any place, no matter how public, until he delivered one of his "extemporaneous flashes," as I used to term them, and then walk quietly on, without paying the least regard to the shrugs of the passing strangers. Although it was his first visit to the metropolis, yet he possessed a thorough knowledge of all the streets, lanes, alleys, &c. and when we had any great distance to walk, he used to take all the short cuts through by-lanes, &c. which I had supposed were only known to a Londoner.

One morning we set out together to pay a visit to Miss Edgeworth, and he was to be the guide. He began to tell me some very interesting anecdotes, and I listened without paying any attention to the streets we were traversing. At length, after about an hour's walking, I just asked him how much farther we had to go; he suddenly stopped and looking around him exclaimed, "Why, really Sir, we have been so very agreeably employed I perceive we have gone about a mile out of our way; but no matter, exercise is good for young men!" We immediately retraced our steps; but when we arrived at Miss Edgeworth's lodgings, had the misfortune to find that she had left town only two hours before "Randolph!" "Delays are dangerous," said "Randolph" we should have come here yesterday, agreeably to my intention."

After spending four weeks very delightfully in London I was obliged to return to Ireland, and parted with much regret from Mr. Randolph, whom I did not again see until my return to America in 1833.

I arrived here from Europe in May, 1833, during the Long Island Races; but was not tempted to attend them, even by the great at-

traction of Bolingbroke and Henry, who contended for the grand prize, to find Mr. Randolph. He had just returned from the races, and was sitting on the ground, not being a sportsman, I was unable to defend "Bolton," who thought of very little consequence, as he had won the race—pretty good evidence in his favour! After the termination of this great race, when the were loudly applauding the successful Purdy—Mr. Randolph, who had just expressed great confidence in "Henry," went to his disappointment by exclaiming, the gentlemen around him—"It is a thing that the President of the United States is not elected by acclamation, otherwise 'Purdy' would be our next President by a doubt!"

He spent a night with Rufus King at Jamaica, and on his return to town the next morning he said to me—"Ah, Sir, only for an unfortunate vote on the Missouri question, he is the man of my choice—the greatest Irishman gentleman of the Old School—the right man, Sir, for these degenerate times—but Missouri has destroyed his chance for ever!"

In the spring of 1834, I received a letter from him requesting me to engage myself and his faithful man John to go to the Liverpool packet of 16th May. I started town the day before the vessel sailed. I had a busy day with him. At night he told me that I would call upon him the next morning at half past 9 o'clock, and I begged to have all his luggage, &c. in readiness to be taken down to the steamboat which was to start for the ship precisely at 10 o'clock.

Next morning I accordingly called at at Bunker's, expecting to find him in his readiness; but what was my astonishment on entering his room, to see him in his dressing gown, writing a letter, with a large open before him, and John on the floor busily engaged unpacking a trunk! "What in the world is the matter, Mr. Randolph?" exclaimed I. "Do you know that it is 10 o'clock, and the steamboat never waits a minute for any person?" "I cannot but," Sir, replied he; "I am all confused this morning; I am just writing a farewell letter to my constituents, and would you believe, Sir, I have forgotten the exact words of a quotation from the Bible which I must use, and as you know I always quote correctly, I cannot go on till I find it. I never was fault before." "What is the quotation, I asked; perhaps I can assist you, for time precious." "Why," said he, "it begins 'I loved thee, oh Jacob'—but for the life of me I cannot remember the other words. Here, you take the Bible and look it up." "Whilst I finish the rest of the letter," he said, "dear Sir," replied I, "you cannot wait to finish that letter, Bible and all, on board the boat, where you will have time to complete your quotation before you reach the ship." To this he agreed, and some hesitation; and then he suddenly said, "Well, Sir, I will not take John with me; you must get back his passage money! I shall take John with you!" I exclaimed; why then, folly; only recollect how much you will have lost by your want of him!" "Sir, I decided; the question is no longer open for discussion. John has disobeyed me—he has become spoiled by your free blacks, and don't want to have to take care of him. Then, turning to poor John, who was distressed, he gave him a long list of instructions as to his journey back to Virginia, when he had just concluded, he said in a sarcastic manner, "Now John, go and hear my command—but you need not obey them. When you get to Philadelphia, call on the Manumission Society, and they will make you free, and I shall not look after you!" This was too much for poor John, who replied in much agitation—"Master John, this is too hard—you know I love you, and you know you find me at Roanoke when you come back!"

I really felt indignant, and said—"Mr. Randolph, I could not have believed that I thought you had more compassion for a slave than for your own countrymen. You have punished him enough by leaving him behind, without hurting his feelings by having made the poor fellow cry." "What," said he quickly, "does he shed tears?" "I replied I, "I saw them myself." He then said, "John take down your baggage, and the end of this curious scene. John immediately brightened up—forgot his master's command, and in a short time had them both on their feet.

When they returned from England, I called upon Randolph, and my first question was—"Well, sir, did you regret any advice about taking John?" "Regret it," replied he, "I should have lived without him, he saved my life three times!" "Then," I said, "I hope to use your own figure of speech next time you will not go off at halfcock. I then asked him how he was pleased in England during this visit. He answered with enthusiasm—"There never was such a country on the face of the earth as England. It is utterly impossible that there can be a combination of circumstances hereafter, to make such another country as Old England now is!"

He then gave me a rapid sketch of his journey, and told me that he had gone to Ireland agreeably to his promise, and was delighted with the country and people, but shocked with the misery and poverty which he everywhere saw. "The Union and the Jacksons," he said, "divided the spoils between them, and had my way, I would unmake the whole of the British empire." He also said that he thought the Marquis of Wellesley must be an impartial man, because he received the same abuse of both parties—the small amount of a statesman, sir, in the present state of Ireland!"