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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London Revue Monthly Magazine, for June.

FASHIONABLE ECLOGUES, No. 1.

Scenes—The Family Monitor.

Mrs. Mrs. and Miss Love.

Miss Love.

Not go to town, this Spring, Papa!

Mamma! not go to town!

I never knew you so unkind,

You chide me with that frown—

My sweet Mamma, indulge your pet,

Entreat Papa to go—

Ah now I see you're weeping too,

We shall succeed I know.

Mrs. Love.

Alas! my child, I've done my best,

And argued all day long;

But men are always obstinate,

Especially when wrong;

'Tis for my girl I urge the trip,

Not for myself, alas!

But when I married had I known—

No matter—let that pass!

Mrs. Love.

My dear you know that I abhor

These silly discontents;

You're quite absurd; why don't you make

The people pay their rents!

I can't afford to take a house—

Nay, don't put on that sneer;

For once be happy where you are,

We'll go to town next year.

Miss Love.

Next year, Papa! next year, Mamma!

You know I'm thirty-two,

(I call myself but twenty-six,

So this is *entre nous*.)

Next year I shall be thirty-three—

I've not a day to lose,

Oh, let us go to town at once,

I'm lost if you refuse.

Mrs. Love.

Your conduct, Sir, is most absurd,

We went last year in June,

But Fanny had not a fair chance,

You took us home so soon;

Sir Charles was evidently struck,

I'm sure he would have popped'd,

But then he saw no more of us,

And so the matter dropt.

Mrs. Love.

For sixteen springs to town she went,

When town began to fill,

And sixteen summers she return'd,

A flitting spinster still!

And now the times are very bad,

And tenants in arrears,

Dear love! I really can't afford

To go to town this year.

Mrs. Love.

Dear love, indeed! I ask you Sir,

Has any one man got

One single expense he can spare?

I answer, he has not.

Yet in *Haut ton* arrives, still

I see each neighbour's name;

If other papers go to town,

Why can't we do the same.

Mrs. Love.

Does not the Opera contain

Its customary squabble?

Have not the groves of Kensington

Gay groups beneath the trees?

At Almack's, happy radiant eyes

Outshine the chandeliers?

And when I think of dear Hyde Park,

—I can't restrain my tears.

Mrs. Love.

Of course, my dear! you stay with us!

Mrs. Love.

Why, no, my love! not so,

My duties Parliamentary

Force me, alas! to go.

Mrs. Love.

You can't afford a house in town?

Mrs. Love.

No, sweetest! there's the rub!

But I shall sleep at Bath's you know,

And dine, love! at the Club.

Mrs. Love.

The Club! I hate that odious word,

The bane of wedded life!

Oh! well the roving husband fares,

But chaps may serve the wife!

And then the thing's a vile excuse,

Which we must take perforce!

"Where have you been this afternoon?"

—Oh—at the Club"—of course.

Mrs. Love.

I hate them all! but I abhor

The Athenian mob!

They ask the ladies Wednesday nights!

—'Tis all a brag and boast.

To show the guile and *coquise*

Each eager member strives,

And seems to say "snug quarters these—

What can we want with wives!"

Mrs. Love.

Come, dearest Fanny! dry your eyes,

A little rouge put on,

I'll order you a sweet champagne

From Marston Caron.

The Noces and the Archeries

Will very soon be here!

Cheer up, my love! you shan't be vex'd,

We'll go to town next year.

A SCENE IN JAMAICA.

The Torch was lying at anchor in Blue-fields Bay. It was between eight and nine in the morning. The land wind had died away, and the sea-breeze had not set in—there was not a breath stirring. The pendant from the mast head fell sluggishly down, and clung amongst the rigging like a dead snake, whilst the folds of the St. George's ensign that hung from the main-mast, were as motionless as if they had been carved in marble.

The anchorage was one unbroken mirror, except where its glass-like surface was shivered into sparkling ripples by the gambols of a skipjack, or the flashing stoop of his enemy

the pelican; and the reflection of the vessel was so clear and studdy, that at the distance of a cable's length you could not distinguish the water-line, nor tell where the substance ended and shadow began, until the casual dashing of a bucket overboard for a few moments broke up the phantom-ship; but the wavering fragments soon re-united, and she again floated double, like the swan of the poet. The heat was so intense, that the iron stanchions of the awning could not be grasped with the hand, and where the decks were not screened by it, the pitch boiled out from the seams. The swell rolled in from the offing in long shining undulations, like a sea of quicksilver, whilst every now and then a flying fish would spark out from the untruffled bosom of the heaving water, and shoot away like a silver arrow, until it dropped with a flash into the sea again.

The crew were listlessly spinning oakum, and mending sails, under the shade of the awning; the only exceptions to the general law were John Crow the black, and Jackoo the monkey. The former (who was an improvisatore of a rough sort) sat out on the bowsprit, through choice, beyond the shade of the canvass, without hat or shirt, like a bronze bust busy with his task, whatever it might be, singing at the top of his pipe, and between whistles, confabulating with his hairy ally, as if he had been a messmate. The monkey was hanging by the tail from the dolphin-striker, admiring what John Crow called, "his own ugly face in the water." "Tail like yours would be good ting for sailor, Jackoo, it would leave his two hands free aloft—more ease, more hornament, I'm sure, den de piece of greasy junk dat hangs from de captain's taffrail." Now I shall sing to you, how dat Corromantee rascal, my fader, was sell me on de Gold Coast.

"Two ted nightcap, one long knife,
All him get for Quackoo,
For gun next day him sell him wife—
You tink dat good song, Jackoo!"

"Chocko, chocko," chattered the monkey, as if in answer. "Ah, you tink so—sensible hominal! What is dat? Jackoo, come up, air, don't you see dat big shovel-nosed fish looking at you? Pull your hand out of the water, I tell you." The negro threw himself on the gammoning of the bowsprit to take hold of the poor ape, who mistaking his kind intention, and ignorant of his danger, shrunk from him, lost his hold, and fell into the sea. The shark instantly sunk to have a run, then dashed at his prey, raising his snout over him, and shooting his head and shoulders three or four feet out of the water, with poor Jackoo shrieking in his jaws, whilst his small bones cracked and crunched under the monster's triple row of teeth.

While this small tragedy was acting—and painful enough it was to the kind-hearted negro—I was looking out towards the eastern horizon, watching the first dark-blue ripple of the seabreeze, when a rushing noise passed over my head.

I looked up and saw a *gallinazo*, the large carrion-crow of the tropics, sailing contrary to the habits of its kind, seaward over the brig. I followed it with my eye, until it vanished in the distance, when my attention was attracted by a dark speck far out in the offing, with a little tiny white sail. With my glass I made it out to be a ship's boat, but I saw no one on board, and the sail was idly flapping about the mast.

On making my report I was desired to pull towards it in the gig; and as we approached, one of the crew said he thought he saw some one peering over the bow. "We drew nearer, and I saw him distinctly. 'Why don't you haul the sheet aft, and come down to us, sir?'"

He neither moved nor answered, but, as the boat rose and fell on the short sea, raised by the first of the breeze, the face kept moping and mowing at us over the gunwale.

"I will soon teach you manners, my fine fellow! give way, men!"—and I fired my musket, when the crew that I had seen, rose from the boat into the air, but immediately alighted again, to our astonishment, vulture-like, with outstretched wings, upon the head.

Under the shadow of this horrible plume, the face seemed on the instant to alter like a hideous change in a dream. It appeared to become of a death-like paleness, and anon streaked with blood. Another stroke of the oar—the chin had fallen down, and the tongue was falling out. Another pull—the eyes were gone, and from their sockets, brains and blood were fermenting, and flowing down the cheeks. It was the face of a putrefying corpse. In this floating coffin we found the body of another sailor, doubled across one of the thwarts, with a long Spanish knife sticking between his ribs, as if he had died in some mortal struggle, or what was equally probable, had put an end to himself in his frenzy; whilst along the bottom of the boat, arranged with some show of care, and covered by a piece of canvas stretched across an oar above it, lay the remains of a beautiful boy, about fourteen years of age, apparently but a few hours dead. Some biscuit, a roll of jerked beef, and an earthen water-jar, lay beside him, showing that hunger at least could have had no share in his destruction,—but the pipkin was dry, and the small water cask in the bow was staved and empty.

We had no sooner cast our grappling over the bow, and begun to tow the boat to the ship, than the abominable bird that we had scared settled down into it again, notwithstanding our proximity, and began to peck at the face

of the dead boy. At this instant we heard a gibbering noise, and saw something like a bundle of old rags roll out from beneath the stern-sheet, and apparently make a fruitless attempt to drive the *gallinazo* from its prey. Heaven and earth, what an object met our eyes! It was a full-grown man, but so wasted, that one of the boys lifted him by his belt and with one hand. His knees were drawn up to his chin, his hands were like the talons of a bird, while the falling in of his chocolate-coloured and withered features gave an unhealthy relief to his forehead, over which the horny and transparent skin was braced so tightly that it seemed ready to crack. But in the midst of this desolation, his deep-set coal-black eyes sparkled like two diamonds with the fever of his sufferings; there was a fearful fascination in their flashing brightness, contrasted with the deathlike aspect of the face and rigidity of the frame. When sensible of our presence he tried to speak, but could only utter a low moaning sound. At length—"Agua, agua!"—we had not a drop of water in the boat.

"Elnuchacho esta moriendo de sed—agua!" We got on board, and the surgeon gave the poor fellow some weak tepid grog. It acted like magic. He gradually uncoiled himself, his voice, from being weak and husky, became comparatively clear. "El Higo—Agua para mi pedrillo—No le hace paia mi—Oh, ta nokke pasada, la noche pasada!" He was told to compose himself, and that his boy would be taken care of. "Deza me verle entences, oh Dios, Deza me verle!"—and he crawled groveling on his chest, like a crushed worm across the deck, until he got his head over the port-sill, and looked down into the boat. He there beheld the pale face of his dead son; it was the last object he ever saw—Ay de mi! he groaned heavily and dropped his face against the ship's side—he was dead. *Blackwood's Magazine.*

PRINCIPLES OF HONOUR AMONG THE GERMAN STUDENTS.

I had been about a month in Göttingen, when I was sitting alone one evening in that species of idyllic humour in which we hail a friend's approach, without possessing energy sufficient to seek for society abroad, when my friend Eisendaller entered, he resisted all my entreaties to remain, and briefly informed me that he came to request I would accompany him the following morning to Meissner, a distance of about five leagues, where he was to fight a duel, and told me, that to avoid suspicion in town, the horses should wait at my door, which was outside the ramparts, as early as five o'clock; having thus acquainted me with the object of his visit, and also told me not to forget he would breakfast with me before starting, he wished me good night, and departed. I remained awake the greater part of the night, conjecturing what might have been the reason of this extraordinary caution; for I well knew that several duels took place every day within the precincts of the University, without mention being made of them, or any inquiry being instituted by the protector or consul. Towards morning I fell into a kind of disturbed sleep, from which I was awakened by my friend entering, and hallooing, "auf, auf, die sonne scheint hell!"—"up, the sun shines bright!" (the first line of a well known student catch.) I rose and dressed myself, and having breakfasted, we mounted our nags and set off, at a sharp pace, to the place of meeting.

For the first few miles, not a word was spoken on either side; he was apparently wrapt in his thoughts, and I did not wish to intrude upon his feelings at such a moment, however, he at last broke silence, and informed me that the duel was to be fought with pistols, as he and his adversary had vainly endeavoured to decide the quarrel in several meetings with swords. The cause of this deadly animosity, for such it must have been to require a course rarely if ever pursued by a student of resorting to pistols, he did not clearly explain, but merely gave me to understand that it originated concerning a relation of his opponent's, a very lovely girl, whom he had met at the Court of Hanover. Having given this brief explanation, he again relapsed into silence, and we rode on for miles without saying a word. The morning was delightful, the country through which we passed highly picturesque, and there was an appearance of happy content and cheerfulness on the faces of the peasants, who all saluted us as they went forth to their morning labour that stood in awful contrast to our feelings, hurrying forward, as we were on the mission of death.

We at length arrived at Meissner, where several of my friend's party were expecting him, and having stabled our horses, we left the town and took a narrow path across the fields, which led to a mill about a half a mile off, this was the place of rendezvous. On our way, we overtook the other party, who had all passed the preceding night at Meissner; and guess my surprise and horror to find that my friend's antagonist was one of my own intimate acquaintances, and the very student who had been the first to show me any attention on my arriving in Göttingen. He was a young Prussian named Hautsall, whose mild manners and gentleman like deportment had acquired for him the sobriquet of *der Zahme* (the gentle) among his brother students. After saluting each other, the parties proceeded to the ground together. There was little time spent in arranging preliminaries, it was agreed, as both were well known marksmen,

to throw dice for the first fires the seconds then came forward, and Hautsall's friends announced that Eisendaller had won.

There was an instantaneous falling back of all but the two principals, who now took their position about fifteen paces from each other; I watched them both closely; and never did I see men more apparently unmoved than they were at that moment—not a muscle of their features betrayed the least emotion of any consciousness of the awful situation in which they were placed—the pistol was handed to Eisendaller, with direction to fire before the lapse of a minute; he immediately levelled it, and remained in the attitude of covering his antagonist for some seconds, but at length finding his hand becoming unsteady, he deliberately lowered his arm to his side, stiffening and stretching it to its utmost length, and remaining thus for an instant, he appeared to be gaining resolution for his deadly purpose. It was a moment of awful suspense: I felt my heart sicken at the blood thirsty coolness of the whole proceeding, and had to turn away my head in disgust; when I again looked round, he had raised his pistol, and was taking a long and steady aim; he at length fired; the ball whizzed through Hautsall's hair, and as it grazed, he wheeled half round by an involuntary motion, and raised his hand to see if there were blood. I now looked anxiously at Eisendaller, but he stood firm and motionless as a statue.—I thought at one moment I saw his lip curl, and a half scowl of disappointment and impatience cross his features, but in an instant it passed away, and he remained as passionless as before.

It was now Hautsall's turn; he lost no time in presenting his weapon; there was a small red spot burning on the cheek that had been grazed, which seemed to bespeak the fiery rage that had taken possession of his soul, for he felt that his antagonist had done his best to take away his life. I shuddered to think that I was looking on my friend for the last time, for from the situation in which I stood, I could distinctly see that his heart was covered, and that the moment Hautsall drew the trigger would be his last. Maddened with an agonizing thrill of horror, I felt an irresistible impulse to rush forward, and arrest the arm that was about to deprive him of life; but while a sense of what was due to the established customs of society on such occasions restrained me, and I stood breathless with terrific expectation of the fatal flash; Hautsall, to my amazement, suddenly raising his pistol to a vertical position, fired it straight over his head, flung his weapon into the air, and rushing forward threw his arms round Eisendaller, burst into tears, exclaiming, "Mein Bruder!" and wept upon his neck like a child.

We were wholly unprepared for such a scene, and although not easily unmanned, the overwrought feelings of all sought vent in a passion of tears. We soon left the ground, and mounted our horses to return to Göttingen. On our way home there was little said. It happened that once, and once only, I found myself at the side of Hautsall; he conversed with me for a short time in a low under tone, and on my asking how he felt at the moment of his adversary's missing him, he answered, it was then my determined purpose to shoot him, and up to the last moment this determination remained unaltered, but at the instant of placing my finger on the trigger, I thought I saw an expression about his face that reminded me of earlier and happier days, when we studied and played together, and had but one heart, and I felt as if I were about to become the murderer of my brother. I could then more easily have turned the pistol against my own breast, than have shot the friend of my childhood.

ENOCH TIMBERTOE'S ACCOUNT OF THE CELEBRATION.

New York, July 7, 1830.

Dear Tim—If New York aint the beater-most place for fun, then my name aint Enoch, that's all. I guess you'd have that so if you only ben here independent day and seen how they kept it up. They begun by day brakes, ringing bells, firing guns, beaten drums, blowing horns, and all them kind of noises to wake folks up and lettem know what was comin. Bang-bang went the cannon—pop-pop went the pistols—crack-crack—crack-ee-ee-crack went the fire crackers as spiteful as 50 mad turtles only ten times louder. My ears aint done ringin yet the stuffed them chock full of cotton wool. I couldnt sleep a wink, so up I got and spruced myself up and made my old cowhides shine like glass bottles, and off I started to see 4th of July. I hadent gone far afore long came the old revolutioners playin yankee doodle as merry as a flock of bobby Lincolns in hayin time, darn if it didnt seem good to hear the old tune. I couldnt help thinkin afterwards when I saw the voluntary companies trampossing thro the streets and dressed up all so fine, what a difference there was between them and the old seventy-sixers, they looked like men who didnt fear snakes nor gunpowder, tothers like milliners gals all show and would run at their own shadders. As for marchin howsomever I guess capten shutes company would beet the Yorkers all holler, cause why? they dont chork the left footthere which is a capitol plan to keep stepby.

I had a royal good time goin round among the booths as they call em here. I guess there was much as a thousand round the park the I didnt count em all. There want no rictus behavior as I saw the there was plenty of fellers with their gals there eatin pig and ois-

turs. I wished most plagly your Sally had been here, I'd treated her to as much as she wanted. I didnt take nothin stronger than syder all day long the I tried playin hard to wet my whistle with sum of arthur tappings whine that ive heard so much tell of. One feller told hed got sume and says I lets have a glas, and says he plank yer money fust, and so I poned out a fourpence happenny and he poned out a tumbler full of the burgundee imported expressly for 4th of July says he. Do you call this burgundee, when I'd done drinkin says I; to be sure I do says he, the real e. f. says I—dont you see the brand on the cork was he—I see it says I; well what more do you want says he. O nothin says I only if twant for the name out I should guess twas nothin more than lasses and water. He tried to laff it off at fust but when I told him I'd expose him if he dint give back my money he looked like a stuck pig and handed over quick enuff. I got a sheet of gingerbread to boot.

I told you something about the New York niggers in my last but I'de no idee theyd keep the 4th of July—but theyre a plagly independent set here I tell you—they had a regular bilt procession the day after the white folks and marched thro the streets with drums beatin and colers flyin just as stillish as trainin day. There was all the bootblacks and chumblie sweeps in the sixty sum on hosback and sum on foot—if it hadent been for their faces you couldnt have told but what they belonged to sum of the voluntary companies they were dressed up so smart. I saw big dick the feller that cleans tripe in the market on hosback there—he looked as ferse as boney-part till some of the butchers boys drove by, I guess he looked a little sheepish then, but he stuck up his head as soon as ever they was out of site. I most close this pistol now hoping you are well and kicking.

Yours with a steam,
ENOCH TIMBERTOE.

CANAL VS. RAIL ROAD.

The following humorous argument was advanced by a canal stockholder for the purpose of putting down rail ways:—

"He saw what would be the effect of it; that it would set the whole world a gadding. Twenty miles an hour, sir. Why you will not be able to keep an apprentice boy at his work! Every Saturday evening he must take a run to Ohio, to spend a Sunday with his sweet-heart. Grate, plodding citizens will be flying about like comets. All local attachments will be at an end. It will encourage flightiness of intellect. Veracious people will turn into the most immeasurable liars; all their conception will be exaggerated by the magnificent notions of distance—only a hundred miles off. Tut, nonsense, I'll step across, madam, and bring your fan! 'Pray, sir, will you dine with me to-day, at my little box on the Allegheny?' 'Why indeed I don't know—I shall be engaged in town until twelve—well I shall be there, but you must let me off in time for the theatre.' And then sir there will be barrels of pork, cargoes of flour, chardons of coal, and even lead and whiskey, and such like sober things, that have always been used to slow travelling—whisking away like a set of sky rockets. It will upset all the gravity of the nation. If a couple of gentlemen have an affair of honour, it is only to steal off to the Rocky mountains and there is no jurisdiction that can touch them. And then, sir, think of it—flying for debt! A set of bailiffs mounted on bombshells would never overtake an absconding debtor, only give him a fair start. Upon the whole, sir, it is a pestilential, topey-turvy, harum-scarum whirligig. Give me the old, solemn, straight forward, regular Dutch canal—three miles an hour for expresses, and two for jog trot journeys—with a yoke of oxen for heavy loads! I go for beasts of burden; it is more primitive and scriptural, and suits a moral and religious people better. None of your hop, skip and jump whimsies for me!"

A certain lecturer on intemperance, who has attained to 'celebrity' in his vocation lately waited on the minister of a populous, parish, and requested the use of his church to deliver a lecture to the people. The minister stated his determination, and his reasons for declining to grant this for any other than purposes purely religious—but, to show the applicant that he had no personal grudge towards him, he proposed to give him the "fashion of the house." A case of bottles was produced, containing various liquors, and the lecturer was desired to choose and help himself, his host setting the example. The former could not be prevailed upon to taste or handle, but he drunk off no less than three full tumblers of water pure from the spring, upon which the Rev. Sexagenarian shrewdly observed: "My certie, lad, gin ye hadnt been at something stronger than water last night, its my opinion ye wadna han been fashed w' sic a lowin' drouth this mornin."—*Perth Courier.*

The following lines were copied from a paper attached to a post near a trough of water, placed for the accommodation of travellers in the town of Homer, state of N. Y. Come traveller, alake thy parching thirst, And drive away dull cares! Thou need'st not brach thy little purse, For I am free as air! My source is on the mountain side, My course is to the sea; Then drink till thou art satisfied, Yea, drink, for I am free.

Look at the State Government while the Jackson party... while the Jackson party... while the Jackson party...

Ball Patriot.

The author of the above paragraph, from the Baltimore Patriot of July 26th, certainly deserves credit for his candour. He speaks frankly and boldly; indifferent whether he offends or not, and apparently regardless of consequences. I like the man for his blunt, undisguised manner toward the Federalists; he tells me what they have to expect from the success of the anti-administration party; but I cannot, though a Democrat, admit his notions of a general proscription of them to be fair, liberal, grateful or just. The anti-administration party in this state, it is notorious, is composed of a large proportion of the old Federal party, who are fellow labourers in the same cause with the author of the extract. — Charles, Montgomery and Saint-Mary's counties, the three strong holds of Federalism in old, high party times, are at this very moment reckoned the strong holds of that party. Yes, 'Little Britain,' & 'Tory Charles & St. Mary's,' as they were wont to call them in former days, are now the counties on which these men build all their hopes of being reinstated in their lost power. Were any two of these counties suddenly to turn their backs on them, they would instantly, in their hopelessness, relinquish all opposition in Maryland. Yet, in the very face of the Federalists of these three counties, and of every Federalist belonging to their party, they unhesitatingly proclaim as one of the most powerful of their causes of dislike and hostility to the present state administration, that Federalists have been appointed to places under it. — Have the Federalists of their party, lost all that honest, manly feeling, which should excite the indignation of the freeman, when he is told that he is not fit to rule, that he is fit only to be a slave? How do the Charles and Saint-Mary's Federalists, many of the sires of whom bled and fell in the front ranks of the revolutionary army, combating for liberty and the republican principle that "all men are born free and equal," like thus being told, that they should not, politically, be more than "shewers of wood and drawers of water" for those with whom they have inconsiderately associated themselves? Has the magnanimity of their fathers died with them? Is there not a spark of it left in the bosoms of the sons to kindle a flame that will consume the filth that has formed over their sight? Are they so lost to shame as voluntarily to assist in forging their own chains? Among the Federalists who were cajoled into opposition to General Jackson's election, there are high minded men, of whom I can never believe this. All such should ponder well on what is said in the quotation made from the Patriot—the organ of the Adams or anti-administration party in this state—and, when they reflect on it maturely, let them compare it with the course which has been actually pursued by the Jackson party. The Federalists belonging to this latter party, are not commanded to "take post in the rear." They united with the great body of the Democratic citizens of the Union pending the presidential election; they rallied in support of the patriot who now presides over the government of the country; and did so too, to the defeat of one of the most perfect aristocrats and political hypocrites, that ever had the effrontery to seek the suffrages of a republican people; or, that men pretending to be Democrats, ever had the audacity to bring forward. This has proved them to be true Democrats, no matter what name they may previously have borne. It was declared by General Jackson, before his election to the Presidency, that should he be elected, no distinction should be made among his friends, and that "the tree should be judged by its fruit." This declaration has been redeemed in every of his acts, on which it could have the least possible bearing; and it is on the principle which it embraces, that the administration or Jackson party of this state have acted. Thomas K. Carroll, our present Governor, early stepped forward in aid of the cause of Jackson, and thus shewed himself to be devoted to true republicanism. He was called a Federalist, and was admitted to be a man of talent and merit. The Jackson Democrats of Maryland, for the stand which he took in favour of their presidential candidate, who always was a Democrat, considered him as one of themselves, and therefore elected him to the chief magistracy of the state, with four old Democrats and one Jackson Federalist, who had acted the same republican part, which he himself had, to be his council. — Since his elevation to that station, himself and his council in their public course, have observed the same rule that the President has—they have made no distinction among Jackson-men of merit. In making their appointments, they accounted every true Jackson man a Democratic Republican, and looked only to the qualifications of the applicants. — None of that little, narrow prejudice and jealousy betrayed by the author of the quotation from the Patriot, has been felt or indulged by them. At the time Governor Carroll took his stand, many Federal gentlemen, who apprehended our republican institutions to be in jeopardy, behaved precisely as he did. They laid aside every feeling except that for their country, and openly united with the Democratic friends of Jackson, in their efforts to effect his election. The respectability, talent, knowledge and private worth of many of them, made their services acceptable; and I, a Democrat without guile, felt proud when I reflected, that

the author of the above paragraph, from the Baltimore Patriot of July 26th, certainly deserves credit for his candour. He speaks frankly and boldly; indifferent whether he offends or not, and apparently regardless of consequences. I like the man for his blunt, undisguised manner toward the Federalists; he tells me what they have to expect from the success of the anti-administration party; but I cannot, though a Democrat, admit his notions of a general proscription of them to be fair, liberal, grateful or just. The anti-administration party in this state, it is notorious, is composed of a large proportion of the old Federal party, who are fellow labourers in the same cause with the author of the extract. — Charles, Montgomery and Saint-Mary's counties, the three strong holds of Federalism in old, high party times, are at this very moment reckoned the strong holds of that party. Yes, 'Little Britain,' & 'Tory Charles & St. Mary's,' as they were wont to call them in former days, are now the counties on which these men build all their hopes of being reinstated in their lost power. Were any two of these counties suddenly to turn their backs on them, they would instantly, in their hopelessness, relinquish all opposition in Maryland. Yet, in the very face of the Federalists of these three counties, and of every Federalist belonging to their party, they unhesitatingly proclaim as one of the most powerful of their causes of dislike and hostility to the present state administration, that Federalists have been appointed to places under it. — Have the Federalists of their party, lost all that honest, manly feeling, which should excite the indignation of the freeman, when he is told that he is not fit to rule, that he is fit only to be a slave? How do the Charles and Saint-Mary's Federalists, many of the sires of whom bled and fell in the front ranks of the revolutionary army, combating for liberty and the republican principle that "all men are born free and equal," like thus being told, that they should not, politically, be more than "shewers of wood and drawers of water" for those with whom they have inconsiderately associated themselves? Has the magnanimity of their fathers died with them? Is there not a spark of it left in the bosoms of the sons to kindle a flame that will consume the filth that has formed over their sight? Are they so lost to shame as voluntarily to assist in forging their own chains? Among the Federalists who were cajoled into opposition to General Jackson's election, there are high minded men, of whom I can never believe this. All such should ponder well on what is said in the quotation made from the Patriot—the organ of the Adams or anti-administration party in this state—and, when they reflect on it maturely, let them compare it with the course which has been actually pursued by the Jackson party. The Federalists belonging to this latter party, are not commanded to "take post in the rear." They united with the great body of the Democratic citizens of the Union pending the presidential election; they rallied in support of the patriot who now presides over the government of the country; and did so too, to the defeat of one of the most perfect aristocrats and political hypocrites, that ever had the effrontery to seek the suffrages of a republican people; or, that men pretending to be Democrats, ever had the audacity to bring forward. This has proved them to be true Democrats, no matter what name they may previously have borne. It was declared by General Jackson, before his election to the Presidency, that should he be elected, no distinction should be made among his friends, and that "the tree should be judged by its fruit." This declaration has been redeemed in every of his acts, on which it could have the least possible bearing; and it is on the principle which it embraces, that the administration or Jackson party of this state have acted. Thomas K. Carroll, our present Governor, early stepped forward in aid of the cause of Jackson, and thus shewed himself to be devoted to true republicanism. He was called a Federalist, and was admitted to be a man of talent and merit. The Jackson Democrats of Maryland, for the stand which he took in favour of their presidential candidate, who always was a Democrat, considered him as one of themselves, and therefore elected him to the chief magistracy of the state, with four old Democrats and one Jackson Federalist, who had acted the same republican part, which he himself had, to be his council. — Since his elevation to that station, himself and his council in their public course, have observed the same rule that the President has—they have made no distinction among Jackson-men of merit. In making their appointments, they accounted every true Jackson man a Democratic Republican, and looked only to the qualifications of the applicants. — None of that little, narrow prejudice and jealousy betrayed by the author of the quotation from the Patriot, has been felt or indulged by them. At the time Governor Carroll took his stand, many Federal gentlemen, who apprehended our republican institutions to be in jeopardy, behaved precisely as he did. They laid aside every feeling except that for their country, and openly united with the Democratic friends of Jackson, in their efforts to effect his election. The respectability, talent, knowledge and private worth of many of them, made their services acceptable; and I, a Democrat without guile, felt proud when I reflected, that

For the Maryland Gazette.

PUBLIC DINING AND PARTY REVELRY. I got a squint the other day, Mr. Editor, at the columns of Hughes' paper, and there I beheld a very luminous account of what, par excellence, is termed the "celebration of the anniversary of independence at Waterloo." The liberal-minded of the present day, are all agreed, that the political sabbath of our country should not be profaned by the carnivals of hungry, unrelenting, and infuriated partisans. But the leaders of the coalition in Anne-Arundel county think differently on this subject. The moral sense of the community weighs but little, when a certain object is in view. In other days men and women met together on the annual return of the glorious day, not to eat and drink venom, to extol political friends, and to abuse, denounce, and bespatter their opponents. They met together as brethren of the same great family, to offer their thanks for the blessings of a free republican government; to call to mind the manly firmness, the devoted patriotism, the wisdom in council, and daring courage, which so nobly characterized the glorious band of '76. Their sentiments were full of liberty and country. Their obligations were offered in the spirit that breathed nothing but gratitude for the patriotic and successful efforts of their forefathers; veneration for their characters and principles, intermingled by the sacred prayer, that the mantle of the great Good should descend upon the rising generation, and spread its influence far and wide. How different is the scene before us? Here is presented the gathering of the choice spirits of their party, to offer their homage to Henry Clay, a man upon whom the nation twice has passed its veto, and at the proper time will do it again in usual style. But it is not somewhat remarkable that the party in Anne-Arundel county, who claim to be pure, unadulterated democrats, and make such a noise about the appointment of federalists, should have consented, at the "large and respectable company of farmers, planters, and other citizens of Anne-Arundel county, assembled according to precious arrangement," to have had all the dignitaries of the dinner, federalists of the old stamp. Look at it. There is John G. Proul, a federalist died in the wool, who is requested to preside, and no doubt did preside, for the toast of the president of the day, and the toast by the chair, smack enough of Hartford, to tell who the author is, and who was requested to preside. And there are Dr. Worthington, and John S. Williams, who assisted as vice presidents; their federalism, pure unadulterated federalism, never was called in question, never doubted, never denied. Now for the toasts. Some of the regulars are good; some are cunning, artful, and have too much of the yankee to suit the meridian of Maryland; but few are in good taste, and all deficient in point. The first volunteer is "by the chair," who toasts the invited guest, the Hon. B. Sommes, the representative of the district in congress, and who favoured the company with his presence. The toast is complimentary to the Doctor, and pledges him the confidence of his constituents in future. The north is famous for pledges—but the pledge over the bumper is not always fulfilled by buckskins. However it gave the doctor an opportunity to indulge in his favourite amusement—Talking, but as he was in an extemporaneous mood, his oration could not be obtained, altho' requested.

by the company. He said the climate, however, with the following toast: "Gen. F. F. Chambers—if integrity, patriotism and talents be duly appreciated, his native state will continue to require his services in the senate of the United States!" I feel happy that the Dr. has overcome the horrors of the military so much, as to toast a general at last. This augurs somewhat of reform. But I beg leave to amend this toast to the following: "Gen. F. F. C. If betting and calculation be duly appreciated, his native state will continue to require his services in the senate of the U. S." The next—John S. Williams, who offers an oblation to Daniel Webster. This is federalism cap-a-pee all over, rank, rooted, and not to be unrooted. The next—Dr. Worthington, (a federalist again,) talking of Clay and cement mortar and bricks. The next—Col. Hood, (a federalist again,) toasting John Holmes, of Maine. Col. let me ask how long you have been for the red-faced Holmes? (Read the note.) The next—By the chair, (federalist again!) Hezekiah Niles—let the chair pass. The next—Mr. Redman, (federalist again!) larding Tristram Burgess! The next—Mr. L. Lawrence, (federalist again!) but his toast must come in full—"Mr. Clayton—the great little Delaware." Friend Lawrence, which dost thou mean? Delaware Indians, Delaware bay, Delaware river, Delaware city, the ship of the line Delaware, or the great little state of Delaware—let me advise thee to beware of a tempest in a tea-pot. The next—Mr. Bonny, who gives a very bonny toast considering that he is largely engaged at the Savage. The next—John S. Williams, (federalism again!)—"He toasts Henry Clay, and says, 'that Maryland will adopt him as her son.' Fudge, Mr. Williams, would not one toast suffice—"Thy shaft flew twice, and twice my peace was slain." Mr. Williams made a speech here, and informed the company of a fact—not generally known, that Mr. Clay married in Maryland. The people never inquired where John Quincy married, nor did they care. Mr. Clay married in Washington county, which county has been, is, and will be, against him. So much for the valuable information of Mr. J. S. Williams! The last—G. Howard, of Waverly, (federalist again!)—"Henry Clay—the nation's candidate." You are mistaken Mr. Howard—a little more than you were at the last Presidential election. Now, Mr. Editor, I have hastily glanced over this meeting, this Clay meeting, this celebration. Where is the boasted democracy of those unadulterated democrats, who pretend to make exclusive claim. What will our friend of the Republican say to this, who, we all know, never did, nor ever would support a federalist to any office? This meeting was intended to give a tone to the party. This was its purpose. For this the preconcert and previous arrangement were had and practised. Democrats! Ye who have hitched yourself to the car of Clay, (which moves slowly on the railway,) know, that at the feasting of the nobility of your party in Anne-Arundel county, that federalism presided at the head of the table, federalism sat at the foot, and that federalism offered up the libation. I am no federalist, but am a

JACKSON DEMOCRAT.

NOTE—Mr. Holmes, of Maine, who is toasted at this emphatically, Clay, Webster, Holmes, and Clayton federal dinner by Colonel Hood, pending the presidential contest of '24, took a very active and decided stand in favour of that virtuous and worthy man, William H. Crawford. But Ocl. you shall hear the sentiments of your honest and patriotic Senator in 1823. He says, through the columns of the E. Argus, "The republicans expect, and they must not be disappointed, that a radical reform must be made in the next administration. No doubt those who hold, and who will not be satisfied unless they ever continue to hold, the best offices, will ascribe the sentiment to opposition to the President—but no blame is intended. The close of an administration is a time for a general correction of existing abuses. Mr. Monroe is not to embitter the little remnant of his political existence by reforms which he will be unable to complete, and the benefits of which he may not live to witness." "The security of the officer in his place tempts him to prodigality, and prodigality tends to corruption. It is essential, therefore, that he should hold his office by a limited, precarious, and conditional tenure, and be displaced at stated periods, and promptly dismissed for a failure of duty, or violation of trust. Dependence upon the people preserves the purity of the republic. Removals should not be rare occurrences or matters of regret. That a man should continue in office so long as he does now, although another federal maxim, is impolitic and untrue. If the office is a burthen, others should assist to bear it—if profitable, others should participate in the enjoyment." Now sir, your honest and patriotic Senator did maintain these doctrines. They are in unison with the holy tenets of Jeffersonian faith. They are now derided by their author! But three years ago he was the stern opponent of Clay, and abused the man and his principles boldly. What is he now?—Four toasts is the best commentary.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The U. S. Telegraph says, that upon enquiring at the Post Office Department, we learn that the improvement in its revenue for the first quarter of the current year, justifies the belief that its receipts will be ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS more in the present year than they were last year.

Monday, Saturday, July 10. Lieutenant James P. Wilson arrived at this office on Thursday last with the Spanish Schooner Venus, which the U. S. Schooner Grampus, Lieut. Comdr. Mayo, captured on the 4th June, off Cape Hayti, for an attempt to commit a piracy on the brig Kremlin, of Boston, from Antwerp bound to New Orleans. We have collected the following particulars. The schooner was from the Coast of Africa, with slaves, bound to Cuba, and fell in with the brig on the 4th June, near Cape Hayti, kept in company, endeavouring to intimidate her by crossing her bow, keeping her gun trained on her, with her men at quarters. The Schooner ordered the boat of the brig to come alongside, which the Captain refused—in this situation they remained nearly all day when the Grampus made her appearance and the schooner bore away. Captain Mayo hailed the brig, ascertained the character of the schooner, and immediately gave chase, captured and ordered her to this port. The schooner is about 60 tons burthen, armed with a 6 pounder and muskets, and 12 men, all Spaniards. She was formerly the Pilot-boat Trimmer, of New York. There were 82 negroes on board at the time of the capture—5 have since died.

THE SEA SERPENT.

The Portsmouth Journal of Saturday last gives the following account of this monster—"The Sea Serpent is said to have been in our waters, as near to us as the Isle of Shoals, during the present week. Capt. Perkins, of the schr. Alert, a very respectable man, and his crew, state that he came up towards their vessel, within twenty feet, and then passed round her bow, so that they had a fair view of his snake-like body—they saw about 60 feet of his length. Another vessel lying at anchor, saw him at some distance, lying on the top of the water, the skipper with one other person, the only one of the crew that would go, took the boat and rowed alongside of him so near as to be able to break his back with an oar, if they had dared. They think him one hundred feet or more in length. Both of these crews agree with the former accounts as to the general appearance of the monster. We are also informed by a gentleman who has just returned from the Shoals, that the serpent passed between the cable and the bows of a schooner belonging to Mr. Caswell, while lying at anchor, and that some of the crew stood at the stem of the vessel and looked down upon him; they describe him as about the size of a lime cask in the middle, and smaller towards each end; a smooth snake, without bunches, the appearance of them being occasioned by his motion."

There arrived at New York up to the 23d of June last, upwards of 8000 steerage passengers. It would be a curious fact to ascertain what accession of population the British North American Provinces and the United States have received from Europe since 1815. It cannot be less on an average, then 35,000 a year, or 400,000. It may be indeed fairly estimated at 500,000. Allowing each family of 5 persons to have brought out money, clothes and other property valued at 20 sovereigns, they would have added a capital of £2,000,000 sterling. Supposing their labour to be worth \$30 or 20 sovereigns a year, the productive industry will be worth, at a very low estimate, £2,000,000 annually. How very small a proportion of the annual revenue even this sum is, (had all gains gone to pay taxes) compared with the revenue of Great Britain—(130,000,000). This imperfect statement shows beyond a doubt that even the schemes of temporary and partial relief to Great Britain, by emigration, must all be vain. Quebec Gaz.



LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The N. Y. American has received papers by the ship Mary Lord, arrived at New York from Havre, two days later than those by the Formosa. They furnish the despatches of Gen. Bismarck, and Admiral Duperre, announcing in detail the events which the telegraphic despatch had communicated generally, of the landing of the army near Algiers. That was effected with the loss of only 20 men killed. M. de Bismarck himself had well nigh been of the number; for while reconnoitring, a cannon ball struck at his feet, and covered him all over with sand. An affecting account is given of the separation of the naval and military chiefs, at the moment of the landing; they embraced, and M. Duperre said to M. de Bismarck—"I am yours for life and for death. You may count upon me." This scene is gravely related. Capt. Wolf, of the Mary Lord gave his latest papers to the Commander of the U. S. ship Boston, which he fell in with at sea. The private correspondence of the Havre Journal says, that instead of 20, there were 48 men killed at the landing, the troops, and 130 wounded. Paris Exchange June 29. The exchange has been flat to day; it was the same yesterday would be maintained, heavy sales carried it back. Four o'clock.—There is a strong rumour of a further prorogation of the Chambers. Captain Hussey, of the ship Minerva, who left Liverpool at 12 o'clock on the 24th of June, informs the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce, that in coming out of the harbour, about the usual time of the arrival of the London mail, he heard heavy guns on shore, which he thinks were very probably occasioned by the receipt of intelligence announcing the death of the King. They mention the circumstance, without attaching to it any particular importance.

The Greeks want to get the leaves of this root in preference to others, and observed the method of laying a small weight on the plant to make it cabbage.

Candidates for the Legislature. AMNER LINTHICOM, Sen. EOKATIO RIDOUT. SHERIFF ALTY. Mr. GREEN—You are requested to say that BENJAMIN T. FIDDLE will be supported for the next Sheriffalty of Anne-Arundel county, by MANY VOTERS.

DRUGS MEDICINES &c. CLAUDE & HANMOND, BATH OR HAND AND INTERIOR CLEANING. A General Assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE STUFFS.

They have just received a supply of the following Medicines: Sulph. Quinine, Superior Calisaya Bark, Calisaya Arrolenda, Lima Bark, Peruvian Bark, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, McKim's Calcined Magnesia, Superior Gold Pressed Castor Oil, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Bermuda Arrow Root, Sago, Barley and Tapioca.

PIPERINE—A valuable adjunct to Quinine; and when used in equal proportions, acts with much more success than Quinine alone. LIVERMORE AN.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINT AND CHOLERA MORBUS.

The most fatal diseases to which children are subject at this season of the year. "This medicine has been tried in Philadelphia, where it was first introduced, and found by experience to be the most certain cure for the distressing complaint for which it is recommended, which has induced the proprietor of the receipt to put it up in the present form and at a very reasonable price, that it may be generally used. It is only desired that the medicine may be tried, and if not found effectual, the agent has instructions to refund the money." (Sold here by appointment.—Price 25 cents a Phial. Printed directions of the manner in which it is to be used accompany each phial.

ALSO MEDICINE SCALES AND WEIGHTS, NIPPLE GLASSES, BREAST PIPES AND BED PANS. AUGUST 5.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration &c. bonis non, on the personal estate of Henry T. Wallace, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment. Elizabeth Lewis, Adm'r. D. S. N. Aug. 5. Sw.

NOTICE. THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizen of this place, that she intends leaving Annapolis and her Stock of Goods she will sell low for Cash. All those indebted to her will please call and settle their accounts, without further notice. ANN FENRICE. Aug. 5.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of George A. Shaw dec'd are requested to make payment on or before the 15th Sept. next, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Suits will be instituted against all persons indebted who neglect this notice. WM. BROWN, of Ben. J. M. ROBINSON, August 5 1850.

DANIEL HART Has received and offer for Sale RICE FLOUR. A new article, very palatable food for the season of the year. Also a general assortment of Groceries. All on hand Hardware, China, Cut and Plain Glass, Liverpool, Queensware, Tin and Stoneware. BACON, PORK, LARD, MACKEREL, AND FRESH SALAD OIL, AND BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

BOOK BINDING Executed in the most approved manner, the Baltimore price. BLANK BOOKS Of every description made to order. Ledgers, Journals, and Books suitable for public offices. Order HINDING. Left at the office of the Baltimore Gazette, July 29.

A CARD.
MISS M. M. SCHAFFER respectfully informs the Ladies of Annapolis, that she intends giving lessons in that beautiful art of **VELVET & CHINESE PAINTING**, also Wax and Ebony work. A few specimens of these beautiful accomplishments may be seen at Mr. James ALLISON'S.
June 24.
PRICES OF INSTRUCTION.
VELVET PAINTING, \$4 00
CHINESE PAINTING, 4 00
WAX WORK, 5 00
EBONY WORK, 3 00

NOTICE.
Those persons entitled to a distributive share of the Personal Estate of the late Benjamin Harwood are informed that a **FOURTH DIVIDEND** has been struck, which will be paid to them on application to H. H. Harwood, at the Farmers Bank of Maryland.
2
Rd Harwood, of Thos. Henry H. Harwood, Adm'r of B. Harwood.

CHANCERY SALE.
By virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber, as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on the 9th day of August next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. one entire and undivided moiety of a tract of Land called

RILEY'S DISCOVERY,
situated in Prince George's county, Maryland, and about six miles distant from Upper Marlborough; containing about

255 ACRES,
more or less, now in the possession of James Lamar, Esq. This farm is said to be eligibly situated, the soil good and considerably improved, and very productive of Corn and Tobacco; there is a comfortable

DWELLING HOUSE
with several tobacco houses, and all the conveniences for a complete farm.
THE TERMS OF SALE
As prescribed by the said decree, are—Cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancery. Bond with security will be required for the payment of the purchase money, if not paid on the day of sale.
GEORGE H. BRICE, Trustee.
July 22. 3 Sw

A CARD.
MR. L. CARUSI
OF Washington, respectfully announces to the citizens of Annapolis, his intention of commencing a course of instruction in

DANCING & WALTZING.
The course will consist of 12 lessons. Terms as follows:—
For a course of Dancing or Waltzing, 80
For a course of Dancing and Waltzing, 10
To commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained. Mr. C. is at present in Annapolis, and will remain here for two or three days, during which time he will be pleased to obtain the names of those who may feel a desire to join his classes. A subscription list is left at Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where he may be found.
Annapolis, July 22. 3

NOTICE.
THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Annapolis TOBACCO INSPECTION, are requested to pay on Monday the 16th August next, Four Dollars on a share of stock subscribed by them. Mr. Adam Miller is authorized to receive and give authentic receipts for the same. Ordered by the President and Directors this 19th day of July, 1830.
Signed, A. RANDALL, Sec'y.
July 22. 3 R

FOR SALE.
TWENTY SHARES in the Farmers Bank of Maryland. Apply to
July 22. 3 J. J. SPEED, Baltimore.

WANTED.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, for the use of his family, the age is of no consequence, provided it is under sixteen or over thirty six, for which the cash will be given.
JACOB H. SLEMAKER.
July 22. 3 South River Ferry, near Annapolis.

FOR SALE (or to be exchanged for stock in the Planters' Bank of Prince George's county,) a number of shares of South River Bridge Stock. Apply at the office of the Maryland Gazette, or to
J. J. SPEED, Baltimore.
July 22. 3

J. J. SPEED
HAS removed to Baltimore. His Office is in South Gay street, opposite the Exchange. He will continue to practice in the Courts at Annapolis.
July 22. 3

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE two story Frame House, and Lot on East Street, in this city, near the State Circle, and between the Houses occupied by Miss Mary Cross and Miss S. By.—For terms apply next door or at this office.
July 8. 5

TO RENT,
A TWO STORY HOUSE, and a Garden, at Town Gate, fronting the street. The house has an addition to it for a Grocery or any other business. The grounds good, the Garden pleasant, and contains several Fruit Trees. Terms very low.
Enquire of
HENRY PRICE.
July 15. 4

PAINE SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
GEORGE H. NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR
Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a **LARGE STOCK OF GOODS** in his line, consisting of some of the handsomest **Patent Finished Cloth** Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of **PANTALON STUFFS** Of various Qualities, and a variety of **VESTINGS,** Suitable to the Season.
All of which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual men on moderate terms.
April 22. 11

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans' Court, July 13th, 1830.
ON application, by petition, of Elizabeth Lewis Ex'r of Samuel Lewis, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the new-papers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Register of Wills, A. A. C.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Lewis, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of July, 1830.
ELIZABETH LEWIS Ex'r.
July 15. 4

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne-Arundel county, Orphans' Court, July 13, 1830.
ON application of petition of Basil D. Hall, Ex'r. of Martha Hall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills. A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Martha Hall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of January next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1830.
BASIL D. HALL, Ex'r.
July 22. 3 Sw

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne-Arundel county, Orphans' Court, July 14, 1830.
ON application, by petition, of William Brown, Sen. of Ben. Administrator of Benjamin Brown, Sen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills. A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Brown, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of January next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1830.
WILLIAM BROWN, of Ben. Adm'r.
July 15. 3 Sw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas G. Dilshay, 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 15th day of January next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1830.
THOMAS G. DILLSHAY, Adm'r.
July 15. 4 Sw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward D. Ridgely, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
ROBERT NELSON, Adm'r. Baltimore.
July 22. 4

TO HIRE OR SELL
A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good Cook. For further information enquire at this Office.
April 15. 4

READ'S PATENT.
IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.
In the art of building Chimneys, and altering those already built, in such manner as to prevent or cure their smoking.
From the time that chimneys were first introduced, the building them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded, when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time, can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys, to a system, invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.
Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for fourteen years from the third day of April 1829, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county, \$50. When two or more counties are purchased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required, and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable any mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post-paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year, will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or the county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, &c. three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.
A. H. READ, Patentee.
Montrose Susquehanna Co. Pa.
12th June, 1830.

We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. READ, Esq. the patentee above named is a Gentleman of respectability, and established character for honesty and probity, & we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make.
CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d. Sh'ff.
ASA DIMOCK, JR. Clerk.
DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.
July 8.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of William Sanderson, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.
SAMUEL HARRISON, of Jno. } Ex'r.
N. HOLAS J. WATKINS. }
June 24.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
In compliance with the clause of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a branch thereof at Fredericktown. 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 ten o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the branch bank at Fredericktown.
By order, SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.
June 24.
The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above law.

NOTICE.
THE commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis on Thursday the 12th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the levy court.
By order, R. J. COWMAN, Ck.
Comm'r's A. A. C.
June 17th 1830. 5

PRAYER BOOKS,
Just Received
From the New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, and
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
At the following Prices:
Plain, bound in sheep 8 25
Lettered, 30
Black and Brown, bound in calf 1 75
Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt, 2 00
in calf, gilt edges 2 50
Red, Blue & Green, morocco, gilt edges 2 75
Blue & Brown, in calf, with gilt edges 3 50
ALSO THE FOLLOWING TRACTS
Companion for the Book of Common Prayer, containing 108 pages, Price 12 cents
Candidate for Confirmation, 56 pages, 8 cents
Little June, 43 pages, 6 cents
Manual of Family Prayers, 56 pages, 6 cents
Dairyman's Daughter, 36 pages, 6 cents
Churchman's Profession, 32 pages, 5 cents
Steps on the Nature and Constitution of the Church, 32 pages, 5 cents
Design of the Lord's Supper, 20 pages, 3 cents
Familiar Instructions, 16 pages, 3 cents
Morning and Evening Devotion, 8 pages, 2 cents
Churchman's Arguments for Infant Baptism, 8 pages, 2 cents
Or one hundred pages for 124 cents.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
To the FAMILY VISITER; & to the CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE; received at this Office.

PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.
June 24. 7

Anne-Arundel county, in Wt.
UPON application, to the subscriber, a Judge of the Orphans' Court for Anne-Arundel county, by petition, in writing, of Thomas Flynn, of the city of Annapolis, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805; and the several supplements thereto," a schedule of his property, and a list of creditors, on oath, with the sums respectively due them, so far forth as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Thomas Flynn, by virtue of a special act of Assembly passed in his behalf, being entitled to receive the benefit of the said insolvent laws, without producing any proof of residence; and being also satisfied by the certificate of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, that the said Thomas Flynn is now in his custody for debt and for no other cause, & the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law; and entered into bond with security for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having also executed to a trustee by me appointed, a good and sufficient deed for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted, and delivered the same to the said trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands, of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Flynn be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the said fourth Monday of October next, he give notice to his creditors to be and appear at that day and place, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Flynn should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly, as prayed.
THOMAS H. DORSEY.
Test. WILLIAM S. GREEN, Ck.
July 22. 3 Sw

Anne-Arundel county, sc.
ON application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing, of Jacob Farrier, 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 Jacob Farrier having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and having appointed George Farrier trustee for the benefit of the creditors of said Jacob Farrier, and the said trustee having given bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said Jacob Farrier having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family excepted for the benefit of his creditors, and he said trustee having certified in writing, that he is in possession of all the estate of said Jacob Farrier, mentioned in the schedule, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jacob Farrier be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why said Jacob Farrier should not have the benefit of said acts, and supplements thereto, as prayed.
THOMAS B. DORSEY.
July 8. 5 Sw

Anne Arundel County, sc
ON application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as one of the Associate Judges of the Orphans Court, by petition, in writing, of Elijah Donaldson, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, 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, 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 them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Elijah Donaldson 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 Elijah Donaldson 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 David Owens his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Elijah Donaldson a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Elijah Donaldson 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 the city of Annapolis, 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 in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Elijah Donaldson should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.
Given under my hand this 18th day of June in the year 1830.
THOMAS J. BRICE.
June 24. 7 Sw

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

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

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

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

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

CASH FOR NEGROES.
We wish to purchase
100
LIBERTY
NEGROES.
Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, well hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give a call, as we are 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. We can at all times be found at Williamsons' Hotel, Annapolis.
LEGG & WILLIAMS.
April, 13th.

The information contained in the following paragraph cannot be considered as an attempt to settle the question of the New Englanders. It was always clear to every man of common sense that the New Englanders, and favoured his pretensions to public station for no other reason than because he supported Mr. Adams. To talk about all New England going, in the next presidential election, for Mr. Clay, or Mr. any body else, in preference to Jackson, savours too strongly of both the marvellous and ridiculous, to provoke a serious thought. New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Maine, will all three, at that election, be for Jackson—the man of the people; the president who is paying the national debt; the enemy to high duties on articles consumed by the poor, and the true friend to National improvements.

No movements have been made which may be considered indicative of the course New England will take at the approaching election. We shall support Jackson, and may not support Clay. Our obvious policy is to keep aloof from the contest, and throw our weight into the scale of that man who, in addition to a reasonable prospect of success, may be the most worthy of our support. As Mr. CLAY's prospects brighten in the West, they will become bright in New England. Our situation, in regard to the Western States, reminds us of an old story. A British Colonel, at the head of a fine regiment, made an attack; but his men, being panic struck, fled and left him in the lurch. He was slightly wounded, and narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. The next day, resolved to give his regiment an opportunity to wipe off their disgrace, he led them to a desperate enterprise; on the eve of which, he said to them— "I should like to know whether you intend to run to-day if you do, I'll take the start." If the Western States intend to bolt this time we will take the start. Boston Palladium.

For the Maryland Gazette.
MARYLAND, No. 13.

THE UNION.

"Our Federal Union—it must be preserved."—was the patriotic, the noble sentiment given by Andrew Jackson, at Washington, on the 13th April, 1830, at the first anniversary dinner held in honour of the birth-day of that great apostle of liberty, Thomas Jefferson. "Our Union." Our "Federal Union." "The Union of the States"—the whole of that large assemblage of citizens from the east, and the west, from the north, and the south, were electrified, at this honest burst of feeling from the plain Tennessee Farmer, who had been listening to many toasts and speeches from patriotic men, who had met from every quarter of the land. "Our Federal Union—it must be preserved," was heard with pleasure, and responded to from the heart, by every one present; it shall be, some said—it will be, others thought; that it must be, all were resolved; all were determined. And it must, it shall, it will be preserved.

It is said in one paper that the King on having the resignation of the Ministers tendered to him, restored the seals, and behaved to the Duke of Wellington in the most cordial manner. The King and the Duke of Wellington went up to London from Bushy together. No change in the ministry or in the present policy of the English Government, will probably follow this event. His present Majesty, William the IV. (born August 21st, 1763) has, it is said by the best authority, expressed his full confidence in the Duke of Wellington. There was a report that Mr. Huskisson would be brought again into the cabinet. The oaths of allegiance to King William IV. were administered in both Houses of Parliament on the 26th June. It was reported that the Parliament would be dissolved almost immediately.

The battle of New Orleans, the bold attack on the 33d December, and the glorious eighth of January, Jackson's victory, and peace with England, put an end to the hopes, and the wishes, and the plans, of the Hartford convention, and buried them in the dust.

The doctrines thus advocated by the northern states were dangerous to the union; dangerous, and much more so, than the doctrines now advocated by a few individuals to the south. The northern and eastern states felt the pressure of the war, and they called a convention, and resolved to call another, if their application to the government of the United States should prove unsuccessful. And yet these northern and eastern men, these very men, who, in time of war, when all like Decatur, should have been for their country, "right or wrong," these very same men are now loudest in upbraiding and reviling the south, because they feel injured and oppressed; and shall they not be allowed the poor privilege of complaining, of telling how and where they suffer? But has the south ever refused its blood, or its treasure, to support and defend the union? It never has—it never will. The south is high spirited; yet generous, warm-hearted, noble, good and kind; they are true to the union, and so is MARYLAND.

July 31, 1830.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Manchester was below at New York on Friday morning, having sailed from Liverpool on the 1st July. Some of the passengers left the ship off Block Island, and arrived at New York on Friday morning, bringing with them Liverpool papers to the 1st ult. inclusive.

By this arrival we have the intelligence of the death of King George the Fourth, and of the accession of the Duke of Clarence to the Throne, under the title of William the Fourth.

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FRANCE.—The extracts from the French Papers furnish us (says the Evening Post) with some additional particulars on the two great topics of interest in that country—the expedition against Algiers, and the elections. The Journal du Commerce of the 26th. says, that of the 175 nominations which were then known, the opposition obtained 122, and the ministry 53. One hundred voters of the address had already been re-elected, and had been reinforced by 22 deputies, who were not of the last Chamber. The ministerial list consisted of 43 deputies of the 181 who opposed the address, and of 10 new deputies. The Journal du Commerce anticipates the complete success of the liberal party.

The second edition of the Messenger of the 28th says, that of the 193 deputies elected on the 22d, but four remain to be known.—The constitutional deputies of every description amount to 144, ministerial to 45.

FRANCE AND ALGIER.

The same paper contains an account of an engagement that had taken place between the French and Turks before Algiers. The position of the former were attacked by the enemy, 40,000 strong, on the 19th of June. The French opposed but 25,000 fighting men, the rest being necessary to protect the landing of the material from the fleet.

The Algerines made the attack with great impetuosity, and it is stated that the great utility of the precautionary measures of the chevaux de frise was fully tested. They were found very effectual in defending the infantry from the borders of Arab cavalry.—The fight continued six hours, but European tactics and discipline at length prevailed.—The loss is not stated, but it is supposed that it was very heavy especially among the artillery. The Arabs are better marksmen than the French. The ground was well calculated to give advantage to irregular troops. The Algerines had several mounted guns, carried on camel's back, which did great execution.

On the retreat of the Algerines, the troops were thrown into great disorder. They had a camp in the rear for which they retreated in horrible confusion, hotly pursued by the French, who carried the camp on the same day. On the 20th the pursuit was resumed, and a second battle took place. Of this it is only said that it was as brilliant as the first. A third engagement was expected. The second battle was fought near Sidi Khalef, whence the road leads to Sultan Khalassi, the fort of the Emperor. The number of the wounded is stated in Count Bourmont's official note at 800.

An official bulletin from Admiral Duperré is also given, in which it is stated that the

launched the Algerine fleet, which was with activity. The weather is spoken of by both Count Bourmont and Duperré as "imperfect." The slaughter amongst the Arab infantry is said to have been enormous. The conduct of the French troops is highly extolled. The spoils captured are said to be, cannon, 400 tents—those of the Aga of Algiers and of the Beys of Constantine & Titter are magnificent; 100 camels, and a large quantity of powder and ball. Many of the Arabs had deserted to the French.

DEATH OF KING GEORGE THE IV.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

WHITEHALL, June 26.

A Bulletin of which the following is a copy, has been this morning received by Secretary Sir Robert Peel, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State:

" Windsor Castle June 26.—It has pleased Almighty God to take from this world the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

His Majesty expired at a quarter past 3 o'clock this morning without pain.

"H. HALFORD.

"M. J. TIERNEY."

In the course of Friday evening, before 9 o'clock, the physicians intimated to their royal patient their inability to give him further relief, and their opinion that his last moments were rapidly approaching. To this communication his Majesty replied, "God's will be done!" and in a few moments after, he asked, "where is Chichester?" The Bishop of Chichester was instantly summoned to the royal chamber, and at his hands the dying sovereign received the sacrament. During the administration of this rite, his Majesty was much less troubled by the cough than he had been previously, and afterwards it gradually subsided, and towards midnight he sunk into a state of apparent quiet repose, which continued until about three o'clock when he became rather restless, and feebly expressed a wish to have his head placed in a more elevated position. Previous to this, all the attendants had retired, except Sir Matthew Tierney and Sir Wathen Waller, and they in the relief he had requested; but they had scarcely commenced the attempt when his Majesty suddenly motioned them to desist, and placing both his hands upon his breast, he ejaculated, "Oh! this is not right!—this is death—Oh, God!—I am dying!" These were the last, and the only distinct words he uttered after having received the Holy Sacrament; and from this time his dissolution came on so quietly and so gradually that the physicians had some difficulty in ascertaining precisely at what moment he ceased to exist.

THE ACCESSION OF WILLIAM IV.

His Majesty William IV. arrived at St. James's Palace a few moments before twelve o'clock on Saturday, and appeared to be in excellent health. The King entered the State-room, in which the throne is placed, about one o'clock. His Majesty was habited in an Admiral's uniform, and took his station at the throne. The whole of the Members of the late King's Privy Council, who had arrived at the Palace, were assembled in the apartment. His Majesty read the following declaration, viz.

"I am convinced that you will fully participate in the affliction which I am suffering on account of the loss of a Sovereign, under whose auspices, as Regent and as King, this country has maintained during war its ancient reputation and glory—has enjoyed a long period of happiness and internal peace—and has possessed the friendship, respect, and confidence of foreign Powers.

"In addition to that loss which I sustain in common with you, and with all who lived under the Government of a most beneficent and gracious King, I have to lament the death of a beloved and affectionate brother, with whom I have lived, from my earliest years, in terms of the most cordial and uninterrupted friendship, and to whose favour and kindness I have been most deeply indebted.

"After having passed my life in the service of my country, and having, I trust uniformly acted as the most faithful subject and servant of the king, I am now called upon, under the dispensation of Almighty God to administer the Government of this great empire. I am fully sensible of the difficulties which I have to encounter; but I possess the advantage of having witnessed the conduct of my revered father, and my lamented and beloved brother; and I rely with confidence upon the advice and assistance of Parliament, and upon its zealous co-operation in my anxious endeavours, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain the Reformed Religion established by law, to protect the rights and liberties, and to promote the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my people."

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to his Majesty that this his Majesty's most gracious declaration to their Lordships might be made public, which his Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

While delivering this address his Majesty was deeply affected.

The Members of the Royal Family—viz. the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold, knelt before the King, and took the oath of Allegiance. Their Royal Highnesses then rose, and were sworn in Members of his Majesty's Privy Council. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of York, went through the same ceremony; the other Members of his late Majesty's Privy Council severally knelt before the King, took the Oaths of Allegiance, and then rose, and were re-sworn Members of the Privy Council.

The Lord Chancellor administered to the King three oaths, the first to govern this kingdom according to his laws and customs; the King then took the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments, which were witnessed by some of the Privy Councillors.

His Majesty, in Council, then ordered the

and the other the intubate G. H. which had been under the authority of an Act of Parliament, applied to the House of Commons, as the King's signature, to be delivered; they were accordingly broken in the presence.

His Majesty, in Council, was pleased to order that the coins should continue in the same state until further orders.

After the rest of the Privy Councillors had retired the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of London, remained and altered the Prayer in the Church Service for King William and Queen Adelaide.

PROCLAMATION.

His Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester and the Earl of Errol, arrived at his palace in St. James, about twenty minutes before ten o'clock on Monday morning, June 28th, from his residence in Bushy Park.

At ten o'clock the firing of a double royal salute announced the commencement of the ceremony of proclaiming his Majesty King William IV. Sir George Gayler, King of Arms, with the Heralds and Pursuivants in their robes of office, and eight officers of arms on horseback, bearing massive silver maces, were in attendance in the court-yard at the west end of the palace. A detachment of the Life Guards were drawn up opposite to the palace. The public were admitted into the court-yard to witness the ceremony.

A few minutes after ten o'clock the window of the presence Chamber was thrown open, and the King came forward alone, habited in a suit of mourning, and wearing the ribbon of the Order of the Garter.—His Majesty bowed gracefully three times to the numerous assemblage in the Court below, by whom he was greeted with the loudest acclamations.

A band of fifteen trumpets, who appeared in their splendid state dresses immediately struck up "God Save the King." All the assemblage uncovered on the appearance of his Majesty. The Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince Leopold, the Cabinet Ministers, and the great Officers of State, formed themselves into a semicircle round the window at which his Majesty appeared.

Sir George Naylor, as King of Arms, from his station in the Court yard, exactly underneath the window where the King stood, then read the proclamation, announcing the decease of the late King and the accession of his present Majesty. Sir George was more than once interrupted by the cheering of the multitude.

Sir George repeated the words, "King William the Fourth, is an exalted tone of voice; and the acclamation was then redoubled. The band then played "God save the King." His Majesty, who had been agitated during the reading of the proclamation, bowed repeatedly, and then retired. The procession moved from the Palace, and proceeded towards the city. Deputy High Bailiff of Westminster (Mr. Lee) with a strong body of officers led the way.

They proceeded slowly along the Strand, & shortly after eleven o'clock arrived at St. Clement Danes Church, the York Herald was sent forward and knocking with his baton at the gates, demanded an entrance in the name of our Sovereign Lord King William the Fourth, in order to proclaim his accession to the throne. The City Marshal, supported by his men, opened the gates just wide enough to allow the York Herald to enter, and then closing them conducted the Royal Herald to the Lord Mayor, who was sitting in his state coach opposite to the temple gate. The Herald having delivered his message to the Lord Mayor, his Lordship gave orders to the City Marshal to open the gates, and the cavalcade entered, sword in hand, drums beating, trumpets sounding, and colors flying. The populace were not idle, on this occasion; they rushed through the bar with terrific violence, and bore down all opposition.

Having arrived at the end of Chancery Lane, the King at Arms again read the proclamation. It was received with loud cheering, waving of hats, hankerchiefs, and every other demonstration of loyalty and affection. The troop of Life Guards, commanded by Captain Burgh, having arrived in Chancery, the proclamation was again read at the end of Wood street, and next at the Royal Exchange. The band of music at the close of each proclamation gave the national anthem of "God Save the King." This rare and splendid pageant ended about one o'clock, at which time Temple bar gates were thrown open, to remain so, probably, for some years to come.

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LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship De Bham, Capt. De Peyster, at New York, sailed from Havre on the 3th July, bringing to the editors of the Commercial Advertiser Paris papers to the 4th inclusive. They contain intelligence from Algiers to the 26th June, at which time the French army had made some further progress towards that place.

The packet ship Ontario, Sebor, also arrived at New York from London, sailed on the 2d.

The Paris papers contain various bulletins and private letters relative to the advance of the army against Algiers, some of which are not consistent. The intelligence from England, and the all-engrossing subject of the elections, occupy the rest of their columns.

In his despatch of the 22d June, the Count de Bourmont states the loss he sustained on the 19th, at 44 in the first division, and 15 in the second. In wounded, 344 in the first, and 119 in the second, and 10 in the artillery. The amount of the Barbic force opposed on that occasion is variously stated; and must be guess work. Some accounts say 60,000 Be-

enighted, and the other the intubate G. H. which had been under the authority of an Act of Parliament, applied to the House of Commons, as the King's signature, to be delivered; they were accordingly broken in the presence.

His Majesty, in Council, was pleased to order that the coins should continue in the same state until further orders.

After the rest of the Privy Councillors had retired the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of London, remained and altered the Prayer in the Church Service for King William and Queen Adelaide.

PROCLAMATION.

His Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester and the Earl of Errol, arrived at his palace in St. James, about twenty minutes before ten o'clock on Monday morning, June 28th, from his residence in Bushy Park.

At ten o'clock the firing of a double royal salute announced the commencement of the ceremony of proclaiming his Majesty King William IV. Sir George Gayler, King of Arms, with the Heralds and Pursuivants in their robes of office, and eight officers of arms on horseback, bearing massive silver maces, were in attendance in the court-yard at the west end of the palace. A detachment of the Life Guards were drawn up opposite to the palace. The public were admitted into the court-yard to witness the ceremony.

A few minutes after ten o'clock the window of the presence Chamber was thrown open, and the King came forward alone, habited in a suit of mourning, and wearing the ribbon of the Order of the Garter.—His Majesty bowed gracefully three times to the numerous assemblage in the Court below, by whom he was greeted with the loudest acclamations.

A band of fifteen trumpets, who appeared in their splendid state dresses immediately struck up "God Save the King." All the assemblage uncovered on the appearance of his Majesty. The Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince Leopold, the Cabinet Ministers, and the great Officers of State, formed themselves into a semicircle round the window at which his Majesty appeared.

Sir George Naylor, as King of Arms, from his station in the Court yard, exactly underneath the window where the King stood, then read the proclamation, announcing the decease of the late King and the accession of his present Majesty. Sir George was more than once interrupted by the cheering of the multitude.

Sir George repeated the words, "King William the Fourth, is an exalted tone of voice; and the acclamation was then redoubled. The band then played "God save the King." His Majesty, who had been agitated during the reading of the proclamation, bowed repeatedly, and then retired. The procession moved from the Palace, and proceeded towards the city. Deputy High Bailiff of Westminster (Mr. Lee) with a strong body of officers led the way.

They proceeded slowly along the Strand, & shortly after eleven o'clock arrived at St. Clement Danes Church, the York Herald was sent forward and knocking with his baton at the gates, demanded an entrance in the name of our Sovereign Lord King William the Fourth, in order to proclaim his accession to the throne. The City Marshal, supported by his men, opened the gates just wide enough to allow the York Herald to enter, and then closing them conducted the Royal Herald to the Lord Mayor, who was sitting in his state coach opposite to the temple gate. The Herald having delivered his message to the Lord Mayor, his Lordship gave orders to the City Marshal to open the gates, and the cavalcade entered, sword in hand, drums beating, trumpets sounding, and colors flying. The populace were not idle, on this occasion; they rushed through the bar with terrific violence, and bore down all opposition.

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While delivering this address his Majesty was deeply affected.

The Members of the Royal Family—viz. the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold, knelt before the King, and took the oath of Allegiance. Their Royal Highnesses then rose, and were sworn in Members of his Majesty's Privy Council. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of York, went through the same ceremony; the other Members of his late Majesty's Privy Council severally knelt before the King, took the Oaths of Allegiance, and then rose, and were re-sworn Members of the Privy Council.

The Lord Chancellor administered to the King three oaths, the first to govern this kingdom according to his laws and customs; the King then took the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments, which were witnessed by some of the Privy Councillors.

His Majesty, in Council, then ordered the

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DRUGS MEDICINES &c.
CLAUDE & HAMMOND,
HATS ON HAND AND EXTENSIVE STOCKING.
A General Assortment of

**DRUGS, MEDICINES
AND DYE STUFFS,**

They have just received a supply of the following Medicines:

Sulph. Quinine, Superior Calisaya Bark, Calisaya Arrollenda, Lapa Bark, Peruvian Bark, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, McKim's Calcined Magnesia, Superior Cold Pressed Castor Oil, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Bermuda Arrow Root, Sago, Barley and Tapioca.

**ALSO
PIPERINE—**

A valuable adjunct to Quinine; and when used in equal proportions, acts with much more success than Quinine alone.

LIKEWISE AN

**INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
BOWEL COMPLAINT**

**AND
CHOLERA MORBUS.**

The most fatal diseases to which children are subject at this season of the year.

"This medicine has been tried in Philadelphia, where it was first introduced, and found by experience to be the most certain cure for the distressing complaints for which it is recommended, which has induced the proprietor of the receipt to put it up in the present form and at a very reasonable price, that it may be generally used. It is only desired that the medicine may be tried, and if not found effectual, the agent has instructions to return the money."

Sold here by appointment.—Price 25 cents a Pint. Printed directions of the manner in which it is to be used accompany each phial.

ALSO

**MEDICINE SCALES AND
WEIGHTS, NIPPLE
GLASSES, BREAST
PIPES AND BED PANS.**
August 5.

DANIEL HART

Has received and offers for Sale

RICE FLOUR,

A new article, very valuable food for the season of the year. Also a general assortment of

GROCERIES
Also has on hand

**Hardware, China, Cut and Plain
Glass, Liverpool, Queensware,
Tin and Stoneware.**

**BACON, PORK, LARD,
MACKEREL, AND FRESH
SALAD OIL, AND BEST
FAMILY FLOUR.**

BOOK BINDING

Executed in the most approved manner, and at the lowest prices.

BLANK BOOKS

Of every description, made to order. Merchants Ledgers, Journals, and Record Books, suitable for public offices. Orders relative to BINDING, left at the office of the Gazette, will be attended to.
July 29.

NOTICE.

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

H. H. Harwood, of Thos.
Henry H. Harwood,
Admin'r of B. Harwood.

A CARD.

MR. L. CARUSI

OF Washington, respectfully announces to the citizens of Annapolis, his intention of commencing a course of instruction in **DANCING & WALTZING.** The course will consist of 12 lessons. Terms as follows:—
For a course of Dancing or Waltzing, \$8
For a course of Dancing and Waltzing, 10
To commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained. Mr. C. is at present in Annapolis, and will remain here for two or three days, during which time he will be pleased to obtain the names of those who may feel a desire to join his classes. A subscription list is left at Mr. Williamson's Hotel where he may be found.
Annapolis, July 29.

FOR SALE (or to be exchanged for stock in the Planters' Bank of Prince George's county,) a number of shares of South River Bridge Stock. Apply at the office of the Maryland Gazette, or to

J. J. SPEED, Baltimore.

July 29.

J. J. SPEED

Has removed to Baltimore. His Office is in South Bay street, opposite the Exchange. He will continue to practice in the Courts at Annapolis.

**GEORGE M'NEIL,
MERCHANT TAILOR**
Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

In his line, consisting of some of the handsomest

Patent Finished Cloth

Of various qualities and colors, with an assortment of

PANTALON STUFFS

Of various Qualities, and a variety of

VESTINGS,

Suitable to the Season.

All of which he will sell low for CASH, or in

partial payment on moderate terms.

April 23

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans' Court, July 13th, 1830.

ON application, by petition, of Elizabeth Lewis Ex'r of Samuel Lewis, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Register of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Lewis, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of July, 1830.

ELIZABETH LEWIS Ex'r.

July 13th

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans' Court, July 13, 1830.

ON application by petition of B. H. Hall, Ex'r of Martha Hall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Brown, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of January next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of July, 1830.

WILLIAM BROWN, of Ben. Adm'r.

July 13th

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas G. Dillihay, 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 15th day of April, 1831, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of July, 1830.

JOHN B. DILLIHAY, Adm'r.

July 29th

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward D. Ridgeley, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

ROBERT NELSON, Adm'r. Baltimore.

July 29th

TO HIRE OR SELL

A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good Cook. For farther information enquire at this Office.

April 15th

READ'S PATENT.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

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

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

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

A. H. READ, Patentee.

Montrose Susquehanna Co. Pa.

13th June, 1830.

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

CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d. Sh'f.

ASA DIMOCK, JR. Clerk.

DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.

July 8.

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Annapolis TOBACCO INSPECTION, are requested to pay on Monday the 16th August next, Four Dollars on a share of stock subscribed by them. Mr. Adam Miller is authorized to receive and give sufficient receipts for the same. Ordered by the President and Directors this 19th day of July, 1830.

Signed
A. RANDALL, Sec'y.

July 22.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE two story Frame House, and Lot on East Street, in this city, near the State Circle, and between the Houses occupied by Miss Mary Cross and Mr. Schiby.—For terms apply next door or at this office.

July 8.

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, for the use of his family, the age is of consequence, provided it is not under sixteen or over thirty six, for which the cash will be given.

JACOB H. SLEMAKER.

South River Ferry near Annapolis.

July 22.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis on Thursday the 12th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the levy court.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Ck

Comm'r's A. A. C

June 17th 1830.

PRAYER BOOKS,

Just Received

From the New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, and

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

At the following Prices:

Plain, bound in sheep 8 25

Lettered, 30

Black and Brown, bound in calf 1 75

Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt, 2 00

in calf, gilt edges 4 50

Red, Blue & Green, morocco, gilt edges 3 75

Blue & Brown, in calf, with gilt edges 3 50

ALSO THE FOLLOWING TRACTS

Companion for the Book of Common Prayer, containing 108 pages Price 12 cents

Candidate for Confirmation, 56 pages 8 cents

Little Jane, 43 pages, 6 cents

Manual of Family Prayers, 36 pages, 6 cents

Dairyman's Daughter, 36 pages, 6 cents

Churchman's Profession, 32 pages, 5 cents

Steps on the Nature and Constitution of the Church, 32 pages, 5 cents

Design of the Lord's Supper, 20 pages, 3 cents

Familiar Instructions, 16 pages, 2 cents

Morning and Evening Devotion, 8 pages, 2 cents

Churchman's Arguments for Infant Baptism, 8 pages, 2 cents

Or one hundred pages for 124 cents.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

To the FAMILY VISITER; & to the CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE; received at this Office.

PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit:

UPON application, to the subscriber, a Judge of the Orphans' Court for Anne-Arundel county, by petition, in writing, of Thomas Flynn, of the city of Annapolis, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto," a schedule of his property, and a list of creditors, on oath, with the said respectively due them, so far forth as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Thomas Flynn, by virtue of a special act of Assembly passed in his behalf, being entitled to receive the benefit of the said insolvent laws, without producing any proof of residence; and being also satisfied by the certificate of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, that the said Thomas Flynn is now in his custody for debt and for no other cause, & the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having also executed to a trustee by me appointed, a good and sufficient deed for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted, and delivered the same to the said trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands, of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Flynn be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, for three months, successively, before the said fourth Monday of October next, he give notice to his creditors to be and appear at that day and place, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Flynn should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly, as prayed.

THOMAS H. DORSEY.

Trst. WILLIAM S. GREEN, Ck.

July 22.

Anne-Arundel county, sc.

ON application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing, of Jacob Farrier, 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 Jacob Farrier having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and having appointed George Farrier trustee for the benefit of the creditors of said Jacob Farrier, and the said trustee having given bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said Jacob Farrier having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family excepted for the benefit of his creditors, and the said trustee having certified in writing, that he is in possession of all the estate of said Jacob Farrier, mentioned in the schedule, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jacob Farrier be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why said Jacob Farrier should not have the benefit of said acts, and supplements thereto, as prayed.

THOMAS B. DORSEY.

July 8.

Anne Arundel County, sc

ON application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as one of the Associate Judges of the Orphans' Court, by petition, in writing, of Elijah Donaldson, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, 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, 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 them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Elijah Donaldson 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 Elijah Donaldson 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 David Owens his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Elijah Donaldson a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Elijah Donaldson 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 the city of Annapolis, 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 in 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 Elijah Donaldson should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this 7th day of June in the year 1830.

THOMAS J. BRICE.

June 24.

James Thatcher, M. D. author of the "Practical Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia; remarks on the radical cure of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that the part of the Truss should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular fibres around the ring of aperture as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained, in perfect health. Unless this he attained the parts can never recover their natural tone, whatever may be the degree of pressure applied."

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

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

Baltimore, January, 1830.

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

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

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

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

March 11

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

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

Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there shall be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.

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

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

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com.

April 8.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

We wish to purchase

100

NEGROES.

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

LEWIS & WILLIAMS.

April 14th

VOL. LX

PRINTED AND

JON

Church-S

PRICE—THREE

MISCE

SYMPTOMS

As a remedy to a Bonyph...

Time was always...

For any tale or story...

I often I was for...

I don't know how...

My eyelids seldom...

A doctor perhaps...

I fear my heart is...

O'er Goeth's how...

With turnip cheese...

Where Wier pierce...

With pistols wipe...

So like there is a...

But now at that of...

I fear my heart is...

That part was such...

To see a beggar...

And in his hot...

The quarter's as...

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SYMPTOMS OF OSSIFICATION.

BY T. MOORE.

It is a common error, that could be traced only to a Boney part.—*Life of Napoleon.*

Time was I always had a sleep for any tale or sight of sorrow. My handkerchief I used to wipe my eyes with. I often I was forced to borrow. I don't know how it is, but now my eyelids seldom want a drying. A doctor perhaps could tell me now I fear my heart is ossifying!

My dear mother, how I used to weep. With turnip cheeks, and nose of scarlet. Where Walter put himself to sleep. With pistols wiped and kissed by Charlotte! Self murder is a awful sin! No joke there is in bullets flying! But now at that old tale I grin. I fear my heart is ossifying!

The drama once could shake and thrill My nerves, and set my tears a stealing. The Siddons then could turn at will Each plug upon the main of feelings. At Belvidera now I smile. And laugh while Mrs. Haller's cryings. In short, 'tis such a change of style, I fear my heart is ossifying!

That part was such some years ago. To see a heggar quite would slock it. And in his hot I used to throw The quarter's savings of my pocket. I never wish, as I did then. The means from my own purse supplying. To turn them all to gentlemen— I fear my heart is ossifying!

We've had some serious things of late. Our sympathy to beg or borrow. New melo dramas of tragic fate. And many a song and tale of sorrow. Miss Zouch's case our eyes to melt. And sunny actors' last good-bye-ing! But lord! so little I have felt. I'm sure my heart is ossifying!

HENRY AND CAROLINE.

"My tale is simple and of humble birth. A tribute of respect to real worth."

"You are too parsimonious Henry," said Mr. D. to one of his clerks, as they were together in the counting house, one morning, "give me leave to say that you do not dress sufficiently genteel to appear as a clerk in a fashionable store." Henry's face was suffused with a deep blush, and in spite of his endeavours to suppress it a tear trembled on his manly cheek. "Did I know that your salary was insufficient to provide more genteel habiliments, continued Mr. D. I would increase it."

"My salary is sufficient, amply sufficient sir," replied Henry, in a voice choked with emotion, but with that proud independence of feeling which poverty had not been able to diminish. His employer noticed his agitation and immediately changed the conversation.

Mr. D. was a man of immense wealth, and ample benevolence, he was a widower and had but one child, a daughter, who was the pride of his declining years. She was not as beautiful as an angel or as perfect as Venus; but the goodness, the innocence, the intelligence of her mind shone in her countenance, and you had but to become acquainted with her, to admire, to love her. Such was Caroline Delancy when Henry first became an inmate of her father's house. No wonder then that he soon worshipped at her shrine—no wonder that he soon loved her with a deep and devoted affection—and reader, had you known him, you would not have wondered that the love was soon returned, for their souls were congenial, they were cast in virtue's purest mould; and although their tongues never gave utterance to what their hearts felt, yet the language of their eyes was too plain to be mistaken. Henry was the very soul of honour, and although he perceived with pleasure that he was not indifferent to Caroline, he still felt that he must conquer the passion that glowed in his bosom. "I must not endeavour to win her young and artless heart," thought he—"I am penniless and cannot expect that her father would ever consent to our union; he has ever treated me with kindness, and I will not be ungrateful! Thus he reasoned, and thus he heroically endeavoured to subdue what he considered an ill-fated passion. Caroline had many suitors, and some who were fully worthy of her; but she refused all their overtures with a gentle yet decisive firmness. Her father wondered at her conduct, yet would not thwart her inclination.

He was in the decline of life, and wished to see her happily settled, ere he quitted the stage of existence. It was not long ere he perceived young Henry was the cause of her preference to others; the evident pleasure she took in hearing him praised; the blush that overspread her cheeks when their eyes met, all serving to convince the old gentleman, who was not forgotten that he was once young himself, that they felt more than a common interest in each other's welfare. He forbore making any remarks upon that subject, but was not displeased at the supposition, as the penniless Henry would have imagined.

Henry had now been about a year in his employment. Mr. Delancy knew nothing of his family; but his tried integrity, his irreproachable morals, his pleasing manners, all conspired to make him esteem him highly. He was

proud of Henry, and wished him to appear in dress as in manners, as respectable as any one. He had often wondered at the scantiness of his wardrobe, for although he dressed with the most scrupulous regard to neatness, his clothes were almost threadbare. Mr. D. did not wish to think that this proceeded from a niggardly disposition, and he attempted to broach the subject and if possible ascertain the cause—this he did in the manner we have before related.

Soon after this conversation took place, Mr. D. left home on business. As he was returning and riding through a beautiful little village, he alighted at the door of a cottage and requested a drink. The mistress with an ease and politeness that convinced him she had not always been the humble cottager, invited him to enter. He accepted the invitation—and here a scene of poverty and neatness presented itself such as he had never before witnessed. The furniture, which consisted of nothing more than was absolutely necessary, was so exquisitely clean that it gave charms to poverty, and cast an air of comfort on all around. A venerable looking old man, who had not seemed to notice the entrance of Mr. D. sat leaning on his staff, his clothes were clean and whole, but so patched that you could have scarcely told which had been the original piece.

"This is your father, I presume," said Mr. D. addressing the mistress of the house.

"It is, sir."

"He seems to be aged."

"He is in his eighty third year; he has survived all his children, excepting myself."

"You have once seen better days."

"I have—my husband was wealthy; but false friends ruined him; he endorsed notes to a great amount, which stripped us of nearly all our property, and one misfortune followed another, until we were reduced to complete poverty. My husband did not long survive his losses, and two of my children soon followed him."

"Have you any remaining children?"

"I have one, and he is my only support. My health is so feeble that I cannot do much, and my father being blind, needs great attention. My son conceals from my knowledge the amount of his salary, but I am convinced that he sends nearly all if not the whole amount of it."

"Then he is not at home with you."

"No sir—he is a clerk for a merchant in Philadelphia."

"Clerk to a merchant in Philadelphia; pray what is his name?"

"Henry W—."

"Henry W—," reiterated Mr. Delancy.

"Why he is my clerk—I left him at my house not a fortnight since."

Then followed a succession of enquiries, which evinced an anxiety and solicitude that a mother alone could feel; to all of which Mr. D. replied to her perfect satisfaction.

"You know our Henry," said the old man raising his head from his staff; "well, sir—you know as worthy a lad as ever lived; God will bless him; he will bless him for his goodness to his poor old grand father," added he, in a tremulous tone, while the tears ran down his cheeks.

"He is a worthy fellow to be sure," said Mr. D. rising and placing a well filled purse in the hands of the old man; "he is a worthy fellow and shall not want friends."

"Noble boy," said he, mentally, as he was riding along, ruminating on the late interview: "noble boy—he shall not want wealth to enable him to distribute happiness; I believe he loves my girl, and if he does, he shall have her and my property in the bargain."

Filled with this project, and determined, if possible to ascertain the true state of their hearts, he entered the breakfast room the next morning after his arrival at home.

"So Henry is about to leave us to go to England, and try his fortune?" he carelessly observed.

"Henry about to leave us," said Caroline, dropping the work she held in her hand, "about to leave us and going to England!" she added in a tone that evinced the deepest interest.

"To be sure, but what if he is my child?"

"Nothing sir, nothing, only I thought we should be rather lonesome," she replied, turning away to hide the tears which she could not suppress.

"Tell me, Caroline, said Mr. D. tenderly embracing her, tell me, do you not love Henry?"

"You know I wish your happiness, my child; I have ever treated you with kindness, and you have never until now, hid any thing from your father."

"Neither will I now," she replied, hiding her face in his bosom. "I do most sincerely esteem him, but do not for worlds tell him of it, for he has never said it was returned."

"I will soon find it out, and without telling him too," replied the father leaving the room.

"Henry," said he, as he entered the counting house, "you expect to visit the country, shortly do you?"

"Yes, sir, in about a month."

"If it would not be too inconvenient," rejoined Mr. D. "I should like to have you do for a week or two longer."

"It would be no inconvenience, sir, and if it will oblige you, I will wait with pleasure."

"It will most certainly oblige me, for Caroline is to be married in about five weeks, and I would not miss having you attend the wedding."

"Caroline to be married sir!" said Henry starting as if by an electric shock.

"Caroline to be married!—is it possible? To be sure it is—but what is there wonderful in that?"

"Nothing sir, only it was rather sudden—rather unexpected—that's all."

"It is rather sudden, to be sure," replied Mr. D. but I am an old man, and wish to see her have a protector; and as a man of her choice is well worthy of her, I see no use in waiting any longer; and am very glad you can stay to the wedding."

"I cannot stay, indeed I cannot," said Henry, forgetting what he had previously said.

"You cannot?" rejoined Mr. D. why you just said you would."

"Yes sir, but business requires my presence in the country, and I must go."

"But you said it would put you to no inconvenience, and that you would wait with pleasure."

"Command me in any thing else, sir, but in this respect I cannot oblige you," said Henry rising and walking across the floor with rapid strides.

Poor fellow, he had thought his passion subdued; but when he found that Caroline was so soon, so irrevocably to become another's, the latent spark burst forth in an unextinguishable flame; and he found it in vain to endeavour to conceal his emotion.

The old gentleman regarded him with a look of earnestness, "Henry," said he, "tell me frankly, do you love my girl?"

"I will be candid with you sir," replied Henry, conscious that his agitation had betrayed him—"had I a fortune such as she merits, and as you sir, have a right to expect, I should think myself the happiest of men could I gain her love."

"Then she is yours," cried the delighted old man—"say not a word about property, my boy, true worth is better than riches. I was only trying you Henry, and Caroline will never marry any other than yourself."

The transition from despair to happiness was great. For a moment Henry remained silent; but his looks spoke volumes. "I scorn to deceive you sir," said he, "I am poorer than what you suppose—I have a mother and grandfather, who are—"

"I know it, I know it all, Henry, said Mr. D. interrupting him, "I know the reason of your parsimony as I called it and I honour you for it; it was that which first put it into my head to give you Caroline—so she shall be yours, and may God bless you both."

Shortly after this conversation, Henry avowed his love to Caroline, and solicited her hand, and it was needless to say that he did not solicit in vain. Caroline would have deferred their union until the ensuing spring; but her father was inexorable; he supposed he would have to own to a falsehood, and they would willingly have him shoulder two, but it was too much, entirely too much, and he would not endure it; he had told Henry that she was going to be married in five weeks, and he should not forfeit his word. But perhaps, added he, apparently recollecting himself, and turning to Henry, "perhaps we shall have to defer it after all, for you have important business in the country about that time."

"Be merciful sir," said Henry, smiling "I did not wish to witness the sacrifice of my own happiness."

"I am merciful," replied the old man, "and for that reason would not wish to put you to the inconvenience of staying. You said that you would willingly oblige me, but you could not."

"You have once been young, sir," said Henry.

"I know it, I know it," replied he laughing heartily, but I am afraid too many old folks forget it. However, if you can postpone your journey, I suppose we must have a wedding."

We have only to add, that the friends of Henry were sent for—and the nuptials were solemnized at the appointed time and that, blessed with the filial love of Henry and Caroline, the old people passed the remainder of their days in peace and happiness.

From the Edinburgh Literary Journal.

MY NEW COAT.—A FRAGMENT.

I never was so miserable in all my life, as the day I put on my new coat. My misery was heightened by the circumstance, that I expected to be particularly happy. I put it on after breakfast. It fitted me exceedingly well, and I have rather a handsome figure—at least, so my tailor tells me. I had been reading Miss Landon's 'Improvisatrice' but the moment I put on my new coat, I found that my thoughts wandered to Prince's-street, and I could no longer participate in the sorrows of her heroine. I buttoned my new coat for the greatest natural philosophers inform us, that we should always wear a new coat buttoned, that it may get a habit of sitting close to the body. I buttoned my new coat, and sallied forth; I passed through the western divisions of George street. It struck me that there was an unusual number of ladies at the windows. I did not care: I was sure that my new coat had a fashionable cut; so I said to myself, 'They may look at it if they please.' I resolved, however, not to walk as if I were conscious that I wore a new coat. I assumed an easy good humoured, condescending kind of air; and the expression of my countenance seemed benevolently to indicate that I would have addressed a few words to an old friend, even although he appeared in a coat that I had seen him in six

months before. I did not wear my Indian handkerchief in my breast, for I look upon that as a stratagem to which men should resort only when the front parts of their coat get threadbare. I put my handkerchief (it is real India, and I have only one of the sort) into my coat pocket, and I allowed one of the yellow corners to hang out as if by accident. I occasionally conveyed it from my pocket to my nose; but, when I replaced it, a yellow corner, by the same accident, always hung out.

At the corner of Castle-street, several porters touched their hats to me; and two maid-servants, who were standing at the top of their area-stair, looked after me till I was out of sight. When I came to where the coaches are, opposite the Assembly-rooms, three or four men asked me if I wanted a coach; but, though the compliment rather pleased me, I declined their offers in a dignified and gentlemanly manner.—Just as I passed Gardner's shop; or between that and M'Diarmid's, an individual, rather shabbily dressed, whispered in my ear, 'Any old clothes to sell, sir?' I answered, 'No!' rather gruffly, for my first impression was, that a kind of sneer was intended at my new coat; but, on reflection I feel convinced that these clothes men only address persons of gentlemanly appearance; and therefore I take this opportunity of publicly expressing my regret for my severity to the individual in question, who I am to repeat, was rather shabbily dressed. Hitherto I had met with little to ruffle me.

Just as I turned into South Hanover street, I rubbed against a white phantom, who passed on as if nothing had happened, but who left the whole of my right arm and shoulder covered with flour and dust. The daring villain was a baker, and, with a ruthless barbarity worthy only of a lineal descendant of the murderer Haggart, he had attempted to destroy forever my coat and my happiness.—Fortunately an obliging footman, who was near me at the time, seeing my distress, lifted his hand, and, by a pretty violent application of it to my back and side, succeeded in restoring me to comparative peace of mind. I got into Prince's-street. The sun was shining brightly; all the world was abroad; but I did not meet with one whose coat was so new as my own. I felt my superiority; I perceived that I was an object of universal attention. I don't know how many black eyes glanced sunshine into mine; I cannot recollect the number of blue ogles that stole my heart at every step. Opposite Blackwood's shop, a gentleman in a blue surcoat and green spectacles, stopped me, and, addressing me in French, gave me to understand that he was a Spanish refugee—very poor and very miserable—and that, as he had been informed I was celebrated for my charitable actions, he hoped I would afford him a little assistance. I was rather pleased at the stranger's address; but how he came to be informed that I was celebrated for my charitable actions, I confess I cannot very well comprehend; for, with the exception of a penny I threw to a little boy who continued scraping on the fiddle under my window one day after dinner when I was falling asleep, I do not think I have given away a farthing in charity for the last nine months. The Spanish refugee, however, in green spectacles, had done me the honour to single me out, probably in consequence of the air of distinction which my new coat gave me, and it would have been very inhuman in me not to have presented him with half a crown. He received it with much gratitude, and I went towards Calton-hill.

Passing the Waterloo Hotel, I encountered a cloud of dust, which I did not at all like, but which I was philosopher enough to submit to. Severer evils were awaiting me. After I had ascended the hill, the day suddenly overcast; big heavy drops of rain began to fall—faster and faster—till a thunder shower came tumbling down with irresistible violence. Good heaven! rain—thunder rain upon a new coat—the very first day I had ever put it on! I turned back—I ran—I flew—but in vain! Before I could reach the nearest place of shelter, I was completely drenched. I could have wept, but I was in too great agony to think of weeping. When I got to the east end of Prince's street, there was not a coach on the stand. I might have gone into Barry's or Mackay's but it would have been of no use I was as wet as I could be. I walked straight home thro' the splashing streets. I do not think I was in my right reason. I was to have dined out in my new coat, and now it would never look new again! It was soaked in water. I put my hand in my pocket mechanically to take out my handkerchief—I don't know why; Heaven and earth! it was gone; my pocket had been picked! I had lost my new handkerchief. The horrible conviction flashed upon me that the Spanish refugee in green spectacles, who had complimented me on my charitable action, and to whom I had given half a crown, took it from me.

I reached home, more dead than alive. I threw off my coat, and sent it to the kitchen to be dried. My cook is rather fat. I sat by myself, meditating upon the uncertainty of human life.—My reverie lasted a long while. Suddenly an odour like that of a singed sheep's head reached my nostrils. I started up in a moment the fatal truth crossed my mind; I rushed into the kitchen, my cook was fast asleep, and my coat was smoking before the fire, burnt brown in a dozen different places, with here and there several small holes. I

seized a carving knife to stab the cook to the heart, but, in my impetuosity, I tumbled over a kitchen tub, and as I fell, my head struck with a bump upon the cook's lap. She started up, calling me a 'base monster,' fled from the kitchen as fast as her dumpy legs would carry her dumpy carcass. I thought of committing suicide; but just at that moment the chambermaid came to tell me that the tailor had called to know how I liked my new coat. I pushed my arm through one of the holes that had been burned in the back of it—not-terred into the dining room where he was waiting for me—and fell in a swoon at his feet.

PRONUNCIATION.

Some weeks ago, an article appeared in the N. Y. Courier, purporting to be a letter from a Frenchman, describing the difficulty he had in learning to pronounce the English language. The words which he pointed out as giving him the greatest difficulty, were those ending in o-u-g-h, and truly the variety of pronunciations of which those four letters are susceptible, is enough to puzzle any foreigner. He tells us, that on his passage from France, the captain said the sea was *ruff*, and as this word was spelt r-o-u-g-h, he could not imagine, that putting t-h before it could alter the pronunciation. He found however, that when he proposed to a friend, to walk *thruff* Washington Square, he was not comprehended, and was given to understand that he should say *thruo*. Supposing that this second pronunciation was the true one, for words of the same termination, he made the company at a dinner table look about them in a very laughing manner, because he asked for a slice of ham to be cut next the *hoo*. There again he was told that h-o-u-g-h was pronounced *hook*, but this new pronunciation did not answer for the next case where o-u-g-h occurred, for in speaking of *dough* he called it *dock*. Being set right again, upon this word, he heard a lady cough, when, by way of shewing her how apt a scholar he was, he remarked to her that she had a very bad *coo*. This error was then corrected, so that when he took occasion to say that the meat on the table was tender, he said, it is not *toff*. Here he was again set right, when he found himself back again upon the captain's original pronunciation, an observance of which, led him to excite the astonishment of a man *ploughing* in a field, by asking him if that was not a *pluff* which he was turning the earth up with.

Who could imagine that any language should be so pronounced, as to permit four letters to have five distinct sounds. And yet w-o-o-u-g-h pronounced *uff-o-o-ock-o-off*. Is it any wonder then, that foreigners should be so annoyed in learning English.—*Phil. Gaz.*

SUN FLOWER.

Sun Flower Oil is likely to become an article of extensive manufacture in this country. The American Farmer states that at a large dinner party in the neighborhood of Baltimore, recently, consisting of gentlemen from town and country, a Salad, dressed with Sunflower Oil was eaten, and was pronounced to be excellently well dressed, nobody suspecting it not to be Olive Oil. By an improved mode of extracting the Oil, a bushel of seed will yield a gallon of Oil. Land which produces Indian Corn will yield from 50 to 70 bushels of the seed or grain of the sunflower per acre.

CATERPILLARS.

Happening to look over an almanac, published in 1802, we found a receipt for the destruction of Caterpillars. We tried it, and we are happy to say, with complete success. It is briefly this. "Take a long reed or pole, and tie a piece of sponge to the end—dip this in spirits of turpentine, and conduct it to the nests—the spirits will penetrate them and affect the vermin to such a degree that in ten minutes thereafter they will be completely destroyed. With one gill of this spirit, we were enabled to cleanse five trees of these destructive vermin. Our author says trees do not receive the slightest injury by using his remedy. *Berks and Schuykill Journal.*

Burning the Vines of Strawberries.

A gentleman in this vicinity has this season tried the experiment of burning the vines of strawberries as recommended by the Rev. Dr. Miller, in the New England Farmer, vol. iv. page 223. The experiment has succeeded perfectly. The vines having now a most vigorous crop of fruit. Dr. Miller states that his vines treated in this way, yielded their fruit not only in a more convenient succession, but at least a third more in quantity, than others in the same soil.

To Remove a Tight Stopper from a Decanter.

It frequently happens that the stopper of a glass bottle or decanter becomes fixed in its place so firmly that the exertion of force sufficiently to withdraw it would endanger the vessel. In this case, if a cloth wetted with hot water be applied to the neck of the bottle, the glass will expand, and the neck will be enlarged, so as to allow the stopper to be easily withdrawn. *Cabinet Cyclopaedia.*

INDIAN JONAS.

Herara, D. S. L. & C. S., relates a story of an Indian diver for oysters being swallowed by a fish called "Marrajo." The Indian's companions baited for the monster with a dog, caught it, opened the fish, and restored the countryman to life.—*Southey's West India.*

SALEM TRIALS.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts resumed its special session pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Webster appeared in behalf of the Government. The Attorney General stated that he had entered a *nolle prosequi* upon the indictments found previous to the last adjournment of the court. The Grand Jury then presented two new bills, one of which, after J. F. Knapp, J. J. Knapp, Jr. and Geo. Crowninshield had been arraigned, was read. The first count charged John Francis Knapp with committing the murder with a bludgeon, and Joseph J. Knapp and George Crowninshield were charged with counselling, hiring and procuring J. F. Knapp to commit the murder. John F. Knapp was also charged with committing the murder with a dirk, and the other two were charged, as before, with being accessories. Another count charged Richard Crowninshield, Jr. with committing the murder with a bludgeon, J. F. Knapp with being present, aiding and abetting, and that J. J. Knapp, and George Crowninshield hired and counselled. Richard Crowninshield was also charged with committing the murder with a dirk, and the others with being accessories. The indictment further charged that a certain person whose name was yet to the jurors unknown, did commit the murder with a bludgeon, that J. F. Knapp was present, and that J. J. Knapp and George Crowninshield hired, &c. also that the aforesaid person unknown, committed the murder with a dirk, J. F. Knapp being present, and J. J. Knapp, Jr. and Geo. Crowninshield, hiring and abetting. To this indictment John Francis Knapp pleaded not guilty. When J. J. Knapp, Jr. was called to plead, Mr. Dexter asked if he could be held to plead to this indictment, his counsel held that he could not until the conviction of some principal.

Joseph J. Knapp, Jr. and George Crowninshield were then remanded.

Mr. Dexter said he did not know what would be the effect of a *nolle prosequi* upon the indictment found last week. It had been intimated that it was possible the *nolle prosequi* would be taken off, and the defendant held to plead to one of these indictments. He wished to understand how that would be.

Mr. Hear said he understood there was a *nolle prosequi* on the second indictment upon which he was before arraigned.

Mr. Dexter asked whether there was not another indictment against the prisoner at the bar, as an accessory.

Judge Putnam said there were two bills only before the court, to one of which the prisoner had pleaded, upon the other he had not been arraigned.

Before the jury were empanelled Mr. Gardner stated that on the first arraignment the counsel for the prisoners had moved for a list of the witnesses used before the Grand Jury. The Solicitor-General stated that the list should be furnished the Clerk, that the counsel might have a copy. This promise was repeated out of court. But the list had not been furnished.

Judge Putnam did not see the object of Mr. Gardner in making this statement.

Mr. Gardner wished to see whether the counsel for the Government would at this late date, furnish a list of the witnesses. He apprehended that it was the prisoner's right to know what witnesses he was to be confronted with. Some of them might be inadmissible, and it might be necessary to get evidence of that fact, from a distant part of the Commonwealth.

Judge Putnam—Is your demand to be furnished with a list of the witnesses in the case?

G—Yes, Sir.

The Attorney General said it had not been the customary practice.

Judge Putnam, saw no objection, it was a reasonable request, and a very proper one, and he thought it a matter of practice, that the prisoner should have the list. Judgment ought to be stayed at the last moment. If it could be done by the introduction of evidence.

The Attorney General said that he would furnish the list if the court ordered it.

Judge Putnam said the court certainly did so order.

The following gentlemen were then sworn as jurors: Ephraim Annable, John Ayes, 3d, Joseph Bartlett, Nathaniel Brown, Samuel Foster, Charles Foster, Joshua Howard, John Morrill, Wm. Nicklefield, Solomon Nelson, Ichabod B. Sargent and Asa Todd. Solomon Nelson was appointed foreman.

The indictment was then read to the jury, and the trial of J. F. Knapp proceeded. The Attorney General had just commenced his opening when the court adjourned.

Boston Courier.

SALEM (Mass.) Aug. 4.

Yesterday afternoon, the examination of witnesses on the part of the prosecution against Frank Knapp commenced. The first stage of the enquiry was the evidence relative to the murderous deed—the examination and appearance of the body, and the traces left around the house by the perpetrator. The interest, however, did not commence till a young man by the name of Laiton, from Wenham, was put on the stand. It appears that this Laiton, or Laiton, was employed as a farm servant about the brother-in-law of Joe Knapp. Some time previous to the murder, the two Knapps were one day walking down the avenue leading from the house, and approaching the gate of a stone wall, on the other side of which Laiton was at work. They were talking together. On reaching within four feet of the gateway, he heard Joe Knapp say to Frank—"have you seen Richard Crowninshield?" "No," replied Frank. "Do you know," asked Joe, "if he has killed him?" "I don't know," said Frank. "Well," continued Joe, "if he does not I won't pay him the money." After this conversation they moved off in another direction. The witness did not particularly understand the drift of these words at the time. On the day after the murder was committed, it struck him that their application was then found out. He had mentioned the words to another person but when he had heard the news of the murder, he expressed himself in a store before some persons—"I know more of the murder than they think for." Subsequently, he told to some persons what he had heard, and during the excitement he was once, if not often, threatened by one of the Knapps, if he said anything about them. Knapp showed him a dirk which he carried about his person, and told him to be quiet. The witness underwent a severe examination by Mr. Dexter, yet he showed little embarrassment or hesitancy in his replies, when he understood the questions.

The evidence given by him produced a considerable sensation. He had not been before the Grand Jury, and it was not supposed that any such evidence existed. Still it is circumstantial, and will have to be supported by other witnesses. The principal difficulty apprehended is that arising from legal points. Richard Crowninshield's death has produced it all. The great point—the knotty point, is what constitutes constructive presence. Frank Knapp is the one indicted for this species of principality. He was, it is supposed, at the corner of the square, with Crowninshield when the deed was done. Joe is a young fellow of some daring and resolution—Joe is the weak, pallid, cadaverous rogue, who yet had pride to keep aloof from the gang, until he had a job for their leader to perform.

To-day the Rev. Mr. Colman and Palmer have been examined. Mr. Colman was arrested in the midst of his disclosures on a legal point. Before that arrest had taken place he had given several interesting disclosures. Colman, with a relative of the Knapps, went to the cell in which Frank was confined. Frank was spoken to in this language—"Frank we have come to tell you that Joe has determined to confess, and he wants your consent." To this Frank said, "that is taken as the thing was done for his benefit." Joe had taken this course for the purpose of endeavouring to save his life by turning state's evidence. Frank was displeased with it, and expressed his displeasure in the words stated. He added in a subsequent part of the conversation, that when Joe first proposed it, (the murder) I said it was a silly business, and would bring

us all into difficulty. Here a very considerable discussion took place between Mr. Webster, on the part of the government, and Messrs. Dexter and Gardner, on the part of the prisoner. It was relative to the admissibility of the further evidence, denied by the counsel of the accused on the ground that the rest of Frank Knapp's declarations were affected by the hope of clemency, or fear of punishment. Mr. Webster made a very ingenious argument, but he was overruled by the Court, and so, Mr. Colman's further evidence was set aside.

Palmer was then called up. He is apparently a young man, tolerably good-looking, rather small and slender, has an impediment in his speech. He related different conversations, showing the conspiracy between the two Knapps and two Crowninshields to murder Capt. White. George Crowninshield made a proposition to him to be concerned in the murder, and he was offered a third of the thousand dollars. He was an associate and acquaintance with the Crowninshields and had many interviews with them. When he demurred to the proposition, he was reminded by one of them that he was 'out of funds' and that this affair would be a good opportunity to replenish his purse. Joe Knapp was to pay \$1000 to the Crowninshields for the perpetration of the murder. The testimony of this witness was the most singular I ever heard. It disclosed one of the most cool and calculating to take away the life of a fellow being for hire, and that ever was or could be conceived. It was an actual bargain and sale, coolly and dispassionately followed up by four individuals, who at the same time endeavoured to enlist recruits in their service. The destruction of Captain White's will, by which his property was to be conveyed after his death to Stephen White, Jr., was the object of Joe Knapp. On that basis he built his hopes of realizing through his wife's relationship, part of the property, from which he expected to be reimbursed for the cost of the murder. To all these facts Palmer testified, by relating the propositions and declarations of the two Crowninshields and Joe Knapp. In obedience to a rule of law he was not allowed to relate any part connected with Frank Knapp who was on his trial. His evidence went to prove the conspiracy.

After the murder of Capt. White, Palmer went to Boston, Providence, Lowell, and ultimately to Belfast, Maine, from which he had written the letter to Joe Knapp extorting money, and which led to the development of the whole plot. When this letter was received by old Mr. Knapp, he showed it to his son Joe. At that period he and the others were suspected. By a singular fatality, Joe advised it to be handed to the committee of vigilance who then had discovered nothing to satisfy or allay the indignation of the people. Joe took the idea from this letter to form a plan for the purpose of screening themselves by throwing the murder on other persons in Salem. For that purpose he wrote a couple of letters, one to the committee of vigilance, and the other to the individual in question, threatening to disclose unless a certain sum of money was sent in a certain way.

Palmer answered the name of the writer which he had sent the letter from Maine, and the attempt however failed, from all his associates in crime. An incident is told in this place, which marks the coolness and precaution with which he moved in his criminal pursuits. On the night on which the murder was committed, he complained of a slight indisposition, and went to bed, as seen by the family, about 9 o'clock. At eleven o'clock, two hours after, he again woke up some members of the family, and requested a preparation of medicine for the purpose of alleviating his indisposition. During the interval that elapsed between these events he had left his room privately, rode to Salem, perpetrated the foul deed, returned and placed himself in the same situation. It was about ten minutes after ten o'clock that the murder of Capt. White was accomplished, according to the evidence of persons who saw him and Knapp skulking round the buildings. One female heard Knapp, it is supposed say to the other, "have you done it?" "I have fixed him," was the short and rapid reply.

The precaution taken by Richard in complaining of indisposition, and taking medicine, would have formed very important facts, attested to by several witnesses, showing that he was innocent. To any jury it would have amounted to an *alibi*, and had the principal been rescued from the clutches of the law by a concurrence of such testimony, it would have been easy to defeat the ends of justice as it respects the other associates.

The voluntary confession of Knapp during his confinement, put out of joint all the plans of Crowninshield, and urged him to the desperate alternative of suicide. This confession was made to the Rev. Mr. Coleman of Salem, a clergyman of piety and learning. Joe Knapp, as he was called, was not exactly counted on as one of the confederates lorded by Crowninshield. He was jealous of the personal popularity of Dick among such men as Palmer, Hatch, Selman, Chase, &c. He managed his criminal concerns on his own hook, and it was merely the necessity of the case that made him apply to the leader for the execution of a plan, from which, through his connections, he expected to reap the exclusive benefit. His wife is considered one of the handsomest females in Essex county. He had been at sea, but latterly was not particularly engaged in business. After Knapp made his confession implicating Richard as the principal, the latter lost all hope of safety. Over all the rest of his associates Richard exercised unbounded sway, and it is currently reported that none of these would have dared to face him even in a court of justice, as a witness against him. Knapp was beyond that influence, and hence his revelations. A short time before his suicide, Richard Crowninshield dropped several hints in relation to Knapp, which marked his feelings towards that individual. "I only wish," said he, "I was within reach of him for one minute—only one minute." "What would you do?" he was asked. "He smiled with singular expression of countenance—"not much"—"not much."

During the confinement of Richard, his cell was in the second story, under which in separate cells were confined one or more of his associates. In the cell immediately under was Palmer. Whenever individuals belonging either to the grand jury or to the committee of vigilance visited the latter for the purpose of finding out what facts he knew, they had taken the precaution to have every hole and crevice in the ceiling between the upper and lower cell well examined and filled up.

Crowninshield himself, was famous in forming communications with the cells adjoining his. He had got a suspicion that Palmer was confined in the cell under him, and forthwith he set himself to work to find out the fact. The visitors of Palmer had not been long there before a noise was heard in the ceiling like some person boring a hole. Immediately something fell up—it was a common lead pencil. In a short time a string came through with a small piece of paper attached to it. This was also examined. On it was written a question, "Is your name Palmer?" One of the visitors present, in order to see what Crowninshield was at, requested Palmer to reply. He declined, how-

ever some one gave a slight pull to the string that dangled through the aperture. This had its effect. It was immediately pulled up. As a last resort, a few deep whistles proceeded from the aperture, distinctly heard over the cell—"Palmer"—"Palmer"—"Palmer"—"speak Palmer."

At this period there is no doubt but Richard was full of the belief that he would not only save himself, but all his confederates. Up to the time that Knapp told the story, he always exhibited the utmost coolness and self-possession. His calmness visible in his letters to his sister, shows the singular adroitness and activity of his mind. At another opportunity I shall probably give you a history of his singular exploits, unique character, which can only be collected together in this region.

POLITICAL.

The Rockville Free Press, printed in Montgomery county, Maryland, takes the following notice of a slanderous article published in the "Maryland Journal and True American," an opposition paper of that place.

We extract the following from the Journal of last week:

"QUEEN—Who exulted at the defeat of our arms last war?"

"ANSWER—Thomas King Carroll, the present (truly republican) Governor of Maryland."

It is because he was a federalist that the Journal accuses the Governor of exulting at the defeat of our arms during the last war? We all know that there were patriotic men of this party, who were not only for their country, at that period, but won imperishable laurels in defence of it. There were among them those who opposed the war, but when it was declared, preferred the honour and independence of their country to any distinction that party had to bestow. We believe Gov. Carroll to have been one of that number; if the Journal's correspondent has any proof to the contrary we shall expect to see it—we will allow them to bring it forward. Or if they mean to allege that to have been a federalist during the late war, was to be traitors to their country, what apology can they make for so deadly a thrust to a large majority of their (truly national republican) party in this country? "This is the unkindest cut of all."

The following letter, on the subject of the slanderous accusation brought against the present excellent Governor of Maryland, was addressed to the Editor of the Rockville Free Press, by a gentleman of high respectability, of this county. As we wish our readers to give these articles an attentive perusal we will not now occupy their time by any further remarks on the subject.

Village Herald.

Somerset County, Md. July 28th, 1830.

DEAR SIR,

Having learned, from a highly respectable source, that a writer in the "Maryland Journal and True American," an Anti-Jackson paper published at Rockville, under date of the 14th inst. has charged the Governor of Maryland with having exulted at the defeat of our arms by the British during the late war, I ask the favour of your paper to give publicity to the following facts in refutation of so gross a calumny.

Henry James Carroll, the father of the Governor of Maryland, was a Major of Militia from the beginning of the war, till within a few months of its conclusion, when he died, and the public here can testify with what alacrity he repaired with his troops, on various occasions, to repel the descent of the British on our shore. His son, the Governor, during the whole of the time was a student at law, for a while in Worcester county, and afterwards in Baltimore. When just twenty-one years of age, in 1814, having married, he returned to the mansion of his deceased father, where he has resided ever since. All this time he was never known by his most intimate friends to partake in the political excitement of the times.

In 1815, for the first time, and not without much reluctance, he was induced to offer himself for the Assembly, and was elected without opposition. Since then he has served once in the legislature as a Delegate, and twice as Elector of the Senate. In 1828, he was brought out as the Jackson Electoral Candidate of President and Vice President, but was not successful, the majority in the district being largely in favour of Adams.

On that occasion, although political excitement was so high, that long established friendships were in many instances dissolved, the strictest intimacy and harmony existed between him and his opponent, and I venture to assert, that none then, or formerly when he was before the public a federalist, ever heard him, either in his speeches or loose conversation, make a remark, calculated to irritate or wound the feelings of those to whom he was opposed. That he should not have felt disposed to indulge in asperity of language as a politician is natural, for independent of the amenity of his temper, the political controversy at the time of the most violent efforts of the Democratic and Federal parties for ascendancy, was less violent here perhaps, than in any county in the State—the majority of the latter being so great that the republicans rarely opposed them, and never with success until about 1821, when the standard of the Federal party began to decline. During this time little of that violent abuse so common elsewhere, which made the finer feelings of patriotism a sacrifice to party spirit, was to be found here. From my first entrance into political life to the present time, I have been a democrat, according to the principles of Mr. Jefferson, and I should do injustice to candour, did I not say, that I should think the Federalists of Somerset were wrong in their opinions of the best policy for the General Government to pursue, that although we differed materially as to means, I conscientiously believe that they had as much purity of motive and unsullied patriotism as any people in the Union.

It is probable then, that while the father was actually employed as a high military officer, in defending our shore against the attacks of the British, the son, then not twenty-one years of age, and in a law office, where he had been almost immured from the commencement of the war to near its close, never having mingled in the political world, and from a county where less violent party spirit was felt than in any other in the State, should exult or feel gratified at the defeat of our arms by the British?

I would ask you who it is that is cognizant of this fact? If one who participated in the exultation, it little becomes him to make the disclosure in the shape of a disgraceful charge against his former friend. If one whose patriotism was offended, it became him at the time to hold him up to the reprobation of his fellow citizens. If neither the one nor the other, how replete must be his memory to recollect for a period of fifteen or sixteen years the want of patriotism, exhibited only by exultation in a mere youth.

Nothing is more easy and more common as a reference to the course of the Adams party during the late Presidential contest, and since, will abundantly show, than to bring charges in general terms, of the most disreputable cast, against individuals distinguished by the approbation of the people; and nothing more difficult than to refute them, however unfounded, except by circumstantial evidence, of which, in the present case, there is enough.

We challenge the author of this charge to come out with the particular time, when this rejoicing at the defeat of our arms took place, the place where, and the occasion which gave rise to it. This is a greater undertaking than he will venture upon, I am sure. In the mean time, I would advise him, as a much more easy task, if he wishes to obtain credence of the Jackson Democrats of Montgomery and Frederick, (whose credulity he is now endeavouring to impose upon for the purpose of getting Anti-Jackson candidates elected to the Assembly), to bring the charge which he has indignantly made against the Governor of Maryland, against the Hartford Convention, Daniel Webster, and others in New England, of the "Palmer party a War," with whom now no doubt he is in

close political affinity. To induce the Democrats to believe that such a charge is no slander, proof will be required of him, they have it in abundance. Such a policy was given in this county, to the charge made in the "Maryland Journal and True American," it would do our cause more good than harm. The Democratic and Federal parties equally constitute the Jackson party. Not an individual of them would believe it. While the former would deride it as ridiculous, the latter would view it with indignation and contempt.

A Democrat of the Old School.

From the Kentucky Gazette of Friday the 6th inst.

CHEERING INTELLIGENCE!!!

It is with no ordinary degree of gratification, that we announce to our distant friends the complete and total overthrow of the Clay forces at our recent State elections! The Democracy of Old Kentucky manfully rallied in support of the National Administration, and have achieved a proud triumph over its unprincipled opposers!

The result of this election is doubtless looked for with great anxiety by both the friends and enemies of Gen. JACKSON. It turned exclusively upon National politics—Veto, Indian Bill, and the general policy of the Administration. Upon the reception of the intelligence of the President's refusal to affix his signature to the Maysville Road Bill, the most unparalleled exertions were made by his opponents to excite the worst prejudices of the people, and carry the State against him by acclamation. Public meetings in Mason, Fayette, Jessamine, Woodford and other places were called, at which resolutions were passed denouncing him in the most unmeasured terms. They censured both Mr. Rowan and Mr. Bibb, and elated at the glorious prospect before them, they nominated Mr. Clay as the next President of the United States! Committees were appointed, effigies burnt and buried—the cry was "down with Jackson, Clay our next President!" Every hired organ from the Focus down to the Kentuckian proclaimed the glad tidings, Jackson has vetoed our bill!!! Men who had never subscribed one cent to the stock of this road, and who felt no interest whatever in its completion, came forward to preside at their meetings, and join the pack who were in full chorus at the President's heels. Disappointed office hunters and fence men were now furnished with an excuse, and re-echoed back the mournful sound. The news went forth to other States—in every coalition paper was to be seen in staring capitals "unparalleled excitement in Kentucky," popular ferment, "Huzza for internal improvement and Henry Clay!" The friends of General Jackson in other States were alarmed. The Richmond Enquirer, Telegraph, Ohio Monitor, and other Republican prints were fearful that old Kentucky would jump the fence. Mr. Clay in his late speech at Columbus, declared that "HE could not think of that measure, (veto) without the deepest surprise, regret and mortification," and feelingly declared his "deep regret that Kentucky should have been selected as the first victim!" All would not do, and what has been the result?

In Jessamine where they sent forth their flaming resolutions against the veto, & which had a Clay representative in the last Legislature, a decided and thoroughgoing friend of Gen. Jackson has prevailed against the most worthy and popular man they could start!

In Woodford where resolutions of a more bitter character were passed against the veto, and which was represented by a Clay man last year, a decided Jacksonian is elected, and what is still more astounding, Col. William B. Blackburn, the brother-in-law of Mr. Clay and the gentleman who headed this veto meeting has been defeated in his election to the Senate of the State!

In Mason the commencement of the Maysville Turnpike, and the very theatre of the effigy burning, the Jackson candidate was running ahead at our latest advances!

In Fayette—Old Fayette, the residence of Mr. Clay, what has been the result? A Jackson veto ticket! as it was designated by the Reporter, brought out only two days before the election, obtained a larger vote than did General Jackson himself at the Presidential election! A more animated, determined and tremendous struggle was never witnessed in this county. For two days and a half, the contest was extremely doubtful, when finally the polls closed and were proclaimed as follows:

CLAY.

Location	Clay	Adams	Elkhorn	Total
True,	918	101	118	1206
Curd,	901	96	86	1133
Wilson,	903	84	53	1111

JACKSON.

Location	Clay	Adams	Elkhorn	Total
Bullock,	899	11	83	1053
Payne,	856	9	70	999
Floornoy,	793	5	58	912

Although the Republicans were defeated in the election of all of their candidates, it was a proud day for them. They were told before the election that they could not poll 500 votes in the county. By reference to the statement above, it will be seen that in Lexington, the very head quarters of Aristocracy where there were upwards of 1900 votes polled, there was about ten or twenty difference! In 1829, General Jackson obtained 1091 votes in Fayette, Mr. Adams 1340; majority in favour of Mr. Adams 319. In 1830, the foremost Clay Candidate received 1206; the foremost Jackson candidate 1053—2300 votes taken in 1828 and 2300 (same number) in 1830. Thus we see that their foremost Clay candidate fell short of Adam's vote 134, while the Jackson candidate exceeded Jackson's vote by 34, evidencing a clear Jackson gain in Mr. Clay's county of 168 votes—and this notwithstanding the unparalleled excitement in Kentucky. It must be borne in mind that the Jackson ticket was only brought forward two days before the election, whilst their candidates had been canvassing for months, and visiting every hamlet in the county. What a beautiful commentary is this upon the grand veto meetings!

Let us look further—what has been the result in other sections of the State. In Mason, where there were a majority of 750 against us, we have elected a Senator (6 years) and a representative, the latter by a majority of 180 votes. In Mercer, where we had only two representatives last year, we now have three—in Jefferson where we had but one, we now have three. In Shelby, where we had none, we now have one, and in Garrard where two years ago there was a majority of 1047 against us, there has been a very close race. In Franklin, where Mr. Crittenden succeeded last year by 80 or 90 votes, he is now proclaimed as elected by but 14; aided as we understand by the most unblushing corruption and bribery—This Mr. Crittenden was speaker of the House of Representatives of the last legislature; nominated by Mr. Adams for judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and now an aspirant for United States Senator. Of this unparalleled excitement in Kentucky when such a vast character as this can only beat a plain unpretending Republican by fourteen votes. Mr. Sanders we understand will contest the election, and is clearly entitled to his seat.

In Grant there is no doubt of the success of Mr. Vallandigham the democratic candidate. This county was represented the last session, by that infamous and degraded libel Jones—who has literally covered beneath the universal indignation of his countrymen—So here is a gain of another Republican representative.

In Jefferson, Shelby, Franklin, Woodford, Jessamine, Fayette, Madison, Scott, Harrison, Mercer, & Grant, were last year, the representation was 18 for Clay and—for Jackson, there is now but 8 for Clay (Farmer Clay) and 17 for Jackson, evidencing a clear gain of 18 votes in eleven counties out 86. These counties in which we have gained, are all interested either in the Maysville Road or Louisville Canal, and consequently we have nothing to fear from the remaining counties in the State.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Fayette—True, Curd, Wilson.

Mercer—McFee, Tomlinson, Downing.

Jessamine—Lewis.

Woodford—Whittington.

Franklin—Crittenden, contested.

Scott—E. U. Johnson, A. Johnson.

Harrison—Basemon, (Senate) Patterson, Chotening.

Madison—Dejarnett (Senate) Smith, Turner, Rodes.

Shelby—Sprigg, Butler, Baird.

Jefferson—Guthrie, Churchill, Robb.

Grant—Vallandigham.

Those names which are in italics, are Jacksonians.

IN JESSAMINE.

Brown, (Senate) 739 | Lewis, (H. of R.) 571

Blackburn, do. 322 | Anderson, do. 564

IN FRANKLIN.

Crittenden, 609 | Sanders, 595

There is now living in a country village, a man who has been three times married; each of his wife's names were the same; he had three children by each, and each lived with him three years. He was a widower between each marriage three years, has three children living; the third by each wife, and whose birth days are within three days of each other; his last wife has been dead three years, and he expects to be married again in three months.

Salubrious quality of the Strawberry.

Every friend to the fair will be glad to diffuse the knowledge of a pleasant dentic and infallible sweetener of the breath. The common strawberry in a ripe state, when rubbed upon the teeth and gums, has these most agreeable influences, and become more efficacious if eaten freely. The celebrated Linnaeus cured himself of the gout by persevering in the regimen of strawberries.

SEED CORN.

A southern paper states that a gentleman finds by a series of experiments, that the kernels from the butt end are far better for seed corn than from any other part of the ear. The nearer the seed is taken from the butt end, the larger will be the ears. He also recommends that those ears of corn which ripen first in the field, should be selected for seed.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

July	Winds
1 Clear, very warm, sprinkle rain in morning	n w n e s e
2 Clear, P. M. cloudy, rain, moderate breeze	n w n e s e

3 Clear, very warm, P. M. light rain <th>Winds</th>	Winds
4 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze	n w n e s e
5 Clear, pleasant, light breeze	n w n e s e
6 Clear, warm, fresh breeze	n w n e s e
7 Clear, warm, moderate breeze	n w n e s e
8 Rain all the forenoon, light breeze	n w n e s e
9 Clear, pleasant, light breeze	n w n e s e
10 Clear, P. M. cloudy, light breeze	n w n e s e
11 Rain in morning, cleared away, heavy thunder gust at night with powerful rain	n w n e s e
12 Clear, P. M. rain, light breeze	n w n e s e
13 Clear, warm, rain in evening with thunder	n w n e s e
14 Clear, warm, light breeze	n w n e s e
15 Flying clouds, light breeze	n w n e s e
16 Clear, warm, light breeze	n w n e s e
17 Clear, very warm, light breeze	n w n e s e
18 Clear, extremely warm, light breeze	n w n e s e
19 Clear part of the day, gust in the evening, with little rain	n w n e s e
20 Clear, very warm, light breeze	n w n e s e
21 Clear, very warm, light breeze	n w n e s e
22 Clear, warm, light breeze, at night heavy shower with thunder and lightning	n w n e s e
23 Clear, very warm and dry, every thing out, spring for want of rain	n w n e s e
24 Clear, extremely warm, moderate breeze	n w n e s e
25 Flying clouds, fine breeze	n w n e s e
26 Clear, warm, moderate breeze, thunder and lightning at night with a few drops of rain	n w n e s e
27 Clear, warm, fresh breeze, little rain in evening	n w n e s e
28 Flying clouds, pleasant breeze	n w n e s e
29 Flying clouds, cool, fresh breeze, thunder and lightning, with light showers	n w n e s e
30 Cloudy, fresh breeze, cool	n w n e s e
31 Clear, warm, light breeze	n w n e s e

THE ATLANTIC

We have been

specimen of the

forwarded to M.

this city, by the

Philadelphia. It

gravings, and is

erection, is quite

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, August 19, 1830.

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR.

We have been treated with the view of a specimen of the *Atlantic Souvenir* for 1831, forwarded to Messrs. *Claude & Hammond*, of this city, by the publishers, *Carey & Lea*, Philadelphia. It embraces three beautiful engravings, and for elegance of typographical execution, is quite in keeping with the volume which appeared for the present year. The engravings are a likeness of the Marchioness of Carmarthen, grand-daughter of the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and two fancy pieces—The Shipwrecked Family, and The Fisherman's Return.

The editor of the *Middlebury (Vt.) Standard*, has given a sad, but interesting detail of the destruction of human life and property, caused by the storm and flood which occurred at New-Haven, Vermont, on Monday the 26th of July last. We have not room to insert the entire account. The reader, however, will be able to form a tolerable correct idea of the dreadful distress which this melancholy visitation of Providence has occasioned, by the perusal of the subjoined extract from the *Standard*. The bodies of ten of the persons who lost their lives have been recovered. Six of the drowned, we observe by their names, were females. The little town of New-Haven, was situated in the valley of New Haven river.

The plain, unvarnished tale of this terrible calamity is enough to melt a heart of adamant. We saw the remnants of the little village on Tuesday at noon. The stream had fallen more than twelve feet, but a vast column of turbid water was still rushing through the very spot where the houses and gardens of these unfortunate people had stood the night before. Words can convey but a faint idea of the frightful desolation that appeared on every side. There were in all fourteen persons that were lost, and twenty-one buildings carried away with all their contents. All the streams having their source among the mountains ran higher than they were ever known to before. On Middlebury river the crops are entirely destroyed. Chaplain's stone dam and house were swept away, and himself and wife narrowly escaped. The dam and mills owned by John Foote were swept away, and the forge of David P. and William Nash greatly injured. The road on the river for a considerable distance is entirely swept away, and cannot be repaired, without great expense. Lemon Fair was raised near its junction with the creek, to an extraordinary height, the Creek by the height of its water sending a strong current up the fair. Two bridges were carried away and floated some distance up the stream. Mr. Hard of Weybridge, lost more than a hundred sheep that was drowned on the flats. Freeman Parkell of Cornwall, also lost a fair flock of about a hundred. It is estimated that the private damage sustained in this county, is between fifty and sixty thousand dollars.

The editor of the *American Sentinel*, printed at Philadelphia, says: "The census, it is reckoned from the information now obtained, will give Philadelphia about two hundred thousand inhabitants," which will "give the district another member of congress in the ratio of fifty thousand for each member."

The number of deaths in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, from the 31st of July to the 7th inst. was 80—less than one-half of the number which happened the preceding week. Of the 80, forty-eight were children.

For the *Maryland Gazette*.

MARYLAND, No. 14.

JACKSONISM IN MARYLAND.

"Our Union—it must be preserved," was the sentiment of Andrew Jackson at the Jefferson dinner, and every Jacksonian has responded, or will respond, "Union!—Union!—Union!"

The Jacksonians of Maryland wish to cherish the union of the states, and minor objects must yield, whenever it is endangered; they wish to see justice done to every state, and they wish this done, for the preservation of the Union.

The Jacksonians of Maryland are in favour of internal improvements; this with them is a favorite object, and to it they have long been devoted. It is an object to them of deep interest, and they have embarked in the cause with great zeal, and they are persevering in their efforts, to unite Maryland, with the states in the north, and the south, in the east, and in the west.

Maryland has done much in the cause of internal improvement; she has a large capital invested in Canals, in Turnpikes, and in Rail Roads; and she has hitherto, as a state, received very little, if any, aid from the United States government for herself alone. Con-

sider it true, have subscribed to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, but that canal, benefits and is to benefit, many other states as well as Maryland—Pennsylvania and Delaware are both immediately interested in it; the northern and the southern states are all interested in it—it is in fact a national work, that will in peace and in war afford a communication, a facility, of safe and easy communication from north to south.

The Dismal Swamp Canal is another national work, uniting Virginia with North Carolina, by means of a safe and easy communication;—to this work Congress have also made an appropriation.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is another national work; it is one of those great works which will tend to promote union. It was at an early day, a favorite work with Washington, and it will continue to be a favorite work with the nation. Baltimore begins to see the importance of a connection with the Potomac; she is running her Rail Road to the Point of Rocks, below Harper's Ferry, on that river—she has yet another thing to do—and that is to have a large Canal, large enough for Steam Boats, made from Baltimore to Washington; until then, and not until then, is Baltimore safe; until this is done, she cannot, she will not command all of the western trade, which it is in her power to command, nor the trade of a large and rich portion of Virginia; the very richest portion of that great and important state.

Jacksonism in Maryland is not opposed to internal improvement. No, the warmest Jacksonians in the state are, and always have been, the warmest and firmest friends of internal improvement. And yet they do not wish to see the people oppressed; they do not wish to see the people heavily taxed, to make roads and canals in other states. Enough for Maryland that she protects herself, that she taxes herself—even for Maryland;—Maryland does not even wish to see one portion of the state heavily or unjustly taxed for another.

Jacksonism in Maryland is, and always has been, friendly to Union, friendly to the rights of the United States, friendly to State Rights, to County Rights, and to Family Rights. Maryland has always supported herself from the days of the revolutionary war until this time; and she always can support herself. Maryland has never wished to see any other state oppressed for her benefit—she has never wished to see any one county in Maryland oppressed for the benefit of another. Maryland wishes to see justice prevail, even if the skies should fall. Maryland wishes to see justice done to every great interest of our country; to see justice done to every state; justice done to every county of every state; justice done to every family, to every house, woman, and child, in the land; this is Jacksonism—this is Jacksonism in Maryland. This is the true Jacksonism that has already prevailed, that will prevail—that ought at all times to prevail,—it has prevailed, and it will prevail in MARYLAND.

August 14th, 1830.

For the *Md. Gazette*.

Opinions formed under excited feelings are always pregnant with error, and the man who would wish to be just toward others in his judgment of them, should scrutinize the state of his own mind thoroughly, before he finally decides upon their characters. It is fresh in the recollection of every one, that the late presidential canvass was conducted in a spirit of unparalleled warmth and bitterness by the party adverse to the election of General Jackson, and that many things were said of him which the better informed and magnanimous portion of his opponents, themselves, did not and could not believe. With minds inflamed and made morbid by the infamous slanders which had been bruited through the land by political gossips, and published by venal editors, many men, naturally disposed to think and act fairly toward their fellows, imbibed the most illiberal and unjust opinions of that guileless patriot. The numerous and important services which he had rendered his country; his devoted patriotism; his unbending integrity, and his unblemished, unsuspected republicanism, all afforded no shield to his character, and were, therefore, points, which in their view, deserved neither praise, admiration nor imitation. Political incendiaries had succeeded in kindling in their bosoms a flame, which, for a time seemed to have consumed their reason, and left them to be hurried forward in their course by passion only. Thank heaven, this state of things has passed away; the angry feelings of party have in some degree subsided, and the deceived have time for reflection.

Jackson has now been president for more than eighteen months, and every man has had an opportunity of seeing and knowing whether the policy he has pursued is such as will be profitable to the country. The cultivation of peace and amity with foreign powers; the encouragement of national improvements; the payment of the public debt; the reduction of the taxes on imports; and, the recovery, if practicable, of the British colonial trade, which was lost during the administration of Messrs. Adams and Clay, furnish the prominent features and measures which have distinguished that policy thus far. If there be any class of men to whom these measures are offensive, or who deem them discordant with the present and future interests and happiness of our country, they can, from principle, raise their hands and voices against them, and the authors of them. But, if these measures be such as they themselves conceive to be right, there is no room left for opposition on their part. This position is in disputable and must be conceded to be correct even by the most obstinate.

Let honest, well meaning men, who formed unfavourable opinions of General Jackson previously to his elevation to the presidency, and when their minds were made to burn with indignation against him; by the misrepresentations of his enemies, now dispassionately con-

sider on his conduct and his policy. In the latter, he has displayed much wisdom; and in the former, betrayed none of that overbearing, tyrannical temper, which his enemies imputed to him, and which prejudiced and irritated unsuspicious minds against him. He has pleased his friends and disappointed his enemies, by governing in such a manner as to prove to the world the falsity of all the ungenerous predictions put forth by the latter concerning him.

The time has arrived when the misguided, where they are inclined to do justice to a wronged and much scandalized patriot, should enter on a rigid self-examination, and candidly inquire, each one of his own heart, whether it be honourable, morally correct, and consistent with the true doctrines of republicanism, to persevere in opposing the administration of a president, because in the heat of party zeal and during a violently contested election, they had assumed of him opinions, which time and his actions have clearly proven to be erroneous. Every one who admits his opposition to Jackson, to have been founded in erroneous opinions formed of that great man before his election, must at once grant that the cause of opposition has ceased to exist. Let the opposition itself, then, vanish with the cause of it; and let every such man join heart and hand with the Jackson Republican party, in support of the state and national governments. There is but one way in which this can be performed, and that is, by a bold and vigorous effort to preserve the supremacy of the Jackson party in every state in which it now holds dominion. Human pride, which is repugnant to almost every good, may startle at the proposition, but justice to the injured, and that duty which prompts every good citizen to the support of our republican government, demand it.

It is more honourable to abandon error, than contumaciously to persist in it.

A Democratic Republican.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the *Baltimore Republican*.

BELLE AIR, 12th August, 1830.

Sir: I have the pleasure of informing you that the friends of Jackson and Reform, are up and doing, and are sure of success. The following is the list of the Republican candidates for the Assembly:

THOMAS HOPE,
ALEX'R. NORRIS,
HENRY JOHNS,
WM. SMITHSON,

THE SALEM MURDER.

The Boston Gazette of Saturday contains the latest intelligence respecting the interesting trial at Salem. It says:—The case was committed to the Jury on Thursday, and they were called into court at 7 P. M. of that day; and on Friday at 9, 10, and 11, A. M. they said they were not agreed. On Friday at 2 P. M. the Jury reported that they could not agree. The papers were then taken from them, and they were discharged from the consideration of the case of the Commonwealth vs. J. Francis Knapp. The interest of the public increases as the uncertainty of guilt is developed. A new Jury is to be impanelled, and the case to be tried over again—probably the testimony will not be materially varied, in the second trial, and the court are averse to any abstract of the trial until the whole is finished. This precaution is for the benefit of the prisoner as well as of the Commonwealth, and from a deference to the opinion of the Court, as to any publication relative to the subject matter at issue, we refrain from publishing at present a detailed account of evidence, singular and interesting, and of arguments, brilliant yet fearful. A new trial will be held, and possibly new facts elicited. Whatever is proper to be done will be performed to satisfy our readers, when the Court shall take off their injunction as to the impropriety of publication. There is a tremendous excitement at Salem.

Candidates for the Legislature.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen'r.
HORATIO RIDOUT,
CHARLES HAMMOND.

NOTICE.

The Rev. Mr. Bowden, of the Associated Methodist Church, will Preach, by Divine permission, on Sunday next, 22d inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Assembly room. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

TIBUTE OF RESPECT.

On receiving information of the lamented death of the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM HARRIS, Principal of Saint John's College, the Governors and Visitors of that institution convened at the College on Thursday evening last. The President and Secretary of the Board being absent from the City, Nicholas Brewer, Esq. was appointed President, and James Boyle, Esq. Secretary pro tem.

On motion, Ordered, That the Faculty of St. John's College be invited to attend and partake in the proceedings of this meeting.

All the Professors at present in the City, attended accordingly.

On motion, it was Unanimously Resolved, That this Board have learned, with deep regret, the death of Dr. WILLIAM HARRIS, for many years Principal of Saint John's College, a station which he has occupied with honour to himself and to the satisfaction of the Board.

Resolved, That we entertain a high sense of the worth and qualification of our departed Principal, and sincerely condole with his afflicted family and connections upon this solemn occasion.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect, the members of this Board will wear crepe upon the left arm for thirty days.

On motion, Ordered, That the foregoing proceedings be published, and that the presiding officers, forage be published, and that the widow of the deceased ward a copy thereof, to the widow of the deceased.

NICHOLAS BREWER, President pro tem.

James Botes, Sec. pro tem.

Boyle, he was seated in the chair, and Thomas J. Franklin appointed secretary.

Mr. Thomas Harris, in then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That we do deeply lament the death of our late Principal, and as a testimonial of our respect for his memory, will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved also, That our fellow Graduates at a distance, be requested to unite with us, in evincing their regret at the loss of our common friend and Professor, by wearing the same badge.

Resolved also, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, one copy whereof shall be forthwith transmitted to the wife of the deceased, and others be delivered to the editors of the respective papers in this city, for publication.

JAMES BOYLE, Jr. Chair'n.

THOMAS J. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

OBITUARY.

Died on Friday evening last after a few days severe illness, Miss FRANCES FOWLER, daughter of the late Mr. Job Fowler, of this city.

On Friday night, the 13th inst. Miss MANILLA STOCKETT, the only daughter of Dr. Richard G. Stockett of Elkridge, aged 22. Short and severe was the sickness which terminated the life of this excellent young lady. Who, while she was the delight of her family and the solace of her parents, was almost equally an object of affection to a numerous circle of relatives and attached friends.

Of engaging and affable manners; of a disposition remarkable for its mildness and equanimity; of feelings kind and benevolent, which prompted her to embrace every opportunity of doing good—she had been early imbued with the principles of religion, which ever after were the guide of her life. Several years before her death she was led to open profession of her faith in the Redeemer of the world and his divine precepts, in membership with the Protestant Episcopal church—and she adorned that profession by a blameless life, and a lively exhibition of faith, hope and charity.

A dutiful and affectionate daughter; a kind sister, a sincere christian—Such was Manilla Stockett, as known from her childhood to the writer of this faint tribute to departed excellence, and in the estimation of all who knew her. Long will her death be sincerely lamented, and her memory tenderly cherished.

From earth withdrawn, yet bright example still doth live.

We have the painful duty to perform of announcing the decease of our venerable fellow citizen, General PHILIP STUART, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary Army. General S. was a native of the State of Maryland, in whose gallant line it was that his bravery was signalized during the whole of its severe service in the South, particularly in the battle of Eutaw. During the late war he again served his country in the field, and also for several years represented his native State in Congress. During the last twelve years of his life, he resided in this city, where he expired on Saturday evening, the 14th inst. after a short illness. He was, we believe, almost the last relic of the Revolutionary worthies in our immediate community.

Nat. Intel.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County.

GENTLEMEN: From the solicitation of my friends in various parts of the county, I am induced to come before the public, as a candidate for your suffrages, at the ensuing October election, to represent you in the next state legislature of Maryland, and respectfully solicit your support.

CHARLES HAMMOND.

5th Election District.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON

RESPECTFULLY informs his fellow citizens of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for Sheriff of said county, at the next election, and respectfully solicits their suffrages.

August 12.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans' Court, August 12th, 1830.

ON application, by petition, of William E. Peach, administrator with the will annexed, of James Davis, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS.

Reg. Wills, A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers, of Prince George's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of James Davis, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at or before the 12th day of February next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of August, 1830.

WILLIAM E. PEACH, Adm'r.

With the will annexed.

Aug 19.

NOTICE.

The commissioners of Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 20th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and settling with the supervisors of the roads, and transacting the ordinary business of the levy court.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

Comm'rs. A. A. C.

Aug 19.



BRITISH COLONIAL TRADE.

The Portland Courier of August 14 says:—We learn from William Vance, Esq. who left Eastport for this place on Sunday last, that on the preceding day news arrived there from St. Andrews and St. Johns, on such authority as to obtain entire credit, that the British West India ports were to be opened to the United States in September, under certain limitations and restrictions. The fact is said to have been communicated by letter from Judge Chipman, Provincial Agent in Europe, to Mr. Johnson, merchant at St. Johns.

The same news was received by a commercial house at St. Andrews from a respectable commercial house in London. It is added that Judge Chipman stated in his letter that he had been assured by the British Minister that the interest of the British northern and eastern Provinces would be duly protected. The character of the restrictions, which are to continue of the trade, is not given; but that the ports are to be opened in some shape we think there is but little doubt.

FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.

A destructive fire occurred at New Orleans on the night of the 1st inst. It broke out about ten o'clock, in the extensive cotton warehouse of Mr. Freret, Sen. and when the alarm was given the whole premises, forming the square bounded by Carondelet, Perdido, Baronne and Union streets, were found to be enveloped in flames. The warehouses, containing about two thousand bales of cotton, were consumed. At the time of the fire there were in the warehouse and yard about two thousand three hundred bales, eleven hundred of which were the return cargo of the British ship Aurora, bilged at the S. W. Pass a short time previous. The loss is estimated at \$130,000—\$80,000 in cotton, and \$50,000 the value of the warehouses. The amount of insurance was not known.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of John Linthicum, late of Anne Arundel county, are requested to attend at the Register of Wills office of said county, on the second Tuesday in September next, (14th) for the purpose of receiving their dividends of said estate.

Aug 19.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 25th day of September at 12 o'clock, a part of

A TRACT OF LAND

called Turkey Neck, containing about 98 acres, lately belonging to James Anderson, (of Abalom) This land lies on the Patuxent, is a healthy situation, has a good timbered pecan, is adjoining the farm of Leonard Malloree, and that lately owned by Benjamin Gaither, is about 14 miles from Annapolis, and five miles from the Priest's Bridge. It is deemed unnecessary to give a particular description of the premises as persons wishing to purchase will examine and judge for themselves.

TERMS OF SALE

As prescribed by the decree are, one-third of the purchase money on or before six months from the day of sale, one other third part on or before twelve months, and the remaining third part on or before eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest on each instalment from the day of sale. Bond with good security will be required.

The creditors of the said James Anderson, are notified to exhibit within three months after the day of sale, their respective claims, with the vouchers thereof, and file the same in the Chancery Office. JAMES BOYLE, Trustee. Aug 19.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY,

Orphans' Court, August 10th, 1830.

ON application of Rinaldo Pinderi, it is ordered by the court, that notice be given, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, to the friends and relatives of Philip Pinderi Weems, the orphan child of William Weems, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, that the court will, on the second Tuesday of September next, proceed to the appointment of a guardian to said orphan.

Test. THOMAS T. SIMMONS.

Reg Wills, A. A. C.

Aug 19.

100 DOLLARS REWARD

Run away from the subscribers living near South River Bridge, Anne Arundel county, on Monday last, a negro man named Tom, or

TOM WALLACE.

He is 25 years old, a very likely fellow, of yellowish complexion, straight and well made, five feet eight or ten inches high; he had a variety of clothing. Tom's father, who calls himself James Wallace, lives in Baltimore county, and belongs to James Carroll, Esq. where I think it unlikely Tom has gone, as he left home without any provocation whatever. I will give Fifty Dollars if taken in the state, or District of Columbia, and secured to any jail so that I get him again, or the above reward if taken out of the state.

ROBERT W. KENT.

Aug 12.

DRUGS MEDICINES &c.

CLAUDE & HAMMOND,
HAVE ON HAND AND IN STOCK
A General Assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE STUFFS,

They have just received a supply of the following Medicines.

Sulph. Quinine, Superior Calisaya Bark, Calisaya Arrollenda, Lima Bark, Peruvian Bark, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, M-Kim's Calcined Magnesia, Superior Cold Pressed Castor Oil, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Bermuda Arrow Root, Sago, Barley and Tapioca.

PIPERINE—

A valuable adjunct to Quinine; and when used in equal proportions, acts with much more success than Quinine alone.

LIKEWISE AN

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINT

AND CHOLERA MORBUS,

The most fatal diseases to which children are subject at this season of the year.

"This medicine has been tried in Philadelphia, where it was first introduced, and found by experience to be the most certain cure for the distressing complaints for which it is recommended, which has induced the proprietor of the receipt to put it up in the present form and at a very reasonable price, that it may be generally used. It is only desired that the medicine may be tried, and if not found effectual, the agent has instructions to return the money."

Sold here by appointment.—Price 25 cents a Phial. Printed directions of the manner in which it is to be used accompany each phial.

ALSO

MEDICINE SCALES AND WEIGHTS, NIPPLE GLASSES, BREAST TIPS AND BED PANS.

August 5.

DANIEL HART Has received and offers for Sale

RICE FLOUR,

A new article, very palatable food for the season of the year. Also a general assortment of



GROCERIES
Also has on hand



Hardware, China, Cut and Plain Glass, Liverpool, Queensware, Tin and Stoneware.

BACON, PORK, LARD, M-CRUEL, AND FRESH SALAD OIL, AND BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

BOOK BINDING

Executed in the most approved manner, and at the Baltimore prices.

BLANK BOOKS

Of every description, made to order. Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, and Record Books, suitable for public files. Orders relative to BINDING, left at the office of the Gazette, will be attended to.

July 29.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William B. Knowles, 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 10th day of February next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 5th day of August, 1880.

Aug 12

JAMES GODDARD, Adm'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry T. Wallace, 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 10th day of February next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 5th day of August, 1880.

Aug 12

ELIZABETH LEWIS, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that she intends leaving Annapolis, and her Stock of Goods she will sell low for Cash. All those indebted to her will please call and settle their accounts, without further notice.

Aug 5.

ANN PENRICE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George A. Shaw dec'd are requested to make payment on or before the 15th Sept. next, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Suits will be instituted against all persons indebted who neglect this notice.

Aug 5, 1880.

WM. BROWN, of Ben. Adm'r.

FASHION & SUMMER GOODS.

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

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

In his line, consisting of some of the handiwork of

Patent Finished Cloth

Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of

PANTALOON STUFFS

Of various Qualities, and a variety of

VESTINGS,

Suitable to the Season.

All of which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual men on moderate terms.

April 22

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC'F.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, July 14th, 1880.

ON application, by petition, of Elizabeth Lewis, Ex'r of Samuel Lewis, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,

Register of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Subscriber of the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Lewis, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of January next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of July, 1880.

ELIZABETH LEWIS, Ex'r.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans' Court, July 15, 1880.

ON application, by petition, of H. D. H. Ex'r. of Martha H. H. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,

Reg. Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Martha Hall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of January next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1880.

BASIL D. HALL, Ex'r.

STATE OF MARYLAND: SC.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans' Court, July 14, 1880.

ON application, by petition, of William Brown, Sen. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,

Reg. Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William B. Knowles, 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 10th day of February next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 5th day of August, 1880.

Aug 12

JAMES GODDARD, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

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

At Harwood, of Thos.

Henry H. Harwood,

Adm'r of B. Harwood.

FOR SALE (or to be exchanged to)

stock in the Planters' Bank of Prince George's county, a number of shares of South River Bridge Stock. Apply at the office of the Maryland Gazette, or to

July 22.

J. J. SPEED, Baltimore.

J. J. SPEED

HAS removed to Baltimore. His Office is in South Gay street, opposite the Exchange.

He will continue to practice in the Courts of Annapolis.

July 22.

TO HIRE OR SELL

A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good Cook. For further information enquire at this Office.

April 15.

READ'S PATENT.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

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

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

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

A. H. READ, Patentee.

Montrose Susquehanna Co. Pa.

12th June, 1830.

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

CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d Sh'ff.

ASA DIMOCK, JR. Clerk.

DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.

July 8.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE two-story Frame House, and Lot on East Street, in this city, near the State Circle, and between the Houses occupied by Miss Mary Crox and Miss Sibley.—For terms apply next door or at this Office.

July 8.

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, for the use of his family, the age is of no consequence, provided it is not under sixteen or over thirty six, for which the cash will be given.

JACOB H. SLEMAKER.

South River Ferry, near Annapolis.

July 22.

A CARD.

MR. L. CARUSI OF Washington, respectfully announces to the citizens of Annapolis, his intention of commencing a course of instruction in

DANCING & WALTZING.

The course will consist of 12 lessons. Terms as follows:—

For a course of Dancing or Waltzing, 88

For a course of Dancing and Waltzing, 10

To commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained. Mr. C. is at present in Annapolis, and will remain here for two or three days, during which time he will be pleased to obtain the names of those who may feel a desire to join his classes. A subscription list is left at Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where he may be found.

Annapolis, July 22.

PRAYER BOOKS,

Just Received

From the New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, and

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

At the following Prices:

Plain, bound in sheep 8 25

Lettered, 30

Black and Brown, bound in calf 1 75

Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt, 2 00

in calf, gilt edges 2 50

Red, Blue & Green, morocco, gilt edges 2 75

Blue & Brown, in calf, with gilt edges 3 50

ALSO THE FOLLOWING TRACTS

Companion for the Book of Common Prayer, containing 108 pages. Price 12 cents

Candidate for Confirmation, 56 pages; 8 cents

Little Jane, 43 pages, 6 cents

Manual of Family Prayers, 56 pages, 6 cents

Daniel's Daughter, 36 pages, 6 cents

Churchman's Profession, 32 pages, 5 cents

Steps on the Nature and Constitution of the Church, 32 pages, 5 cents

Design of the Lord's Supper, 20 pages, 3 cents

Familiar Instructions, 16 pages, 3 cents

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

To the FAMILY VISITER; & to the CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE; received at this Office.

PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Anne Arundel county, to wit.

UPON application, to the subscribers, a Judge of the Orphans' Court for Anne Arundel county, by petition, in writing, of Thomas Flynn, of the city of Annapolis, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto," a schedule of his property, and a list of creditors, on oath, with the sums respectively due them, so far forth as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Thomas Flynn, by virtue of a special act of Assembly passed in his behalf, being entitled to receive the benefit of the said insolvent laws, without producing any proof of residence; and being also satisfied by the certificate of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, that the said Thomas Flynn is now in his custody for debt and for no other cause, & the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security for his appearance in Anne Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him; and having also executed to a trustee by me appointed, a good and sufficient deed for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted, and delivered the same to the said trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands, of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Flynn be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the said fourth Monday of October next, he give notice to his creditors to be and appear at that day and place, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Flynn should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly, as prayed.

THOMAS H. DORSEY.

Test. WILLIAM S. GREEN, Ck.

July 22

Anne Arundel county, sc.

ON application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing, of Jacob Farrier, 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 Jacob Farrier having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and having appointed George Farrier trustee for the benefit of the creditors of said Jacob Farrier, and the said trustee having given bond with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said Jacob Farrier having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family, excepted for the benefit of his creditors, and the said trustee having certified in writing, that he is in possession of all the estate of said Jacob Farrier, mentioned in the schedule, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jacob Farrier be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why said Jacob Farrier should not have the benefit of said acts, and supplements thereon, as prayed.

THOMAS B. DORSEY.

July 8.

Anne Arundel County, sc

ON application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as one of the Associate Judges of the Orphans' Court, by petition, in writing, of Elijah Donaldson, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, 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, 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 them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Elijah Donaldson 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 he said Elijah Donaldson 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 David Owens his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Elijah Donaldson a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Elijah Donaldson 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 the city of Annapolis, 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 in 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 Elijah Donaldson should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this 18th day of June in the year 1880.

THOMAS J. BRICE.

June 24.

DR. HULL'S TRUSS.

FOR the relief and cure of Hernia, or what is well known to the Medical Profession, and so extensively used by the most distinguished Surgeons of the world, that a particular account of its mechanical construction, and its surgical effects, is thought unnecessary. The subject remarks from Physicians and Surgeons of high respectability in our country, are the results of much practical experience in the use and application of this Truss.

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

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

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

Baltimore, January, 1850.
Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says, "The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles."

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

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

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

March 4

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis

The Maryland Gazette.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GIPSEY'S PROPHECY.—BY L. E. L.

Look, throw back thy raven hair,
Let thy white brow in the moonlight bare,
And look on the stars, and look on these,
And read the page of thy destiny.
Shine, shine, shall I have for my tale—
Even in youth thy cheek will be pale;
By thy side is a red rose tree—
One lone rose droops withered, so thou wilt be.
Round thy neck is a ruby chain,
One of the rubies is broken in twain;
Toss on the ground each shalimar part,
Broken and lost, they will be from thy heart.
Mark you star—it alone at thy birth,
Look again—it has fallen to earth;
In glory has passed like a thought away—
So, or yet sooner, wilt thou decay.
Over on fountain's silver fall,
To a moonlight rainbow's coronal—
In hues of light will melt in tears—
Well may they image thy future years.
Yon may not read in thy hazel eyes
For the long dark lash that over them lies;
So in my art I can see
One shadow of doubt o'er thy destiny.
I can give thee but dark revelations
Of passion's hopes and waste feelings—
Of love that passed like the lava wave,
Of a broken heart and an early grave.

CAPT. SMITH.

All readers of American history, and particularly those conversant with that of the settlement of the colony of Virginia, will be more or less acquainted with the important part which Capt. Smith bore in that enterprise. We do not remember, however, to have seen before in so condensed and popular a form, any notice of the life and adventures before his arrival in Virginia, of this great man—for great he is in truth—as that which will be found this evening in another column; and for which we are indebted to *Smith's* history of Virginia. The adventures it records are almost incredible; yet there is no reason, no reason to doubt of their authenticity. Indeed the hero of them seems to have been reserved for extraordinary adventures in both worlds; for the preservation of his life from the vengeance of Powhatan, the great chief of Virginia, by the intercession at the very moment of execution, of his daughter, Pocahontas (which is of undoubted authenticity), is quite as romantic and singular as any of his previous hair-breadth 'scapes. It is melancholy to think that the toils and perils and sacrifices of this distinguished man, were for a long period rendered unavailing to the colony he loved, and so faithfully served, by the factious and sordid conduct of some of his associates. His name, however, must ever endure, and be held in reverence, as one among the chief founders of the old dominion.

N. Y. American.

BIOGRAPHY OF CAPTAIN SMITH.
He was born a gentleman to a competent fortune, at Willoughby, in Lincolnshire, in the year 1579. From his very childhood, he had a roving and romantic fancy, and was strangely set upon performing some brave and adventurous achievement. Accordingly, being about thirteen years of age, at school, he sold his satchel and books, and all he had, to raise money, in order to go secretly beyond sea. But his father, dying just at that time, he was stopped for the present, and fell into the hands of guardians, more intent on improving his estate than him. However, at fifteen, in the year 1594, he was bound to a merchant at Lynne, the most considerable trader in those parts. But because he would not send him immediately to sea, he found means in the train of Mr. Peregrine Bertie, second son to the Lord Willoughby, to pass into France. Here, and in the Low Countries, he first learnt the rudiments of war, to which profession he was led by a strong propensity of genius. He was afterwards carried into Scotland with delusive hopes, from a Scottish gentleman, of being effectually recommended to King James. But soon finding himself baffled in his expectations, he returned to Willoughby, his native place; where, meeting with no company, agreeable to his way of thinking, he retired into a wood, at a good distance from any town, and there built himself a pavilion of boughs, and was wholly employed in studying some treatises of the art of war, and in the exercise of his horse and lance. But his friends, being concerned at such a whimsical turn of mind, prevailed with an Italian gentleman, rider to the Earl of Lincoln, to induce him into his acquaintance & as he was an expert horseman, and his talent & studies lay the same way with Mr. Smith's, he drew him from his sylvan retirement, & spent some time with him at Tattersall. But Smith's restless genius soon hurried him again into Flanders, where lamenting to see such effusion of Christian blood, he resolved to try his fortune against the Turks. In order to this, he passed through France, with variety of adventure and misfortune, in which he always showed a high and martial spirit. At Marseilles he embarked for Italy. But the ship meeting with much foul weather, a number of pilgrims on board hourly cursed him for a Hugonot, raised at Queen Elizabeth and her whole nation, and swore they should never have fair weather as long as he was in the

ship. At last, the passions of these pious Christians rose so high that they threw him overboard; trusting we may suppose, in the merit and supererogation of that holy pilgrimage, to expiate the trifling offence and peccadillo of murder. However, Smith, by the divine assistance, got safe to a small uninhabited island, against Nice in Savoy. From thence he was, the next day taken off by a French rover, who treated him very kindly, and with whom he therefore made the tour of the whole Mediterranean, both on the Mahometan and Christian coast. At length, after a desperate battle, having taken a very rich Venetian ship, the generous Frenchman set him ashore with his share of the prize; amounting to five hundred sequins in specie, and a box of rich commodities worth near as much more. And now out of curiosity ranging all the regions and principalities of Italy, he at last went to Vienna; and entered himself a gentleman-volunteer, in Count Meldritch's regiment against the Turks.

He had not been long in the Christian Army, before he was distinguished for a man of great personal bravery; and in the sieges of Olumpagh and Alba Regalia, he was the author of some stratagems which shewed a happy talent for war, and did signal service to the Christian cause. He was thereupon immediately advanced to the command of a troop of horse; and was soon after made sergeant-major of the regiment, a post at that time next to the lieutenant-colonel. But Count Meldritch, a Transylvanian nobleman by birth, afterwards passed with his regiment out of the Imperial service into that of his natural prince, Sigismund Bathori, Duke of Transylvania. And here, endeavouring to recover some patrimonial lordships, then in the possession of the Turk, he laid siege to a strong town, chiefly inhabited by renegades and banditti. Whilst their works were advanced slowly, and with great difficulty, a Turkish officer issued out of the town, and challenged any Christian, of the dignity of a Captain, to a single combat. Many were eager of the honour of humbling this haughty Mussulman; but it was at last decided by lot in favour of Captain Smith. Accordingly, the ramparts of the town being filled with fair dames and men in arms, and the Christian army drawn up in battalia, the combatants entered the field, well mounted and richly armed, to the sound of hautboys and trumpets, where at the first encounter, Smith bore the Turk to the ground, and went off triumphantly with his head. But the infidel garrison being enraged at this, he afterwards engaged two other officers; and being a great master of his arms, and the management of his horse, he carried off their heads in the same manner.

After which, being attended with a guard of six thousand men, with the three Turkish horses led before him, and before each a Turk's head upon a spear, he was conducted to the general's pavilion; who received him with open arms, and presented him with a fine horse richly caparisoned, and with a cimeter and belt, worth three hundred ducats. Soon after, the Duke himself, coming to view his army, gave him his picture, set in gold—settled three hundred ducats upon him as a yearly pension, and issued his letters patent of noblesse, giving him three Turk's heads, in a shield, for his arms—which coat he ever afterwards bore—and it was admitted and recorded in the Herald's office in England, by Sir William Segar, Carter, principal king-at-arms. But soon after the Duke of Transylvania was deprived of his dominions by the Emperor; and Smith, at the fatal battle of Rotentun, in the year 1603, was left upon the field, among the dreadful carnage of Christians, as dead. But the pillagers perceiving life in him, and judging by the richness of his habit and armour, might be considerable, took great pains to recover him. After that, he was publicly sold, among the other prisoners; and was bought by a bashaw, who sent him to Constantinople, as a present to his mistress, Charatza Tragabigzanta, a beautiful young Tartarian lady. Smith was then twenty three years of age, in the bloom of life and, as it seems, of a very handsome person. For this young lady was so moved with compassion, or rather love, for him, that she treated him with the utmost tenderness and regard; and to prevent his being ill used or sold, by her mother, she sent him into Tartary, to her brother, who was Timor, bashaw of Nalbrits, on the Palus Mocotis. Here she intended he should stay to learn the language, together with the manners and religion of the Turks, till time should make her mistress of herself. But the bashaw suspecting something of the matter, from the affectionate expressions with which she recommended and pressed his good usage, only treated Smith with the greater cruelty and inhumanity. Smith's high spirit, raised also by a consciousness of Tragabigzanta's passion, could not brook this rash treatment. At last, being one day threshing alone, at a grange above a league from the house, the Timor came and took occasion to kick, spurn, and revile him, that forgetting all reason, Smith beat out his brains with his threshing bat. Then reflecting upon his desperate state, he hid the body under the straw, filled his knapsack with corn, put on Timor's clothes, and mounted his horse, fled into the deserts of Circassia. After two or three days' fearful wandering, he happened, providentially, on the Castragan or great road that leads into Muscovy. Following this for sixteen days, with infinite dread and fatigue, he at last arrived at a Muscovite garrison, on the

frontiers. Here he was kindly entertained and presented, as also at all the places through which he passed. Having travelled through Siberia, Muscovy, Transylvania, and the midst of Europe, he at length found his old friend and gracious patron, the Duke of Transylvania, at Leipsack, together with Count Melditch, his Colonel. Having spent some time with them, the Duke, at his departure, gave him a pass, intimating the services he had done, and the honours he had received; presenting him at the same time, with fifteen hundred ducats of gold, to repair his losses; and although he was now intent on returning to his country, yet, being furnished with this money, he spent some time in travelling through the principal cities and provinces of Germany, France and Spain. From the last, being led by the rumor of wars, he passed over into Africa, and visited the Court of Morocco. Having viewed many of the places and curiosities of Barbary, he returned through France, to England; and in his passage in a French galley, they had a most desperate engagement, for two or three days together, with two Spanish men of war. In England, all things were still, and in the most profound peace; so that there was no room or prospect for a person of his active and warlike genius. And, therefore, having spent some time in an idle and uneasy state, he willingly embarked himself with Captain Goanold, in the prospect of settling colonies in America, and came to Virginia.

His conduct here hath been sufficiently related; and I shall finish his character with the testimonies of some of his soldiers and fellow-adventurers. They own him to have made justice his first guide, and experience his second.—That he was ever fruitful in expedients to provide for the people under his command, whom he would never suffer to want any thing, he either had, or could procure; that he rather chose to lead, than send, his soldiers into danger; and, upon all hazards, or fatiguing expeditions, always shared every thing equally with his company, and never desired them to do or undergo any thing that he was not ready to do or undergo himself; that he hated baseness, sloth, pride, and indignity more than any danger; that he would suffer want, rat or than borrow—and starve sooner than not pay; that he loved action more than words—and hated falsehood and covetousness worse than death; and that his adventures gave life and consistency to the colony, and his loss was their ruin and destruction. They confess that there were many captains in that age (as there are indeed in all ages) who were no soldiers; but that Captain Smith was a soldier of the true English stamp, who fought not for gain or empty praise, but for his country's honour and the public good; that his wit, courage, and success here were worthy of eternal memory; that by the mere force of his virtue and courage, he awed the Indian kings, and made them submit, and bring presents; that, notwithstanding such a stern and invincible resolution there was seldom seen a milder and more tender heart than his; that he had nothing in him counterfeit or sly, but was open, honest, and sincere; and that they never knew a soldier, before him, so free from those military vices, wine, tobacco, dice, and oaths.

TOMB OF RACHEL.

A few miles further on are the ruins of the village of Ramah; fragments of walls, only a few feet high, are now the vestiges of the place where the prophet so beautifully predicted the mourning of the Innocent. There is a spot on the plain, at no great distance from the ruined village, of much higher interest—the tomb of Rachel. It is one of the few places where the observer is persuaded that tradition has not erred; as it fulfills literally the words of Israel in his last hour, when dwelling on the only indelible remembrance that earth seemed to claim from him.—The long exile, the converse with the angels of God, the wealth and greatness which had gathered round him, all yield to the image of the loved and faithful wife; 'And as for me, Rachel died by me, in the way from Bethlehem, and I buried her there.' The spot is as wild and cypriss as can well be conceived; no palms or cypresses give their shelter from the blast; not a single tree spreads its shade where the ashes of the beautiful mother of Israel rest. Yet there is something in this sepulchre in the wilderness, that excites a deeper interest than more splendid or revered ones. The tombs of Zacharias and Abimelech, in the valley of Jehosaphat, or of the Kings in the plain of Jericho, the traveller looks at with careless indifference; beside that of Rachel has fancy wanders to the land of the people of the East, to the power of beauty that could so long make banishment sweet; to the devoted companion of the wanderer, who deemed all troubles light for her sake.

The Turks have surrounded most of the burial places of the chief characters of the Old Testament, with more pomp and stately observance than this; over that of David and Solomon, on the declivity of Zion, a mosque is erected; the cave too of Machpelah, at Hebron, is covered by a large and ancient mosque, and all around the soil is held inviolable. The cave is in the middle of the interior of the edifice; it is dark and deep entrance only is visible; and it is rarely entered, even by the steps of the faithful. For more than a century, not more than two or three Europeans are known, either by daring or bribery, to have visited it; the last was an Italian Count,

a traveller who, by paying very high, was allowed by his guardians to tread the floor of the mosque, and descend into the obscurity of the hallowed cavern; this was thirty years since. It is a great pity that so memorable a scene should be closed to the curious eye; the bold valley in which the ancient town of Hebron stands, is often visited by the step of the pilgrim and the traveller; but the penalty of death to every Christian who enters within the walls of the mosque, is too dear a payment for the gratification. The cave is said by the Turks to be deep and very spacious, cut out of the solid rock; and that the resting places of the celebrated patriarchs still exist, and are plainly to be discerned.

The tribute paid, however, by the followers of the Prophet to the burial-place of Rachel, is far more sincere and impressive than the walls of marble or the gilded domes; the desire which the Turks feel that their ashes may rest near hers, is singular and extreme. All around this simple tomb, lie thickly strewn the graves of the Mussulmans. A trait such as this, speaks more for the character of this people than many volumes written in their praise; for it cannot be for any greatness, or wisdom, or holiness, in the character of her who sleeps beneath, (for which qualities they show so much respect to the sepulchres of Abraham, of David and his son)—but simply for the high domestic virtues and qualities which belong to Rachel; she was a devoted wife and an excellent mother, as well as the parent of a mighty people; and for these things do the Turks venerate her memory.

It is a scene of no common interest, when a funeral train issues from the gate of the city, and passing slowly over the plain of Rephidim, draws nigh the lonely sepulchre, with an earnest desire that the parent or child whose remains they bear may sleep in a spot so venerated. Was a Jew to cross the procession at this moment, he would be treated with deep curses, and looks of hatred and scorn, by the very people who are about to kneel around the ashes of one of his ancestors. Deeply fallen nation! forbidden even to draw near or bow down at the place that is full of the remembrance of its ancient greatness. So rigidly are the Jews excluded from entering the monument, that the four arches which support the simple dome have been filled up. The band of mourners stand round the place, and the turban is bowed to the earth, while the funeral wail passes over the solitary waste, solemn and impressive, as if the spirits of the prophets themselves had come back, and saw the desolation of their land.

No splendid pillars of wood or stone, with inscriptions in letters of gold, are here; not a single memorial, which these people are otherwise so fond of erecting in their cemeteries. It seems to be sufficient, that they are placed beneath the favourite soil; and small and numerous mounds, over which the survivor sometimes comes and weeps, which mark the places of the graves. If it be beautiful, in the splendid cemetery of Pere la Chaise, to see the widow or the orphan planting flowers over the ashes of the departed, and bathing them with their tears, it is surely more impressive to see the Oriental, in his simple and flowing garb, like that worn perhaps in patriarchal days, mourning over the lonely grave in the wilderness, where human pride and vanity cannot come.—*Travels in the East.*

THE LOVE OF FLOWERS.

The love of flowers seems a naturally implanted passion, without any alloy or debasing object as a motive; the cottage has its pink, its rose, its polyanthus; the villa its geranium, its dahlia, and its clematis; we cherish them in youth, we admire them in declining days; but, perhaps, it is the early flowers of spring that always bring with them the greatest degree of pleasure, and our affections seem immediately to expand at the sight of the first opening blossom under the sunny wall or sheltered bank, however humble its race may be. In the long and sombre months of winter, our love of nature like the buds of vegetation, seems closed and torpid; but, like them, it unfolds and reanimates with the opening year, and we welcome our long lost associates with a cordiality that no other season can excite, as friends in a foreign clime. The violet of autumn is greeted with none of the love with which we hail the violet of the spring; it is unseasonable; perhaps it brings with it rather a thought of melancholy than of joy; we view it with curiosity, not affection, and thus the late is not like the early rose. It is not intrinsic beauty or splendour that so charms us, for the fair maids of spring cannot compete with the grander matrons of the advanced year; they would be unheeded, perhaps lost, in the rosy bowers of summer and of autumn; no, it is our meeting with a long lost friend, the reviving glow of a natural affection, that so warms us at this season; to maturity they give pleasure as a harbinger of the renewal of life, a signal of awakening nature, or of a higher promise; to youth they are expanding beings, opening years, hilarity and joy; and the child, let loose from the house, riots in the flowery mead, and is

"Monarch of all he surveys."
There is not a prettier emblem of spring than an infant sporting in the sunny field, with its osier basket wrestled with butter cups, orchids and daisies. With summer flowers we seem to live as with our neighbours—in harmony and good will; but spring flowers are cherished as private friendship.

Journal of a Naturalist.

RELIGIOUS SELECTIONS.

The possibility of having the form of godliness, while the power does not exist, cannot be a subject of doubt. The majority of professed christians, are of a somewhat more decent (but perhaps often equally delusive) character, than the many, who, by openly immoral and vicious habits, indicate that christianity is with them but a name. Such decent professors have not abandoned the profession of the gospel, nor, it may be forgotten, the propriety and duty of attending public worship!—They may entertain a kind of vague dependence upon the death and sufferings of the Redeemer, and hope for pardon through His merits; and it may be because of their own innocent lives. Genuine religion is, however, something transcendently above the easy form and profession. It is of no spiritual utility to "name the name of Christ," unless also we depart from iniquity; it is of no avail to avow a belief in revelation, unless our hearts are really moulded according to its precepts.

The power differs from the form of religion, in springing from the heart; and being grounded on a deep conviction of our sinfulness, and the necessity of redemption which is offered in the gospel. It is nothing superficial or evanescent, or insincere. The partaker of it must have felt in his soul what he professes with his lips, that "he is tied and bound with the chain of his sin;" he must have perceived his guilt before God, and must have been "weary and heavy laden" with the consciousness of his infirmities; he must have mourned over his evil nature; and must have acknowledged his inability to merit heaven by his past observances; in a word, he must have experimentally learned some, at least, of the primary and fundamental truths of the gospel, before he can be truly said to have risen one single step above the mere formalities of religion.

With respect to the lawfulness or unlawfulness of some fashionable amusements, in a religious point of view, I am not about to deliver an opinion. Were I asked, whether I think them conducive to the ends of piety and morality, I should know what to answer, although to questions which relate to actions not expressly permitted or forbidden in the word of God, it is no easy matter so to answer as to satisfy inquirers, who will think us needlessly and unreasonably rigid if we answer one way; and pretend that we approve of all their excesses, and abuse of recreation if we answer the other way. But one thing I may say, that the pursuit of pleasure is one of the crying sins of the age in which we live, and that we can much better spare some of the most fashionable amusements of the day, than we can dispense with a single help to piety and devotion. Half of the follies and vanities of the world are mere contrivances to silence that troublesome monitor—conscience. There never was yet a good man who did not find that he both required and received divine assistance, to enable him to overcome his corruptions; and there never yet was a bad man, who did not perceive somewhat within him, forcibly restraining him from the commission of sin, and warmly urging him to the practice of holiness.

Whilst questions often originate in the imperfections of knowledge, they are as often selected, by the subtle and skeptical, to render their error and unbelief less suspected; and consequently to give them the greater currency. It is much easier to ask questions than to answer them. A short sentence, or even a few words, may contain doubts, for the solution of which volumes will be necessary.

The power of religion differs essentially from the form, in being of a purifying nature. It makes the christian desire to be perfect, even as His Father, which is in Heaven is perfect; for tho' he feels that sin may and must remain in him, as long as he continues in the present world, yet the aspiration of his mind is toward the ineffable beauty of holiness, and the beatitude of a sinless state.

To evidence satisfactorily that our religion is more than form, we must be daily seeking after new attainments; forgetting those things which are behind, we must, like the apostle, press forward to those which are before; where the power really exists, there will be "a growth in grace," and increasing knowledge of the doctrines of the cross of Christ, and a corresponding love for its precepts; a growing devotedness to God, and deadness to the world—a progress in every thing spiritual and holy, and a retrogression from all that is earthly and impure. The desire to increase in all christian graces, and to be assimilated more and more to the image of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ will become a permanent wish of the heart.

When sin presents itself before us, we shall feel a struggle to overcome its fascinations, and the heart will be elevated towards the throne of grace, for power to effect that holy purpose. The conquest thus divinely bestowed will be followed by a peaceful satisfaction, or if we fall in the contest, there will ensue a salutary remorse, a godly contrition, far above the merely natural remonstrances of conscience, teaching us that we have acted unwisely and ungratefully; that we have crucified our Redeemer afresh, and brought darkness, if not despair, into our own minds.

This uneasiness, under conscious guilt, will not abate till we are again enabled, with true contrition, to repent, to pray, to plead the merits of our Redeemer, &c. to obtain strength from above, against the recurrence of temptation.



The U. S. S. *Grampus*, Lieut. Comdr. Mayo, arrived at this port on Sunday last, from a cruise. The *Grampus* has been absent five months and one week, and of that time 138 days at sea. The officers and crew are all well. The following is a list of her officers:

Isaac Mayo, Lieutenant Comdr.
Lieutenants—James P. Wilson, Rich. H. Morris.
Surgeon—Grenville C. Cooper.
Surgeon—Wm. Whiten.
Midshipmen—D. M. Stokes, Oliver S. Glisson, C. H. Cotton, Wm. H. Brown, Richard C. Cogdell.
Acting Gunner—John J. Barry.
Pensacola paper.

We learn that 500 barrels of standard city Mills Flour, being part of the 1000 spoken of yesterday, in our notice of the markets, was sold on Monday at \$5 per barrel—or at an advance of 25 cents per barrel on Saturday's prices.
Balt. Amer.

The Boston Gazette of Saturday announces in a postscript, that the Jury had returned a verdict of *guilty*, in the case of John Francis Knapp, one of the men accused of the murder of Capt. White of Salem.

There was a tremendous hurricane at the South on the 15th inst. The shipping in the port of Charleston sustained great damage.

From the Norfolk Beacon.
ANOTHER REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF ALGIERS.

Captain Bourne, of the sloop Wm. A. Knox, 11 days from St. Thomas, who went into east River on Thursday night last, reported, that official accounts of the capture of Algiers by the French had been received there, previous to his departure, and that the report was generally believed to be true. The Wm. Knox, experienced the gale on Tuesday, and lost her jib boom and jibs and shifted her cargo consisting of 80 hhds. sugar.

"AS BROAD AS IT IS LONG."
The New York Commercial Advertiser, an anti-administration paper, speaking of Kentucky, says:
"Probably the Legislature will be favorable to the present administration. But be that as it may there is no doubt of the State being for Mr. Clay as the next President, than there is of General Jackson being the most unwelcome President now that the nation ever had."

The sentence would be clearer thus: There is no more doubt that Kentucky is lost to Mr. Clay, than that General Jackson is now a very popular President, and very deservedly so.
U. S. Tel.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of a decree of the Chancery court, the subscriber, as trustee, will expose to Public Sale, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 16th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, M. the plantation on which Mr. Thomas Farlow resides, containing

246 ACRES.
This farm adjoins the Rising Sun Tavern, in Anne Arundel county; it has a fine meadow, and is capable of great improvement by the use of clover and plaster; one half is in wood, a great portion fine chestnut, it is capable of being laid off so as to have an abundance of water for each field. The improvements consist of a

DWELLING HOUSE
necessaries, out houses, and a tobacco house sufficient to secure ten hogheads of Tobacco, also a young and thriving Apple and Peach orchard. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, to whom it will be shown by Mr. Farlow.

THE TERMS OF SALE.
As prescribed by the decree, are, that the purchaser pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, one other third in twelve months from the day of sale, and the residue of eighteen months from the day of sale, and to be secured by bonds with surety to be approved by the trustee.
GEORGE WELLS, Jr.
Aug 26. 5w

\$100 REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber's Farm, on West River, in Anne Arundel county, on Monday last, the 23d inst. a negro man named

SAM CARTER.
Thirty six years of age, about five feet six or eight inches high, very black, and stoops in his walk; his clothing is Ticklenburg shirts, and Burlap trousers. I will give Twenty Dollars if taken in the neighborhood, or above reward if taken out of the state, and brought to me in Annapolis, or secured so that I get him again.
THOMAS FRANKLIN.
Annapolis, Aug. 24, 1830.
The Baltimore Gazette will publish the above daily for one week.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Linthicum, late of Anne Arundel county, are requested to attend at the Registry of Wills office of said county, on the second Tuesday in September next, (14th) for the purpose of receiving their dividends of said estate.
WILSON WATERS, Adm'r
Aug 19.

attacks upon the telegraphic dispatch to have been successfully made; Bourmont informs us that the division of Laverde was disposed in action on the line of communication between the army and Sidi Ferruch. The dispatch of Duperré shows that the fleet can scarcely continue in the bay. We add the dispatches.

African Expedition—Telegraphic Dispatch.
The Maritime Prefect at Toulon to his Excellency the Minister of Marine & Colonies.
Toulon, July 4, 1830.

The Capricieuse sailed yesterday to rejoin the fleet.
July 5.—The *Robuste* sailed yesterday for Sidi Ferruch with provisions and water for the fleet, and one hundred men, who are going to rejoin their corps in Africa.

July 5—9 o'clock. A. M.—I have received your telegraphic dispatch of the 3d.
I had anticipated your orders. I stopped the discharge of the transports.

I am causing provisions and water to be shipped for the fleet.
Admiral Duperré to his excellency the Minister of Marine. 28th June, 1830.

I received yesterday by the telegraph of the army the following despatch:—
"We are masters of the positions which command the Emperor's Fort. We have taken 25 besieging pieces of artillery."

The officer of my staff detached to attend the Commander-in-Chief writes to me under date this morning:—
"I confirm to you the news of yesterday; we begin the investment of the Emperor's Fort to-day. The Consuls are at the outposts with a Turkish and French safeguard (a protection, no doubt, in writing, from the Turkish and French commanders). They say that great disorder prevails within Algiers. We have no news of our prisoners."

P. S. The Inspector General of the army, who was present at the action, has arrived on board the Providence. He confirms the above news.

To his excellency the President of the Council of Ministers.
Camp of Sidi Khalef, 28th June, 1830.

Candidates for the Legislature.
JOHN S. SELLMAN.
ARNER LINTHICUM, Sen'r.
HORATIO RIDOUT.
CHARLES HAMMOND.

NOTICE.
THE President and Directors of the Annapolis Tobacco Inspection Company, request the Stockholders thereof to pay Adm'r Miller, on Monday the 27th September next, an instalment of TWO DOLLARS for each share of stock subscribed.

By order, A. RANDALL, Sec'y.
Aug. 26.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Burroughs, of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of August next, they may otherwise, by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of August 1830. JOHN B. DILLI, Adm'r
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There is, however, that the Administration of Andrew Jackson, has pursued a course deserving our warmest commendation.

Resolved, That the payment of more than Eighty-THREE MILLIONS of dollars on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, during the eighteen months of the Jackson Administration, and keeping the expenditures of the public money within the appropriations made by Congress, shows a vigilant attention on the part of the United States Government to our money concerns.

Resolved, That the great reduction of duties on Coffee, Tea, Salt and Molasses, shows that the government, whilst they are rapidly reducing the public debt, are determined to avoid all oppressions and unnecessary taxes.

Resolved, That the reform and correction of abuses in the administration of the public affairs, deserve the thanks of our fellow citizens, who wish to see the public good predominate.

Resolved, That whilst we are the open and avowed friends of internal improvement and Domestic Manufactures, we do not ever wish to see our Union hazarded by the encouragement of any one great national interest by the depreciation of another.

Resolved, That the first Jacksonian Legislature of Maryland has rendered the state much service, and have begun the work of "strengthening and reforming" in earnest, by reducing the expenses of the session from three to four thousand dollars, and the charges for state printing from three to four thousand dollars more.

Resolved, That as the Adams Governor and Council in Maryland continued their system of proscription and removals after Jackson was elected, even in those counties friendly to Jackson, and by appointing their own political friends to almost every vacant office in the state, it was the duty of the present Governor and Council to make such removals as were necessary, and loudly called for by the people.

Resolved, That we are for those, and only for those public men, who are determined at all hazards to support the rights of the people, and that we consider it important to send to the next Legislature at the next session, men who are pledged to the cause of Jackson and Reform.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the cause of Reform, in our state and county offices, deserves a steady and unyielding support from all our fellow citizens.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Jacksonians of Washington county to meet at the places of holding elections in their several districts, on Saturday, the 21st day of August, to appoint a committee of seven to meet in Hagers Town on the first Saturday of September, for the purpose of recommending four fit and suitable Jacksonian candidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to give a firm and zealous support to the four Jacksonians that may be brought forward by the General Committee.

Resolved, That it be also recommended to the friends of Jackson in their several election districts, at their meeting on the 21st of August, to fix upon a candidate for the office of county Commissioner.

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We have not as yet been able to ascertain what will be the precise strength of parties in the House. The following, however, is an estimate of the probable result. Part of the pledged members can be made at present. Part of the pledged members can be made at present. Part of the pledged members can be made at present.

Adams—D. White, Shelby—White, Butler, Franklin—Orrison, Fayette—Frie, Gird, Wilson, Madison—Turner, Rhodes, Clark—Allen, Stewart, Warren—Morehead, Shank, Gallatin—Stratner, Grant—Vandenberg, Washington—Spalding, Blackwell—Colyer, Lincoln—Hunt, Casey—Hay, Montgomery—Thomas, Hays, Logan—Morehead, Riving, Bourbon—Hickman, Williams, Mason—Chambers, Marshall, Olkham—Crutfield, Haden—Helm, Brockenridge—Calhoun, Garrard—Yantis, Harris, Boone—Gaines, Spencer—Pierce, Whitley and, Laurel—J. Jackson, Nelson—Hull, Anderson—Beall, Union—Dixon, Butler and, Edmonson—Clayman, Muhlenberg—McNary, Christian—Patton, Trigg—New, Putnam—Smith, For Clay 43

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