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MISCELLANEOUS.

from the London New Monthly Magazine, for June FASHIONABLE ECLOGUES, No. 5 Scan - The Family Mansion.

MR. MRS. AND MISS LONG.
MISS LONG.
Not go to fown, this Spring, Papa!
Mammal not go to town!
I never knew you so unkind.
You chill 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.

Mus. 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!

Ms. Lose.

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 ca'nt 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 Lose.

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—

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.

Mas Long.

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 wou'd have popp'd,
But then he saw no more of us,
And so the matter dropt. And so the matter dropt.

Ms. Love.
For sixteen springs to town she went,
When town began to fill,
And sixteen summers she return'd,
A flirting spinster still!
And now the times are very bad, And tenants in afrear, Dear love! I really can't afford To go to town this year.

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New 11.

The dispension of the Epinsten of the

to the CHIL.

received at

Mas. Lose. Dear love, indeed! I ask you Bir. Has any one man got One single sixpence he can spare? I answer, he has not. Yet in Haut ton arrivals, still see each neighbour's name; If other paupers go to town, Why can't we do the same.

Mas Lone. Does not the Opera contain Its customary squeeze?

Have not the groves of Kensington
Gay groups beneath the trees?

At Almeck's, happy radiant eyes
Outsine the chandeliers,
And when I think of dear Hyde Park,
—I can't restrain my tors.

Of course, my dear! you stay with us? Why, no, my love! not so, My duties Parliamentary

Porce me, alas! to go. You can't afford a house in town!

Mn. Lone.
No, sweetest! there's the rub;
But I shall sleep at Bat's you know.
And dine, love! at the Glub.

Mas. Lose.
The Club! I hate that edions word.
The bane of wedded life.
Oh! well the roving husband fares.
But chops 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.

I hate them all! but I abhor The Athenium most; They ask the ladies Wednesday nights? To show the guilt and or moles.

Each eager member strives, And seems to say "snug quarters these— What can we want with wives?"

Come, dearest Panny! dry your eyes, Comp. dearest Fainty! dry your eyes,
A leetle rouge put on,
I'll order you a sweet clispeat
From Maradon Carson.
The Haces and the Archeries
Will very soon be here;
Cheer up, my love! you shan't be vex'd,
We'll go to fown next year.

020 0 020 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. the morning. The land wind had died away, and the sea-breeze had not set in—there was not a breath stirring. The pennant 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 mizen-peak, were as motionless as if they had been carved in marble.

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

the pelican; and the reflection of the ve 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 stancheons of the awning could not be grasped with the hand, and where the decks were not acceened by it, the pitch boiled out from

not acreened 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 fly-ing fish would spark out from the unruffled 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 spining oakum, The crew were listlessly spining oakum, and mending sails, under the shade of the awning; the only exceptions to the general languor were John Crow the black, and Jackoo the monkey. The former (who was an improvisatore of a rough stamp) sat out on the bow-sprit, through choice, beyond the shade of the canvass, without hat or shirt, like a bronze that have with his task whatever it might be. bust busy with his task, whatever it might be, singing at the top of his pipe, and between whiles, 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, this own ug-ly face in the water.' Tail like yours would be good ting for sailor, Jackoo, it would leave his two hands free aloft-more use, more hornament too, I'm sure, den de piece of greasy junk dat hangs from de captain's taffril .-Now I shall sing to you, how dat Corromantee rascal, my fader, was sell me on de Gold

'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 ho-nimal! What is dat? Jackoo, come up, sir, 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 inten-tion, and ignorant of his danger, shrunk from him, lost his hold, and fell into the sea. The shark instantly sank 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 shricking in his jaws, whilst his small bones crackled and cranched 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 gallinaso, 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 va-nished 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 sall 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 by the first of the breeze, the face kept mon-

ping and mowing at us over the gunwale. 'I will soon teach you manners, my fine fellow! give way, men'—and I fired my mus-ket, when the crow 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 putryfing corpse. In this floating coffin we found the body of another sailor, doubted 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 par 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,

of the dead boy. At this instant we heard a glibbering 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 galinasa 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 bit and with one hand. His knees were draw ap to his chin, his hands were like the talons or a bird, while the falling in of his chocolate-coloured and withered fosteres gave an unhealthy relief to his forehea!, over which the horoy and transparent skin was braced so tightly that it seemed ready to crack. But is the midst of this desolation, his deep-set-coal-black eyes 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 meaning sound. At length—'Agua, agua!' -we had not a drop of water in the boat. 'Elmuchacho 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 nokhe pasada, la noche pasada!' He was told to compose himself, and that his boy would be taken care of. 'Dexa me verle entonces, oh Dios, Deza me verle'-and he crawled grovelling 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

PRINCIPLES OF HONOUR AMONG THE GERMAN STUDENTS.

I had been about a month in Gottingen, when I was sitting alone one evening in that species of indolent 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 disfight 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 then 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 nto a kind of disturbed sleep, from which I was awakened by my friend entering, and hallooing, 'aul, auf, die sonne sheint heil,'-'up, the sun shines bright;' (the first line of a well known student catch.) I rose and dressed myselt, and having breakfasted, we mount-ed 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 in formed me that the duel was to be fought with pis-tols, as he and his adversary had vainly endeavoured to decide the quarret 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 pistals, 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, be again relapsed into silence, and we rode on for miles without saying a word -The morning was delight ful, the country through which we passed highly picturesque, and there was an spear-ance 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 arrive! at Meissner, where several of my frient'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 rendezvoes. On our way, we overtook the other party, who had all passed the preceding night at Meissner; and guess my suffice 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 atten-tion on my arriving in Gottingen. He was a years Prussian named Hautsell, whose mild manners and gentleman like deportment had 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 sooser 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

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 his utmost length, and remaining thus for an instant, he appeared to he saining resolution for his deadly pursued. be gaining resolution for his deadly purpose. It was a moment of awful suspense: I felt my neart 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 aims he at length fired; the ball whizzed through Hautsel's hair, and as it grazed, he wheeled naif 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 motion less 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 rem-ined as passionless as before.

It was now Hautsell'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 Hautsell drew the trigger would be his last. Maddened with an agoniz-ing thrill of horror, I felt an irresistible im-pulse to rush forward, and arrest the arm that vas about to deprive him of lite; 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; Hautsell, to my a mazement, suddenly raising his pistol to a vertical position, fired it straight overh is head, flung his weapon into the air, and rushing forward threw his arms round Elisendaller, 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 essily 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 Gottingen. On our way home there was I ttle said. It happened that once, and once only, I found myself at the side of Hautsell; 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 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.

S ACCOUNT OF . THE CELEBRATION.

New York, July 7, 1830. Dear Tim-If New York aint the beaternost place for fun, then my name aint Enoch. thats all. I guess youd have that so if youd only ben here independent day and seen how they kept it up. They begun by day brakes, ringin bells, firin guns, beaten drums, blowin horns, and all them kind of noises to wake folks up and letem know what was comin. Bang bang went the cannon-pop-pop went the piatles-crack-crack-crack-ec-tec-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 wood. I couldent 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 fur afore long came the old revolutioners playin vankee doodle as merry as a flock of bobby Lincolns in hayin time, starn if it didnt seem good to hear the old tune, I couldent help thinkin afterwards when I saw the voluntary companies tramposing thro the streets and dressed up all so fine, what a difference there was atween them and the old seventy-sixers, they looked like men who didnt fear snakes went the fire crackers as spiteful as 50 mad they looked like men who didnt fear snakes nor gunpowder, tothers like miliners gals all show and would run at their own shadders. As for marchin howsumever I gess capten shutes company would beet the Yorkers all boller, cause why? they dont chork the left

foothere which is a capitol plan to keep step by.

I had a royal good time goin round among the booths as they call em here. I gess there was much as a thousand round the park the I didn't count em all. There want no riertus behavier as I saw the there was plenty of fellers with their gals there eatin pig and ois-

turs. I wished most plagily your Sally had been here, Ide treated her to as much as she wanted. I didnt take nothin stronger than syder all day long the I tried plagy hard to wet my whiatle with sum of arthur tappings whine that ive heard so much tell I. One feller said hed got sume and says I lets have a glas, and says he plant yer money fust, and so I poned out a fourpense happenny and he poned out a tumbler full of the burgundee imported expressly for 4th of Jaly says be. Do you call this burgundee, when Ide done drinkin says I; to be sure I do says he, the raal s. t. says I—dont you see the brand on the cork has 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 Ide 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 Ide no idee theyd keep the 4th of July—but theyre, a plagy independent as the set her tell.

the 4th of July—but theyre a plagy independent set here I tell ye—they had a regular bilt procession the day after the white folks and marched thro the streets with drams beatin and colers flyin jist as stilish as trainin day. There was all the bootblacks and chimble sweeps in the sitty sum on hosback and sum on foot-if it hadent been for their faces you couldent 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 gess he looked a little sheepish then, but he stuck up his head as soon as ever they was out of site. I must close this pistol now hoping you are well and kicking.

Yours with A steam, ENOCH TIMBERTOES.

CANAL VS. BAIL ROAD.

The following humourous argument was adanced by a canal stockholder for the purpose

of putting down rail ways:—
"He saw what would be the effect of it; that "He saw what would be the effect of it; that it would set the whole world a gadding. Twenty miles an hour, sig. Why you will not be able to keep an apprentice by at his work! Every Saturday evening he must take a the to Ohio, to spend a Bunks, sit his week-heart. Grave, plodding citizens will be flying about like consts. All local attachments will be at an one. It will succurage flightiness of intellect. Verkeious 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 madam, and bring your fan! 'Pray, sir, will you dine with me to-day, at my little box on the Allegany?' 'Why indeed I don't know 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, chal-drons 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 of placing my finger on the trigger, I thought 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 pes-tilential, topsy-turvy, harum-scarum whirli-gig. Give me the old, solemn, straight for-ward, regular Dutch canal—three miles an hour for expresses, and two for jog trot jour-neys—with a voke of exen 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 mi-nister 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 o' the hoose." A case of bottles was produced, containing various liquors, and the
lecturer was desired to choose and help him. self, his host setting the example. The former could not be prevailed upon to taste or handle, but he drunk off no less than three fandle, but he drunk of no less than three full tumblers of water pure from the spring, upon which the Rev. Sexagenarian shrewdly observed: 'My certie, lad, gin ye hadma been at something stronger than water last night, its my opinion ye wadna hae been fashed wirsic a lowin' drouth this mornin.'—Perth Cou-

The following lines were copied from a pa The following lines were copied from a paper attached to a post near a trough of water, placed for the accommodation of travellers in he town of Homer, state of N. Y.

Come traveller, slake thy parching thirst, And drive away dull care;
Thou need at not broach 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.

The packet ship New York, arrived at N. Y. from Liverpool, sailed from the latter port on the 15th June. She brings London papers of the 15th, and Liverpool of the 15th ultime. The annexed summary of their contents is taken from the N. Y. Com

It is said that an illustrious female relative, seeing the sufferings his Majesty underwent, expressed an opinion that it would be better to pray for his release from pain, than for a covery, of which there was no hope. It is also reported that the king had expressed a wish to be removed to the cottage if possible

The forgery bill was said a third time in the House of Commons on the 7th, and Sir James M'Intosh's motion to abolish espital punishment except for the for

gery of wills, was carried by a majority of thirteen.

The French papers contained a rumour that Eng-land had concluded a defensive and offensive altiance with the Porte, the former guarantying to the latter the integrity of its possessions in Europe, Asia and

A paragraph under date of Frontiers of Russia, May 28, mentions that Don Pedro intendescending ambas-sadors to all the courte-concer ning the regency of Ter-ceira; that the 1 inperor of Russia, who is said to have a great antipathy to Don Mignel, will probably recog-nize the regency of Terreira, and the reign of Don Mignel will then be but of sleet duration. A succession of mobs and riots had taken place a

Glasgow, between the Scotch and Irish of that city, consequence of the fatal termination of the fight b tween Byrne and Mackay which we lately mentioned. in one of the battles that took place, an inoffensive

The London Herald of the 11th states, that by documents in the library at Stowe, the author of Junius had been discovered. Lord Temple, who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1773, is said to have been

-A circular letter was addressed in the be ginning of June, by Count Peyronnet, Minister of the Interior, to the prefects of departments, calling upon then to furnish an account of all the improvements in their departments, since the restoration. It was regarded as an electioneering movement by the opposi

The approaching election excited more attention than the Algerine expedition. The London Courier anticipates a dreadful convulsion if the struggle should

nations between the present ministry and the nation ALGERINE EXPENITION — The last accounts receive ALGERIAE EXPEDITION — The last accounts received in England of the F each fleet, believed to be authentic, were, that it left the hay of Palma on the 1st uit, and sailed over to the African cosst, but the appearance of the weather being unfavourable for disembarkation, it returned to the former anchorage at Palna, where, at the date of the last accounts, it remain d waiting for a change of weather. In the House of Commons on the 10th of June, in

answer to a question from Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Pee

lied:That the restriction laid by the State of Georgi on vessels having on board three free persons of co-lour, and the requisition that such vessels should per-form a stipulated quarantine, was part of one of the most extraordinary enactments by any legislature he had ever seen or heard of. It appeared to him an enactment merely of internal regulation passed by tha state, and that we hid no right, as a friendly power, to interfere in the regulation; however, we might be led to hope that it would not be long ere that State would consent to revise this amongst other late regu

In the House of Lords, on the 14th the Marquis o In the trouse of Loris, on the 14th the marquis of Lorishiders asked the earl of Aberdeen if he had any objection. Isyabefore the house a copy of Sir Edward Coderington's letter to the High Admiral, dated Lorishider, 16th, 1828, enclosing a copy of a letter to Sir II. Weilesdy, dated October 10th, 1827. He was of approve that Austria and Prussis had been inimical to the activement of Greece, desired by the other powers and altered to the activement of Greece, desired by the other powers and altered to the settlement of Greece, desired by the other powers and altered to the settlement of Greece, desired by the other powers and altered to the settlement of Greece, desired by the other powers and the settlement of Greece, desired by the other powers. ers, and rished to sacertain whether as long ag ore, and Fished to sacream whether as long ago as the battle of Navarin, they had or had not approved of the course a lupted by them. The Earl of Aberdeen said he could not give an answer, until he had examined the documents demanded.

In the House of Commons, on the day, when the order of the day was moved for the House resolving its first control of the course of the control of the House resolving its first control of the control of the course of the control of the House resolving its control of the control o

self into a committee of Ways and Means, the Marqui of Chandos moved as an amendment, "that the duty of 27s per cut on the Colonial sugars, which has been annu-lly voted for several years past, is inconsistent with a due regard to West India property, and injurious to the general interests of the public." After debate, the amen. Iment was lost 23 for it, 102 agains it—m.j. 79. The resolutions offered by the Chancel lor of the Exchiquer were agreed to. He proposed affording relief by a graduated scale of reduction of duties, according to the price of the sugar: the finer commodity to bear a high, and the coarser a lower du-ty. Taking the London Gazette price as his standard, he should propose that after the price was 2s less than 30s the cwt. the duty at present, £17s. should be but £. 5s. 6d. (for every 1s. above 30s, the reduction should be 1s. 6d. in the duty) when the price was 4s. Iras, then the duty should be £1. 4s. 6d, when 3s. £1. 3s. 6d; and when 2s. but £1. the cwt. leaving a clear reduction of 7s. of the duty on the coarser sugars.

From English papers received by the Packet ship New York. ALGERINE MURDERS.

The Moniteur contains a long and very interest-ing report, dated May "5d, from M. D'Assigny, the Commander of the brig Adventure, then a prisoner in Algiers, giving an account of the wreck of that vessel, and of the Sylene, on the coast, on the 15th ult and of the treatment experienced by their crees after describing the exertions made to get the crews safe on shore, M. D'Assigny gives the following rela-

'Having assembled the officers of the two beigs, we (M. D'Assign), and M. firmart, the commander of sylene) presented to them the two means of safety which naturally occurred to us. The first was, to arm ourselves, and to remain near the brigs, until time should elapse for the French vessels of war to come to our succour, the second was to offer no resist unce, and to allow ourselves to be conducted by the Bellouins to Algiers. We decided for the latter, our Bedouins to Aiguers. We decided for the latter, our powder being wet, and having little hope of perceiv-ing our vessels during the day. Having then muster-ed all our men, and collected some provisions, which the sea had washed salver, we commenced our march towards Algiers at about four o'clock in the

when a troop of armed Bedouins pounced upon us.
Among the men who formed the crew of the Sylenc was a Maltese, who had been taken on board this brig near Orang this man, knowing Arabic, and having for a long time sailed with Algerine seamen, devoted himself, as it were, to our salvation. Having recommended to us not to contradict what he should state, he protested to these ferecious harbarians, that we were linglish. Three times was the poinisrd placed to his throat, for the purpose of terrifying him, and judging from his emotion whether what he stat-His firmness imposed upon the Araba although they were not quite convinced, it rais-doubt in their minds, which partly contributed to

*Under the pretext of conducting us to Algiers by a shorter road, they made us take the route of the mountains. After a quarter of an hour's march we siding in the Territory of Algiers.

"To the Couloglis, sons of Turks and Arabians, remaiding in the Territory of Algiers.

"We, your friends, the French, are departing for the us with the greatest cruckty, leaving us, without our shirts, exposed to the wind and the cold rains from the north. After having travelled about four leagues in the mountains, in traversing which we were at different balts stupped of the rest of our clothes, lives. We will not take the town to remain masters we arrived at a pretty considerable village, at which of it—we swear it by our blood. If you join us. If you

they ordered as to stop, and distributed to each of us a small quantity of bread. Here our misfortunes thickened At the house of the first Redoula who had taken us under his protection, the women refused to receive us; we were also repulsed from the second house; but at length the females of the first house re-laxed, and it became our asylom.

"Towards the evening of the 18th, the frigates of the division and some brigs approached near the wrecked yessels, and sent boats to reconnoitre. These dispositions of debarkation spread terror in every

dispositions of debarkation spread terror in every part; all the Arabs armed themselves and rushed down the mountains shouting; the women took their onthdren on their backs, prepared for flight, whilst we, unfortunate prisoners, were shut up in the strongest house, menaced with death if we made the slightest attempt to escape. We were on the point of bring massacred, and the report of a gin which was fired appeared to us to be the signal for our destruction, whatever tuen fortune might take. The Bedouins, vanquished, would take vengcance-on us for their losses, or, if exalted by success, would add us to the

inhappy victims of their fory.

Fortunately the result was more facourable than we could have hoped; the hoars were recalled, and we could have noped; the most were treated, when the same in the mountains. M. Brust, whom I had left with 23 men, among whom were the Malese and six officers, was at first beliged in the same house with his companions, but as it was not large enough to hold them all, they were taken out and placed in a set of Message counts the nuclie, by which they note them all, they were taken out and placed in a sort of Mosque, open to the public, by which the were exposed to very bad treatment. On the two first days the Araba who had captured them, told them that the Bouberax river had been so swollen by the that the Bouberax river had been so awollen by the rains which had fallen that it was impossible to take them to Algiers. On the third day, although their intentions appeared still more hottle, the lives of the men were insured, by the arrival of the ron of a Turk who had passed the river, and who stated that the officers of the Dey were on the opposite side waiting to protect us, but that the Araba were very silly in helicing that we were English. The Maltese imagin of that his presence would hasten the succour which we expected as he was better able than any other we expected, as he was better able than any other person to explain our dreadful situation. M. Brist therefore, despatched him with an entrealy to use al

diligence

M. Bruat, in assumming across the river, lost his clothes, which were carried away by the current. On arriving at the opposite bank, a Furk took off part of is own clothes to cover him. From thence he was conveyed to the tent of the Effendi, where finding n person who understood French or English, he interrogated in Spanish, and received the stronges assurance of the safety of all. Two officers were immediately sent into the Mountains, and he was per write to his second Officer to give him the mitted to write to he are controlled to write to he same assurances. The Effend, who evinced much humanity, asked him several questions respecting the intended invasion; he inquired, if it were true that the troops were embarked against their will. M. Brusat replied, that the conduct of our troops, when they should embark, would show the falsehood of this assurance to be point, or the period at which the sertion As to the point, or the period at which the landing was to take place, circumstances alone coul-determine. M. Brust was particularly interrogated as to the contents of his despatches. Upon his replying that he had torn them up a few nonutes before
the wreck, he was informed by means of a Torkish
officer who had just arrived, and who spake French,
that if he could deliver them up he should be immediately set at liberty. It is reply was, that if even
his life were at stake he would not he situate to refuse.

Every thing seemed quiet in the mountains, an the fate of our comrades appeared to be sure, but a hout eight o'clock in the evening loud cries wer hout eight o'clock in the evening loud cries were heard on the other side of the river, and it was stated that the French division had approached near the wrecked brigs, and that some Bedouins had been wounded by a discharge from their guns, and that several Frenchmen had escaped from the mountains, having first wounded a woman there. This e united causes were, probably, the motives for the missacre. Effendi turned pale on hearing this news, and complained to M. Bruat that the presence of the French ships had example the Arabs, without being of the ships had exasperated the Arabs, without being of the slightest assistance to us. On the following day M Briat was sent to Algiers by order of the Dey. He arrived there on the morning of the 20th, and was instantly taken before the Aga, who repeated the ques-tions already put to him. A letter was shown him tions already put to him. A letter was shown him dated from Toulon, which proved that he received in formation of all that was passing. On the day following M. Bruat's departure from the inountains, the Arabs conducted to the river eleven persons, includ ing two officers; these were immediately sent forward to Algiers. On the 20th, at four o'clock in the morn ing the Arabs, with whom I and some of my crew re nained, led us to the river and placed us in the hand of the Dey's officers, one of whom, who spoke Frenci told us that we were very fortunate in having escap ed the massacre, that 20 heads had been carried Algiers; and that a still larger number was talked of This account wrung us to the heart, and was the sub ject, during our march, of sorrowful conversation

'We passed the night at Cape Matitoux On the following afternoon at four o'clock, we entered Al giers, escorted by Turkish soldiers, and followed by the populace. We were taken in front of the Dey's palace, where the said spectacle of our misfortunes struck our sight in all its horrible truth—the heads of our comrades were exposed there to the eyes of a fu-rious moli. Several of us, unable to bear this sail ex-hibition, fainted away. At the expiration of ten min utes we were taken to prison, where we found show twelve of our men, who, with seventy four whom I accompanied, are all that remain of this dreadful hinwreck

*The English and Sardinian Consuls had deposedan audience of the Dey, to obtain permission for the officers to reside with them, but we begged them officers to reside with them, on the period to abide not to persist in it, our determination being to abide to their had furture. The Sar linian Consul has taken upon himself to advance the dinian Consul has taken upon intuser to arrance or funds necessary for the support of the crews, the ex-penditure for which has been regulated by us with the greatest possible order and economy. The Dey filmself, on the day of our arrival sent us the objects our first necessities required.

M. D'Assigny concludes his despatch by recom mending for promotion several persons who had dis-tinguished themselves by their good conduct, and by mentioning particularly the devotion of the Maltese,

who had so signally contributed to their preservation. He then adds the following posteript:—
that just hished my report, when I was informed that two of our men had succeeded in escaping the fury of the Araba; the first moment of excit-ment, one of them seizing a prong, struck it into the neck of he Arab, who came to assassinate him. seized a hatchet, with which he defended himself ncrease he fed, after wounding several. They wanincrease he fiel, after wounding several. They wandered for several days, in the minutains, living upon roots, and then gave themselves up to the Dey's
officers, by whom they were sent to Algiers. I think
that the decoration of the Legion of Honour' would
not be misplaced over the bearts of these brave fellows, who, in addition to the sufferings which they
experienced, had, by their former services and good
conduct, deserved the praise of their Commanders.

The following is a copy of a Proclamation printed at Toulon, in Arabic, and addressed to the Algerines 400 copies of which have been forwarded to M. Les seps, French Consul at Tunis, for distribution in the

Regraphy of Algiers:

"To the Couloglis, sons of Turks and Arabians, residing in the Territory of Algiers.

"We, your friends, the French, are departing for

referred as to stop, and distributed to each of sall quentity of oread. Here our minfortunes had all quentity of oread. Here our minfortunes had a the house of the first Redoulis who had us under his protection, the women refused to e us; we were also repulsed from the second, but at length the females of the first house read to be the first house read to be the first house read to think of us, and regret us for these thirty read of the certain of the first house read to think of us, and regret us for these thirty read of the evening of the 18th, the frigates of vision and some brigs approached near the ed vessels, and sent boats to reconnoitive. These ditions of debarkation spread terror in every little Arabs armed themselves and rushed down tountains shouting the women took their opin on this boats, prepared for flight, whilst we, unate prisoners, were shut up in the strongest menaced with death if we made the slightest to escape. We were on the point of being cred, and the report of a gam which was fired to the total the report of a gam which was fired red to us to be the signal for our destruction. ns provisions, forage, oxen, and sheep, we will pay for them at the market prices. If you are afraid of our arms point out a place whither our faithful soldiers shall repair without arms, and with money in exchange

Thus may peace be with you, and peace between us, for your good, and for our good.

-In the House of Commons on the 10th ult. In answer to a question from Lord J. Russell, Sir Robert Peel said the British government had no-tice of the establishment of a Regency at Terceirs, hehalf of Maria Theress; and that a communicatio and been addressed by the British government to that of Brazilin relation to the crown of Portugal, to which no answer had yet been received. IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell brought before the House for cor sideration, on the 10th June, the Laws under which Parish Vestries assess Rates for the rebuilding and cularging of Churches and Chapels, for the repairing of the Chancel of Churches, and for providing thing necessary for the celebration of Divine Service. It is agreed on all hands that great abuses are committed under these laws, for even the Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that the law required revision, and only contended that it was once much worse

After a long debate there were but 17 in favour of the alteration advocated by Mr. O'Connell, 141 against it.

The Boston Dily Adv. contains some further exracis from the English papers received by the ship

The London Courier of June 17th announces that : Brazilian noblemon may be specifily expected in Eng-land, entrusted with full powers to submit to the arbi-tration of the principal sovereigns of Europe the questration of the principal soverigns of Europe the ques-tion between Portugal and the Brazils. The frigate in which he was to embark was destined in the first instance to Brest, to land the prother of the Empr. sa, and afterwards to England. The frigate Forte had subsequently artived in England, from Rio Janeiro, bringing Don Pinto the Emperor's Chamberlain, and Don Gomez, Secretary of the Emperor. The Brazil-fineth Ringers, Imperial, sailed from Rio for Emperoon friente Princess Imperial, sailed from Rio for France the day before the Forte, April 24, basing on board the brother of the Empress. Don Pinto is probably the amba-sador referred to by the Courier as authoriz ed to negotiate on the affairs of Portugal, or rather to submit to arbitration the questions in controversy be breen the royal and imperial brothers.

These questions are whether Don Miguel, the usur-per of the crown of Portugal, shall resign his usurped puthority, acknowledge Donna Maria Gl ria, (whom he has once agreed to serve as Regent) to be the right ful Queen of Portugal, and obey the constitution which he has sworn to maintain, or whether he shall be con firmed in his claims as absolute king, and marry Don na Maria Gloria and make her his queen, instead o being queen of Portugal in her own right. Another paper says that the Marquis of Banta Amara is to be the Portuguese Ambassador.

te Portuguese Ambassador.
It is confidently asserted that Prince Frederic Wil liam Louis, the second son of the king of Prussia, is fixed on to succeed Prince Leopold on the throne of Greece, and that the courts of France and England have given their consent. This prince was born in 1797. There is another Prince Frederick William Louis of Prussia, a nephew of the king of Prussia and son of the present Duchess of Cumberland, who is now in England, and is said to be also a candidate for

Sie vacant throne.
ATROCIOUS PIRACY AND MURDET. His Majesty's ship Atholt, Sierra Leone, May 3. Sir-1 have the honour to acquaint you that the Hon. Company's schr. St. Helera, arrived here this lay on her way to England, with deep tches from Com Coller. She was attacked on the 6th April, in lat. 1 30 south, long 90, west, by a piratical feluces under French colours, and manned with a crew of from 40 to 50 men of all nations, who, I regret to hear, murdered Capt. Harrison, the chief officer, and 12 of the crew, besides. Dr. Waddle, of the Hon. Compa-ny's medical services and plundered the vessel of all money that could be found on board, a great deal of her cargo, cut away her masts, scuttled the vessel in order to sink her, and after they left her fired many shots through her, and abandoned her; not knowing that the carpenter and five men were left on boar concealed, by whose exertions the ressel has been saved, and brought into this port.

I am sorry that the mail, the Commodore's despatches, and almost all the letters, appear to have been detroyed, at least they are no where to be found. From the description of the vessel (which I have forwarded to the Admiralty) she appears to be one well known to the ships of the equadron, and as it is probable she as no idea that the St. Helena eac ped, I am in great hopes she may proceed to the coart and be there cap-tured by one of the ships of the quadron. It is my intention, in the absence of Com. Collier, to render from the public stores, and to put her in charge o ient Watren, a deserving officer on half pay, lately command of a ship lost on the coast through the ig-

Signed, ALEX GORDON Cap.
To the See'y, of the Hon. East India Co London.

From the New York Daily Advertiser. Franslation of a letter written by a highly respectable

gentleman from CARTHAGENA, July 3, 1830. The day before yesterday the mail from Bogota brought some interesting news. General Sucre has been assassinated at Venta Quemada, on his way from Popayan to Quito. They say that it has been done by a person whose family had been oppressed by him! out he it as it may, Bulivar has lost in him a powerful tool; and his mission to the south for re-establishing the 'Strong Government,' is thus lamentably terminated. The same fate befel General Silva, who belonged to the royalfamily, having married, (although a mulatto,) one of Buitar's nices, to the horror of all the ladies (mantusmas) of Caracas. Buitar had sent him to Venezuela, in order to disorganize the troops who are under Pacz and Bermudez. The generals Kimenez and Portocarrero are chosen as emissaries for carrying on the same plan. I received this intelligence rying on the same plan. I received this intelligence from Colonel Rito Gonzales, who was despatched by them to communicate with Bolivar and Montilla. There is, besides, another great probability in it, as we received, a few days since, nows of the re-action of Venezuela, and in consequence the satelites of the Dictator agreed the rumor that Gen. Silva, at the head of about 3000 men, had dissolved the Congress of Venezuela. But this dissolution has ended in smoke, and is now reduced to a few proclamations of little importance in the Alto Lland, and you know how easily these 'Act-as" are got up. These documents were sent by Revenga, from Curscau; and the Ambassador is Col. Machado. This is rather stale news; for we is Col. Machado. This is rather stale news; for we know already from Hogots that Gen. Silva has been shot at the Rachira, by order of Marino, who discovered the plots and the others will andoubtedly meet with the same fate. I cannot tell you whether this is good authority."

circumstance that as soon as the Borots counter orders were given to those omeers were accompanied Gen. Bollver, and who were already of dered (b) join the insurgents in Yenesucia.

The Dictator, who, since his arrival, about, as weeks ago, had lived at Turbaco in perfect post health, and waiting for the passport, which he had for got at Borots, made his entrance into Carthagens of the 25th. So soon as the 're-action of Venezucia' waknown, and the downcast viotim of capinny' appeared at once quite radient in the streets of the faithful Carthagens. It is now quite certain that he will not ed at once quite ratinat in the street of the sale of Carthagems. It is now quite certain that he will no leave us, as he has ordered his gig, and purchase furniture for his house in town. You may easily in agine in what state we are, having Juan de Franciscas Prefect, and Montills as Commandant of Arms will on many Generals, Colonels, and corresponding Lieu-tenants of the imperial household, who devour the substance of this place. The police is quite military, no body is allowed to utter a word either verbally, or the press, without being insulted by these fellows debeing threatened to be beaten to atoms. The only remedy for us is patience

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Eastern mail last night, we received slips from the New York Gazette and the Journal of Commerce, from which we are en ibled to make the following extracts. The King's life was rapidly drawing to a close, and a further advance in American Flour are the only items, either political or commercial, of much moment.

The ship Dover, Capt. Bursley, arrived Boston late on Tuesday night, from Liverpool, bringing London papers to June 21st, and Liverpool to the 22d. The Boston papers of Wednesday, received here to day, contain only a brief Postcript, on account of the lateness of the hour. We are however, in possession of a London paper (the Morning Herald) of the 21st containing the latest authentic accounts from the King, and official news of the landing of the French expedition on the coast of Algiers. This information was received in Paris by the Telegraph from Toulon, and in London from Paris, by an extraordinary Express.

THE KING.—His Majesty was still living.
A correspondent of the London Herald writes thus under date of Windsor, Sunday evening, June 19. Since Friday night his Majesty has again gradually relapsed into a state little better than that from which he ral-lied so wonderfully last week. He has been much disturbed, within the last 24 hours, by new symptom-a very troublesome cough, which has produced restlessness, and consequently, an unfavourable change in every other respect. This afternoon he is a little better, or rather he is more composed than he was in the early part of the day, and hopes are entertained by his attendants that he may again rally, -though, certainly, these hopes rest on a very slight foundation.

Yesterday the Dake of Wellington had an sudience with his Majesty, when the royal signature was affixed, by his Majesty's consent, to a number of state papers. The King appeared much fatigued with this business, and was much more restless subsequently than he had been before. To-day there have been no arrivals from the Castle. The Bishop of Chichester, as usual, performed divine service at Court, and is now (5 o'clock, P. M.) engaged in reading with His Majesty. Both the physicians are again in attendance

Landing of the French Expedition. Paris, Saturday Evening, June 19 .- The most sinister reports respecting the French expedition against Algiers were in circulation throughout the whole of vesterday; but they were, I am happy to state, completely negatived by the telegraphic despatches from General and the Admiral commanding the expedition, received last night, and which you will find in the Journals of this day; which your express will convey to you.

The effect of this news upon the public mind you might infer from the descending prices of the public Funds on our Bourse this day (which I subjoin;) but you must have been present at the Opera, when it was announced last night, in order to credit the enthusiasin with which it was hailed by, I may say a fair representation of the Parisian public.

From Toulon, June 18. TELEGRAPH DESPATCH, Admiral Duperre to his Excellency the Minister of the Marine. Bay of Turretta Chica, June 14.

Sidi Ferrach The whole of the army landed to-day, and ccupy the heights and front of the peninsula. We have taken possession of the enemy's bat-The head-quarters are at Turrett:

Toulon, June 11. (Private Correspondence) It is not easy to know why the Ministry have not taken measures to obtain more frequent ntelligence, particularly by means of Steamoats. The relatives of the unfortunate crews of the Le Silene and L'Aventure are particularly alarmed at these cruel delays. It is possible that several of them have been saved, the strand on which they have been cast by the storm is said to be less inhospitable. Some of them belong to. Toulon among the rest, M. Bonnand, Midshipman, son of the Engineer en Chef of our port; he is generally

Yesterday evening, 12 transports, coming from Marseilles, sailed underlinediately under convoy of the frigate L'Armide and the brig L'Alsacinne. They are going to join the expedition with forage, oats, coal, salted provisions, and articles of encampment; they also transported troops belonging to the expedition who had been detained by indisposition in the hospitals.

"PARIS, June 19, 4 P. M .- The Govern ment resolved to put off, for one month, the elections in twenty-two Departments which are in the report of the Royal tribunals of Rouen, Paris, Angers, Metz and Caen. "This delay is occasioned by the appeals to the Court of Cassation which have been

made against the decisions of the Royal Courts in officers relative to the elections.

"I do not give this news as official, because it is not in the Moniteur, but I have it from

in your paper as a Candida I take this opportunity to such, mestic concerns forbid that I should at the time appear before the public. Permit to return my sincere thanks to my friends he

the honour they have conferred on me and a sure them of my most sincere respect. Yours, RICHARD SELLMAN July 22d 1830.

THE SOUTHERN STATES

We were never among these who doubled the patriotism of the people of the Soul their attachment to the Unions it is thereon. with pleasure that we insert the following isformation, copied from a late Richmond Es-

"Whatever conclusion any of the appear nces' may have justified, we beg feare to sesure them, that "The danger is over." We do not speak idly or unadvisedly upon a miject of this sort. We have information, upno statute or edict of Nullification will be passed in South Carolina—but that the sil continue with Virginia, North Carolina, Gent gia, and other Anti-Tariff States, to protest against that measure, as both inexpedient and inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution that there will be 'a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, against all such encroachments of the Federal Government-No change of means can change the principles of the South."

THE MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.

The keeper of this institution reported to the grand jury of Baltimore city court on the 16th ultimo, that the number of convicts then in confinement, amounted to 362-Fifty-three of whom were females. In their report to the court, the jury express themselves to have been highly gratified on visiting the gaol, at having found but one female prisoner.

-020-From the returns of the census for 1830. which have been made in the New Eagland States, northern editors are of opinio should the ratio of representation be fixed by congress at one member for every 50,000 inhabitants, New England will not lose any weight in the political scale, or, in other words, that there will be no diminution in the number of her Representatives in the Nitional Legislature.

In the city and liberties of Philadelphia there were 190 interments from the 17th to the 24th of July .- Ninety-three children,

-030-BANK DIRECTORS.

At an election held at the Banking House in this city, on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Parmers' Bank of Maryland for the ensuing year:

For Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county. Alexander C. Magruder, Henry Maya-lier, James Shaw, Richard Harwood, (of Phos.) Lewis Neth, Brice J. Worthington. Joseph Harris, Saint-Mary's county, Nicholas Stonestreet, Charles county, Thomas H. Wilkinson, Calvert county.

John C. Herbert, Prince-George's county. Henry Howard, (of John,) Montgomery

Daniel Hughes, Frederick county.
Prisby Tilghman, Washington county.
William M Mahon, Allegany county.
Samuel Moale, Ballimore county. Henry Dorsey, Harford county. Directors of the Branch Bank at Frederick

Town, John Tyler, Casper Mantz, William Ross, George Baltzell, Richard Potts, John Briev. Henry Kemp. Joseph L. Smith, and William S. M'Pherson.

MR. GREEN,

The last number of the New York Observe ment of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. or gives a detailed account of the comme which took place on Wednesday, the 28th of July, and from which account I have taken the following particulars, and hope you willgive them a place in your paper:
"The degree of A. B. was conferred on

ninety-siz young gentlemen, members of the Senior class. The degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Samuel B. Horr, President of Dickinson college; also on the Rev.

Thomas Raffles, of Liverpool, Eng.

The honarary degree of A. M. was conferred on Col. Thomas E. Sudler, Professor
of Mathematics in St. John's College, Adapolis, Md. Rev. Robert Slingerland, of Gleapolis, Md. Rev. Bobert Slingerland, of Glea-ville, and Rev. John M Kelvey, of Nistana.

This class of ninety-six, which graduated at the last commencement of Union College was the largest one, I believe, with the ax-ception of one, that was over graduated at any college in this country. A few years ago, a class of one hundred was graduated at Trie College, in Connecticut, and this one is the exception.

A SUBSCRIBER,

The author of Baltimore Patr

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of a general protion party in Federal party, tame cause wit Charles, Montg old, high party reckoned the at Little Britain, as they were we are now the c their lost powe Mey would ins selinquish all o In the very fac Aree counties. ing to their part as one of the m dislike and hos ministration, th pointed to plac ly feeling, whi tion of the free not fit to rule. How do the Ch fell in the fron my, combating qual," like thu not, politically and drawers o they have inc selves? Haut died with them the bosoms of will contame t their sight? A lantarily to ass Among the Fee opposition to Ge are high minde believe this. what is said in Patriot-the or ministration pa they reflect on it with the con purrued by the ists belonging They united v mocratic citize presidential el of the patriot w the defeat of on crats and politi the effrontery t publican people be Democrats, Democrats, no previously have General Jackso Presidency, th tinction should and that "the in every of his principle which nistration or Ja acted. The vernor, early cause of Jacks be devoted to called a Feder man of talent took in favour 48 one of the im to the chi four old Dem ist, who had s Since his ele and his counc charved the they have r son-men of m ments, they man a Dem only to the q lousy betray rom the Pat by them.

At the time many Federa

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ny period in the politics of Maryands—The Governor T. King Carroll, is a true blue fade-ralist, and so are nearly all the other officers, as almost every one is fully aware. Let our cliticus look at thuse who fill the principal office in the city of Baltimore—see too, who they are and where they come from:

Balt. Patriot.

LLMAN

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the 28th of

ope you will.

conferred on

mbers of the

D. was con-

Hor, Presi-

soner.

For the Md. Gazette: The author of the above paragraph, from the Baltimore Patriot of July 26th, certainly deserves credit for his candour. He apeaks frankly and boldly; indifferent whether he offends or not, and apparently regardless of con-sequences. I like the wan for his blant, undis-gu sed manner toward the Federalists; he tells them what they have to expect from the suc-cess of the anti-administration party; but I cannot, though a Democrat, admit his notions of a general proscription of them to be fair, li-meral, grateful or just. The anti-administrafion 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 bolds 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 Were any two of these their lost power. counties suddenly to turn their backson them, dey would instantly, in their hopelessness, selfquish all opposition in Maryland. Yet, In the very face of the Federalists of these free 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 ad-ministration, 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 indignanot fit to rule, that he is fit only to be a slave? How do the Charles and Saint-Mary's Feder-alists, 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 as bern free and e-qual," like thus being told, that they should not, politically, be more than thewers 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 will come me the film that has formed over their sight? Are they so lost to shame as votentarily to assist in forging their own chains? Among the Federalists who were cajoled into opposition to General Jackson's election, there re high minded men, of whom I can never believe this. All such should ponder well on

New England opinion, that ry 50,000 innot lose any what is said in the quotation made from the or, in other Patriot-the organ of the Adams or anti-adrinution in the ministration 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 Jackson party. s in the Ni-Philadelphia. n the 17th to children, morratic 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 anking House the defeat of one of the most perfect aristo. the following re of the Parthe 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 be be elected, no distributed in the property of the presidency of the suffrage of the successful efforts of their forelations; veneration for their characters and principles, intermingled by the sacred prayer that the mantle for the great Good should defeend 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 hornor to Herry Clay, a man upon whom the ensuing year: del county. enry Mayna Mantgomery

> called a Federalist, and was admitted to be a man of talent and merit. The Jackson De-mocrats 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 Federalwho had acted the same republican part hich he himself had, to be his council. and his council in their public course, have they have made no distinction among Jack-son-men of merit. In making their appoint-ments, they accounted every true Jackson man a Democratic Republican, and looked only to the qualifications of the applicants.— None of that little, parrow prejudice and jea-lossy betrayed by the author of the quotation

rom the Patriot, has been felt or indulged

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 lecters. and openry united with the Democratic triends 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 Democratic without guile, felt proud when I reflected, that

The life is an compliment—it evidenced that the complex t

The author of the piece quoted, bear is mind, says, "Look at the state government it is an actual fact, we are now under as direct a Federal control as at any period in the politics of Maryland." Yet notwithstanding this "Federal control," he toils to excite the numerous body of Federalists who belong to his party, to assist in putting this Federal control down. If the state really be as he says, under "Federal control," nothing can be more unreasonable in him than nothing can be more unreasonable in him than to expect Foleralists to oppose it; nothing more indelicate than to ask them to do so; and nothing more unprincipled and perfidiously inconsistent in them, than for them to do so. He might just as well have addressed the Federal portion of his party in this language: "Gentlemen—Us Adams and Clay Democrats despise you, and so soon as you bely us into power, we will conduct you back to, your old station in the rear." It is time after this, that every Feleralist who has been unguardedly drawn into hostility to the state and national administrations, should abandon his opposition, and take side with the Lackson Democratic parts. and take side with the Jackson Democratic party, which regards all its members alike, and recognizes no distinction not made by merit.

A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

July 29, 1830.

For the Maryland Gazelte.
PUBLIC DINING alias PARTY REVELRY.

I got a squint the other day, Mr. Editor, e 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 subbath of our country should not be profaned by the carnivals of hungry, unrelenting, and infuriated partizans. But the leaders of the coalition in Anne-A-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 extel 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 bles-ings of a free republican governments 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 oblations were offered in the spirit that breathcrats and political hypocrites, that ever had the effrontery to seek the suffrages of a re-

> ters, and other citizens of Anne-Arundel county, assembled according to previous arrangement," to have had all the diguitaries of the dinner, federalists of the old stamp. Look at it. There is John G. Prond, a federalist died.in the wool, who is request-ed to preside, and no doubt did preside, for the toast of the president of the day, and the toasts by the chair, smack enough of Hartford, to tell who the author is, and who was requested to preside. And there are Br. 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 Mary-lands 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 preand 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 as apportunity to indulge in his favourite amagement—Talking, but as he was in an extemporaneous mood, his oration could not be obtained, althor requested

1 1150

Indians, Delaware bay, Delaware river, De-laware city, the ship of the line Delaware, or the great little state of Delaware—let me advise thee to beware of a tempoest 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 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 Qain-ey 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, (faderalist again.) "Henry Clay—the nation's can-didate." You are mistaken Mr. Howard a little more than you were at the last Presi-

dential 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, nonnever would support a federalist to any office? This meeting was intended to give a tone to the party. This was its puspose. 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-Arandel country, that, federalism presided at the heat of the table, fed-ralism 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 tousted at this emphatically, Clay, Wabster, 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 virtuans and worthy man, Wil-

liam II. Crawford.

But Odl. you shall hear the sentiments of your honest and patriotic Seaster in 1823.
He says, through the columns of the E. Argus, be disappointed, that a radical reform wast be unade in the next administration. No doubt those who hold, and who will not be satisfied

tempts him to predigality, & produgality 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. De-pendence upon the people preserves the puri-ty of the republic. Removals should not be eare occurrences or matters of regret. That a man should continue in office so long as he does no torong, although another federal maxim, is impolitie and untire. 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 hely tenets of Jellersonian 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 princi-ples boildly. What is he now? Your toast is the best commentary.

Grampes. Mest. Court. Mayo, captured on the 4th June, of 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 Geast of Africa, with slaves, bound to Cuba, and fell in with the brig on the 4th June, mear Cape Hayti, kept in company, endeavouring to intimidate hier by crossing her bow, keeping her guntrained 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 schooler is about 60 tons burthen, armed with a 6 pounder and muskets, and 12 men, all Spaniards. She was formerly the Pilot-boat

The next—Col. Hood, (a federalist again,) tonsting John H. imes, of Maine. Col. let me ask how long you have been for the red-faced Holmes? (Realthe note.)

The next—By the chair, (federalist again!) Hezekiah Niles—let the chair pass.

The next—Mr. Redman, (federalist again!) larding Tristram Burges!

The next—Mr. L. Lawrence, (federalist again!) to this toast must come in full—"Mr. Clayton—the great little Delaware." Friend Lawrence, which dost thou mean? Delaware Indians, Delaware bay, Delaware river, Delaware Indians, Delaware bay, Delaware river, Deduring 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 snakeship—they saw about 60 feet of his

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 to the general ap-pearance of the mouster.

We are also informed by a gentleman who has just returned from the Shoals, that the serpoat passed between the cable and the bows of a schooler 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 490,000. 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, their 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, (liad all gains gone to pay taxes) com-150,000,000.) This imperfect statement shows beyond a doubt that even the schemes of tempurary and partial relief to Great Britain, by canigration, must all be vain. Quebec Caz.



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 fault." This declaration has been redeemed in every of his acts, on which it could have in every of his acts, on which it could have he least possible bearing; and it is on the principle which it embraces that the administration or Jackson part of this state have acted. Thomas K. Carroll, our present Gonard forward in aid of the least of the properties of Anne-Arundel company of farmers, plansacted. Thomas K. Carroll, our present Gonard forward in aid of the least possible bearings and it is on the principle which it embraces that the administration or Jackson part of this state have along the properties of the least possible bearings and it is on the principle which it embraces that the administration or Jackson part of this state have about the appointment of federalists, should have consented, at the "large and respectable company of farmers, plansacted. Thomas K. Carroll, our present Gonard forward in aid of the land of the land of the little remnant of his political existence by respectable company of farmers, plansacted. Thomas K. Carroll, our present Gonard forward in aid of the land o nigh been of the number; for while reconnoi-tring, a canon ball struck at his feet, and co-vered him all over with sand. An affecting account is given of the separation of the naval and military chiefs, at the moment of the landings they embraced, and M. Duperre said to M. de Bourmonts.—••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 la-

test papers to the Commander of the U. S. ship Buston, which he fell in with at sea.

The private correspondence of the Havre Journal says, that instant of the troops, and the troops, and 120 wounded.

Puris Exchange Juni has been flat to day: it w yesterday would be maint sales carried it back. Four o'clock .- There is a st

further prorogation of the Chambers.

of Clay, and abused the man and his principles holdly. What is he now? Your toast is the best commentary.

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 the coming out of the harbour, about the usual time of the arrival of the Lendon mall, 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.

Candidates for the Legislature ABNER LINTHICOM, Sen'e. BORATIO RIDOUT.

SHERIEFALTY.

Mr. Grier:—You are requested to an old BENJAMIN'T. PROLE will be an ported for the next Sherifalty of Anne-Arm del county, by MASY VOTERS.

DRUGS MEDICINES & CLAUDE & HANDOND.

A General Assertment of DRUGS. AND DYR

&MEDICINES STUFFS.

They have just received a supply of the fel-lowing Medicines. Sulph. Quinine, Superior Calisaya

Bark, Calisaya Arrollenda, Lima Bark, Peruvian Bark, Henry's Cal-cined Magnesia, M'Kim's Calcin-ed 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 LIBRUISE AN.

INFALLIBLE REFAIRDY BOWEL COMPLAINT

CHOLERA MORBUS,

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

"This medicine has been tried in Philadelphis, 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 return the money."

PSold Acre by appointment,-Price 25 centra 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 CIVEN. THAT he subscriber his obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county. betters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Henry T. Wellace, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to pre-

sent them, legally authenticated, and those in-debted are desired to make immediate payment. Elizabeth Lewis, Adm's. D. B. N. Aug. 5.

NOTICES
TIR subscriber respectfully informs the cirizens of this place, that she intends leaving
Annapulis and her Stock of Goods she will self. low for Cas's. All those indebted to her will please call and settle their accounts, without

ANN PENRICE.

NOTICE,

LL persons indebted to the estate of Genree A LL persons indebted to the estate of George Shaw dec'd are requested to make pay-ment on or before the 15th Sept. next, as long-Saits will be instituted against all persons

wM. BROWN, of Ben. Exten August 5 1850.

DANIEL HART RICE PLOUR,

A new article, very palatable fiel for the sea-

GROCERIES Al-o 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 marther, the Baltimore prices.

BLANK BOOKS
Of every description made to and
hints Ledgers, Journals, and Recupitable for profits of cone OrderHINDINGS left at the office of it
will be attended to.
July 29.

PRICES OF INSTRUCTION VELVET PAINTING. 84 00 CHINESE PAINTING, 5 00 BBONY WORK.

NOTICE.

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

Rd Harwood, of Thos. Henry H. Harwood, Adm'rs of B. Harwood.

CHANCERY SALE.

Y virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber, as Trustee, will expise to Public Sale, on the premises, on the 9h 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 Marl-burough; containing about

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

barro; there is a comfortable

DWELLING HOUSE with several Abacco houses, and all the conveniencies for a complete farm.

As prescribed by the said dicree, are—Cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification there of by the chancellor. Bond with security will be required for the payment of the purchase money, if not paid on the day of sale.

SEORGE H. BRICE Trustee.

July 22. Sw THE TERMS OF SALE

A CARD. MR. L. CARUSI

OF Washington, respectfully announces to the citizens of Annapolis, his intention of commencing a course of matruction in

DANCING & WALTZING The course will consist of 12 lemons. 1 erms

For a course of Dancing and Waltzing, To commence as soon as a sufficient number subscribers shall have been obtained. Mr. C is at present in Annapoles, and will remain here for two or three days, during which, time he wil be pleased to ob ain the names of those who may feel a desire to join his clases. A subwhere he may be found, Annapolis, July 22.

NOTICE.

TIRStockholders of the Annapolis TOBAC O INSPECTION, are requested to pay, on Monday the 16th August next, Four Dol-lars on ra h share of stock subscribed by them Adam Miller is authorized to receive and give soft tent receipts for the same. Odered by h President and Directorathia 19th day of July. 830.

3 A. RANDALL, Sec'y.

LOR STRE ENTY SHARES in the Farmers Bank July 22. J. J. SPEED, Baltimore,

WANTED.

T 'E subscriber wisnes to purchase a healthy NKGRO WOMAN, for the use of his fa m y, the age is of no consequence, provided it a under sixteen or over thirty six, for which the cash will be given.

JACOB'H SLEMAKER. South River Ferry, near Annapolis. Jul 3º

FOR SALE (or to be exchanged by G.orge's county,) a number of shares of South River Bridge Stuck. Apply at the office of the Maryland Gazette, or to J. J. SPEED, Baltimore.

Ju y 22. 1

J. J. SPEED

AS removed to Baltimore. His Office is in outh Gay street, opposite the Exchange. He will continue to practice in the Courts a July 22 (2)

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 Masy Cross and Mis-8 thy .- For terms apply next door or at this

TO BENT. A TWO STORY HOUSE, and a Garden, at Town Gare, fronting the street. The house magan addition to it for a Grocery or any other business. The standing good, the Garden hapleasant, and contains several Fault Trees. Terms very low.

PRINCE SPRING & SUMMERS GOODS.

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

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS Patent Pinished Cloth
Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment PANTALOON STUPPS Of various Qualities, and a variety of

VESTINGS, Suitable to the Season. All of which he will sell low for CASH, or ! punctual men on moderate terms.

STATE OF MARY LAND, SCT. Arundel County, Orphans' Court, July 13th

April 22

O'N application, by petition, of Rizabeth Lewis Ex'x of San url Lewis, late of Anne Arundel county decraved, 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 succes sive weeks, in one of the new-papers printed

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Subscriber of Anne-Arandel ounty, bath obtained from the Orphaus Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters estamentary on the personal estate of Samuel ewis, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased All persons having claims against the said de reased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same. with the 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. Diven under my hand this 13th day of July, 1881.

ee gradynake to evade Anne-Arundel county, Orphan's Court, July 15, 1830.

O Replication of Basil D. Hail, Ex'r. of Martha Hall, late of Anne-Arun del county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to ex-hibit their claims against the said deceased, and hat 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 coun y, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testame tary on the personal estate of Martha Hall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said de ceased, 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, Er'r.

July 92.

STATE OF MARYLAND: SC. Arundel county, Orphuns' Court, July 14, 1830. O spplication, by petition, of Brown, of Ben. administrator of Benjamin Brown, Sen. late of Anne Arundel county, de ceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their laims 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. Beg. Wills. A. A C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Anne-Atundel coon v. bath 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, de ceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sub scriber, at or before the 15th day of January next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given un-WILLIAM BROWN, of Ben. Adm'r.

MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

HAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland. letters of administration on the per sonal estate of Thomas G. Dilibay, late of said county, deceased; all persona having claims a gainst the said deceased, are hereby warned to xhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of April, 1831, they may utherwise, by law, be excluded from all beauty of the said estate. Given under my law this 13th day of July.

DILLUIAY, Adm'r.

MEDROY GLABS. subscriber has obtained from the Jetters of administration on the personal estate of Edward D. Ridgely, fate of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are deourt of Anne Arundel county, ROBERT NED SON, Adm'r. Baltimore.

TO HIRE OR SELL

April 15-

READ'S PATENT

IN PORTANT IMPROVEMENT,
In the art of building Chimneys, and eltering those already built, in such manner as to prevent or care 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 approximat ing the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time, can only be attributed to the 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. invar ably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a aving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of u-sing and sending said improvement, for four-teen years from the third day of April 1829, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or couny, 850. When two or more countles are pur-hased by one person 840 each. Ten or more munifies at one sale 830 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 conaining all necessary instructions to enable any mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which hall be built under the authority of. and agreeable to this patent is hereby warrant ed a good chimney. All letters to the paten-tee must be post paid. The publisher of a pa-per at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year, will entitle simself to the right for such capital city or the ounty in which the scat 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 Freasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. READ, Esq. the patentee above 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.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Til N the subscribers ave obtained from the urpings' court of Anne-Arundel county. letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of William Sanders, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authonticated, and those indebted, are desired to

SAMUEL HALKISON. of Jno. } Ex'rs. June 24. CRASTEAR TO WEAG COURSE

Annapole , June 23d. 1830. IN compliance with the cia ter of the Farmer Bank M Maryland, and with a supplement hereto, establishing a branch thereof at Frede acktown. Nouce is hereby given to the stock hilders on the western shore, that an election will be hild at the banking house in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of en o'clock A. M and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of chousing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the bank at Annapilit and nine directors for the branch bank at F. dericktown, By order, SAM. MAYNARD, Cash June 24.

The Gazette and American, Baltimere, will publish the above tawge.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne Arundel coun ry will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis on Thursday the 12th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appears Judges of the Orphans Court, by petition, in and making franciers, and transacting the ordi of Annapoles on Thursday the 12th day of Auness of the levy our

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Cik Comm'rs A. A. Comm'is A. A. C

PRAÝER BOOKS. Just Received From the New-York Protestant Episcopal

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, At the following Prices: ound in sheep Lettered,

Black and Brown, bound in calf Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt, in calf, gilt edges

Red, Blue & Green, morocco, gilt edges Blue & Brown, in calf, with gilt edges 3 50 ALSO THE FOLLOWING TRACES Companion for the Book of Common Pray-er, containing 108 pages. Pric Candidate for Confirmation, 56 pages. Price 12 cent

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Little Jane, 43 pages, Manual of Family Prayers, 56 pages, Manual of Pamily Prayers, 56 pages,
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tism, 8 pages. Or one hundred pages for 124 cents. SUBSORIPTIONS To the FAMILY VISITER; & to the CHIL-DREN'S MAGAZINE; received at this Office.

PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS

Figure, by potition, in acting, of Thomse Figure, of the city of Amapolis, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, sutilied. "Anact for the relief of sundry insulvent debtars, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto," a schedule of his property, and a list of creditors, on oath, with the stars, respectively due them, so far furth as the sums respectively due them, so far forth as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petitions and the said 'Thomas Flyon, 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 residences and being also satisfied by the certificate of the sheriff of Anne Arun del county, that the said Thomas Flynn is now in his custody for debt and for no other cause, of the said petitioner having taken the oath pre-scribed by law; and entered into bond with se curity for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his credi tors 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 appare and hedding of himself and family excepted, 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 An napolis, for three months successively, before the said fourth Monday of October next, he give notice to his creditors to be and appear at that why the said Thomas Flynn should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly, as pray-THOMAS H DORSEY. Test. WILLIAM S. GREEN, Cik.

anne-arundel county, sc.

O' application to the subscriber, in the re ces. of the court, as Chief Judge of the hird 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 asertain 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 Mary and two years next preceding his application, and that is in actual confine ment for delutionly, and having appointed Google Parrier trustee for the pencht of the creditors of said Jacob Farrier, and he said trustee hav ing given bond, with spiroved security, for the far hiul dis harge of his trust, and the said Ja on Farrier having executed to the said trustee good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, pe sonal and mix d, the neces sary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family xcepted for the benefi of his creditors, and he said trustee naving certified in writing, that he is in possession of all the estate of said Jacob Farrier, mentioned in the schedule, I do therefore hereby briler and ad judge. 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, be fore the hird Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the An ne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of October next, to shew cause, if any the have, why said Jacob Farrier should not have the benefit of said acts, and supplements thereto, as prayed.

THOMAS B DORSEY.

Anne Arundel County, sct

ON application to the subscriber, in the rewriting, of Elijah Donaldson, of Anne Arunuel 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 manufering at 7 o'cluck, and proceed to Cantiled. An act for the relief of sundry manufering at 7 o'cluck, and proceed to Cantiled and there is debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and Baktimore, where the will arrive in the except. 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 petiisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the state of Mary land, immedia ely preceding the time of his application; and he said Etijah Donaldson having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given suffi-cient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arunder county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointmay be made against him, and having appointed David Owens his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Etijah Donaldson a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed. I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Ehijah 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 function once a week for three months, before the function of 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, shy 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 lear 1850. ed David Owens his trustee, who he

THOMAS J. BRICE.

the ass and application of this trust.

James Thaicher, M. D. author of the and ern Practice, in his second estition, ander the subject of Hernia, remarks. Dr. Hull is an clusively antitled to the credit of first adapting the true Sargical principle for the added the of Hernia. He happily conseived the idea that the pad of the Trues should be an constructed as simply to support the muscular flows about the ring or specture as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained in perfect health. Unless this be attained the parts can dever recover their hateral tone, whatever was be the degree of pressure applied.

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent of dition of 'Hospec's Medical Dictionary,' and the head of 'Trues,' after enumerating the efficient formerly worn, says. 'This evil was not fullly remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New York, turned his attention to the sulpect, and by his improvement in the construction of masses, has rendered it certain that all recent residues and those affinildren, 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 Trues.

standing, may, in many cases, also be red and not convex; and hence the raised circula 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 sade

M. L. Ktiapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensity, in a communication to Ductor Holl, says: the 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 your ances of thanks. from Mr. P. a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a but scrotal rapture, of thirty five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had wore a ther trusses twenty nine years. His son, slee, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was A case of acroid relative, of twenty years and ding, in a labouring the furty years old, was cured under my outco by one of your traces in six months. A case of groin rupture, from whom I applied one of your trusses, the day after the injury, was cured in three months.-Experience alone, can make known to the Sergeon 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 gra-

Baltimore, January, 1830. Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Sergery, 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 Trau is directly the reverse of all Trusses heretiles in use; which being convex, tended to calarge he dimensions of the rapture opening. of opinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument reder it what has long been the desideratum of Proical Surgeons in Europe and America."

Professor Mott also in lecturing upon Her is, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the etclusion of all others. Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, ST.

Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Bal-

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

Leave Baltimore, frum the Tobacco Inspect Warehouse wharf, every . Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Assayilis, thetice to Cambridge, if there should be say passayingers on board for that place, and these to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.
She will leave Baltimore every Monday

morning at six o'clock for Chesterlaum, call at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Beltimore be same day, calling at the wharf on Corners

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com.

Cash for Megroes.

We wish to purchase 100

100 BHEELE NEGROES,

NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 yearsof age, he hands—also, mechanics of every description of the sex of th

RICE THRE

Por the recres
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Some say in hope
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Por Athrna, and I All of them eager Big O exclaims "I I sprang from chic The Mattonite I sprang from enter The Maltoniis If to stand I si Ishall ne er again Oh! make me the Row maye, now it in faith thou never Thou't ering And bully, as Tet shrink from da 8 kutket, in war Thou never may!

"Oh! I'll be King And I'll make on Subscribe! Sye Chew bac Give Peel and W'Treill cost no mo

Twill cost no mo Now spare, now The poor man's in vain thou To mob it, a

Thou never may Traiter to all par A rampyre were And the people i With Layer And Chimney or Then shout, boy Till Henry I un Now naye, now

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Ta thine or

Church-Street, Annapolis. PRICE THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

MISCELLANE OUS

From a late London Paper.

GREECE

GREECE!

A time for Greece!—a King for Greece!

—Wanted a "Sovereign Prince" for Greece!

For the recreast Kinght,

Some asy from policy, some from fright,

Some asy in home to rule for his niece,

He hath refused to be King over Greece.

A King for Greece!—a King for Greece!

Where shall we find a King for Greece!

Score after score.

Where shall we find a King for Girece?
Score after score,
A hundred and more,
Candidates crowd round the Treasury door,
For Athena, and Thickes, and the Feloponesse.
All of them eager to reign over Greece.
Big O exclaims "Be the diadem mine!
I sprang from chiefs of an illigant line,
The Malonites awear
I to atomal island dare
I shall ne'er again sif for the County of Clare,
Oh! what will to should Parliament cease?
Now nave, now maye, thou varyaband Dan.

Thysician made Dispensary, in all, says: It eral hundreds re. A great your troose, more of thanks expectability, raplare, of against one of all other motes of thanks expectability, raplare, of against one of against the says of the sa

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GROES.

will be prosper it times be feed polise. W ILLIAMS.

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merica.

Oh! make me the Savereign Prince of Greece?"
Now maye, now maye, thou vagaband Dan,
In faith thou never may at be the man,
Thou'lt erings and cry,
And bully, and lie,
Ist shrink from danger whene'er it comes nigh!
A Skulker in war, a Braggart an peace.
Thou never may at be the Prince of Greece?"
"Oh! I'll be King, and the Nation shall thrive,
And I'll make one half penny peas for five!
Subscribe! Subscribe!
Ye Chew bacon tribe,
Give Peel and Wellington each a bribe;
"Taill cost no more than a penny a piece."
To buy Will Cobbett the crown of Greece!
Now spare, now spare, thou besided ainnet.

Now spare, now spare, thou and besided ainner.
The poor man's purse for its foor man's dinner!
In vain thou dat rob it.
To mob it, and job it.

To mob it, and job it,
Thou never may at reign, thou wicked Will. Cobbet!
Thatee to all parties, all to fleece
A sampyre were better than thou for Greece.
"Oh! The King!—Oh! I'll be King!
And the people for joy shall dance and sing.
For Lords shall mis,
With Layers of bricks.
And Chimney sweeps ride in their coaches and six;
Then shout, boys, shout, nor your clamouring cease,
"Till Henry flutt is the Honarch of Greece."
Now maye, now maye, thou vain Blocking-man,
Thou wert fitter by far to be King of Japan;
Thy Reps, and Hapscallions,
And Tatterdemalions,
With their whitey-brown hats and their pewter medallions,

dallions,
Fit subjects they for the new Police,
They never shall make thee King of Greece! "Now tell me the price! now tell me the price!
Don't stand shilly shally, nor be over nice;
No matter how high,
I'll buy!

I'll buy, I'll buy!

Then who'll be so great or so grand as 1?
in my diamond stars and ermined pelisse.

No longer a Dischess but Queen of Greece!

Now mays, proud Dischess, now mays, now mays, now mays, which is spelt with an s!

Full shameful, I ween,
It were in a Queen,
To booze on Kursch Wasser and proof Maraschin,
Aroint thee, Witch!—thy maudin caprice
shall never, O nover give law to Greece.

A King for Greecel. Oh who may he had

shall never, O nover give law to Greece.

A King for Greece! Oh, who may he be!
"You'll just ge the Sourcean Cross to me!
The siller's the thing.
That makes a gude King:
To sic a fine pass the series increase.
Gin ye'll see the hattle hearty increase.
Gin ye'll mak Josy the King o' Greece!"
Now maye, now maye, thou pawkie auki Scot,
Thy tricks in the Loan
Are farting well known,
Thoud'st 'rob' the Enchequer,' and call it thine own!
Now maye, friend Jusy, ne'er think us such Geese,
That a Por like thee should be King over Greece.
Alas' for Greece!—Alas' for Greece! Alast for Orcece!-Alast for Greece! We never shall find a fit Eing for Greece;

We never shall find a fit Ring for Greece;
That royal pair,
'Lance' and Chambert,
Are Both of them burning to bluze away there,
Like William and Mary on a half-crown piece,
With heads conjoined to reign over Greece.
That never may be!—That never may be!
Though fixtan were joined to make Pire Rings three
No quackified Gander,
No red Mammader,
Oh! had we Sovereigns fiery as these
Who might insure the safety of Greece!
Also for Greece!—Our hopes decrease.—

Ohl had we Sovereigns slery as these
Who might (asser the safety of Greece!

Alsa for Greece!—Our hopes decrease,—
We must look for a Ring smoog the Chinese!
There's Dombrowsky,
And Ponistowsky,
Settitloffs swenty,
And Romanoffs plenty,
Mistuchiewitz, Tchitchagoff,
(Knough to give a witch a cough,)
Pole and Russ,
All making a fuss,
With Germans and Dutch,
The scrptre to clutch—
Yan Rump, Vim Prump,
Van Bucas, and Van Trump!
There's Prince Enterhazy,
Be tich and so lazy;
There's Prince Enterhazy,
Be tich and so lazy;
There's Prince Enterhazy,
With Wittenburg Paul,
And Gunt Dapo d Mery,
Famous in History,
With Wittenburg Paul,
And the Devil and all,
Yvech, Swiss, Spanish and Flecimontese,
All of them mad to reign over Greece!
Qb, Jupiter! Bira of Gods and Men,
Ta thise own Olympus reture again;
Tring book Mercuries,
Thy son, though spureus,
And Planbur and Jupo,
And Riske, when you know;
Bweet Hitle Gupis,
Wish Rischus and Yenna,

ore once more, to thy classical shore, "bright golden agr," and her "Girries of Tore!" or phrassa I've horrow il from honest Tom Mosse Prom flerce Servaliers, Whister's up to the esta-

900 4 900 4 REMINISCENSES OF AN OLD SOLDIER

TORQUEMADA. 'Sir,' replied the general -who had just din-

But consider, General, if the men and I have been a soldier these twenty years

and never troubled myself about men or hor sen; besides, sir, I do not relish observations. ses; besides, sir, I do not relish observations."

Obedience was our only resource, and we sat off at eleven o'clock at night. Our Celonel had mentioned want of provisions, because he was in hopes of passing a comfortable night. As it was, he scarcely slept.—Some Guerillas had stationed themselves on one side of the road. Scarcely had we marched three quarters of a mile when the firing commenced. A flight of bullets came whistling round our heads from bush, ravine and rock. From time to time a flash of light illumined the whole scene, and before the relamined the whole scene, and before the re-port followed, a man would drop in our ranks—thirty or forty were left on the ground.— This annoying screnade ceased only with the morning light.—Overcome with fatigue, I was sleeping quietly on my horse, when I was suddenly startled from my slumber by shouts

and bursts of laughter:—
Bravo! Bravo!—What a superb prospect!

"Look look, fellow soldier."

These last words were addressed to a dra-goon whose head was bent upon his saddle-bow, his feet firmly placed in the stirrups, and his hands tightly grasping his horse's mane. The dragoon answered not—he was dead. I opened my eyes, and thought I was still dreaming. Before us, drawn against a blue and red horizon, rose a black irregu-lar mass, resembling the half burnt remna-its of numerous fireworks. It was Torquemada,
'a pretty little town,'according to the geographical dictionary; but Lasalle's division had
passed there! 'Unfortunate country,' said the old quarter master anxious to communicate the information he had picked up at Burgos-seven times has this town been burned, and this makes the eighth. That gave it the name of Torquemada, (burnt tower.) It is the country of all Inquisitors, and I should doubt the affability of the juhabitants. We slowly approached. Near the bridge some broken railing, rusted weapons, and a few naked bodies, proved that the Spaniards had defended the pass. Now one would have said all was peace. The most entire calm reigned in the city. No Spaniards appeared at the balconies to greet our triumphal entry with blows or execrations; no one appeared in the streets or market places; no one in those roofless and deserted houses; all the population had emigrated.

I have often remarked, at the opening of a campaign, what a singular impression the sight of the first dead bodies they meet, makes upon the regiments: sudden silence—a reli-gious awe, pervades the ranks. This warn-ing seems even to strike animals, for the horse checks his speed at the sight of a dead body. A single day, however, destroyed the novelty, if after that a conscript stops to examine a corpse, it is to swear at its having neither clothes nor boots, of which incumbrances it might be stripped. But on entering a balf-burnt and deserted town, you are invo-luntarily impressed with a feeling of awe and terror. How strange a thing is the absence of life, and a vast desert of houses!

of life, and a vast desert of houses."

The silence of the tomb is less gloomy than the echo of the horses' hoofs in those deserted streets—in that unnatural solitude. I would rather listen to the cries of the wounded on the field of battle. And why? Were I a poet I could explain myself. I theread by chance a house which like all the rest, I imagined transitions. There was not a single article. tenantices. There was not a single article of furniture left in it. Some Frenchmen had bivouarked in the parlour, at least so I sup-posed from some inscriptions on the walls, written with charcoal, and a picture of the tioly Virgin, with black mustachies and a pipe in her mouth. As I entered a basement roun, (the kitchen I fancy for it had a firepipe in her mouth. As I entered a basement roum, (the kitchen I fancy for it had a fire place, the only thing in Spain which indicates a kitchen,) I was perfectly amazed to see two old men and a boy of twelve years old, crouched before the fire. At the sound of my sword trailing across the floor, the boy crossed himself as if it had been the devil, and skipped behind a large chair under the picture of a madonns. One of the old men gazed haughtity at me, and without getting up or touching his hat, said. 'Sir officer, my name is Antonio Nunez, and this is my brother, the former mayor of this city. Too hid and too sick to follow our fellow-citizens, he determined to dis amid the ruins of his house. I ranalued to take care of him and this bay tensined to wait on us.' Why did not the other inhabit fants remain with yan? said I I do not know. Perhaps they like the mountains in the cool aummer evenings.' A halfamile play-

and beyond a deep ravine, became an asylum to the fugitives and an impediment to our pursuit. The enemy took advantage of the wall: they rapidly disappeared and left us quite as-tonished at our victory. A single occurrence however, quite restored the Spaniards in my good graces. A young drummer who could not run as fast as his comrades, and who had 'Bravo! Bravo!—What a superb prospect!' not run as fast as his comrades, and who had the Priest is dead, and the city is in felt the points of our awords, stopped, and to obtain Quarter, swung his 'shako' above his 'look—look, fellow soldier.'

These last words were addressed to a dravious whose head was bent upon his saddle. I sim still;) who had crossed the walf, was in safety, returned with indignation to the field of battle, plunged his sword into the drummer's heart, exclaiming muera el traitor, die traitor, and fell himself covered with wounds. Such are the Spaniards. Sometimes a regiment is not worth aman. And sometimes one man redeems a whole regiment. We soon had occasion to see what fortitude and what contempt of death one single Spaniard, acting

for himself, can display.

When we returned to Torquemada, Rapatier had disappeared Our Colonel taking it for granted that he and his twenty five dragoons had gone to escort some convoy, went quietly to bed and I repaired to the house of

the mayor.— Where are our dragoons i' said I. 'Far away and altogether,' replied Nunez with great emphasis; and then, as if to prevent further questions, he hastily added, according to the Spanish forms, all the house is at your service; but in the house you will find nothing.' Luckity our soldiers are endowed with the marvellous faculty of always finding something in those ruined mansions which never contain any thing! Like a cloud of ants they had already spread over the city, explor-ing cellars and garrets, and discovering all secret nocks and corners. From the window could see them in the garden marching in a line, stopping and sounding the ground with their ramrods. All at once they stopped unarm, then a head, and finally a whole dragoon,—two, three, four dragoons!—at last the whole detachment! They were altogether—the Spaniard had told the truth! all had their throats cut! Imagine the horror, the rage

of our soldiers.
I examined the countenances of our hosts:

Numez was smoking a cigar, and gazed on
the dreadful scene with the calm indifference the dreadful scene with the calm indifference of a sexton eating his breakfast. The boy was stirring the fire; and the Mayor, with his olive complexion and his brown cloak, looked like an old smoked statue. In one instant the house was filled with raging and furious dragooss. Had it not been for me, the Mayor his brother and the boy, would have been buried alive in the place of our poor comradea. I succeeded, however, in protecting them until the Colonel had been awakened. On his arrival a coart martial was instantly organized in the kitchen which contained the bodies of the dragoons, and the trial of the Spaniards

ed for an instant ever the long sallow face of the invalid. At this moment a loud noise in the street attracted my attention; I ran out, and saw in the middle of a crowd of soldiers; a monk on horseback, swarning in very good French, and dasming the Spaniards in very good French, and the strench of the place of its good for the very good fire. This was chosen of the place of its good for the very good fire the strench of the Pisturgs, the varies of which be said had been seld to pay for the bridge. I showed him the Mayer's boses and then hastened to join the regiment which was already gilloping forwards Palegonia. Guided by the sound of the firing, we marched much faster than we did through the Spaniah posts.

However, we arrived too late, for the batter was proved to good for the place of the place of a spaniar and fine troops they were, by faith I shade they good for the regiments of infantry, formed is a square, and fine troops they were, by faith I shade faction they good the place of the place of infantry formed is a square, and fine troo We marched back, slowly and sadly; Perito followed with the ladder, 'Why do you fatigue vourself?' said I 'put down that ladder,' The boy looked at me put the ladder against a tree, and prepared to go up.—'What are you doing? There is no one else to hang.' I thought it was my turn,' replied he calmly, 'No, no, my boy we do not mean to bang you.' 'God's will be done.' He returned to Torquemada with us; he saw us commit old Rapatier and his twenty five comrades to their bloody graves; and the next day he disappeared, taking with him in his flight the long knife of Nunez the murderer.

WRECK OF THE LADY HOLLAND. (From a letter from the Rev. Alexander Duff to Dr. Inglis.) Cape-Town, Cape of Good Hope, Feb-

on Saturday night, the 13th inst. the Lady. Holland was wrecked off Dassen Island, 27 miles north from Cape-town, but not a life was lost, nor even a personal injury sustained by any one of the passengers or crew. On the 13th, at twelve o'clock, noon, our posi-tion, as determined by repeated observations. was 20 miles north and 70 west off Cape Town. Our nearness to land produced an unusual exhibitration of spirit-countenance was cheerful-every heart glad. All seemed in good humour with each other, and nothing could exceed the joyous eagerness with which little preparations were made for a probable disembarkation on the following day. With a moderate breeze and a moderate sea the vesael was gliding through the water at the rate of five miles an bour, her course, by com-pass, laying nearly south-east. Before nine clock the captain had sounded, aftd found no bottom; his intention, therefore, was not to change his course till ten o'clock. About ten, when preparations were making for the change, the seaman on the tookout, on leaving his post, their ramrods. All at once they stopped under the window, where the earth seemed freshly moved. 'A treasure! a treasure! cried a soldier; 'I found it first!' The others gathered round in a half circle, and instantly began to dig up the ground. Suddenly their efforts were arrested; all sprang forward at once, and the luckiest of all drew a cold and bloody hard form the hole! They came and the confusion made all spring to bloody hand from the hole! Then came an atruck, and the confusion made all spring to the quarter-deck. Suspense was only momentary; the moon, as if commissioned on the kindly errand, suddealy emerged from the horizon, and disclosed the cause. Before, and on every side of us, low dark reefs, appeared, amid which the breakers struggled with dash-Ing roar.
The vessel had refused to obey the belm

the sails became unmanageble; uplifted by every billow, the ship-sunk down again with a shattering crash, that made the flesh creep and shiver, and the captain, in a tone of piercing agony, was heard to exclaim. - Ah! she's gone, she's gone!" Our situation now appeared critical in the extreme. Every moshe's gone, she's gone!" Our situation now appeared critical in the extreme. Every moment the ship was expected to be torn into fragments, and the deep yawned to receive us. To attempt a landing through the foaming breakers were madness; and, even though a landing were effected, the reef had the appearance of being so low, that the water must flow over it at full tide; to put to sea, in the dead of night, and in a leaky boat, or a coast noted for shoals, sunken reefs, and sudden squalls, seemed like the hazardous experiment of despair. Still no one lust presence of mind; something may be done and every thing must be done, was the prevailing sentiment. The jully-boat, manned by the cliest of the heamen, was sent of to explore the lee-shore of the reef, and a still a landing. The rest of the crew was male passengers proceeded to clear the deck of incumbrances, to fire signals of thetress, to cautaway the masta, to caulk and repair the long-boat. In the meanwhile the ladies to the number of thirteen, and two maid-servants, wrapped in mantles, sheets, or blankets, assembled in the cuddy. Expecting, as they were, every instant to be in-

cross the deck, and causing the vessel to strike with each cross more tremendous than the preceding. No one could now sit or atsaud with safety; the attempt to sling to the wreck, was felt to be hopeless, and all were eagerly desirous to have recourse to the last expedient, the launching of the long boat. After surmounting many difficulties which it is needless to detail, the boat was launched and the cheers of the sailors' exclamation of there goes our last hope! But speedily joy was alternated with a very different feeling, when the rope that held the long boat broke, and our last hope' was seen drifting towards the rocky shore. Seized with a momentary torpor, we still eyed, and continued to eye, our last hope, and, just as we expected to witness the fatal crash, a seaman, who had leaped on board with the energy of despair, shoved off with an oar, and brought the boat once more alongside the wreck. By this time, once more alongside the wreck. By this time, (half past twelve) human voices were heard from the reef, and the articulate English sounds of 'boat,' or 'boats,' here directly,' sounds of 'boat,' or 'boats,' here directly,'
leading us to anticipate speedy assistance,
cheered the spirits of all. The first object
was, to lower the ladies into the long boats
this was slowly but accurely accomplished by
means of a rope and noose sluing round a pully is the extremity of a projecting beam, from
which the jolly-boat was wont to be suspended. Here the conduct of the ladies cannot
be afficiently admired, as it contributed. be sufficiently admired, as it contributed much to the prevention of accident, and preservation of life. Though the wreck creaked and shivered as if every beam were tearing and shivered as if every beam were tearing asunder, and the boat was in momentary dauger of swamping, or being crashed between the beams and rafters that strewed the surface of the waters, the competition was not who should be most forward to rush into the boat, but who should be last to abandon the fatal wreck. About one o'clock, when the boat was filled with nearly the whole of the passengers, the jolly-beat arrived with the pleasing intelligence that a good landing place had been discovered about a mile and a half distant, and with the farther intelligence that we were wrecked off Dassen Island, a sandy desert, containing neither food nor water beat that season from Cape Town, to collect the at that season from Cape Town, to collect the eggs of the penguin, a sea-fowl that abounds there in countless myriads. Our boat was soon taken in tow by the jolly-boat, and the wreck finally abandoned. Drenched to the skin, and exposed to a keen piercing cold, we now wrought hard in baling the water, which gushed in on every side. By this means being kept affoat, in half an hour we reached in safety the sloping sandy beach, our souls rising to God with feelings of fervent gratitude for the wonderful deliverance. The men from Cape Town delivered up to us their temporary abodes, which consisted of two wretched hovels, formed by two cross walls, against ry abodes, which consisted of two wretched hovels, formed by two cross walls, against which leaned seven or eight whale jaw bones, covered with stones and ashes; the one employed as a cooking apartment filthy, and dripping with soot; the other as a alceping and store room, crammed in every corner and crevice with tallow, akins, we but, such as they were, we were thankful to enter them, and wait the light and warmth of day.

The morning being calm and cloudless, and

and wait the light and warmth of day.

The morning being calm and cloudless, and the sea unruffled, some of the officers and salfors were enabled to return to the wreck. The lower part of the hell was completely torn and splintered. The poop and stern part of the deck, not having parted, were still visible. From the direction of the current, the sea, rather than the beach, was strewed with unases of floating materials, and, in the course of the day, several boxes and other articles belonging to the passengers were picked up from the water, or separated from the wreck. Without loss of time, the surgeon of the ship crossed to the main lead, distant ten miles, in the most seaworthy of our boats, with the crossed to the main lead, distant ten miles, in the most seaworthy of our boats, with the intention of travelling by land to Cape Town and securing for us the speedlest assistance. In the mean time we made the test of our situation. The list being quite incapable of holding all, a small tent was constructed, by means of a few while rib bouse and term pieces of canvass, which terred to exclude part of the piercing rays of the man by day, and cold heavy less beaught. The eggs of the penguin, seems that and bisevit, providentially saved as the arreck and historic providentials water, unusued by the heavy socialist inhanders, from Case There, for the man will find a dere, from Case There, to the saved as a set of the penguin. shells, gathered on the beach, supplying the place of cups, glasses. Rc. Our employment consisted chiefly in watching and apportioning our little store of provisions, and collecting whatever articles might be identified by their respective owners. Nor was the God our fathers formally. of our fathers forgottens within and eround our little tent passengers and sailors, on the bended knee, joined in the reading of the word and offerings of thanksgiving to that omnipotent Being who commanded that the floods and the waters did not overflow us-Still, humanly speaking, our situation was far from being enviable; situated on a barren island, from which all communication is often for whole weeks excluded, with the certain assurance that our provisions could not last many days; our nights restless and sleepless from lying on the bare ground, and exposed to the attacks of noisome vermin, or the dropping of cold dew; while the glare of the sun by day, from the white burning sand, almost scorched the face, and threatened lastingly to impair the eye sight. Judge then, of our joy and gratitude to God, when, on Tuesday morning, we espied a ship of war sailing along the west coast of the island. 'Can she really be destined for our relief?' was the natural interrogation of each, though the equal ignorance of each could only lead to conjecture. She was so destined; the Governor, Sir G. L. Cole, the instant the tidings reached him, having promptly and humanely issued orders to proceed without delay to remove us from the island. By nine o'clock, A. M. all were comfortably seated on board the Falcon brig of war, commanded by Captain Colpoys. From this commander and his officers we perienced a kindness of treatment so cordial and unaffected as to make us feel that the presence of the British flag on every shore is a blessing, and that British generosity is more than an empty name. After a passage some what protracted by the prevalence of calma and contrary winds, we landed on the what at Cape Town, on Wednesday, about five o'clock, P. M.

TRIAL OF EBENEZER COX, FOR THE MURDER OF COL. DUNN.

On Naturday last, Cox was again led to the bar, an it having been reported that he intended on this oc-casion to address the court, an immense crowd filled the room. When it was demanded of him, by the clerk, agreeably to the usual form, whether he had any thing to say why judgment should not be render-ed against him, he replied, with a calm and firm voice, that he had nothing to say. Judge Parker then pro-nounced, in a most solemn and impressive manner, the following sentence.

Ebenezer Cor-I am about to perform a very pain-

ful duty, not rendered less so by the absolute cer-tainty of your guilt. I commiserate the unhappy si-tuation of one so young, and in some respects so gift-ed, notwithstanding it is the proper, natural, inevita-ble consequence of your own conduct; and if I advert to the circumstances in your case, in terms of severe reprehension, it is to vindicate the just sentence of the law, and from no feeling of resentment towards you. The generous sympathies of human nature, are rather apt to be excited in favour of, than against a fellow being who may be considered as already dead to the world, and under such circumstances we are too much disposed to forget the atrocity of the of fence, in anticipating the punishment of the offender It requires some effort to overcome this feeling, and to pronounce without reluctance, the stern, yet righ s judgment of the law.

partial jury of your country, have said, upor their oaths, that you are guilty of murder in the first degree. The evidence justifying their verdict, inde-pendent of your repeated voluntary confessions, was sufficient for your conviction; and when combined with them, was full, conclusive, and irresistible. It has exhibited an instance of crime, which, considering all its carcumstances, and comparing the diabolical act with the alleged motive, is almost without a parallel It seems, that having been dismissed from employ ment in the armory at Harper's Ferry, by the prede cessor of the amable and unfortunate. Mr. Dunn, you applied to him to be reinstated, an application which for sufficient reasons was refused—that for this provocation atone, you in concert, as you allege, with others, similarly situated, coolly determined to re-veny. yourself, by taking his life—that having failed attempt, you went to his office, in the oper in one attempt, you went to his office, in the open day, under the pretence of making a second applica-tion, armed with a musker, which you had previously loaded for the purpose—that, finding him alone, and closing the door after you repeated your application for work, and upon his telling you that he had none for you, you instantly and barbarously, in the hearing and almost in the presence of his family, shot him through the body, better he had full time to rise from the chair in which he was scated, or opportunity to chair in which he was scated, or opportunity to make even one appeal to Heaven for Mercy, This is y of your own free disclosures, corroborated as to the alleged conspiracy) by the testimon of numerous witnesses, and it proves that your crime had all the ingredients of murder in the first degree It was wilful, deliberate, premeditated killing, under as alight a provocation as ever instigated a human be-ing to a similar outrage, and the act was as daring and desperate as it was mulicious.

To such an act, so perpetrated, the law affixes the

penalty of Death in its most ignominious form. 'He who (malicously) sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed (This is the sentiment of all nations, civilized and savage—a sentiment produced by sessity, approved by Iteason, and sanctioned by voice of Iteason itself. Your days are therefore numbered, and you mus

prepare to die. Since the forms of the law have been crapillously respected, and you have had upon your trial every advantage its humanity grants, since your guilt has been rendered manifest by unexceptionable testimony, acknowledged by yourself and declared by the manimous voice of twelve jurors free from all objections you have nothing more to expect or to hope from Max. If pardon is to be obtained for such a crime jections you have nothing more to expect up to hope from Max. If parion is to be obtained fle such a crime as you have perpetrated, it is not from any Earthly tribunal you seek it. Whether by prayer and repentance you may obtain it elsewhere, and thus wert the more damning consequences of guilt, is not from to us to know. Our dim views extend not have the grave except that we are assured, the mercy of God is Infinite. But in reference to that assumance, sould I hope to make any impression upon one who has all therto exhibited so little sensibility, I would advise, exhort, hay intreatyon, by every affecting consideration, to employ the few days which remain to you in this world, in making serious preparation for another. It is fearful to think, that you, who are now standing before me a living man, in the pride of youth, the glow of health, and enjoying the full consciousness of animated existence, must in so short and certains period sease to live; but it is stiff more awful, to reflect upon your appearing in so impression a state, before the ludge of the quick and the dead. I beseeth you, then to poorler upon the fully and danger of persisting in such a course. It is not firmness—is in desperation proceeding from the same principle of false pride, which, is addition to victous senses, and the unrestrained invalidation to victous senses, and the sure arms of industrial principles of a strain of the unrestrained in the unre

ously affects their character and martify, prospectas and if persevered in to the less, may effectually described. If, from any unknows and unaccountable motive, you have accused them falsely, commence the preparation t so extremity recommend, by an act of justice. Do not add the guilt of Perjoxy, unalored for and interpreted of, to your other crimes nor diewith a lie in your mouth. With this last solemn admonition, I proceed to under and adjudge,—

That you Ebenezer Cox, shall be taken from the place where you now staint, to the common jail of the county, and be there kept in safe and strict custody, until Friday the twenty-seventh day of August next, on which day between the hours of ten o'clock in the afternoon, you

forenoon, and six o'clock in the afternoon, you shall be conveyed to the place of execution, by the Sheriff of this county, and then said there hang by the neck until you are dead. And may God have merey

on your soul! We have never heard any thing delivered from the bench with so much feeling. Although Judge Par-ker has performed the pandul daity of pronouncing sentence of condemnation against criminals, in very many instances, yet he was much agitated and affect on this occasion. The last words in which he reided the wretched culprit to the mercy of his creator, thrilled through every bosom and touched

Many a tearful eye was seen amongst the audience Many a tearful eye was seen amongst the autheno-and some wept outright. The prisoner, however betrayed no excess of feeling- less indeed than mos of the by-standers. He stood perfectly calm an firm. We cannot say that he exhibited any harbihood rm. We cannot say that he exhibited and in the contrary, he appeared somewhat the conclusion of the awful sentence. On the same evening, he was, at his own earnest request, visited in the jail by Judge Parker and his Counset, Mr Cooke. We are informed that he then evinced leep feeling of penitence—that he wept bitterly, addeep feeling of penitence—that he wept bitterly, admitted his guilt and the justice of the punishment which he is about to suffer, and apologised to the Judge for his apparent insensibility whilst in the court-house. He said that his commirs were then present, and would have derived pleasure from witnessing his agonies. He further declared, that he blamed no one, and promised that he would make no attempt to commit suicide. It may be proper to state, that we have been informed of other occasion heretofore, on which he also displayed great of mind, in the presence of individuals who im in prison.

His appearance in court, was that of a gentee

young man of good countenance. He was neatly and genteelly dressed; and as he sat at the bar, during his trial, in the centre of the crowd, it was impossible for a stranger to distinguish the criminal.

We cannot close this account without remaining to that the fate of Gox should be a solemn warning to the young, against the vice of intemperance. But for this, the miserable young man, whose brief career is soon to be terminated by a violent and ignominious death, might still have been an useful and respectable man, enjoying the endearments of friends and re-latives, and all the privileges of a free citizen. Now he is the wretched tenant of a prison, loaded with chains, deprived of every enjoyment, and divested of all earthly hope,—doomed to expiate his crime upon the gallows, a speciacle to gazing thousands, while his name is consigned to eternal infamy. Virginia Free Press.

POLITICAL.

From the United States Telegraph.

From the United States Telegraph.

SENSIBILITY
Poor John Woods—poor Arbuthnot and Ambrister—
the poor six militiamen—poor Doctor Watkins—and all
the other poor people who have been turned out of office
—poor Mrs. Barney—and more especially the poor Indians, and the poor mail robber, who was lately hanged.

There never was so sympathetic and tenderhearted a set of politicians as the monocrats of the present day They weep and shed tears continually, as if their theals were fountains of waters," and in regard to pathetic exclamations, they out Jeremy even Jeremiah of old!! This excessive sensibility because This excessive sensibility betrays either a sickly imagination, as in the case of the opposition edi-tors, or bad liners, as in the case of Messrs Barton and Holmes. Some are only maundering, while others are afflicted with bile, which breaks out incontinently, in the Senate and at the dinner table, to the great annovance of all who have not been touched with the same

as been stated that the relations and retainers of It has been stated that the relations and retainers of Mc Clay, who are drumming up recruits for him in Kentucky, and denouncing Gen. Jackson for his veto on the Maysville Turnpike bill, did not pos-sess a dollar's worth of the stock which they seemed so anxious that the General Government should buy. The statement of this simple fact, a Baltimore paper affects to consider as extremely oppressive, and exclaims, "was there ever a more glaving attempt to tyrannise over the human mind?"—Is not this the very refinement of tyranny itself! "—and various other la

thrymose objurgations.

What a small matter has power to abstract tears and sighs, and exclamation paints from the tender hearted partizans of Mr. Clayl. The fact was made public in order to show that Mr Clay's 'principal men Mr. Barton's 'heads of Society, who make all the noise on this occasion, and who perambulate the country with resolutions and addresses 'cut and dried' in their pockets, are influenced by a patriotism too wary to risk their own money, inan enterprise of so much importance to their own State. Their tears for the Turnpike would easily be dried up, could they succeed in claims the perimetric politicism who is their cred in claims the perimetric politicism who is their ceed in ofscine the peripatetic politician, who is their eader, in the Presidential chair, and themselves in

From the United states Telegraph.
WILSON THE MARL ROBBER.
The exercise of the pardoning power by the President, in the case of George Wilson, of the persons recently convicted of robbing the mail, and the refusal to extend the Executive elemency to James Porter, his fellow convict, have been made the subject of so nuch misrepresentation that we redeem our previous pledge by a brief explanation of the circumstances which led to this result.

It does not accord with our present purpose dwell on the motives in which this misrepresentation originated. Hereafter it may become our duty to advert, in another spirit, to this miserable intrigue veri, in another spirit, to this miserable intrigue of a party, which seeks to gain, by interepresenting the conduct of others, that which it has lost by the expo-sure of its own We have a different object at this moment, and to that we will confine ourselves. The

moment, and to that we will confine ourselves. The power of pardon is a high and important prerogative, which is necessary, perhaps, in order that justice may be duly tempered by mercy; but which ought always to be under the guidance of intelligence and impartiality. When the arm of justice is staid by its intersection, it should be under circumstances which are calculated to produce the conviction that it has not been exercised blindly, capriciously, or in the spirit of favouritism. In a Covernment-like ours, it is at all times important that the sets of our unders should. of favouritism. In a Government like ours, it is at all times important that the sets of our rulers should be properly understood, and justly appreciated by the people, but it is especially so in the exercise of this very delicate prerogative. Beeing then that the public mind has been misled on the subject of the present stricte; that the sensibilities of a respectable and intelligent community have been abused by misrepresentation and artifice; we have sensite and obtained socces to the records of this transaction, and have availed ourselves of such other sources of information was are within our reach, with a view to present this

valid ourselves of such other sources of information as are within our reach, with a view to present this subject to our readers with truth and didelity.

Although we know that preparations were made to demouse the President for inhumanity in refusing to crant a parsion to Wilson and Porter, and are well onvinced that the same importial censors, would have smalled him with equal bitterness, whatever

have yielded a respectful deference to the Judgment of its ministers. It was the opposite and unrequal fate of the convicts—the preservation of the life of the one—the sacrifice of the other—which was arfully availed of, to awaken their sensibilities, and to excite their resentments. What the public feeling required then, was such an explanation as would show that this discrimination was authorised by the circumstances of their respective cases, as these were presented to the consideration of the President. To make that explanation is the nurpose of this article.

to the consideration of the President. To make that explanation is the purpose of this article.

Those who sought the pardon of Wilson, rested their petition on the youth of the prisoner; the full, candid, and effective confession which he made at an early moment, of all the circumstances of the act, and his conduct in all respects during his lengthened and softary confinement. Hundreds united in this prayer for mercy. To the heart reading appeals of an aged mether, and of his weeping sister, were added the carriest supplications of those who stood in no relation to him which could have subjected them to the influence of a misguided sympathy. They concurred in bearing testimony to the unaffected penitence of Wilson; to the meckness with which he resigned himself to his fafterto his cagraces for religious instruction; and the anxiety which he manifestreagness numers to mis start to manifestions in the struction; and the anxiety which he manifested to avail himself of its guidance in that dreadful trial, which he believed too certainly awaited him. distinguished minister of the Gospel, one who had been called to attend him in his confinement, gave expression to his feelings as a man, and a Christian, in the very interesting letter, which we have been per-mitted to embody in this article.

"To his Excellency the President of the United States "Sin: Soon after the sentence of death was pronound ed upon George Wilson, one of the mail robbers or dered for execution on the second day of July next he sent for me as a minister of religion. I found him a youth of about 22 years in appearance, and was struck with no mark of villany in his countenance, and with nothing disagreeable in his spirit and manner in with nothing disagreeable in his spirit and manner in conversation. On the contrary, he seemed submis-sive to his dreadful sentence, confessed his guilt, in respect both to his country and his God; and while he anticipated nothing but the execution of justice from anticipated nothing but the execution of justice from the former, cast himself upon the boundless mercy of the latter. Such seems to be the present state of his mind, such it has seemed to be in all my conferences with him I am not the proper person to represent to your Excellency the extenuating circumstances of case; but those circumstances, and not blind compassion, have induced me to raise my supplications to you in his behalf. Regard for public justice, and veneration for the law, especially as administered in this country, would have prevented me from requesting, or even desiring, the remission of any part of its sentence in the present instance, but from a cery atrong conviction that it has no common claims to Executive conviction that it has no common claims to Executive commiseration. It is this conviction which makes me commiseration.

an humble and a very cornest petitioner to your Excellency for the life of Wilson.

"I am, with the highest consideration,

"Your Excellency's obt, servt.

"Philadelphia, June 1 th, 1830." "Philadelphia, June 11th, 1830"
Similar assurances were received from various quarters. Anxious to preserve the life of a fellow creature, if such an act of henerolence should be found compatible with the faithful discharge of his official duty, the President sought and obtained information duty, the President sought and obtained information from other sources; from the officers of justice, from the Agents of the Post Office, who had been engaged in his apprehension, who had visited him in his confinement, and freely communed with him from the time of his arrest. They confirmed these Tavourable representations. There was, moreover, sufficient evidence to show that promises of parden had been held out to Wilson, not indeed, by Mr. Jeffers, who arrested him, but hy another. That officer, here, testimoed him, but by another That officer bore testimony to the frankness with which Wilson confessed his participation in the robbery, and, in his statement, now before us, thus expresses himself. "It is my opini on, that, without the facts communicated by Wilson neither he, nor l'orter, would have been convicted." It was moreover satisfactorily ascertained that two contemplated robberies of the mail were prevented by the measures which were adopted in consequence of the information received from Wilson, and that many other interesting and valuable disclosures had been ob-tained from him, all which, so far as circumstances had permitted their scrutiny, had been amply verified. Withal the hands of Wilson have never been stained with the blood of his fellow man. He had violated the rights of property; but, under all circumstances had abstained from shedding blood. With a loaded pistol in his hand he suffered himself to be arrested by an unarmed man; and it was in evidence that the priming had been thrown out of his pistol, on the night of the robbery. Wilson is moreover a very young man. The Rev. Mr. Skinner, who attended him during his confinement, thought him not more

Under these circumstances the President was in Under these circumstances the President was induced to exercise the pardoning power in behalf of
Wilson A very young man—one who appeared to
be sincerely pentient for his past transgression - who
had been induced to confession by the promise of pardon, and who had manifested every disposition to
make retribution for the injuries which he had done
or meditated, by a full disclosure of all that he knew; in
whose behalf hundreds of his fellow citizens were pentitions are accounted. titioners for mercy-while the ministers of relig testified in his favour, and were suppliants for his life
—such a man has been rescued from an ignominious
and untimely death—not to be let loose on the community, exposed to the temptations to which he had heretofore yielded, but to explate his offences by two ty years of imprisonment, instead of requising from

him the Lacrifice of his life.

It would no doubt have been grateful to the President, if the case of Porter had been presented to him under circumstances equally favourable. Such was not the fact. A very inconsiderable number of persons subscribed his petition for pardon. It does not sons subscribed his petition for pardon. It does not appear than a single allevisting circumstance was brought to the notice of the President, to palliate the admirted atrocity of his conduct. On the contrary, he was represented, and we believe truly, to have planned this flagitious enterprise, to have taken the lead in its execution, and to have evinced neither perintence, nor submission, when the arm of justice had overtaken him. We think there is no one who has overtaken him. We time there is no one who has perused the report of his trial, and that of Wilson, and the published journal of the Rev. Thomas Porter, on of the attending ministers, who can doubt the correct the published journal of the Rev. Themas Porter, one of the attending ministers, who can doubt the correctioness of this representation. Let the testimony of Poteet, the accomplice of Jeffers, the Police Officer, and of Reeside, the sgent of the General Post Officer, be examined. It will be seen that Porter proposed this among other schemes of robbery; that he threat ened Wilson, when his resolution faultered; that he (Porrer) got the powder and bill, and loaded all the pistols; that he commenced the onset by springing to do the horses; that he field and robbed the passengers, and was manifestly the leader in the enterprise; that flushed with his success, he proposed to attack the six o'clock stage, just after this robbery was completed; and denounced Wilson as a coward, because he refused to join him. When arrested and deprived of his pistols by the Police Officer, Stewart, the apprix of Porter was unsubdued. Looking sternly at him, he said, 'I am in hopes I shall live to see the day with I'll buly mother pair for somebody.' During his non-finement he manifested the same indomitable spirit, the same reckless impenience, as we learn from the journal of the flew, M. Perick. When orged to perpare for futurity, he said it was the for also be his his about these things. The Rev. He Potters we appet to proposed in the benevolent offices of he religious was completely unmanised by life levity. To the Earl

formed in the journal before referred to, attended to pray for him. When he had finished, Porter remarked to the inner keeper, that the gentleman made a good prayer; and in the midst of a fervent exhortation from the asine individual, he (Porter) barsi into a fit of laughter, for which he afterwards apologised, by saying it was a disease which caused him to laugh.—He in effect admitted the propriety of the discrimination between Wilson and himself. When asked whether he had any other associates in iniquity except Wilson and Potect, he said, he had, but that they were unknown to Wilson—that these associates were of a different kind from Wilson. He spuke of Wilson's parion, and said he did not regret it. He added, that Wilson was a bird easily caught with chaft—he was as deep as the well of Sameria. This last declaration was made on the very afternoon preceding his execution. These circumstances have been adcaration was made on the very attraction precisions. These circumstances have been adverted to, to show that the representations which were made to the President, of his hardinood and impenitence, were but too well founded. He was in truth, as stern, unbending, and impenitent, during his confinement, as he had been active, resolute, and

his confinement, as he had been solive, resolute, and reckless, in the perpetration of crime: From the information produced here, he was a much older man than Wilson—probably about thirty-five years of age. It was satisfactorily ascertained that he was, by his own confession, a fugitive from the justice of his native country, and that he had more than once imbrued his lands in the blood of his fellow man.

Such were the circumstances, as far as we have been able to collect them, under which the applications for pardon, in behalf of Wilson and Porter, were presented to the Chief Magistrate. We think we may conficiently appeal to that very community in may confidently appeal to that very community is which public feeling has been so strongly excited, to confirm the rectitude of his judgment.

confirm the rectitude of his judgment.

A single additional remark shall close this article,
To excite the public mind, it has been said, and reiterated, that the President had delegated to the Post
master General the power of determining, after his
arrival in Philadelphis, to which of the convicts mercy should be extended—that for this purpose be was ntrusted with a blank pardon. Noth ing is more un

The records of the Department of State shew, the The records of the Department of State snew, has full partlen was issued to George Wilson on the fourteenth day of Junes and the order under which it emanated, bearing the same date, and in the proper handwriting of the President, is filed in that of

INDIANA.

The editor of the Western (Vincennes) Sun, say that in Knox, and the adjoining counties, no cand didate for office, would dare to come out in oppos ion to the doctrines of the President's Message on returning the turnpike bill, they are approved here by the friends of the late as well as the present administration.

A SNUG PARTY.

It'is said that near THERE THOUSAND persons attendd the Jackson Republican celebration on the 5th ult. Bangor, Maine

RELIGIOUS.

SELECTED.

It is a mistake to suppose, that the qualities of the christian and the gentleman, are in paralelism with each other, and that each draws its existence and percach other, and that each draws its existence and per-fection from a distinct source—that the one taking its origin from the world, and its achool of manners, and the other derived from its proper author, work toge-ther as co-efficients in the fashioning the character of the christian genfleman. The rause is far otherwise The whole composition is fundamentally christian.

If we turn our attention to the mere exterior o are as diversified as the relations of man to man, i may be that upon them religion I. a no specific or ne cessary influence; but if we regard the basis of polite ness, urbanity of temper, snavity of disposition, and charity of heart, we acknowledge the true gentleman to be the proper product of christian discipline, and character must be dressed, to come forth to the world in the dignity of its appropriate adornment.

"The spirit helpeth our infirmities"-He floes no "The spirit helpeth our infirmiteis"—He does not irresistibly constrain our will. He interposes not the strong arm of Tis almighty power to crush, or chain down our rebellious passions. He pours not an irresistible flood of light upon the eye, which is closed by pride and prefudice; but He helpeth our infirmities. How affecting, how encouraging is this description! How conformable to the characters in which the Holy Spirit has been especially promised to christia character of the comforter. But how is it realized?

That sinners should be saved, by what method, or on what terms re-admitted into favour, yet the law ma-tisfied and the truth of an immutable decree preserve. ed, were secrets hid in God, which no created intelli

gence could discover.
Who shall describe the terrors of that man, who has Who shall describe the terrors of that man, who having throughout life "a form to live while he was dead,"
and who, never having once really felt the guilt and
minery which he so often professed with his lips, begins-for the first time, on the hed of sickness, and in a
prospect of death, to think seriously of his spiritual
concerns, and his eternal destination? Every past sin,
will then recur to his mind, his neglect of God, and of
His worship; his sins and vanities will now flit before
his eves as chastly phantons and conscients. his eyes as ghastly phantoms, and a consciousness o guilt will flash on his soul with painful and irresistible ogviction. At such a moment the mere form of religion will be useless, the power only can sustain the dying penitent, and enable him to triumph over sin and death, in the cheering prospect of those calestial regions, when sin and death shall exist no more.

The fountain of living waters are set open, and all The fountain of living waters are set open, and all are invited to parlake of them freely. But that which and invites and entreats all men to do. He will certainly enable them to do and it is therefore manifest, that whoever has heard the message of pesce in the gospel, has also received the power of attending to it, whatever use he may have made of that power. As for those who are actually members of Christ's church, I consider it certain, that every person in covenant with God, has grace enough given him to inchine him to pray for more. But the grace so given, may be rejected, or resisted, or not improved, for altho' it is sufficient it is not irresiable. Those persons who are apoker of in scripture, as resisting the spirit of God, can only resist him when it is present. That he comes to us in different suggests according as we improve the opportunities that he abserds, and that he abiles with us and in us, according as we atrive to retain Him, is opportunities that he affords, and flust he abides with us and in us, according as we strive to retain Him, it evident. From the different expressions used by the apostles of "growing in grace"—"abounding more and more"—"adding one virtue to another"—we conclude, therefore, that dod gives to all his servants what may be turned as initial or inserprive grace, a seminal principle of good, vanishing flusts to turn to him, and task for a more abundant supply; and so larges and longer measures are supersirely vouched to them. The same and improve whatever has hear impacted to thesits whereast the neglect and noninspressing to thesits whereast the neglect and noninspressing to thesits whereast the neglect and noninspressing to the first whereast the neglect and noninspressing the first three the neglect and noninspressing to the first whereast the neglect and noninspressing to the first three three transfers to the neglect and noninspressing to the first three transfers. The neglect with the neglect and noninspressing t

celebration in the South:

Consolidation and Distanton The two tremes of our system; they are both object of our apprehension.

The result of the census in the city of Bel. timore, shows the number of her inhab be 80,519. Increase in ten years 17,781.

From the 24th to the 31st of July there were 183 interments within the city and libertles of Philadolphia-ninety two of them child Among the adults, there were nine from 62 to 70 years of age, five from 70 to 80, tos from 80 to 90, and two from 90 to 100.

COMMUNICATIONS

REPROOF TO THE IDLER. Mn. Epiton-Some years since, I read in your paper a reproof to awearers, with which was much pleased. It was in verse, & was introduced with some pertinent remarks, which concluded with stating that it had effected a reform in several who were addicted to the use of profune language. If you have no ebjection I will thank you to publish the following lines by Couper as a reproof to the lucu.

Possibly they may man she eye of some, who
may profit by the personal of them. Hayley, the biographer of Couper, says, "they are it

to be treasured in the heart of every man." "An IDLER is a toatch that wants both hands As useless if it goes, as when it stands, Absence of occupation is not rest;
A mind quite easent as a mind distrest."

PLIABILITY OF MEN. Some few years since, when Mr. Clay was candidate for the presidency, the leading men of the Adams party were as lavish of their abuse of him, as they are now prodigal of their praise of him. He was then represented by them as a spendthrift, a gambler, a debauchee, and every thing that a man ought not to be who aspired to the presidency. What makes him a better man at this time than he was then, is a question just as puzzlesome to his newly converted admirers, as it is to other people. They can't tell, and nobody can tell for them. No account has been published of any reformation having been wrought in his morals, habits or propensities, that can be advanced in justification of the age which has taken place in the opinions of those leading gentry regarding him. He is, no doubt, precisely the same Henry City.

he always was, and they know and believe it. Can they think the people such fickle, pliant, yielding creatures as to lay aside their settled opinions of Mr. Clay, to imbibe those they. pose that the people are like so many pigs in strings, to be carried any where and any way they may please to lead them? They must really entertain a sovereign contempt for the human understanding, to calculate that plais men, who are not in quest of offices, and who they, in the first instance, encouraged to de-spise Mr. Clay, are to be brought to oppose the Jackson party in this state, and the union, for his sake. They must think the yeomany of the country as supple as they are themselves, and quite as destitute of fixed principles. In this, however, time will shew them, that they are mistaken. Our countrymen generally are a reflecting, positive people, and have an old fashioned notion, with which it is thought their revolutionary fathers infected their minds, that every mother's son of them has a right in all matters of public concern. to form his own opinions and act for him self. It never will do to bring Clay at Jackson; the match is not an equal operits would be like running a Beach Pony against Northern Eclipse. The race would not be interesting enough to promise the people evel a laugh. The anti-administ interesting enough to promise the proper a laugh. The anti-administration men can, not themselves be serious to proposing it; they only talk in this way now, that they may have a head to rally under, and thereby be the belonger able to wage their opposition to the sational and atate administrations. Ran, Heart,

Mr. Clay, or Mr. of Jackson, convolu-marvellons and red one thought. New and Maine, will a for Jackson -the eldent who is payi enemy to high dut the poor, and the provements No movemen may be considered New England will election. We she

may not support (weight into the sc dition to a reaso may be the most w Mr. CLAT's prosp they will become Our situation, in r eminds us of an nel, at the head o attack; but his m and left him in th wounded, and na prisoner. The r regiment an oppoprize; on the eve of should like to run to-days if yo the Western Sta we will take the

> MAI "Our Federa ed."-was the given by Andr on the 13th Ap sary dinuer held that great apost "Our Uni ·The Union that large assem and the west. were electrified. ing from the p had been listeni from patriotic : quarter of the la

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highly venerat concern, and members of th satisfied; he ha had listened, s to the comple vinced that th there was eith which had cau peace at home solutely neces Forgive and live in peace, ren, -- Unite You are the Will you not brother on a s ole may assist stit must

Grammaria may sometimend at Jacks battle field, i social be expressing that too in a said more,few words, o fect, during the Jefferson preserved. served at a eternity. Yet to pre

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dark and when a coup of Massac Island, an Hampshile forth, in C 1814, at a

Mr. Clay, and Mr. any body size, in preference to Jackson, savours too atrengly of both the survellons and ridiculous, to provoke a serious thought. New Hampshirs, Rhode Island, and Maine, will oll 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 improfements:

No movements have been made which may be considered indicative of the course New England will take at the approaching election. We sha'nt support Jackson, and may not support Clay. Our obvious policy is a keep aloof from the contest, and throw our veight into the scale of that min who, in addition to a reasonable prospect of success, may be the most worthy of our support. As Mr. CLAT'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 turch. He was slightly wounded, and narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. The next day, resolved to give his regiment an opportunity to wipe off their discrace, he led them to a desperate enterorize; on the eve of which, he said to themof should like to know whether you intend to run to-days if you do. I'll take the start." If the Western States intend to bolt this time we will take the start." Boston Palladium

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For the Maryland Dazette.

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 anniver-sary dinner held in honour of the birth-day of that great apostle of liberty, Thomas Jeffer-son. "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 ad 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 re-solved; all were determined. And it must, it shall, it will be preserved.

Jackson, like an old and venerable, and highly venerated father, had seen, with much expedition against Algiers, and the elections. concern, and with deep regret, that some The Journal du Commerce of the 26th. says, members of the American family were dis- that of the 175 nominations which were then satisfied; he had heard their complaints; he known, the opposition obtained 122, and the had listened, as a father ought always to listen ministry 53. One hundred voters of the adto the complaint of a child;—he was convinced that there was something wrong, that there was either some real, or imaginary evidence there was either some real, or imaginary evidence which had caused discontent; but considering which had caused discontent; but considering consisted of 43 deputies of the 181 who oppeace at home,—peace in the family, as absolutely accessary, he tells his children—
"Forgive and forget,"—live in harmony,—live in peace,—live in union,—love as bretheren,—"United you stand,—divided, you fall." You are the only free family in the world. Will you not therefore, "bear, and forbear?" The constitutional deputies of every description amount to 144, ministerial to 45. to the complaint of a child; he was conyou not make some little sacrifice to a brother on a sister, who in your time of trou-ble may assist you? Preserve, -cherish uni-"it must be preserved."

and at Jackson's style; but whether on the battle field, in the council chamber, or at the social board, he certainly has a happy way of easy reasing much in a very few words, and that too in a plain manner; but never has he said more,—never has he said more,—never has he said more.—never has he said to the material from the fleet.

The Algerines made the attack with great

Yet to preserve the union, to keep the chain bright, we shall often have to yield, to yield even to the prejudices of some of the members of the family. We shall often have to bers of the family. We shall often have to the French. The ground was well estendated the French. The ground were sworn in Members of his Magesty Frey Privy Council. The Archibishop of York, went through the same served the the was a followed by French. The ground were sworn in Members of his Magesty Frey Privy Council. The Archibishop of York, went through the same served to the French. The ground the first privy Council Estendated the the french. The ground the first privy Council Estendated the the french. The ground the first privy Council Estendated the first privy Council Estendated the first privy Council French. The french of the first privy Council Fren

and that family.

The battle of New Orleans, the bold attack on the 23d 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 pinns, 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 prave unsuccessful. And yet these northern and eastern men, these 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 where they suffer? But has the south ever refused its blood, or its treasure, to support and defend the union? It never has—it ne-ver 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.

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

lington. There was a report that Mr. Hus-kinson would be brought again into the cabi-net. The oaths of allegiance to King Wil-liam IV. were administered in both Houses of Parliament on the 26th June. It was reported that the Parliament would be dissolved

almost immediately-It is said in one paper that the King on hav-ing the resignation of the Ministers tendered to him, restored the scals, 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 toge-

FRANCE .- The extracts from the French Papers furnish us (says the the Evening Post) with some additional particulars on the two great topics of interest in that country—the dress had already been re-elected, and had

tion emount to 144, ministerial to 45. FRANCE AND ALGIERS.

The same paper contains an account of an engagement that had taken place between the Grammarians may laugh, political crities French and Turks before Algiers. The posimay sometimes sneer, at Jackson's language ion of the former were attacked by the encand at Jackson's style; but whether on the my, 40,000 strong, on the 19th of June. The

that too in a plain manner; but never has he said more,—never has he said so much in a few words, or calculated to have so much effect, during his long life, as when he said, at the preserved. And it must, it will be preserved. And it must, it will be preserved at all hazards, until time is lost in sternity.

Yet to preserve the union, to keep the chain height, we shall often have to yield, to yield it was very heavy especially among the artillary. The loss is not stated, but it is supposed that it was very leavy especially among the artillory. The Arabs are butter 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 in horrible confusion.

100 camels, and a large quantity of pou

DEATH OF KING GEORGE THE IV.

DEATH OF KING GROUGE THE IV.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

WHITEHALL, June 26.

'A Belletin 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 guarter past 3 o'clock this morning without pain.

(Signed)

'H. HALFORD.

'M. J. TERNEY.'

In the course of Friday evening, before 9

M. J. TERNEY.

In the course of Friday evening, before 9 o'clock, the physicians intimated to their royal action their inability to give him further rollef, 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 cievaled position. Previous to this, all the attendants had retired, except Sir Matthew Tierney and Sir Wathen Waller, and they in
stantly attempted to afford his Majesty the
relief he had requested; but they had scarcely
commenced the attempt when his Majesty oringing with them Liverpool papers to the list 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 titls of William the Fourth.

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, 1765) has, it is said by the best authority, expressed his full confidence in the Duke of Wellington. There was a report that Mr. Huskinson would be brought again internet. The oaths of the case of the standard of the case of the said by the best authority, expressed his full confidence in the Duke of Wellington. There was a report that Mr. Huskinson would be brought again internet. The oaths of the case of the standard of the had requested; but they had searcely commenced the attempt' when his Majesty and supon his breast, he ejaculated, 'Oh! this is not right!—this is death—lot, 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 of difficulty in ascertaining precisely at what tithe Majesty William IV. arrived at St. and a some of the standard of the strength of the standard of the strength of the had requested; but they had searcely commenced the attempt' when his Majesty and supon his breast, he ejaculated, 'Oh! this is not right!—this is death—lot, God!—I am dying!' These were the last, and the only distinct words he uttered after having received the Holy Sacrament; and from the title only distinct words he uttered after having received the Holy Sacrament; and promise and denly motioned them to desist, and placing both his hands upon his breast, he ejaculated, 'Oh! this is not right!—this is death—lot, God!—I am dying!' These were the last, and the only distinct words he uttered after having received the Holy Sacrament; and from the win

o'clock on Saturday, and oppeared 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 of the late King's Privy Council, who had arrived at the Palace, were assumbled 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 ou account of the loss of a Sovereign, under whose auspices, as Regent and as King, this country as 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

"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 deepty 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 ing, waving of hats, hankerchiefs, and every dispensation of Almighty God to administer other demonstration of loyalty and affection. The Government of this great empire. I am The troop of Life Guards, commanded by fully sensible of the difficulties which I have Captain Burgh, having arrived in Cheapside, to encounter: but I nossess 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 Parliment, and upon its zealous co-operation in my anxious enflea-vours, under the blessing of Divine Provi-dence, to maintain the Reformed Religion es-

dence, 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.

James Buller.

After the rest of the Privy Couretired the Lord Chancellor, the of Canterbury, the Archbishop of the Bishop of Landou, required the Prayer in the Church Service William and Queen Addinide.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.

His Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Gloacester and the Earl of Errol, arrived at his palace in St. James, about twenty minutes before ten q'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 hyrseback, bearing massive silver maces, were in attendance in the court-yard at the west end of the palace. A detachment of the Life Guardadous 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, habit-

pen, and the King came forward alone, habited in a suit of mourning, and wearing the riband of the Order of the Garter.—His Majesty bowed gracefully three times to the nu-merous assemblage in the Court below, by whom he was greeted with the loudest accla-

A band of fifteen trumpets, who appeared came 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 stantly attempted to afford his Majesty the relief he had requested; but they had scarcely the great Officers of State, formed themselves into a semicircle round the window at which his Majesty appeared.

Sir George Nayler, 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 pre-sent Majesty. Sir George was more than once interrupted by the cheering of the mul-

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 sgitated during the reading of the proclamation, bowed repeated-ly, 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

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 outrance in the name of our Sovereign Lord Klog. 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 pro-

Lane, the King at Arms again read the proclamation. It was received with loud cheer

Wood street, and next at the Royal Exchange. The band of music at the close of each proclamation gave the national anthem of Save the King.' This rare and splendid pa-geant ended about one o'clock, at which time Temple bar gates were thrown open, to re-main so, probably, for some years to come.



LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship De Rham, Capt. De Peyster, at New York, sailed from Havre on the 5th July, bringing to the editors of the Compercial 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.

towards that place.

The packet ship Ontario, Sebor, also arrived at New York from London, sailed on

The Paris papers contain various bulletins and private letters relative to the advance of

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-engressing subject of the elections, occupy the rest of their columns. In his despatch of the 292 runs, 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 artillary. The amount of the Harburic force opposed on that occasion is variously stated, and must be guess work. Some accounts say 60,000 Be-

The idea of her life shall sweetly creep

The ides of her life shall sweetly creep into our imaginations study.

And every lovely organ of her life shall come apparelled in more precious habit.

More moving delicate, and full of life, a line the eye and prospect of our souls.

Than when lived indeed.

Departed the fived in Priday the 6th instant, in the 25th year of her age, Miss Ettraszera flown, dought or of Mr. Christopher Hohne, of this city. If modes worth, and henevolence of spirit, belong to the kind lier obstities of human existence, then does the memory of the decessed deserve an humble notice, an should be kept fresh in the memory of her surviving the contraction of the decessed deserve and humble notice, and should be kept fresh in the memory of her surviving

"As so she died, and rising so again, She'll once more meet us in the courts of Heaven

JOSEPH NICHOLSON PESPECTFULLY informs his fellow eltizens 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.
Aug 12

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Orphane' Court, August 10th, 1850.

N application of Rinaldo Pindell, it is ordered by the court, that notice be given, by devertisement in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, to the friends and relatives of Philip Pindell Weems, the orphan child of William Weems, later of Anna 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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. TAAT the subscriber has obtained from the Dephans' court of Saint-Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William B. Knowles, late of said county, decrased. 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 es-Given under my hand and seal, this 5th day of August, 4880.

JAMES GODDARD, Adm'r. Aug 19

100 DOLLARS REWARD

R N AWAY from the subscriber, living near South River Bridge, Anne-Ardudet county, on Monday last, a negro man named Tom, or

he is 25 years old, a very likely fellow, of yellowish complexion, straight and well made, five feet eight or ten inches highs he had a variety of clothing. Tom's father, who calls himself lames. Wallace, lives in Baltimore county, and belongs to James Carroll. Esq. where I think it is likely Tom has gone, as he laft home without any presention whatever. I will give Rifty Dollars if takeh in the state, or District of Columbia, and sectred in any init as that I set him again, or the above any jail so that I get him again, or the above reward if taken out of the state. ROBERT W. KENT.

Aug 19 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphana Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration de 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 pre-sent them, legally authenticated, and those in-debted are desired to make journediate payment, Rigabath Lewis, Adm'x, B. B. N.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citi-zens of this place, that she intends leaving Amapolis, and her Stock of Goods she will sell low for Cash. All those indebted to her will please call and settle their accounts, without arther gotice.

ANN PENRICE. Aug. 5. 97

NOTICE.

A LI, persons indebted to the estate of George
A Shaw doe'd are requested to make payment on or before the 15th Sept. nazt, as longre-indulgence cannot be gives.
Soits will be instituted against all persons
indebted who neglect this notice.

WM. BROWN; of Bes. Parker.
J. M. RUBINSON,
August 5, 1850.

Drugs medicines &.

CLAUDE & HAMMOND. A General Assertment of

DRUGS. AND DYR STUFFS.

They have just received a supply of the fol-

Sulph. Quinine, Superior Calisaya Bark, Calisaya Arrollenda, Lana 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

BOWEL COMPLAINT

CHOLERA MORBUS The most fatal diseases to which children

are subject at this season of the year. "This medicine has been tried in Phila delphia, 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."

CP Sold here by appointment,-Price 25 cents a Phial. Printed directions of the manner in which it is to be used accompany

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 pa atable food for the sea sen 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 next approved manner, and at the Battin ore prices.

BLANK BOOKS Of every description, made to order. Mer

chanis Ledgers, Journais, and Record Books. BINDING. Lett at the office of the Gazette, will be attended to.

NOTICE.

to them on application to H. H. Harwood, at the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Ril Harwoode of Thos. Henry H. Henrood.

A CARD. MR. L. CARUSI

OF Washington, respectfully announces to the citizens of Annapolis, his intention of commencing a cours of instruction in

DANCING & WALTZING The course will consist of 12 leasons. Terms

For a course of Dancing or Waltzing. For a course of Dancing and Waltzing, To commence as soon as a sufficient number of decribers shall have been obtained. Mr. C is at present in Annapolis, and will remarkhere for two or three days, during which time he will be pleased to obtain the name of those who may feel a desire to join his clauses. A subscription list is left at Mr. Williamson's Hotel Annapolis, July 22

FOR SALE (or to be exchanged for George's county.) a number of shares of South River Bridge Stock. Apply at the office of the Maryland Genetic, or to July 22.

J. J. SPEED

GEORGE M'NEIR BARROHANT TAILOR Has just returned from Philadelphi and Baltimore, with a

MEDICINES LARGE STOCK OF GOODS Patent Finished Cloth

> PANTALOON STUPPS Of various Qualities, and a variety of VESTINGS.

Suitable to the Season. All of which he will sell low for cash, or to

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT. Anne-drundel County, Orphans' Court, July 15th,

ON application, by petition, of Rizabeth Lewis Ex's of San uel Lywis, 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 aid decrased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspipers printed n Annapolis.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Subscriber of Affire-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters stamentary on the personal estate of Samuel ewis, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased All persons having claims against the said de reased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all be nefit of he said estate. Given under my hand This 15th day of Joly, 1850.

July 152

SEASTE OF MARYBAMD, SS. Anne-trundel county, Orphona' Court, July 15, 1830.

On application by petition of B. sii D. Hall.
Ex'r. of Martha Hell, late of Anne-Arun lel 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 coun v. hath obtained from the Orphans' court of nne-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 de eased, are hereby warned, to exhibit the same

with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, a 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.

STATE OF MARYLAND: SO. Anne-Trundel county, Orphans' Court, July 14, 1850.

N application, by petition, of William Brown, of Ben, administrator of Benjamin Brown, Sen. late of Anne Arundel county, de ceased, 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.
THOM AS T. SIMMONS. Reg. Wills. A. A C.

MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel coun

ceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sub scriber, at or before the 15th day of January next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given un

der my hand bis 16th day of July, 1830. WILLIAM BROWN, of Ben. Adm'r. July 15. Sw

MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAY the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan' court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Flomas G. Dilihay, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims a gainst the said deceased, are hereby warned to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of April, 1831, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the and entate. Given under my hand this 13th day of July.

OHN B. DILLIHAY, Adm'A July 20 COURSE TORRERO OF COURSE

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans caprt 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 gally authenticated, and shore indebted are desired to make immediate payment,
ROBERT NETISON, Adm'r. Baltimore.
July 22.

As removed to Bultimore. His Office is in South fray street, expedite the Exchange.

Will continue to practice in the Courts at appeals.

Agood Cook. For further information enquire at this Office.

April 15.

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

From the time shat 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 times, can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently inade last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system, invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a aving of fuel.

Having secored the exclusive privilege of u sing and vending said improvement, for four-teen years from the third day of April 1829, the aubscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or country, 850. When two or more counties are pur Chased by one person 840 each. Ten or more counties at one sale 830 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, 85. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable ay mason to construct chimneys. Every chimey which hall be built under the authority of. and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the paten-tee must be post-paid. The publisher of a pa per at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and All letters to the patencontinue the same for one year, will entitle county in which the seat of Government is loeated. 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 Frea-urer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. READ, Esq. the patentee above established character for honesty and probity, & we have no doubt of his faithfully complying

with any contract he may make. CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d. Sh'ff. DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Tile Stockholders of the Annapolis TOBAC-CO INSPECTION, are requested to pay, on Monday the 16th August next, Four Dol ats on a h stare of stock subscribed by them Mr Adam Miller is authorised to receive and give sufficient receipts for the same. Ordered by the President and Directors this 19th day of

A. RANDALL, Sec'y. July 22. R

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE two story Frame House, and Lo on Kast Street, in this ciry, near he State Circle, and between the Houses occupied by Miss Mary Cross and Mis-Selby,-For terms approprient door or at this

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, for the use of his fa mily, the age is of no consequence, provided it is unt under sixteen or over thirty six, for which the cash will be given.

JACOB'H SLEWAKER. South River Ferry, pear Annapolis.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne Arundel coun The se persons entirled to a distributive share of the Personal Estate of the late Benjamin Harwood are informed that a FOURTH DI VIDEND has been struck, which will be paid to the mon application on the personal estate of Benjamin Brown, late of Anne-Arundel county, de to the mon application on the personal estate of Benjamin administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Brown, late of Anne-Arundel county, de north day of Anne-Arundel county, de north day of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county in the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county in the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of Anne-Arundel county will need at the court house in the city of

nacy business of the levy court.

By order, R. COWMAN, Cik

PRAYER BOOKS, Just Received

Companion for the Book of Common Pray.
er, containing 108 pages.
Price 12 cents
Candidate for Confirmation, 56 pages.
B cents Little Jane, 43 pages, Manual of Pamily Prayers, 36 pages,

Manual of Pamily Prayers, 36 pages, Dairyman's Daughter, 36 pages, Churchusan's Profession, 32 pages, Stephens on the Nature and Constitution of the Church, 32 pages, Design of the Lord's Supper, 20 pages, Pamiliar Instructions, 16 pages, Morning and Evening Devotion, 8 pages, Churchman's Arguments for Infant Bap-tiem, 8 pages,

tism, 8 pages, Or one hundred pages for 124 cents SUBSCRIPTIONS To the FAMILY VISITER; & to the CHIL-DREN'S MAGAZINE; received at this Office.

PRIMTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

of the Orpines' court for Anne-Arandel county, by polition, in writing, of Thomas Flynn, of the city of Annapolis, praying for the banefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "Anact for the relief of sundry insolvent debtora, passed at November resalon, 1805, and the several supplements thereto," a schedule of his property, and a lust of creditors, on oath, with the sums respectively due them, so far forth as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Thomas Flyan, 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 Arudel county, that the said Thomas Flynn is now h his custody for debt and for no other cause, of the said peritioner having taken the outh pre-scribed by law, and entered into bond with se curity for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October text, to answer such allegations as his credit tors 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 appare and helding 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 Fiynn be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, and that y causing a copy of this order to be inserted some newspaper published in the city of Anpapolis, 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, way the said Thomas Biyan should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly, as prayed.

THOMAS H DORSEY. Test. WILLIAM S. GREEN. Cik.

anne-Arlindel county, sc.

ON application to the subscriber, in the cess of the court, as Chief Judge of the 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 ashe said Jacob Farrier having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Mary and two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confine ment for debt only, and having appointed Goorge Farrier trustee for the benefit of the creditors of said Jacob Farrier, and the said trustee hav ing given bond, with approved security, for the faithful dis harge of his trust, and the said Ja ob Farrier having executed to the said trustee good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed, the neces sary wearing apparet and bedding of himself and his family excepted for the benefit of his creditors, and the said trustee naving certified in writing, that he is in possession of all the es tate of said Jacob Parrier, mentioned in the schedule, I do therefore hereby order and ad judge, that the said Jacob Parmer be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed to the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the hird 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 he benefit of said acts, and supplements thereo, as proyed.

July 8. 6 THOMAS B DORSEY,

anne Arundel County, sct

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, entidebiors, passed at November argains, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedulo of his property. Press, and
Press, and
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
At the following Prices:

Plain, bound in sheep
Lettered,
Black and Brown, bound in calf
Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt,
in calf, gilt edges
Red, Blue & Green, morocco, gilt edges
Red, Blue & Green, morocco, gilt edges
Red, Blue & Brown, in calf, with gilt edges
Red, Blue & Green, morocco, gilt edges
Red, Blue & Brown, in calf, with gilt edges
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Red, Blue & Brown, in calf, gilt,
Red, Blue & Brown, in calf, gilt,
Red, Blue & Brown, beautiful the basing and the said Eljah Donaldson having and itself two yats within the said to his periodic two yats within the said to having and itself two yats within the said to having and itself two yats within the said to having and itself two yats within the said to having and itself two yats within the said to having and itself two yats within the said to having and itself two yats within the said to having and itself two yats within the said to having and itself two yats within the said to having a and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as h may be mad against him, and having appointed David Owens his trustee, who has given bend as such, and received from said Etjah Do addson a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mused. I do hereby order and silyodge, that the said Elijah Don aldson be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing 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 n'eleck 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. BRICK

subject of Hernia, remarks "Be-clusively entitled to the dredit of a the true Surgical, principle for the of Hernia. He happily conceived a the part of the Truss should be so as simply to support the muscular the ring of aperture as much as po-state in which fley are maintained to health." Unless this he artained to never recover their autural tone, a

health. Unless this he attained the parts can ever recover their antural tone, whatever are be the degree of pressure applied."

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his streets, dition of 'Hooper's Medical Dictionary, arrive the head of 'Truss,' after enumerating the roll resulting from the use of the defective trust formerly words, says, 'This sail was not fally remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hall, of New York, turned his attention to the publish. ly remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hall, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trasses, has remognified at certain that all recent reptures and these children, may be permaently cured, and here of old people and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be remodied. The pail of Dr. Hull's Truss is concretant not convex; and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hernial opening, and tends in close the aperture and cure the hernia.

M. L. Kuapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispenses, in a communication to Doctor Hull, asyat I

M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensey, in a communication to Doctor Hell, asyst 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 same 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 thirty-five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn siner trusses twenty nine years. His son, also, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was 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 and along, 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, owhom I applied one of your trusses, the day after the injury, was cured in three months.—
Experience alone, can make known to the Surgeon the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medi preferred by the Professors in both of the Med cal Schools in this city, and the Faculty in gen

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 subservieuce to, and accordance with

Scientific and Surgical principles.
The operation and effect of this True is directly the reverse of all Trusses beretsfore directly the reverse of all Trusses heretefore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the runture opening. Ham of spinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument resident, what has long been the desideratum of Pratrical Surgeons in Europe and America.

Professor Mott also in lecturing upon Hradia resummends the Hall's Truss to the state. iq, recommende Dr. Hull's Truss to the es-

clusion of all others.

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her Routes in the following manner:—
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morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to
Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.
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passengers on board for that place, and thence
to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.

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CASH FOR BIBORS



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VOL. LXXXV.

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JONAS GREEN. Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE-TIRRE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYMPTOMS OF OSSIFICATION.

ST 2, HOOD. is allowness to human suffering, that could be to a Boney part." - Life of Napoleon.
Time was I always had a throp

Time was I alwaya had a strap
for any tale or sight of sorrow,
My handkerchief I used to acrow,
Talon't know how it is, but now
My cyclids seldom want a drying;
A ductor perhaps could tell mallow
I fear my heart is ossifying!
O'er Goethe how I used to weep;
With turnip checks, and nose of scarlet,
Where W rier puts himself to sleep,
With pistols wiped and kiss'd by Charlotte!
Self murder is an awful sin;
My juke there is in bullets flying;
But now at that old tale I grin,
I fear my heart is ossifying!

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 The author while the main of feelings.
At Helvidera now I smile,
And hugh while Mrs. Haller's crying;
In short, 'lis such a change of style,
I fear my heart is ossifying!

That part was such some years ago, To see a beggar quite would shock it; And in his but I used to throw The quarter's savings of my pucket; The means from my own purse supplying, To turn them all to gentlemen—

fear my heart is ossifying! We've had some serious things of late. We've had some serious things of late, Our sympathy to beg or begrows. New melo dramas of traple fate, And many a song and tale of sorrow, Miss Zouch's case of reyes to melt, And sundry actors' last good-bye-ing; But lord! so little I have felt, Paragree my heart is easifying! I'm sure my heart is ossifying!

> -000-0-000-0 HENRY AND CAROLINE.

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

'You are too parsimonious Henry,' said Mr. 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 gesteel to appear as a clerk in a fashionable ore.' Henry's face was suffused with a deep blash, 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 pro-

Mr. D. I would increase it.' My salary is sufficient, amply sufficient sir,' replied Henry, in a voice choaked with emotion, but with that proud independence of feeling which poverty had not been able to di test him of. His employer noticed his agita-

Mr. D. was a man of immense wealth, and ample benevolence, he was a widower and had belone child, a daughter, who was the pride of his declining years. She was not as beautifel as an angel or as perfect as Venus; but he goodness, the innocence, the intelliged of her mind shone in her countenance, and low and shall not want friends.'

Noble boy,' said he, mentally, as he was admire, to love her. Such was Caroline Deriding along, ruminating on the late interview: 'noble boy—he shall not want wealth to large when Henry first became an inmate of large when the large when the large want wealth to distribute happiness; I believe her lather's house. No wonder then that he soon worshipped at her shrine—no wonder then that he soon loved her with a deep and evoted affection-and reader, had im, 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 tterance to what their hearts felt, yet the anguage of their eyes was too plain to be mistaken. Henry was the very soul of ho-nour, and although be perceived with plea-sure that was not indifferent to Caroline, he still felt that he must conquer the passion hat glowed in his bosom. I must not endeayour to win her young and artless heart, thought be-'I am pennyless and cannot ex-pect that her father would ever consent to our on; he has ever treated me with kindness, mion; he has ever treated me with an eason-and I will not be ungrateful! Thus he reasoned, and thus he heroically endeavoured to sub-due what he considered an ill-fated passion. Caroline had many suitors, and some who were fully worthy of her; but she refused all heir overtures with a gentle yet decisive firm-sess. Her father wondered at her conduct,

ses. 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 state of existence. It was not long ere he state of existence. It was not long ere he state of existence in the country of the hearing him praised; the blush that they can be a long of the room.

The right is convince the old gentleman, who are forgotten that he was once young him all, that they felt more than a common interest in each other's welfare. He forbord was not displeased at the supposition, as the penalties fleary would have imagined.

Henry, bad now been about a year in his temploy; Mr. Delancey knew anothing of his imploy; Mr. Delancey knew anothing of his imploy in this it will be no inconvenience, sir, and if it will most certainly oblige me, for Caroline is to be married in about five weeks, and I would not miss havin

proud of Henry, and wished him to appear in 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 re-

Soon after this conversation took place, Mr. D. left hoine 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 present-ed 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

'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 sur-vived 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 follow-ed 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 a-

'Then he is not at home with you.' No sir-he is a clerk for a merchant in

Philadelphiar' 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; Godwill 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 fel-

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 mcertain the true state of their nearts, 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

*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 in-

"To be sure, but what if he is my child?" Nothing sir, nothing, only I thought we ing away to hide the tears which she could not

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

'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

'Yes sir, but basiness 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 plea-

"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 endea-

voor 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 Hen-

ry, conscious that his agitation had betrayed 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 a owed his love to Caroline, and solicited her hand, and it was needless to say that he did not solicit in vain. Caroline would have de-ferred 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 him-self, 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 '!

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

'You have once been young, sir,' said Henrv.

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 'Improvisatrices' 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 coats for the greatest natural philosophers inform us, that we should always wear a new coat outtoned, 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 sir; 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 form us, that we should always wear a new

At the corner of Castle-street, several por-ters touched their hats to me; and two maidservants, 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, opposed 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, whis-pered 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 reflec tion 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 severi-ty to the individual in question, who I am to repeat, was rather shabily 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 pas-sed on as if nothing had happened, but who left the whole of my right arm and shoulder covered with flour and dust. The daring vilcovered with flour and dust. The daring vil-lain was a baker, and, with a ruthless bar-barity 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 applicarestoring 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 oglers that stole my heart at every step. Opposite Blackwood's shop, a gentleman in a blue surtout and green spectacles, stopped me, and, addressing me in French, gave me to understand that he was a Spanish refugee-very poor and very mise-rable-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 giv-in away a farthing in charity for the last nine mouths. 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 inhumanein 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, "I know it, I know it,' replied he laughing but which I was philosopher enough to sub-heartily, but I am afraid too many old folks mit 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 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 me-chanically to take out my handkerchiefdon't know why; Heaven and earth! it was gone; my packet had been picked! I had lost my knew handkerchief. The horrible couviction flashed upon me that the Spanish refugee in green spectacles, who had compli mented me on my charitable action, and to whom I had given half a crown, took it from

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 far. 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 I reached home, more dead than alive.

"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 an very glad you was the same accident, always hung waiting any longer; and an very glad you on the same accident, always hung waiting any longer; and an very glad you of the same accident, always hung out, seized a carving knife to stab the cook to the heart, but, in my impetnosity, 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,' fied from the kitchen as fast as her dumpy legs would carry her dumpier carcase. I thought of committing suicides 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—tottered 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 throo. Supposing that this second pronunci-tion was the true one, for words of the same termination, be 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 Aoo. There again he was told that h-o-u-g-h was pronounced hock, 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 koo. 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 out right, when he found himself back again upon the captain's original pronunciation, an ob-servance 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 we are o-u-g-h pronounced uff—o-o-ck—o-o-ff. 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 caten, and was pronounced to be ex-cellently 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 de-struction of Catterpillars. We tried it, and we are happy to say, with complete success. It is briefly this. Fake 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 preserve them and affect the vermin to such a degree that in ten minutes there there there will be considered. nutes 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 Schuylkill 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 per-fectly. 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 soll

To Remove a Tight Stopper from a December.
It frequently happens that the stopper of a glass buttle or december 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 beenlarged, so as to allow the stopper to be easily withdrawn. Cabinet Cyclopedia.

INDIAN JONAS

Herara, D. S. L. 2. C. 5., relates a story of an Indian diver for oysters being swallowed by a fish galled "Marrajo." The Income companions baited for the monster with a december it, opened the fish, and restored these countryman to life.—[Southey's West Indianal Country and the Countr

SALEM TRIALS.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Transchusetts 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 prospus upon the indicaments found previous to the last adjournment of the court. The Grand Jury then presented two new bills; one of which, after J. then presented two new bills; one of which, after J. P. Knapp, J. J. Knapp, jr. and Geo Crowninshield had been arraigned, was read. The first count charged John Prancis Knapp with committing the murder with a bludgeon, and Joseph J. Knapp and George Crowninshield were charged with counselling, hiring and procuring J. P. Knapp to committhe murder. John F. Knapp was also charged with committing the murder with a dirk, and the other two were charged, as before, with being accessaries. Another count charged Richard Crowninshield. Jr. with committing the murder with a bludgeon, J. P. Knapp with being present, siding and abetting, and that J. J. Knapp, and George Crowninshield hired and counseled. Richard Crowninshield was also charged with committing the murder with a dirk, and the others nitting the murder with a dirk, and the with being accessaries. 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. P. Knapp being present, and J. J. Knapp, Jr. and Geo. Crowninshield, hiring and abetting. To this indictment John Francis Knapp shetting. 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

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

Mr. Hoar said he understood there was a nolle pros. on the second indicates which he was

pros. on the second indictment upon which he was before arraigned.

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

Judge Putnam said there were two bills only befor

the Court, to one of which the prisoner had pleaded, upon the other he had not been arraigned. Before the Jury were empannelled Mr. Gardiner stated that on the first arraignment the Coursel for the prisoners had moved for a list of the wincases used before the Grand Jury. The Solicitor-General 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 promis-was repeated out of Court. But the list had not been

Judge Putnam did not see the object of Mr. Gardi

r in making this statement Mr. Gardiner wished to see whether the counse for the Government would at this late state, furnish 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 Patnam—Is your demand to be furnished with a list of the witnesses in the case!

The Attorney General said it had not been the cus

tomary practice.

Judge Putman, saw no objection, it was a reason Judge Putting, saw no objection, it was reasonable request, and a very proper one, and he thought it a matter of strict 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 emence.

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

Judge Putnam said the court certainly did so order The following gentlemen were then sworn as ju-ors: Ephraim Annable, John Ayes, 3d. Jose, il Bartlett, Nathaniel Brown, Namuel Foster, Charle Foster, Joshua Howard, John Morrill, Wm. Mickle

field, 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 tic-neral 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 examinstion and appearance of the body, and the traces left around the house by the perpetrator. The inter est, however, did not commence till a young man by the name of Laiton, from Wenham, was put on the stand. It appears that this Laighton, or Laiton, was employed as a farm servant about the brother-in-law of Joe Koapp. Sometime previous to the murder, the two Koapps were one day walking down the avepal been rescued from the clutches of the law by a concurrence of such testimony, it would have been gate of a stone wall, on the other side of which Laighton was at work. They were talking together. On reaching within four feer of the gateway, he heard Joe Knapp say to Frank—"have you seen Richard Crowninshield! "No," replied Frank "Do you know," said Frank. "Well," continued Joe, tif he has killed him?" "I don't know," said Frank. "Well," continued Joe, tif he does not I won't p.y him the money." After this conversation they moved off in another direction. The winess they moved off in another direction. The witness ed on as one of the confederacy headed by Crownin-did not particularly understand the drift of these words at the time. On the day after the murder was Dick among such men as Palmer, Hatch, Selman, committed, it struck him that their application was then found out. He had mentioned the words to anothder, he expressed himself in a store before some per-sons—'I know more of the murder than they think for.' Subsequently, he told to some persons what he nad heard, and during the excitement he was once, if no oftener, threatened by one of the Knopps, if he said any thing about them. Knapp shewed him a dira which he carried about his person, and told him to be quiet. The witness underwent a severe examina, tion by Mr Dexter, yet he shewed little embarrass-ment or hesitancy in his replies, when he understood

The evidence given by him produced a considera ble sensation. He had not been before the Grand Ju ry, 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. Rich ard Crowninshield's death has produced it all. great point—the knetty, point, is what constitutes constructive presence.' Frank Knapp is the one indicted for this species of principal hip. He was, it is supposed, at the corner of the square with Crowninshield when the deed was done. He is a young fellow of some daring and resolution—Jue is the weak, pallid, cadaverous rogue, who yet had pride to keep sloof from the gang, until he had a job for their lead

To-day the Rev. Mr. Colman and Palmer have been examined. Mr. Colman was strested in the midst of his disclosures on a legal point. Before that arrest had taken place he had given several interesting disclo-sures. Colman, with a relative of the Knapps, went to the cell in which Frank was confined. Frank was 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 confeas, and he wants your consent.' To this Frank said, 'that is hard 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 dis-cussion took place between Mr. Webster, on the part of the government, and Messra. Dexter and Gardiner, on the part of the prisoner. It was relative to the ad-missibility of the further evidence, denied by the council of the accused on the ground that the rest of Frank Knapp's declarations were affected by the hope of clemency, or fear of punisament. Mr. Webster made a very ingenious argument, but he was overrul-ed by the Court, and so, Mr. Colman's, further evi-dence was set aside.

Palmer was then called up. He is apparently a young

Palmer was then called up. He is apparently a youn man, tolerably good looking, rather small and slender, has an impediment in his speech. He related different conversations, showing the conspiracy between the two Knapp's and two Coowninshield's to murder Capt. White. George Crowninshield made a propo two Knapp's and two Caowinshield's to murier Capt. White. George Crowninshield made a propo-sition to him to be concerned in the marder, and he was offered a third of the thousand dollars. He was an associate & acquaintance with the Crowninshield's and had many interviews with them. When he de-mirred to the proposition, he was reminded by one of them that he was 'out of funds' and that this af-feir would he a good consequently to replenish his fair would be a good opportunity to replenish his purse. Joe Knap was to pay \$1000 to the Crownin-shields for the perpetration of the murder. The testimony of this witness was the most singular 1 events. er heard. It disclosed one of the most cool conspira-cies to take away the life of a fellow being for hire, that ever was or could be conceived. Here 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, 17-q. 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 ex-pected to be reimbursed for the cost of the murder. To all these facts Palmer testified, by relating the propositions and declarations of the two Crowninpropositions and declarations of the two citemes shield's 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

Roston, Providence, Lowell, and ultimately to Bel-fast, in Maine, from which he had written the letter to Joe Knapp extorting money, and which led to the developement 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 indi-vidual in question, threatening to disclose unless certain sum of money was sent in a certain way. He answered the name of the same writer which had sent the letter from Maine. This attempt however failed, from the apprehension of Palmer, and the subsequent of Joe himself.

In the afternoon the cross examinat on of Palmet was to take place. The principal evidence has been given, and to-morrow I suppose the prisoner will give his defence, & the course I som up on both sides

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RICHARD CROA NINSHIELD.

A correspondent of the New York Courier furnishes the following particulars of this singular man:
Richard Crowninshield, who committed suicide in prison was undoubtedly one of the most singular ings of his criminal profession, which his ore or fic-tion can show. Ever since he attained hoyhood, into deeds have been characterised with daring hypocrasy. coolness, defiance of all law, and a calculation and in-genuity that would have raised him to eminence in so-ciety, had he received a proper direction in his infan His recent letters, written during his confinement but the part of a plan to rescue not only himself. are but the part of a plan to rescue not only himself, but 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 waked up some inembers of the family, and requested a preparation of medicine for the purpose of alleviating his indisposition. During the interval that elapsed between these exents to be lead left his room private, trule to Salem. he had left his room privately, rode to salem, perpetrated the foul deed, returned and placed humself in the same situation. It was about ten minutes after ten o'clock that the murder of Capt. White was accompli-hed, according to the evidence of persons who saw him and Knipp skulking round the buildings.

saw him and Knipp skulking round the buildings. One female heard Krapp, it is supposed, say to the other, 'have you slone 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 form edvery 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 pal been rescued from the clutches of the law

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 Ilis wife considered one of the handsomest females in Essex considered one of the hardsomest females in Kasex county. He had been at sea, but latterly was not perticularly engaged in business. After Knapp made his confession implicating Richard as the principal, the latter lost all hopes 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 revolutions. A short time herfore, his suihence his revelations A short time before his sui-cide, Richard Crowninshield cropt several hints in re-lation to Knapp, which marked his feelings towards that individual. 'I only wish,' said he, 'Uwas within reach of him for one minute - only one minute.' 'What would you do?' he was asked. - He smiled with sinrular expression of countenance-' not much' - 'no

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 im mediately under was l'almer. Whenever in lividual mediately under was l'almer. Whenever in lividuals 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 celling between the upper and lower cell well examined and filled up.

Crowninshield himself, was famous in forming com-

aver some one gave a slight pull to the string the dengled through the aperture. This had its effect it was immediately pulled up. As a last resurt, a lot deep whisper proceeded from the aperture, distinct heard over the cell—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'Palmer'—'P

At this period there is no doubt but Hichard 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 mingular exploits, unique chagive you a history of his singular exploits, unique racter, which can only be collected together in region.

POLITICAL.

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

We extract the following from the Journal of last week:

"Quene-Who exulted at the defeat of our arms last war?"

"Answer-Thomas King Carroll, the present (truly republican) Governor of Maryland.

Is it because he was a federalist that the Journal accuses the Governor of Maryland of exolting at the defeat of our arms during the last war? We all know hat there were patriotic men of this party, who were not only for their country, at that period, but won perishable laurels in defence of it. There were am hem 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 be-slow. We believe Gov. Carroll to have been one of stow. We believe Gov. Carroll to have been one of that number, if the Journal correspondent has any proof to the contrary we shall expect to see it—we challenge 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 majo-rity of their (truly nutional republican) party in this county? "This is the unkindest cut of all."

The following letter, on the subject of the slanderous accusation brought against the present excellen 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 readof the Rockville Free Fress, 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.

Somerzel County, Md. July 28th, 1830.

Dean Sin. Having learned, from a highly respectable source, that a writer in the "Maryland Journal and True American," an Anti-Jickson paper published at Rockville, under date of the 14th inst. has charged the Governor of Maryland with having exulted at the de feat of our arms by the British during the late war, 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 Militis 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 secusions, to repel the descent of the British on our shore. His son, the Governor, during the whole of a time was a student at law, for a while in Worces ter county, and afterwards in Baltimore. When just wenty-one years of age, in 1814, having married, b eturned to the mansion of his deceased father, where to has resided ever since. All this time he was never known by his most intimate friends to partake in the

olitical excitement of the times. In 1815, for the first time, and not without much resembly, and was elected without opposition. Sinc then he has served once in the legislature as a Delegate, and twice as Elector of the Senate. In 1828, ie was brought out as the Jackson Electoral Candi date of President and Vice President, out was not saccessful, the majority in the district being largely i favour of Adams.

On that occasion, although political excitement was high, that long established friendships were in ma by instances dissolved, the strictest intimacy and har mony existed between him and his opponent; and centure to assert, that none then, or formerly who 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 include in asperits of language as a politician is natural, for independent of the ame of his temper, the political controversy at the federal parties for ascendancy, was less violent here perhaps, than in any county in the State—the majori-ty 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 egan to decline. During this time little of that vi ent sbuse 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 although I 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 med, I conscientiously believe that they had as much purity of motive and unsufficient patriotism as any people in the union.

Is it probable then, that while the father was actually approached by high Millians officers in Jensey.

Is it probable then, that winte the latter was actu-ally 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 count where less ciolent 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 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 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 re-tentive 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 last Presidential coulest, and since, will abundantly

last Presidential contest, and since, will abundantly show, than to bring charges in general terms, of the most disreputable cast, sgainst individuals distinguished by the approbation of the people; and nothing more difficult than to refute them, however difficult the persent case; there is enough.

We challeng the author of this charge to come out with the parturals 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 on dertaking than he will veuture upon, I am sure. In the mean time, I would advise him, as a much more casy task, if he wishes to obtain credence of the Jackson Democrats of Montgomery and Frederick. 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 hole. Immediately something fell through. One of the gentlemen went and picked it up—it was a common lead penoil. In a short time a string came through with a small piece of paper, attached to it. This was also examined. Only was writtened to it. This was also examined. Only was writtened to it. This was also examined. Only the fact, and other the fact of our arm time, the place where, and the occasion which gave rise to it. This is a greater on dertaking than he will venture upon, I am sure. In the mean time, I would advise him, as a much more casy task, if he wishes to obtain credence of the Montgomery and Frederick, whose credulty he is now endeavouring to impose upon for the purpose of getting Anti-Jackson candidates had been canvaled to it. This was also examined. Only the was a small piece of paper, attached to it. This was also examined. Only the same institutes the fact of our arm time, the place where, and the colling time when this rejoicing at the device, the place where, and the constitution which gave rise to it. This is a greater on dertaking than he will venture upon, I am sure. In the mean time, I would advise him, as a much more casy task, if he wishes to obtain credence of the mean time, I would advise him, as a much more casy task, if he wishes to obtain credence of the unit of the unit

close political affinity. To induce the Demonstrate believe that such a charge is no slander, proof not be equired of him; they have it in abundance. It is allely was given in this county, to the charmacter in the "Maryland Journal and True America it would do our cause more good than harm." Democratic and Federal parties equally constitute. Jackson party. Not an individual of them would lieve it.—While the former would deride it as tid! party. mld deride it as tidic the latter would view it with indignation as

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 for ces at our recent State elections! The De mocracy of Old Kentucky manfully rallied in support of the National Administration, and have achieved a proud triumph over its un-The result of this election is doubtless look

ed 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 unparelleled 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 or

gan from the Focus down to the Kentuckian proclaimed the glad tidings, Jackson has ve-toed 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 'unparalelled 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 mor 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 Mays, ville Turopike, and the very theatre of the effigy burning, the Jackson candidate was running ahead at our latest advices!

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 pronly two days be fore the election of obtained a larger vote than did General Jackson himself at the Presidential election! A more animated, determined and tremendious struggle was never witnessed in this county. For two days and a half, the contest was extremely doubtful, hen finally the polls closed and claimed as follows:

Lex'ton 918 101 118 69 1206 Curd, 901 96 86 50 1133 Wilson, 84 903 53 91 1131 JACKSON. Bullock, 899 11 1055 856 70 Payne, 999 912 Flournoy. 792 5 58 55

Although the Republicans were defeated in the election of all of their candidates, it was a proud day for them. They were told be-fore the election that they could not poll 500 votes in the county. By reference to the statement above, it will be seen that in Lex-ington, 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 1021 votes in Fayette, Mr. Adams 1340; ma-jority in favour of Mr. Adams 319. In 1830, the foremost Clay Candidate received 1206; the foremost Jackson candidate 1055-2300 votes taken in 1828 and 2300 (same number) in 1830. Thus we see that their foremost Clay candidate fell short of Adam's vote 184. while the Jackson candidate exceeded Jackwhile 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 unparallelled excitement in Kentacky. 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."

three,—in Jefferson where we had but three,—in Jefferson where we had but we now have three. In Shelby, when had none, we now have one, and in Ga where two years ago there was a majori 1047 against us, there has been a very race. In Franklin, where Mr. Critte succeeded last year by 80 or 90 votes, now proclaimed as elected by but 14; as we understand by the most nablushin and britery—This Mr. Comments of the succeeded last year. now proclaimed as elected by but 14; sided now proclaimed as elected by the most nablushing or ruption and bribery—This Mr. Crittender 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, and now an aspirant for United States Senator. Of "this unparallelled recitement in kentucky" when such a vastcharacter as this can only beat a plain unpretending Republican by fourteen votes. Mr. Sausders we understand will contest the election and is clearly entitled to his seat.

and is clearly entitled to his seat.

In Grant there is no doubt of the succes
of Mr. Vallandingham the democratic cand date. This county was represented the last session, by that infamous and degraded liber ler Jones—who has literally cowered beneath the universal indignation of his countrymee— So here is a clair gain of another Republican representatives

In Jefferson, Shelby, Franklin, Woodford, Jessamine, Payette, Madison, Scott, Harrison, Mercer, & Grant, were last year, the re-presentation was 18 for Claw and—for Jack-son, there is now but 8 for Clay (Farmer Clay) and 17 for Jackson, evidencing a clear gan of 18 votes in eleven counties out 86. These counties in which we have gained, are all is-terested 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-M'Afee, Tomlinson, Downing. Jessamine-Lewis. Woodford-Whittington. Franklin-Crittenden, contested. Scott-E. U. Johnson, A. Johnson Harrison-Basemon, (Senate) Patterson,

Chotoning. Madison-Dejarnett (Senate) Smith, Turner, Rodes. Shelby-Sprigg, Butler, Baird. Jefferson-Guthrie, Churchill, Robb. Grant-Vallandingham.

Those names which are in italics, are Jack.

IN JESSAMINE. Brown, (Senate) 739 | Lewis. (H. of R.) 572 Blackburn, do. 322 | Anderson, do. 564 IN FRANKLIN. Crittenden, 609 | Sanders,

-030-There is now living in a country village, man who has been three times married; each of his wive'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 dif-fuse the knowledge of a pleasant dentrific 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 efficient cious if eaten freely. The celebrated Lin-nams cured himself of the gout by persevering to the regimen of strawherries.

SEED CORN.

A southern paper states that a gentlemen 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 thebutt end, the larger will be the ears. He also recom-mends that those ears of corn which ripes first in the field, should be selected for seed-

METEORGLOGICAL JOURNAL Winds July 1 Olfar, very warm, aprinkle rain in morning light breeze
2 Clear, P. M. cloudy, rain, moderate breeze 3 Clear, very warm, P. M. light rain

3 Clear, very warm, P. M. light rain
4 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze
5 Clear, pleasant, light breeze
6 Clear, warm, fresh breeze
7 Clear, warm, moderate breeze
8 Main all the forenoon, light breeze
9 Clear, pleasant, light breeze
10 Clear, P. M. cloudy, light breeze
11 Rain in morning, cleared away, heavy thonder gust at night with powerful rains c-s w-n w
12 Clear, P. M. rain, light breeze
13 Clear, warm, rain in evening with thunder light breeze

12 Clear, P. M. rain, light breeze
13 Clear, warm, rain in evening with thunder light breeze
14 Clear, warm, light breeze
15 Plying clouds, light breeze
16 Clear, warm, light breeze
17 Clear, very warm, light breeze
18 Clear, extremely warm, light breeze
19 Clear part of the day, gust in the evening with little rain
20 Clear, very warm, light breeze
21 Clear, very warm, light breeze
22 Clear, very warm, light breeze
23 Clear, warm, light breeze
24 Clear, very warm and dry, every thing suffering for want of rain
25 Plying clouds, line breeze
26 Clear, warm, moderate breeze
27 Clear, warm, moderate breeze
28 Clear, warm, moderate breeze
29 Flying clouds, line breeze
20 Clear, warm, fresh breeze, little rain in evening
27 Clear, warm, fresh breeze, little rain in evening
28 Flying clouds, pleasant breeze
29 Flying clouds, pleasant breeze
30 Cloudy, resh breeze, chander and lightning, with light thowers
30 Cloudy, resh breeze, out
31 Cloudy, resh breeze, out
31 Cloudy, resh breeze, little rain in and lightning, with light thowers

Thursda THE ATL

We have been forwarded to Ma Philadelphia. It esecution, is qui gravings are a li Carmarthen, gra Charles Carroll, pieces-The S' Fisherman's Ret

The editor of

ard, has given a the destruction caused by the st at New-Haven, of July last. W entire account. be able to form dreadful distres tation of Prov the perusal of the Standard. sans who lost th Six of the dr nan-s, were New-Haven, w Haven river. "The plain, calamity is eno

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ANNAPOLIS Thursday, August 19, 1880.

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR We have been treated with the view of a inen of the Atlantic Souvenir for 1831. forwarded to Messrs. Claude & Hammond, of his city, by the publishers, Carey & Lea. Philadelphia. It embraces three besutiful engravings, and for elegance of typographical esecution, is quite in keeping with the volume which appeared for the present year. The en-

Fisherman's Return.

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awberry.

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 eatire account. The reader, however, will be able to form a tolerable correct idea of the dreadful distress which this melancholy visintion of Providence has occasioned, by the perusal of the subjoined extract from the Standard. The bodies of ten of the persans who lost their lives have been recovered. Six of the drowned, we observe by their panes, were females. The little town of New-Haven, was situate in the valley of New

"The plain, unvernished tals of this terrible

calamity is enough to melt a heart of adamant. We saw the remnants of the little village on 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. 0. Middlebury river the crops are entirely des'royed. 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 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."

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!'

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

sterest, 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 insested in Canals, in Turapikes, and in his elevation to the presidency, and hall Roads; and she has hitherto, as a state, there is no room left for opposition on their internal improvement;—she has a large capital insested in Canals, in Turapikes, and in a rejustly to his elevation to the presidency, and when their minds were made to burn with indignation against him, by the misrepresentations of the large capital insested in Canals, in Turapikes, and in dignation against him, by the misrepresentations of the purpose of entering into some resolutions of the large capital insested in Canals, in Turapikes, and in dignation against him, by the misrepresentations of the purpose of entering into some resolutions of the large capital insested in Canals, in Turapikes, and in his elevation to the presidency, and unfavourable opinions of General Jackson previously to his elevation to the presidency, and unfavourable opinions of General Jackson previously to his elevation to the presidency, and unfavourable opinions of General Jackson previously to his elevation to the presidency of the deceased NICHOLAS RREWER.

Let honest, well meaning men, who formed unfavourable opinions of General Jackson previously to his elevation to the presidency of the deceased NICHOLAS RREWER.

Let honest well meaning men, who formed unfavourable opinions of General Jackson previously to his elevation to the presidency of the deceased nearly wards copy thereof, to the widow of the deceased unfavourable and must be conceded to be correct even by the most opportunity of the deceased wards copy thereof, to the widow of the deceased unfavourable and must be conceded to be correct even by the most opportunity opinions of General Jackson previous of the last predicti

an appropriation.

The Chesapeake and O'no Canal is another which appeared for the present year. The engravings are a likeness of the Marchioness of Carmarhen, grand-daughter of the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and two fancy pieces—The Ship vecked Family, and The Carman's Return. that river—she has yet another thing to do-and that is to have a large Canal, large nough for Steam Boats, made from Baltimore to Washington; until then, and not until then, is Baltimore safe; until this is done, she can-not, 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 Tuesday at noon. The stream had fallen 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 stateand to every cabin, and cottage, to every man, 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 MARYLAND.

August 14th, 1830.

For the M.l. 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 unparallelled warmth and bitterness by carried away and floated some distance up the the party adverse to the election of General Jackson, and that many things were said of him which the better informed and magnanimons 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 ed at Philadelphia, says: "The census, it is important services which he had rendered his reckoned from the information now obtained, country; his devoted patriotism; his unbendwill give Philadelphia about two hundred ing integrity, and his unblemished, unsusto 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 fication, this state of things has passed away; the augry 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 Mesars. Adams and Clay, furnish the prominent features and measures which have dis-tinguished that policy thus far. If there be any the Union.

The Jacksonians of Maryland are in favour of our country, they can, of our country, they can, of our country, they can, their hands and voices against them, and they better their hands and voices against them, and they better their hands and voices against them, and their hands and they 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 lisputable and must be conceded to be correct even by the most obstinate.

Well meaning men, who formed the country of the present their hands and voices against them, and their hands and voices against 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 lisputable and must be conceded to be correct even by the most obstinate. class of men to whom these measures are of

peake and Delaware Canal, but that wall, because it is true, have instanced in the former, betrayed none of that overbearing, the former, betrayed and irritated in the former, betrayed and irritated the former, betrayed and irritated unsuspicious minds against him. He has of the death of the former, betrayed and irritated unsuspicious minds against him. He has of the death of the former, betrayed and irritated unsuspicious minds against him. He has of the death of the former, betrayed and irritated unsuspicious minds against him. He has of the death of the former, betrayed in the former bearing, the former betrayed in the former bearing, the for

enter on a rigid self-examination, and caudid-y inquire, each one of his own heart, whether national work; it is one of those great works it be honourable, merally correct, and conwhich will tend to promote union. It was at sistent with the true doctrines of republicanan early day, a favourite work with Washington, and it will continue to be a favourite tion of a president, because in the heat of party zeal and during a violently contested elec-tion, they had assumed of him opinions, which time and his actions have clearly proven to be erroneous. Every one who admits his oppo-sition to Jackson, to have been founded in errongous 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 govern ments: 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 ti 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 citi zen to the support of our republican government, demand it.

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

A Democratic Republican.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Republican. Belle Ain, 12th August, 1830.

Sin: I have the pleasure of informing you that the friends of Jackson and Reform, 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 interest-ing 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 then taken from them, and they forever discharged from the consideration of the case of the Commonwe alth vs. J. Francis Knapp. The interest of the public increases as the uncertainty of guilt is developed. A new Jury is to be impanuelled, 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 as to any publication relative to the subject

prisoner as well as of the Commonwealth, and from a deference to the opinion of the Court, matter at issue, we refrain from publishing at present a detailed account of evidence, singu lar and interesting, and of arguments, bril-liant yet fearful. A new trial will be held, and possibly new facts elicited. Whatever is proper to be done will be performed to sa-tisfy 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. Bawden, 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 agesrespectfully invited to attend.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

On receiving information of the lamented death of the Rev. Dr. William Regentry, Principal of Saint John's College, the Governors and Visitors of that in-stitution convened at the College on Thursday even ing last. The President and Secretary of the Board being absent from the City, Nicholas Brewer, Esq. was appointed Fresident, and James Boyle, Esq. Se-On motion, Ordered, That the Faculty of St John's

College he invited to attend and partake in the proceedings of this meeting.

All the Professors at present in the City, attended

Condingly.
On motion, it was
Unantimously Resolved, That this Board have learn
Unantimously Resolved, That this Board have learn

Unanimously Resolved, That this Board have learned, with deep regret, the death of Dr. William Rarrass, for many years Principal of Saint John's College, a station which he has occupied with tonour to himself and to the satisfaction of the Board.

- Resolved, That we entertain a high sense of the worst and qualification of our departed Principal, and sincerely combole with his afflicted family and coanscionsypon this solemn occasion.

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

thirty days.
On motion, Ordered. That the foregoing proceedings be published, and that the presiding officers for ward a copy thereof, to the widow of the deceased NICHOLAS BREWSE.

pal of St. John's Gollege; and services a seem of the late Graduster of said institution, have assembled together on the occasion, in order to restify, our regret at this dispensation of Providence. Therefore, Resolved, That we do deeply lament the death of the late Principal, said 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 follow Graduster 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.

TROMAS J. PRARELIE, Sec. y.

CHITTARY.

Died on Friday evening last after a few ays severe illness, Mass Prances Fowler, daughter of the late Mr. Jub Fowler, of this

On Friday night, the 13th inst. Miss MA. NILLA STOCKETT, the only daughter of Dr Richard G. Stocket of Elkridge, aged 22 .-Short and severe was the sickness which ter minated the life of this excellent young lady. Who, while she was the delight of her fami ly and the solace of her parents, was almost enually 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 blamelass 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.

Loorly thou were and fair - and gentle, pious, meek, From earth withdrawn, thy bright example still doth

We have the painful duty to perform of an ouncing the decease of our venerable fellow itizen, General Pullip STUART, a distinruished officer of the Revolutionary Army. Jeneral S. was a native of the State of Mary and, in whose gallant line it was that his pravery was signalized during the whole of its severe service in the South, particularly in the battle of Eutaw. During the late war ne again served his country in the field, and alo 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 instafter a short illness. He was, we believe, al most the last relick of the Revolutionary worthies in our immediate community.

Nat. Intel.

To the Voters of Anne Arunde! County.

From the solicitation of my friends in vari ous parts of the county, I am induced to come before the public, as a candidate for your sufrages, 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 citi ity of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for Sheriff of soid county, at the next election, and respectfully solicies their suffrages. Aug 12

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne-Arundel county, Orphans' Court, August 12th 1830.

ON application, by petition, of William E. Posts, ad ninistrator with the will annex ed, of Jones Davis, late of Anne Arundet ounty, deceased, it is ordered that he give th the ice required by law for creditors to exhibit the same be published once in each week, to the space of aix successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis
THOWAS T. SIMMONS.

Reg. Wills. A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Prince George's county, hath obtained from the Ocphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letter of administration, with the will and exed, on the pers nal estate of James Davis, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having laims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, 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 o' August, 1850 PWILLIAM'E, PBACH, Adm'r.

With the willannexed.

NOTICE.

Title commissioners of Anne-Arabitel coun ty will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 20th day of Octo ber next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and settling with the su pervisors of the roads, and transacting the or dinacy business of the levy court.

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

Comm'rs. A. A. C.



BRITISH COLONIAL TRADE.

The Portland Courier of August 14 says: We learn from Willian Vance, Esq. who left Eastport for this place on Sunday last, that on the proceding day news arrived there from St. Andrews and St. Johns, on such authority as to obtain entire credit, that the British West India forts 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 on 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, con-taining 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 \$130,000-880,000 in cotton, and \$50,000 the value of the warehouses. The amount of insurance was not known.

NOTICE.

LL 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 sacond Tuesday in September next, (14th) for the purpose of receiving their dividends of said estate.
WILSON WATERS, Adm'r 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

A TRACT OF LAND

called Furkey Neck, comaining about 98 acres, lately belonging to James Anderson, (of Absolom) This land lies on the Patuxent, is a healthy setuation, has a good timbered poco-sin, is adjoining the farm of Leonard Mallonee, and that lavely owned by Benjamin Gaither, is about 14 miles from Annapolis, and five miles from the Priest's Budge. It is d emed unnecessary to give a particular de-cription of the premises as persons wishing to purchase will examine and judge for them-

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 oc before tweive 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 e 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. AAMES BOYLE, Trustee.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY,

Orphans' Court, August 1018, 830.

On application of Rinaldo Pinder, it is ordered by the court, that notice be given, by advertisement to some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, to the friends and rela-tives of Philip Pindell Weems, the orphan child William Weems, late of Anne Arundel county. deceased, that the court will, on the second Turaday of September next, proceed to the appointment of signardian to said orphan.

Test. THOM AS T SIMMONS,

Reg Wills, A. And I.S.

Aug 19 100 DOLLARS REWARD

R IN AWAY from the subscriber living near South River Bridge, Aune-Arunde

near South River Bridge, Aute-Arundel county, on Monday test, a negro man named Tom, or TOM WALLACE, he is 25 years old, a very trively follow, of yellowish completion, straight and well made, tive feet eight or ten inches high; he had a variety of clothing. Tom's father, who calls himself. James Wallace, lives ther, who calls hunself. James Wallace, lives in Baltimore county, and belongs to James Carroll. Esq. where I think it is likely Tom has gone, as he left home without any provocation whatever. I will give Fifty Dellars if taken in the attate, or District of Columbia, and scoured in any jail so that I get him again, or the above

reward if taken out of the state.

ROBERT W. KENT.

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYF STUFFS.

They have just received a supply of the fol lowing 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 Quintine; and when used in equal proportions, acts with much more success than Quinine alone. LIKEWISE AN

INTALLIBLE RUNIEDY BOWEL COMPLAINT

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." P'Sold here by appointment, - Price 25 centra Phial. Printed directions of the manner in which it is to be used accompany

ALSO

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

DANIEL HART Has to rived and offers for Sale RICE FLOUR,

A new article, very palatable food for the sea sen 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 CKEREL, AND FRESH SALAD OH, AND BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

BOOK BINDING

Executed in the most approved manner, and a the Baltimore prices

BLANK BOOKS

Of every des ription, made to order. Mer chans Largers, Journals, and Record Books surante for public ffi co. Orders relative to BINDING, left at the office of the Gazette. will be attended to.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. TitAl the subscriber his obtained from the Orphans' court of Saint Mary's county. in Maryland, letters of administration on if personal estate of William B. Knowles, late of said county, decrased. All persons having claims against the said eleceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the voucherthereof, to the subscriber, at or before the toth 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 GODDAKD, Adm'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Till he subscriber has obtained from the Orphan Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration de bouis non, on the personal estate of Henry F. Wallace, late of said county. deceard. All persons having claims against said es an are requested to pre sent them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate pryment. Aug. Elizabeth Lewis, Adm ND. B. N.

NOTICE.

Till abscriber respectfully informs the citi Annapolis, and her Stock of Goods she will sell low for Cash. All those indebted to her will please call and actile heir accounts, without further notice. ANN PENRICE.

Aug. 5. 7

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the estate of George Shaw dec'd are requested to make payment on or before the 15th Sept. next, as long-

er indulgence cannot be given.

Saits will be instituted against all persons indebtes who neglect this natice.

WM. BROWN, of Ben. Extrs. J. M. ROBINSON, August 5, 1850.

Pause Spaing & Summer Goods.

GEORGE M'NEIR. MERCHANT TAILOR and Baltimore, with a

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS Patent Finished Cloth

Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of PATTALDON STUPPA Of various Qualities, and a variety of VESTINGS,

Suitable to the Season. All of which he will sell low for cash, or to punctuel men on mederate terms.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT. Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, July 1 th

O'N application, by petition, of Elizabeth Lewis Ex's of San nel Lewis, late of An ne Arundel county deceased, it is indered. that she give the notice required by law, for ereditors to exhibit their claims against the aid deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six succes see weeks, in one of the newspapers printed n Annapolis.

Register of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Subscriber of Anne Arunde ounty, bath obtained from the Orpha a Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters stamentary on the present estate of Samuel Louis, late of Anne Arouded county, deceased All persons having claims against the said de eased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same. with the the vouchers the end, to the subscriber. at or before the 15th day of January next, they nay otherwise by taw be excluded from all in nefit of he said essate. Given under my hand ones 13th day of selv, 1830.

July 15.

July 15.

STATE OF MARYLAND, 98. Anne-Arundel county, Orphans' Court, July 15, 1830 O sapplication of p tition of B so D. Hol Ex r. of Martha H H, tate of Auto Aron del county, deceased, it is ordered hat be give the notice required by law for creditors to ex hibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each work. for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapass
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,

Reg. Wills. A. A C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the sub-criber of Anne Arund Leoun v. hath obtained from the Orohans' court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters estame tary on the personal estate of Martha Hall, late of Anne-Arundel county, decrased 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, the nay otherwise, by law, be excluded from al senefit of the said estate. Given under my

hand this 15th day of July, 1650
BASIL D. HALL Ex't. July 22.

STATE OF MARYLAND: SC.

nne-Arundel county, Orphans' Court, July 1., 1510 O Brown, of Ben, administrator of Benjamin Brown, Sen, late of Anne Arundel county, de eased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the ame be published once in each week, for the pace of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
THOM VS T. SIMMONS.

Reg. Wills. A. A C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY CIVEN,

one Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of idministration on the personal estate of Benja min Brown, late of Anne Arundel county de ceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sub scriber, at or before the 15th day of January next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from ali benefit of the said estate. Given unler my hand this 5th day of July, 1850. WILLIAM BROWN, of Ben. Adm'r.

July 15.

NOTICE.

Those persons entuled to a distributive share of the Personal Es ate of the late Benjamin Harwood are informed that a POURTH DI VIDEND has been struck, which will be paid to them on application to H. H. Harwood, at he Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Rd Harwood, of Thos. Henry H. Harwood, Adm'rs 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

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.

TO HIRE OR SELL LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN, who is a quire at this Office,

READ'S PATENT. | Sing Stunder county, to wit.

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 in-reduced, the building them has been but a se-tion of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded, when accidentally approximat ing the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present ime, can only be autibuted to the imper lect 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 Having secured the exclusive privilege of u

ing and vending said improvement, for fourhe subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or coun y, \$50. When two or more counties are pur 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 chinney. All letters to the paten-tee must be post paid. The publisher of a pa per at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year, will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or the ounty in which the seat of Government is lo-Every publisher of a paper in the Uni ed States, who will give this advertisement &c. three insertious, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house. A. H. READ, Patentee.

12th June. 1830. We the subscribers, the Sheriff. Clerk, and Trea-urer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. READ, Esq. the patentee above camed 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.

Montrose Susquehanna Co. Pa.

CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d Sh'ff. AS V DIMOCK, JR. Clerk. DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasprer.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE 100 -1019 Frame House. and Lo on East Sereet, in this city, near he State Circle, and between the Horses o cupied by Miss Ma v Cross and Mis-Selby .- For terms apply pext door or at this office

WANTED.

THE subscriber wis les to purchase a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, for the use of his la in 'y, the age is of no consequence, provided it is not under sixteen or ever thirty six, for

which the cash will be given.

JACOB H SLEMAKER.

South Bive Ferry, near Annapolis.
July 22.

A CARD.

MR. L. CARUSI OF Washington, respectfully amountees to the chizens of Amapolis, his intention of o nmencing a course of instruction in

DANCING & WALTZING The course will consist of 12 les ons. Lerm as follows:-

For a course of Dancing or Waltzing, For a course of Dancing and Waltzing, To commence as soon as a suffi. ient number of subscribers shall have been obtained. Mr. C' That the subscriber of Anne Arundel country, hath obtained from the Urahans' court of for two or three days, during which time he will pleased to obtain the names of those who may feel a destre to join his cia-ses. A sub-scription list is left at MA Williamson's Hotel, where he may be four de. Annymotis. July 22.

PRAYER BOOKS. · Just Received

From the New-York Protestant Episcopal FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

At the following Prices: Plain, bound in sheep Lettered, Black and Brown, bound in calf Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt, in calf, gilt edges 2 50 Red. Blue & Green, morocco, gilt edges 2 75

Blue & Drown, in calf, with gilt edges 3 50 ALSO THE FOLLOWING TRACTS Companion for the Book of Common Pray. . er, containing 108 pages; Candulate for Confirmation, 56 pages; Little Jane, 43 pages, Manual of Pamily Prayers, 56 pages, 6 cents

Dairyman's Daughter, 36 pages, Churchman's Profession, 32 pages, Stephens on the Nature and Constitution of the Church, 32 pages,
Design of the Lord's Supper, 20 pages,
Familiar Instructions, 16 pages,
Morning and Evening Devotion, 8 pages,
Churchman's Arguments for Infant Bap-5 cente

tism, 8 pages. Or one hundred pages for 124 cents. SUBSCRIPTIONS
To the FAMILY VISITER; & to the CHIL-DREN'S MAGAZINE; received at this Office.

PRINTUNG NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

UHON application, to the autocriber, a Judge county, by petition in writing, of Thomas Flynn, of the city of Annapairs, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "Act act for, the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November seasion, 1805, and the acveral supplements thereto," a schedule of his property, and a list-of-creditors, an oath, with property, and a list of creditors, on oath, with he sums respectively due them, so far furth as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Thumas 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 Arun del county, that the said Thomas Plyon is now in his costody for debt and for no other cause. of the said petitioner having taken the oath pre-cribed by law, and entered into bond with se curity for his appearance in Anne-Arunde county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his credi tors may propose to him, and having also exe cuted to a trustee by me appointed, a good and sufficient deed for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing appare 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 Anpapolis, 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 Flyan should not have THOMAS H DORSEY.

July 22 the benefit of the said acts of assembly, as pray-

Anne-Arundel county, sc.

ON application to the subscriber, in the reces 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 asertain them, being annexed to hes petition, and the said Jacob Fairier having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Mary and two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confine ment for debt only, and having appointed G orge Parries trustee for he benefit of the creditors of said Jacob Farrier, and the said trustee hav ing given bond with approved security, for the fanhful dis harge of his trust, and the said Ja ob Farrier having executed to the said trustee good and sufficient deed of conveyance for ad his estate, real, pe sonal and mixed, the neces sary wearing apparel and bedding o himself and his family excepted for the benefi of his creditors, and the said trustee having certified on writing, that he is in possession of all the es tate of said Jacob Farrier, mentioned in the schedule. I do therefore bereby order and ad juige, that the said Jacob Parrier be discharged rom his confinement, and that he, by causing 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, be here the hard Monday of October nexte give notice to his creditors to appear before the An ne- Arundel county court, on the third Monday of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why said Jacob Farrier should not have he benefit of said acts, and supplements thereo, as prayed.

THOMAS B DURSEY.

Anne Arundel County, sct

ON application to the subscriber, in the re-Judges of the Orphans Court, by petition, in writing, of Elijah Donaldson, of Anne Arundei county, stating that he is in actual confinement for test only, and p aying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled. An act for the relief of sundry insolven debiors, presed at November as seion, 1805, and he several supplements thereto, on the term herein mentioned; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on wath, so far as i can ascertain them, being ampexed to his peri tions and the said Elijah Donalds in having sa resided me by competent testimony, that he ha and, immedia ely preceding the time of his ap taken the oath by the and act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given suffi-tient security for his personal appearance as the county court of Anne-Arunder county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations may be made a ainst him, and having appointed David Owens his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Elijah Do aldson a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed. I do hereby order and aljudge, that the said Bijan Don aldson be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a cipy 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 app ar before the said county court, at the court house of said county, a 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 sup-Disments, as prayed.

Given under my hand this 18th day of June in the year 1850.

THOMASJ. BRICK.

are the results of much practical experience in the use, and application of this tone.

James Thatcher, M. B. suther of the Mod. cm 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 first 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 critic resulting from the use of the defective truster formerly worn. Says. 'This evil was not fal-

formerly worn, says, 'This evil was not ful-York, turned his attention to the appject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses, has rendered it certain that all recent cap-tures and those of children, may be permanent-ly cured, and those of old people and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be reme-died. The pad of Dr. Holl's Truss is concave and not convex; and hence the raised circular 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: 31

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 radicarly 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 ured under my care in less than two years --A case of serotal rupture, of twenty years stancured 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 Surgron the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medi cal Schools in this city, and the Faculty in gen-

Baltimore, January, 1850. Valentine Mott. M. D. Professor of Surge-ry, says, The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its

strict subservience to, and accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles. The operation and effect of this Truss 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 & nechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Pracical Surgeons in Europe and America.'

Professor Mutt also in lecturing upon Her clusion of all others.

My Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP. 57. Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Bal-

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:— Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday nurning 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 Annapopass-ngers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passen-

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

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com.

April 8.



NEGROES,

of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of, every description. Persons wishing to self-will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER, of 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 ut all times be found at Williamsons Hotel, Apnapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

PRINTED /

JON Church-S PRICE-THREE

MISCI Luly, throw back Las thy white brow I will look on the a And read the page Little thanks shall Even in youth thy Br thy side is a red One lone rose droo Road thy neck is One of the rabies Three on the grow Hark von star-it Look again—it has luglorys has paso or yet sooner. Over you fountain' In lines of light wi Well may they ima I may not read in For the long lark

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BIOGRAPH

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN.

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE-THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GIPSEY'S PROPHECY -BY L E. E. Lely, throw back thy raven hair, Let by white brow in the mounlight bare, Leil look on the stars, and look on thee, And read the page of thy desting.
Little thanks shall I have for my tale—
Even in youth thy check will be pale;
By thy side is a red rose tree—
One lone rose droops withered, so thou will be. one lone rose droops withered, so thou will in good the rubies is broken in swain; Thraw on the ground each shall sell part, Broken and lost, they will be like by heart. Bok again—it alone at thy birth, Look again—it has fallen to earth; lighers has passed like a thought away—so, or yet sooner, will thou decay. Overyon fountain's silver fall, In a moonlight rainbow's coronal; In lurs of light will melt in tears— Well may they image thy future years. They not read in thy hazel eyes
For the long dark lash that over them lies;
So in my art I can but see
One shadow of doubt o'er thy destiny. I can give thee but dark remealings
Of passionate hopes and waste i feelings—
Of love that passed like the laws wave,
Of a broken heart and an early grave.

- 000 0 000

CAPT. SMITH. All readers of American history, and par-ticularly those conversant with that of the settlement of the colony of Virginia, will be more or less acquainted with the important put which Capt. Smith bore in that enterpart which Capit. Since bore in that enterpose. 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
grat man—for great his in truthwas—as that hich will be found this evening in another column; and for which we are indebted to Bith's history of Virginia. The advantures it records are almost incredible; yet there is we presume, no reason to doubt of their authenticity. Indeed the hero of then seems to have been reserved for extraordinary, adventures is both worlds; for the preservation of his life from the vengeance of Powhattan, the great the 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 'acapes. 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 fortane, at Willoughby, in Lincolnshire, in the year 1379.—From his very childhood, he raise money, in order to go secretly beyond rea. But his father, dying just at that time, he was stopped for the present, and fell into the hands of guardians, more intent on impreving his estate than him. However, at fifteen, in the year 1594, he was bound to a merchant t Lynne, the most considerable trader in ose parts. But because he would not send im immediately to sea, he found means in the train of Mr. Peregrine Berty, second son to the Lord Willoughby, to pass into France. Here, and in the Low Countries, he first learnt the radiments of war, to which profession he was led by a strong properisty of ge-sius. He was afterwards carried into Scot-land with delusive hopes, from a Scottish gen-deman, of being effectually recommended to King James. and with delusive hopes, from a Scottish genlieman, 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
campany, agreeable to his way of thinking,
he retired into a wood, at a good distance
from any town, and there built himself a pavillion of boughs, and was wholly employed
in studying some treatines of the art of war,
and in the exercise of his horse and lance.—
But his friends being concerned at such a
whinsical turn of mind, prevailed with an Italian gentleman, rider to the Earl of Lincoln,
to inclinate himself into his acquaintance; &
as he was an expert horseman, and his talent
a sudies lay the same way with Mr. Smith's,
he drew him from his his sylvan retirement,
ty spend some time with him at Tattersall.
But Smith's restless genius soon hurried
him sgain into Flanders; where lamenting to
see such effusion of Christian blood, he resolyel to try his fortune against the Turks. In
erder to this, he passed disugh France, with
variety of adventure and mistorrune, in which
he always showed a bigh and martial spirit.—
At Marseilles he embarked for Italy. But
the ship meeting with much foul weather, a
suble of pilgriuss on based hourly cursed him
for a Hugopet, railed at Queen Elizabeth and
his whole agains, and wore they should neyer lave fair weather as long as he was in the

ship. At last, the passions of these pions Christians rose so high that they threw him overboard; trusting we may suppose, in the work and supererogation of that holy pilgrimage, to explate the trifling offence and pecadillo 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 Venetian ship, the generous Frenchman set him ashore with his share of the prize; amount-ing 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 seiges of Olumpagh and Alba Regalis, he was the auther of some stratagems which shewed a hap-py 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, Sigismond 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 renegadoes 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 ea-ger 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 t ended 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-set-tled three hundred ducats upon him as a briane, at Willoughby, in Lincolnshire, in the year 1579.—From his very childhood, he had a roving and romantic fancy, and was it and a roving and romantic fancy, and was in a shield, for his arms—which coat he ever strangely set upon performing some brave and adventurous achievement. Accordingly, to look about thirteen years of age, at school, he had, to look a statchel and books, and all he had, to like money, in order to go according he had, to like money, in order to go according he had, to like money, in order to go according he had, to like money, in order to go according he had, to like money, in order to go according he had, to like money, in order to go according he had, to like the like nia was deprived of his dominions by the Em-peror: and Smith, at the fatal battle of Rot-tentun, in the year 1602, 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 prison ers; and was bought by a bashaw, who sent him to Constantinople, as a present to his mistress, Charatza Tragabigzanda, a beauti-ful 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 compas sion, 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 Mootis. 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 Tragabigzanda's passion, could but ill 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 revite him, that forgetting all reason, Smith beat out his brains with his threshing but Then reflecting upon his desperate state, he hid the body under the straw, filled his knapeack with corn, put on Timor's clothes, and mounted his horse, fled into the deserts of Gircareia. After two or three day's fearful wandering, he happened, providentially, on the Castragan or great read that leads into Muscovy. Following this for sixteen days, with infinite dread and fatigue, he at last arrived at a Muscovite garrison, on the treatment. At last, being one day threshing

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 passet o-ver 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 is an idle and uneasy state, he willingly embarked himself with Captain Gosnold, 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 ex-pedients 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 him-self; that he hated baseness, sloth, pride, and indignity more than any danger; that he would suffer want, rat er 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 emp-ty 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 was; that he had nothing in him counterfeit or sly, but was o pen, 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 Ramas 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 solitary 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 Absalom, in the valley of Jehosaphat, or of the Kings in the plain of Jeremiah, the tra-veller looks at with careless indifference; be-side 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 nake.

The Turks have surrounded most of the burial places of the chief characters of the Old Testament, with more pomp and stately ob-servance than this; over that of David and servance than this; over that of David and Solomon, on the declivity of Zion, a mosque is exected; 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; its dark, and deep entrance only is visible; and it is rarely entered, even by the steps of the faithful. For most than a century, not more than two three Europeans are known, either by daring or bribery, to have visited it; the last was an Italian Count,

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 volume 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 aon), but simply for the high domestic virtues and qualities which belong to Rachel's 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 funeral train issues from the gete 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 cemetries. It seems to be sufficient, that they are placed beneath the favourite sod; 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 cemetry 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 im-

planted 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 ose. 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

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 "Monsrek of all he surveys."

There is not a prettier emblem of spring than an infant sporting in the sunny field, with its osser basket wreathed with butter cups, orchises 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 godiiness, while the power does dot 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 ground, nor, if many he forgotten, the profession of the gospel, nor, it may be forgotten, the pro-priety and duty of attending public worship!— They may entertain a kind of vague depen-dence 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 transcendantly above the easy form and profession. It is of no spiritual utility to "mame the name of Christ," unless also we depart from iniquity; it is of no avail to avow belief in revelation, unless our hearts are re-

The power differs from the form of religion. The power differs from the form of religion, in springing from the heart; and being grounded on a deep conviction of our sinfulnes, and the necessity of redemption which is affered 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 obser-vances; 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 sten 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 de-liver 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 need-lessly 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 curren-cy. 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 the' 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 devot-edness to God, and deadness to the worlda progress in every thing spiritual and holy, and a retrocession 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 as that we have acted unwisely and ungratefully; that we have crucified our Redeamer afresh, and brought darkness, if not deapair, 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, & to obtain strongth from above, against the recurrence of temptation. and the heart will be elevated towards the

ery Monday ca creek, and Baltimore the on Corsica be at the risk IR, Com.

BOES.

ony purchaser in this market, ill be prompt-imes be found is.

The following exposition is copied from the Baraner of the Constitution, an abiy conducted paper, ander the management of Mr. Hayust. It is only necessary to every one to examine the list with care, to see the amount which he is taxed for the support of government, the payment of the axidonal debt, he and which the opposition to the present administra-tion are not only seeking to continue, but materially to ingrease—for the purpose of making roads and ca-

The people of the United States pay the following taxes on the articles hereinafter named. If they purchase the foreign article, the tax goes into the coffers of the Government, which it will not want after the public debt is paid off at the end of the year 1833. If they buy the domestic article, the tax goes into the nock at of the home producer, for his sole and into the pocket of the home producer, for his sole and into the pocket of the home producer, for his sole and exclusive benefit, and either increases his prints, or saves him from loss. To make the matter intelligible to people who do not understand Latin, we shall not employ the terms ad calorem or per centum, but shall use instead thereof, this expression, on every dol. lar of the first cost, by which we mean the cost of the article will be inserted, that is taxed below thirty-cents

on every dollar, or the list would be too long.

Area, 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Alum, 2 cents a pound (\$2.50 for 112 lbs.)

Arms, side-arms for militia officers and others.

30 cents on every dollar of the first rost, that is, \$3 on every sword that cos's \$10, which falls very heavily upod a country where every other public man is a general, colonel, ta-for

captain, lieutenant, or cornet.

Awl-hafts for shoemakers, 30 cents on every dol lar of the first cost.

Adaes for coopers, 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

costs ten cents.

Blankets, woollen, 35 cents on every dollar of

the first cost. Bombazines, 33 1-3 cents on every dollar of th

first cost. Honnet wire, 50 cents do.

B. miets or bats, of chip, grass, Leghorn, and straw, 50 cents on every dollar. [11, however, the bunnets or bats be for poor people' for the wifes and daughters of farmers, mechanics, and other working men who cannot afford any but the cheapest kind, the American System favours them by charging an increased tax. -Fift, cents is charged on each one, even though the foreign cost should be but fifty cents, which

would be doubling the price)
Bouss, leather, 150 cents per pair.
Houters, do, 150 cents per pair.
Braces of leather, 50 cents on every dollar of the

Bridles, 30 cents on every dollar of the

Bridle-bits, 35 cents on

Brushes, 30 cents on 110 Buttons, of worsted or wood, 33 1-3 cents on eve ry dollar of the cost-

Cabinet ware, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost Carpets, Brussels, Turkey, or Wilton, 70 cent

Ingrain, Kidderminster, or Venetian, 40 do. cotton, or rags, or parts of either, 32 cents per are yard.
of oil cloth, printed or painted, 50 cents do

Do bindings, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost Carriages of all descriptions, and parts thereof, \$30 on every \$100 of the cost.

Carriage springs for do. 30 ants on every dol-

Do 1 ce for trimming, 35 cents on do. Cast strel, 150 cents for 112 pounds.

Castor oil, 40 cents per gallon, equal to 50 cents upon every dollar of the cost. Chairs, fancy and others, 30 cents on do.

Chisel socke's, 35 cents on every doffer of the cost Cinnamon, 25 cents a pound, which is more than

Chocolate, 4 cents a pound.

Chocolate, a cents a pound.
Ciphering slates for schools, 33 1-3 cents on every dollar of the cost.
Clothing, ready made, 50 cents on every dollar of the cost. A fine cloth coat in London costs from \$ 2 60 to \$16 80; here it costs from 25 to \$40

Coffee, 5 cents a pound. To be reduced after the 31st Dec. 1830, to 2 cents, and after the 31st Dec. 1831, to 1 cent. Cocoa, 2 cents a pound. To be reduced after the 31st Dec. 1:30, to 1 cent.

Copperas, near two cents per pound, (\$2 per cwt.) which is equal to twice as much as its

Cotton goods, whether plain or coloured, such as cambrics, ginghams, checks, leno, book muslin, stripes, chin'zes, callicoes, jaconet, prints, sheetings, shirtings, &c. as follows:

prints, sheetings, shirtings, &c. as follows:

If they are low priced, such as suit poor people,
and cost from > to 10 cents per square yard
the tax is 87 cents to 175 cents on every dol lar of the cost.

If they are of a middling quality, fit for people

If they are of a midding quality, it for people in middling circumstances, and cost from 11 cents to 25 cents per square yard, the tax is 35 to 79 cents on every dollar of the cost. But If they are high priced, such as only the rich can afford to wear, and cost from 35 cents to a dollar and unwards cents on each dollar of the cost!!!

ts on each dollar of the cost???
Cut glass, such as decanters, tumblers, wine glasses, salt cellars, dishes, bowfs, pitchers, &c.
\$3 upon every \$10 of the cost, besides 3 cen's

per pound weight.

Gutting knives for farmers, 40 cents for every dollar of the cost.

This is merely the A. B. C. of the business. We shall go on with the list, and after it is completed, we should like some calculator, who has a family of ten persons, to furnish us with a detailed list of the taxes persons, to furnish us with a detailed list of the take he actually pays under the present rates upon the articles enumerated by us. It is in this manner the people can have their eyes opened, and be enabled to see that they are not much better off than the English. From the Banner of the Constitution.

The Tariff question is a very simple one, where is divested of all extraneous trappings, and there is acaroely a man who cannot understand it, if it be presented to him in its naked and essential character sented to nim in its manage mechanic, or any other working man, who has not had more than three quarters schooling in his life, and ask him these questions what would be in his answer

Is it better for you to give fifteen cents a pound
for coffee, than tent

is it better for you to give ten centes pound for su gar, than seven

Is it better for you to give ten dollars for a suit of clothes, than five?

Jeit better for you to give \$87 a ton for iron, than \$50?

Would it be right to make you pay two dollars a pound for tea, in order to ensourage Henry Pratt to raise tewin his beautiful hot house on the Schuylkill?

raise ten in his beautiful hot house on the Schuylkill?
Would it be right to compel you to pay double price for your Suchay hat made of foreign furs, in or der to present the hunters of the ruccome and beavers in Georgia, in their domestic industry.
Now, upon a negative answer to all of these questions by ninety nine men out of a hundred, one might most certainly calculate. But only mistify the same questions under a little flourist, about "American sys. tem," protecting policy," thome market," "balance of trade, "see, and hitch them on, like a bob tail to a file, to the name of same recomment politician, and the to the name of some prominent politician, and our most sense flies out of the window, and every tick besded fellow lifts up his hands, and cries out seement of petrifaction, , Great is Diana of the

Maryland Mazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, August 26, 1880.

SOMETHING LIKE JUSTICE. Mr. Andrew Smylie of Baltimore, administrator of the late Mr. James Quinn, who in his lifetime was a merchant of that city, lately received a letter from the Rev. J. F. O'Neill of the Catholic Church, and now in Charleston, S. C. enclosing \$536. 16 cents, deceased, who died insolvent, some years since. The Priest says, "I received the above amount through the confessional, on the principle of restitution. The debt originally contracted, was not much above half the present sum, but the legal interest arising thereon, with which the individual is bound to make restitution, became justly charged, has increased the debt to the present amount."

"What conscience dictates to be done, Or warns me not to do: This teach me more than hell to shun That more than beaven pursue."

ACCIDENTS BY LIGHTNING.

Miss Emma E. Keckerley, aged about 13 vears, was killed by lightning on the 29th ultimo, at Charleston S.C. On the 8th inst. Sharon Meeting house, at Hallowell, Maine, was struck and very materially damaged, and in Pennsylvania two barns were lately set on fire and totally consumed by it.

A writer in one of the Philadelphia papers has been stung into a notice of the Musquetoes in that city, in which, he says, they have made their appearance this year "in numbers far exceeding any former season." -000

From the 7th to the 14th inst. there were were 112 deaths in Philadelphia and its Liberties-77 of the number children.

-000 FREDERICK COUNTY.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Frederick county. His means of obtaining correct information are as extensive as those of any man in that county. The letter was addressed to a gentleman of this city.

Frederick county, Aug. 19 1830. "On the the score of politics I give you my honour I have not the least doubt of the success of the Jackson ticket in this county-The Jackson men all begin to feel warm and will pull together. I receive weekly intelligence from all parts of the county, which I assure you is very flattering. I have seen a number of letters published in the different opposition papers purporting to be from persons in Frederick county, containing the most mqualified lies that ever were told."

-020-A Boston paper remarks upon the Kentucky

As the Pennsylvania coloured gentleman said of Forrest's defunct horse, Mr. Clay's eyes is sot'-if he cannot get his own state.'

-020-COMMUNICATED.

JOHN S. SELLMAN, is again a candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the state egislature. He announced himself at the meeting at the Free School, on Saturday last, and the declaration of his willingness to serve. f elected, was received with gratification by very one present. Mr. S. has been so v known to the voters of this county from his infancy, that there is nothing which can be said of him that would introduce them to a closer ac quaintance with him. He has for several years represented them in the House of Delegates, where his conduct and votes were such as to shew him worthy of the sta tion which he filled, and to recommend him more strongly to the confidence of his constituents. Of his manners, which are plain, and his principles which are republican, it is needless here to speak. We may add to these qualifications, which should never be overlooked by a democratic people in the selection of their servants, that he is a gentleman of talent and promise, and an ardent supporter of the administration of Jackson-one of the purest patriots that has adorned our country, since the cypress of Mount Vernon threw its shadow over the mausoleum of Washington.

Voters of Anne-Arondel!-Ifave you any special or particular interest at stake, that you should unite with the discontents in opposing the national administration? Examine its measures, and if they have been such as to merit your approbation, lay aside every prejudice which may have taken hold on your minds, and give your suffrages for delegates to the assembly to the your campidate of gaining nothing by opposition, and she might. were she ultimately to join it, lose much.

COMMUNICATED. KENTUCKY AND LOUISIANA

dry female, all your committee officies to from the effect of each of the contract of the cont

The result of the elastions in Kentacky and Louisians, may be considered as suffi-ciently conclusive of the determination of these two states not only to uphold Jackson's administration, but to support him for a second Presidential term. Mr. Clay's defeat and prostration in Kentucky have left the opposition a meadless TRURE—they have not even a name under which to rally. His pretensions to the Presidency are for ever destroyed; and unless some two or three of the to be distributed amongst the creditors, of the New-Barland states, should, in their batred of every thing Democratic, provide a candidate, our present Chief Magistrate will be reelected without opposition. It is folly and madness in any set of men to carry on a war against an administration placed in power by a majority of an hundred thousand freemen. Our present rulers it may be said, emphatically, were created by the people; and the noise and clamour ambitious demagogues and their retainers may raise against an administration thus brought into existence, will always have a direct tendency to make the yeomanry of the land draw the closer around it. These will form a hedge about it not to be broken. This has been fairly and fully evinced by the issue of the elections mentioned. Kentucky, the home, the hope of Mr. Clay, has been one of the first to manifest her dislike of his course toward the people's favourites, and has resolutely put an end to his vindictive and annecessary opposition to them This she has effectually accomplished; and he with whose praise the remotest hauslets of the western forests once resounded, is left to brood in chagrin and mortification over his ruined prospects. So be it ever, with every man who coutemns the will of a republican people, after it has been constitutionally expressed. A more instructive lesson to the political aspirant, than that which is to be read in the conduct of Kentucky regarding Mr. Clay, is no where to be found. While his objects and aims were purely patriotic and disinterested, she was always ready to promote them and aid him; when they became selfish, she scornfully turned her back on him.

The glorious example of Kentucky and Louisiana, ought to have, and no doubt will have a powerful and salutary influence on public feeling and opinion in every state in the union. It may not altogether silence the discontents, but it will reduce their numbers, measurably disorganize the system of opposition which they planned, and partially paralize their exertions. Whilst these will be the consequences on the one hand, on the other it will cheer the friends of administration, increase their numerical force, and invigorate and strengthen their efforts to sustain and succour it.

Here, in Maryland, it was long since ascer tained beyond contradiction, that the antiadministration men in the several counties. were thoroughly organized, and determined to bring out their whole strength at the next fall's elections. With this knowledge on our part, notwithstanding the success of the Jackson party elsewhere, it will be absolutely necessary for it in this state to observe the strictest vigilance, the closest unanimity, and the most untiring activity. Their adversaries are cunning, wily and indefatigable; and it and the constitution, and who love liberty, to will be only by promptly detecting and boldly exposing and counteracting their arrangements us in a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all as at all certain. It is true, they are a mere minority; but a minority, as was witnessed when Mr. Adams was made President, have sometimes so managed matters as to circum vent and defeat the majority. Nothing therefore, should be lost by neglect, or by being over sanguine of success; and every man should bear in mind, that "he who thinks him self secure, is half undone."

MARYLANDERS!-Have you less tove and reperation for the Republican Institutions of your country, 'than have the sunburnt sons of Louisiana, or the hardy Hunters of Kentucky? Are her free institutions not as precious and dear to you as they are to them? They surely are. Then rally in support of an administration, whose members fearlessly advocated the doctrines by which those institutions are preserved; and who did so too, at a period when the will of the people had been daringly set at defiance, and their rights au. daciously profaned by an impious bargain.

For the Maryland Gazette. PREMATURE EXULTATION.

The anti-administration party were rather premature in their rejoicings about the Louisi-ana elections. Instead of that state having gone against the administration, it seems she has come out in glorious style for it. She has aent to her house of representatives more than stoo administration men for one oppositionist; and there is a certainty of her having a Jackson Governor. This is doing the thing in as hand-some a manner as it could be done. It is al-

by old Hickory on the 8th January 1818, New-Orleans. It is hoped that that party whave many more such results as the one Louisians to eligit their jay. Fossibly the friends of the national and state administrations would join them, if invited, in their a tions would join them, if invited, in their ex-ultation at all similar events. Many of these, who do not stand on punctilio in matters of the kind, will most likely not wait for an invitation on the present occasion, and whether it please their opponents or not, will huzza She has twice shewn her devoted attachmen to her deliverer, and when the third oppor-tunity presents itself will give a further proof of it. Now if there be a single Adams or Clay man in the country who will argue that it is unfair in us to participate in the pleasure they have expressed concerning the Louisiana elecgood feeling toward them, and our disposition to be sociable and friendly with them, they are hereby, every man of them, respectfully invited, to join us in a hearty, cordial, loud huzza for the next state that declares for the administration. Since they are so fond of huzzaing for administration victories, suppose, that by way of keeping themselves in practice, they give us a cheer or two for New-Hampshire and Rhode-Island; two states that have declared for the administration since the election of Jackson.

MANY JACKSON MEN.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

Free School, Anne-Arundel county, Aug. 21, 1830. At a meeting of a number of the voters of the different districts of Anne-Arundel county, held at the Free School, Mr. THOMAS URLONG was called to the cnair. RICHARD W. Higgins appointed Secretary, and Tho-mas R. Chose Assistant Secretary. The meeting was addressed by HORATIO RIDOUT and JOHN S. SELLMAN, Esq'rs.

On motion, the following resolutions were

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course of the administration of the general government; it has fully equalled our most sanguine expectations; our confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism and wisdom of the man of our choice, and the heads of the de partments, is undiminished.

Resolved, 2. That we highly approve of the course of the president in affising his veto to the Maysville road bill, and others of like character. He has the warm and sincere thanks of all his friends, who are here assembled, for his devotion to the constitution, and his anxious exertions to arrest the appropriations for local anti-national objects, the tendency of which is to benefit a few at the expense of the

Resolved, 3. That although we view with regret the immense frauds upon the public treasury, by the officers and agents of the government, which are so disgraceful to the perpetrators, and lessen our moral influence in the eyes of foreign nations, yet we cheerfully award our gratitude to the man who has had the penetration to discover, and the moral courage and energy to expose, the panders and defaulters, to the scrutinizing eye of the public.

Resolved, 4. That we heartily concur with our political brethren in every section of the republic in nominating Andrew Jackson for re-

election to the presidency.

Resolved, 5. That our confidence in the patriotism, wisdom and integrity of John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States, remains unchanged. We tender him the homage of our respects, for his straight forward course, his manly firmness, and his devotion

to the true principles of the constitution.

Resolved, 6. That we consider it the imperative duty of all true republicans, who are friendly to the present administration, who are in favour of a limited constitution, who wish to see the exposure of fraud and peculation. who desire even handed justice to be extended to all, who are friends of the union arouse from the apathy and lethargy in which

Resolved, 7. That we highly approve of the course pursued by our late delegate JOHN S. SELLMAN; we therefore unanimously recommend him as a candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

Resolved, 8. That a copy of the address of JOHN 8. SELLMAN be requested for publication.

Resolved, 9. That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman, Secretary and Assistant Secretary, and published in the Maryland Gazette, and all other papers friendly to the

present administration.
THOMAS FURLONG, Ch'm. Ra. W. Hicoms, Sec'y. Thos. R. Choss, Ass't Sec'y.

For the Maryland Gazette. FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

Ma. Entron.—The anti-administration par-ty are at their old tricks. They nearly brag-We have already shown that the Republican party will have the control of the Senate, at the next sea on. Counting Mr. Thompson of Mercer, and Mr. Rudd, representing district decided jocksonian. But Mr. Thompson and Mr. Rudd, representing district decided jocksonian. But Mr. Thompson and Mr. Rudd, representing district decided jocksonian. But Mr. Thompson and Mr. Rudd, representing district decided jocksonian. But Mr. Thompson and Mr. Rudd, representing district decided jocksonian. But Mr. Thompson and Mr. Rudd, representing district decided jocksonian. But Mr. Thompson and Mr. Rudd, representing district decided jocksonian. But Mr. Thompson and Mr. Rudd, representing district decided jocksonian. But Mr. Thompson and Mr. Rudd, representing district decided jocksonian. But Mr. Thompson and Mr. Rudd, representing district decided jocksonian. But Mr. Thompson and Mr. Rudd, representing district decided jocksonian. But Mr. Thompson and Mr. Rudd, representing district decided jocksonian. But Mr. Thompson and Mr. Clay, and standing pledged, to vote the will of their constituents on party question, and the subject of the republican party and and particularly in the elections which will take a present the regulators. Thus far, we are informed, and the present in the Legislature. Thus far, we are informed, and the present in the Legislature. Thus far, we are informed, and the present in the Legislature. Thus far, we are informed, and the present in the legislature in the legislature. Thus far, we are informed, and the present in the legislature in the republican party and the expected to vote with the utmost fidelity towards them. Thompson has rigidly and henourably conflict in the present in the legislature. Thus far, we are informed, and the represent in the legislature in the legislature. Thus far, we are informed, and the represent in the legislature in the legislature. Thus far, we are informed in the legislature in the legislature in the legislature.

It is continued in the capture of the capture in the legislature ged the Jackson men out of countenance pre-

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tion, and to counterset any bad effect the they could penalty have, he pleased to last in the Gazeto the table showing the state parties in the Legislature of Louisians and a returns of the Kentucky election. The marks of the editors of the Kentucky appropriated to the representation of the catern the Journal, at once stamp the statement the latter with falsehood. The Clay edits of Kentucky it will be seen, do not prefend claim a victory since a majority of the conties have been heard from. The Jackson et our there, do claim a victory. tors there, do claim a victory

KENTUCKY BLECTION.

Our maif papers yesterlay, confirm the opinion which we expressed on Saturday, that the Commentator extra? published by the Clay papers of this city on Yiday and Saturday, is mere political express designed for temporary effect. Next to having increased their own strength it was most important to show that it had not diminished, and failing in that to produce as impression abroad to that effect, which might answer to purpose of encouraging the sinking cause is chery quarters. We doubt not that the Frankford Rata, will be used in this way, with all difference, saill the full elections are ever. If the Eastern politicians can be thus guilled into clinging to the fortunes of a fellen politician, they have less shrewdness than we give them credit for.

positions, they have been successed than we give them credit for.

Returns upon which we place reliance, copied below, give the result of 93 members out of the 100 of which the Legislamor consults, and of the political complexion of the entire Senate of 38 members, excitative of the Lieutenant Governor, who is for Jack.

completion of the chira denies of 30 memors, clusive of the Lieutenant Governor, who is for Jackson; and our friends will be glad to perceive that three is a majority of SIX in the House, and FOUR in the Senate for a Jackson Senator, and that the gain for the administration over the Clay rote of last year, is in joint ballot THINTY-TWO. This is the "majority lettled excitement" in Kentucky.

It will be further perceived by examining the Clay returns which have been published so widely, that they make up much of their majority by counting us, on a violation of Failh in those who have made persent to tote the will of their Countinents. If every man in the Senate should violate his pledge, in compliance with this limit, the Jackson party has still a control there by the custing vote of the Covernor. The variation of a few votes in the House, will not iller the fact, that the Republican party in Kentucky, has in an unbroken phalanz, manfully sustained the Preident, especially on the Varo question. [Ball. Rp.

(From the Louisville Advertiser, Aug. 13.) RENTUCKY

We may now venture to assure the republicant of other states, that Mr. Clay cannot be nominated, by the Legislature of this State, as a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to Gen. Jackson. Last year his friends in the Legislature had a majority of TWENTY in joint ballot — Phat majority was annihilated at the recent elections, and the Clay party, on all questions affecting the present administration of the general revenument, will be found in a minority, in both House, at the approaching assainn.—These facts speak to lumes—nay, daggers, to those who looked forward to the elevation of Mr. Clay, as a means of obtaining office or advancing their own interests.

It is now time for the opposition to begin to calculate the raise and the popularity of their leader, it is manifest that he cannot, as a candidate for the Presidency, expect the votes of his own State—and all will concede that he must be stronger in Kestucky than in any other state in the Union. How, then, can he expect to be elected! On what can the hopes of this feined cannot as a candidate for the presidency.

expect to be elected! On what can the hopes of

he expect to be elected! On what can me nopes a his friends rest!

The recent movements of the Clay editors prove that they feel that their party has been signally defeated. The Focus of the 10th inst. says:

'Changes have taken place, unexpected we believe to both parties, in different counties. It is out of our power to say which party will have a majority in the

next Legislature."

Had there been a majority of Clay men elected, the Focus would have been one of the forement papers, in conveying the glad tidings of the sidery to other States—but callons as its Editor is, he has not other States—but callous as its Editor is, defins not ventured to claim a victory. On the other hand, he is manifestly astonished at the result—rufers to, snezpected changes," and is in doubt—"unable to say which party has a majority". The Kentucky Reporter, Mr. Clay's immediate organ, speaking of the contest remarks:

"It has been many years since national politics had so little influence up our State elections. In some

so little influence on our State elections. In some counties a mere preference for men was the sole con-sideration. In others a great number of caudidates pressed themselves forward, without regard to the derests of their party. No party interest could be cited in favour of those who cared so little for the party and so much for themselves. Of course they were generally defeated. The practice of self-nemations ought to be reformed altogether—It is anti-republican, - We cannot hope, under so many dissivant ageous circumstances, that our strength has remained undiminished in the Legislature.

mained undiminished in the Legislature. ...

This is a plain autilision that there has been a falling off from the strength of the Clay party in the Legislature. More could not be expected from such a quarter, at this early period. The diminution of the strength of the party, is attributed to self-nominalises—prompted by the ambition and self-niness of the Clay leaders in the several counties—who cared but little for the party and much for themselve.

The Commentator, by way of coursing the defeat of the party, insists that they only had a majority of 12 last assume, when the same paper claimed a Clay majority of twenty-two.

These facts require no commentary. They shew that the Clay Editors feet convinced that their leader has been algually defeated in Kentucky, and, that they are end-avouring to keep up appearance, by attributing their discomfiture to causes which really had little ur no influence on the election. The truth is, local feelings and interests have operated much more extensively to the injury of the Jackson party, than to that of their opponents—but in spite of such obstacles they have trumphed. It is now for the politicians of other States to decide whether they will adhere to the fortunes of a mat, who has been again defeated in his own State.

feated in his own State.

(From the same)

NEXT LEGISLATURE, We have already shewn that the Republican will have the control of the Senate, at the nex Allean . party

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on-Williams Pike-May. Adsir-Storts. Cumberland-Bak Warne-Williams. lopkins-Sisk. Gerenup-Ward. Caldwell-Haynes. Yor Jackson 49 The Argus desi

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Gallatin—strother.
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Lincoln—Hunton.
Casey—Bay.
Montgomery—Thomas.
Hayes.
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Muson-Chambers Marshall. Oklham—Cruichfield. Harden—Helm. Breckenridge-Calhoon. Garrard—Yantis. Harris. Boone—Gaines.

Ramell-Pierce. Whitley and Beall. Anderson and

Union-Dixon. Butler and Edmonson-Clay man Mublenburg-McNary. Christian-Patton. Todd-New. For Clay 43

For Jackson 49 The trgus designates Mr. Girton and Grandy, of Washington, as Jack ion men. Whether this he true or emuseous is immuterial, as they stand pledged to rote with the Jackson party on party question

"Those marked thus" are said to be pledged to vote in elections, &c. with the Jackson party—and Mr. spaling, of Washington, among the number. His name should, if this be true, be stricken from the

Livingston, Lawrence and Morgan, Hickman and Enrey, and Collows,—remain to be heard from, and elected four Jackson members hast year. Hracken, Chyand Perry, Knox and Harlah, have also to be heard from, and elected three Clay mire last year. Il Davies there is a tie between Roberts and Stout, the me is to be run over again, and we feel confident of the secrets of Roberts, the republican candidate. If we have succeeded in obtaining the four members from Livingston, Lawrence and Morgan Hickman and Gares, and abould elect our candidate in Daviess, the betten party, including four members pledged, will helpen party, including four members pledged, will have fily-four members in the House. If the Clay puty have elected the three members, from Bracken, thy and Perry, Knex and Harlan, that party will have the same rerry, mark and therean, that party will have to members in the House. Leaving the four pledged bembers out of the question, each party may have 46 members—but, with the aid of the gentlemen pledged, we cannot fail to elect a republican Senator; while we ascendency in the Senate, will insure to us ample control over the possibilities. control over the nominations of the Governor.

LOUISIANA BLEGTION.

Returns from this State, published in the Telegraph etristed from the Attakapas Gazette, shew that the spposition were rather premature in claiming a victory there. If the Jackson attength had not been divided in the tecond district, the representation in Congress would have been the same, as in this Congress, the tati-Jackson—one Jackson. In the second district the rote was for Thomas (Clay) 1040, for hiphey (Jackson) 910, Saunders, (Jackson) 515—Total 1425—or s Jackson majority over Thomas (who was elected) of 385 votes. ed of 385 votes.

As far as the political complexion of the Legisla

tere was ascertained, it stood, For Jackson Elent Strators and TRIRTY Representatives—Total TRIRTY HERE Porthe opposition Eront Senators and Pour

The following is the summary of the Gazette: OPresent state of parties in the Legislature of TACPON I ANAMO

	JAGESON.		ADAMS	
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Counties.		0.00		2
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The state of the s			1000	177

The county of Lafourche, which remains to be heard from, acade one Senato, and six R. presentatives. We think it probable that two or three of the Representatives are in favour of administration. So far as heard from parties stand in the Legislature 28 far Jackson—22 for the opposition.

JACKSON MEETING.

JACKSON MRETING,

At Hager's Tourn, Washington county, Md.

The friends of the present Administration of the Biste sed General Government, assembled in pursuince of public notice, at the Town Hall in Hager's Town, on Saintsy, the 7th of August, 1830, and adjuncted from thence to the Court House.

Feter Humrickbouse and James Leggett were appointed Fresidents, and Dr. J. G. Hayes and George Arthoffer, Secretarities.

The meeting was addressed by Thomas Kennedy and Benjamin F. Yos, Esq'rs, and the following pressuble and resolutions were adopted unantimously.

The cremies of Andrew Jackson, in the State of Hayland, laving commenced a cisies opposition to the Administration, it becomes the duty of those who are his friends, and who aided in his election, to sustain and support him. He has, in our opinion, pursuada particular sources in his shewn himself devoted to the least interests of the people, and regardless of applicative, he has recommended auch measures, and the best interests of the people, and regardless of applicative, he has recommended auch measures, and dass does such acts, as were in his opinion, bist calculated to premote the general welfare of the union: an object much more dear to us, in a political point of view, then any other. "The Union," (as he has lineal ampliatically declared, "Quart be preserved."

stention who part of the United Six-e-govern-ment to our money concerns.

Reading, That the great reduction of duties on Cof-fee, Tex. Salt and Mohanes, shows that the govern-ment, whilst they are rappilly reducing the public, debt, are determined to avaid all oppresses and unne-

debt, are determined to a said all oppresses and usual essays taxes.

Resolved. That the reform and correction of ablaces in the administration of the public affairs, deserve the thanks of one fellow citizen, who wish to see the public gnod predominate.

Resolved, That whilst we are the open and arowed friends of internal improvement and Domesic Manufactures, we do not even wish to see our Union hardeness, we do not even wish to see our Union hardeness, we do not even wish to see our Union hardeness where the depression of another.

Resolved, That the first Jacksonian Legislature of Maryland has rendered the state much service, they have begun the work of "Metrenchment and Reform" in variets, by reducing the extremes of the session from three to four trousand dollars, and the charges for state printing from three to four thousand dollars more.

more.
Resolved, That as the Adams Governor and Council Resolved. That is the Adams Governor and Council in Maryland continued their system of proscription and removals after Jackson was elected, even in those counties friendly to Jacksons and by appointing their two 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 fourly 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 pledyed to the cause of Jackson and Reform.

Resolved. That in the opinion of this meeting the

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 country to meet at the places of holding elections in their several districts, on Saturday, the 21st day of Angust, to appoint a committee of seven to meet in Hagers Toyn on the first Saturday of Sebtember, for the purpose of recommending four fit and suitable Jacksonians as randidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Resolved, That we pledge ourielves 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.

PETER HUMRICKHOUSE,

JAMES LEGGETT. Presidents,

JAMES LEGGETT, Presidents.

GEORGE KEALROFFER, Secretaries.

FOREIGN. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The fast sailing ship Herald, Captain GRA нам, came up yesterday evening from Liver-erpool, whence she sailed on the 11th July. To the accustomed politeness of Captain G. the editors of the American are indebted for files of London papers to the 9th, and Liverpool to the 10th July both inclusive.

The London correspondent of the Liver-pool Journal, under date of July 8, seven clock, P. M. writes as follows:-

'A change of ministry is contemplated as thing of course, and reports are abroad of his Majesty's predilection for the party with which Lord Holland usually acts. Mr. Hus-kisson's party have issued, in the form of a pamphlet, a violent philippic against the pre-mier, but it is doubtful if the Canningites could form an efficient administration among themselves.

In opposition to this ramour, however the London Times has the aunexed paragraph:-THE KING AND THE MINISTRY.

We relate facts coolly, and are no parti sans, except of the general welfare of the em pire. But the King's name is a tower of strength,' and it is proper, if there he firmness and consistency in his Majesty—of which we have no doubt-that all parties should know what they have to expect. The King on re-receiving the Ministry, spoke, there is reason to believe, words to this effect—I am glad to see you, both collectively and individually: I have approved, and do approve of your mea sures; and you have had, and shall continue

to have, my confidence and support,'
A letter from Constantinople states that the exchange of the treaty of amity and commerce, concluded with the United States of North

A London paper of July 4 says-We are sorry to find that accounts have been received by Government of another Spanish expedition, supposed to be destined against Mexico, having touched at the Cape de Verd islands; and also, that the Mexican Minister here has received advices, showing that the Spanish Government, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the British Cabinet, are continually sending out to the Havanah small detachments of troops, who are to be formed in a body there for the purpose of profiting by the first opportunity, to make a descent on the Mexican coast, where, however, the Mexicans are ful-

ly prepared to receive them.'
The Marchioness of Wellesley had been appointed First Lady of the Bedchamber of the

France and Algiers .- The latest accounts

France and Algiers.—The latest accounts from the seat of war are contained in the London Globe of July 9. They are as follows:

London, July 9, evening.

The French papers of Wednesday (July 6) contain the detailed accounts of the operations of the French army up to the 28th June, incleave, and a telegraphic despatch from Sidi Ferruch, dated the 30th, giving an account of operations on the 29th. These accounts contain no allusion to the loss of a convoy mentioned yesterday; but, apparently to quiet the uncasiness respecting the communications of the army, a dispatch of Bourmont's dated to far hack as the 22d, is published by the Moniteur, which mentions that a very good road had been uponed by Gen. Valaze, avoiding steep declivities, and almost equal to those of Europe. In another dispatch, which southing the somewhat unusual description of an attack intended to be made on the 29th (which

attache uppears by the telegraphic dispetch to have been excessfully made,) flourment in forms us that the divides of Leverde was distributed in schollen on the fine of communication between the army and Bids Fernich. The dispatch of Dupeava shows that the feet can continue to the first state of the feet can be dispatch of Dupeava shows that the feet can continue to the feet can be dispetched. posed in schollon on the line or the tion between the army and Hidd Perrich. The dispatch of Duperre shows that the ficet can scarcely continue in the bay. We add the dispatches.

African Expedition—Telegraphic Dispatch. The Marstime Prefect at Toulon to his Excellency the Minister of Marine & Colonies.

Toulon, July 4, 1830.

Toulon, July 4, 1830.
The Capriciouse sailed yesterday to rejoin

Unly 5.—The Robitste sailed yesterday for Sidi Ferrach with provision and water for the fleet, and one hundred men, who are going to rejoin their corps in Africa.

July 5—9 b clock. A. M.—I have received.

ed your telegraghic despatch 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 Duperre to his excellency the Minister of Marine. "Sirit Francou, June 30.

'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 ta-

ken 25 besieging pieces of artillery.'
The officer of my staff detached to attend

the Commander-in-Chief writes to me under

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 Lispector General of the army. who was present at the action, has arrived on board the Provence. He confirms the above

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

Paince-The attack which had been planned for the 26th did not take place. It would have led the army upon the plateau, which commands the Emperor's fort. Having been informed that we should find some batteries on this plateau and some other exterior points, I preferred waiting till several pieces of heavy artillery and a part of the stores of the artillery and engineer department should be collected at a short distance in the rear of the first line. This delay was taken advantage of: some works directed by Gen. Valaze readered the road in advance of Sidi Khalef gasi ly passable by wagons; several redoubts, in tended to support the march of our convoys, were constructed, and mounted with the guns

captured from the enemy.

The landing of the horses belonging to the besieging artillery and the civil department enabled us to bring projectiles and stores of all descriptions close to eligiers; consequent-ly, when the attack drives the enemy back into the town, the army will be prepared to car-ry the enemy's batteries, to fortify our camp, and to begin and even pursue with vigor the

siege of the Emperor's Castle. 'The troops in front of our first line belong almost exclusively to the Turkish militia. The continual skirmishing which has taken place since the action of 24th has killed or disabled six or seven hundred men. Being made by musketry, and shots fired at a distance, the wounds in general are not dangerous. Since yesterday only some men have been reached by the fire of two twenty four pounders, which the enemy has brought up to his position. The Chief de Batalion Bornes, a very distinguished officer, had an arm car

Wishing to put an end to this state of things, I have given orders for an attack to-morrow at day break.—The following is the order in which the troops will be drawn up when we march against the enemy .-

'The right will be formed by the division Berthezene, the left by the division D'Escars. A brigade of the division Loverdo will form the second line. The 2 other brigades of the division Loverdo will be placed echellon on our line of communication, with the exception of one battallion, which will form, with 1400 sailors, the garrison of the Peninsula. I have entrusted to M. de Laridant, Colonel of the 48th of the line, the command of that important post.

The Bedouins for several days had showed themselves in pretty considerable numbers on the right of our line of communication. They had not appeared since yesterday. They have been seen again to-day.

'Nine hundred effective men were collected in the depot established for the army at Toulon. I reckoned on their speedy arrival. This reinforcement would have repaired, in a great measure, the losses which we have sus-tained. Having been informed that you had given orders that all the men who were in the depot should join the third battallion, I thought it my duty to direct the Licensenant General commanding the reserve to send on a brigade of that division. Admiral Duperre

The army is engaged with the enemy. I think the enemy will perhaps be attacked to marriw in his positions in advance of the Emperies Castle, which are strengthened with artillary. This attack will be followed by the investment of the Fort. These positions are defended by troops from the Tarkish garrison of Algers. The Commander-in-Chief has not yet sent me his dispatches. I shall send them in as soon as they arrive, but I cannot delay dispatching a vessel, insusdiately for supplies of moorings and anchors, which are most urgently wanted.

If furnish three ships orews temporarily, composed each of eight companies, for the parrison of the entrenched camp. The navymakes unheard-of-sacrifices beyond its strength, since the greater part of the vessels armed an flute furnish for garrison and working parties more than half their sailors. I appointed Commander Hugon to take the command of the crews in the garrison, and the Commander-in-Chief has given him that of the whole entrenched camp. This officer is consequently detached from the command of the command and saille.

camp. This officer is consequently detached from the command of the convoy and flotilla. I have charged Captain Orvillier, senior captain in this fleet, who before held command of the second squadron in the absence of Rear Admiral Rosamels who commands the second division which is at sea, with the general management in uploading the transports.

Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces, (Signed DUPERRE.'

Condidates for the Legislature. ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen'r. CHARLES HAMMOND.

NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of the Anna polis Tobacco Inspection Company, re quest the Stockholders thereof to pry Aden 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. I V the Subscriber has obtained from the

A Orphana' court of Saint Mary's county, in Mary and I tters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate Henrialts Ford, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the voychers h reof, to he subscriver, at or before the 10th day of August next, they may otherwise, by law he excluded from all benefit of the said es die. Given under my hand his 13th day of August 1-30. JOHN B. DILLIH .Y. Adm'r Lugus 26,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

T 1.s f the subscribes has manned from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administrati n on the per sonal estate of William Burfoughs, of Samuel. are of said county, discaled. All persons hav-ing claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhi it the ame with the voucher hereof, to the subscriper, at or before he 10 h day of August next, they may on rwise by law Given and r my hand this 13th day of Augus 1830. IIENRY G. GARNER Adm'r

August 26. NOTICE IS HURBRY GIVEN,

IAT the sibs riber has obtained from the Orphaus court of Saint Mary's county. in Mary'and, letters of administration on the per onal sac of James Greenwell. are of said rous y deceased. All persons having clains o wini the same, with the vouchers thereof. to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of A cit next, they may otherwise, by la v, be ex cluded from all benefit of the said estate. Giv en under my hand this 13th day of August 1830.

August 26. MOTIO IS HEREBY GIVEN.

/ James Greenwell dec'd.

Til A I the subscribers have obtained f on the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of adminis ration on th and catate of William Rean, late of said coun ty deceased. All persons having claims a gainst the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof. to the subscribers, at or before the 11th day of March next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 13th day of August 1850.

MARY BEAN, & Adm'cs.

August 26. JOSEPH NICHOLSON RESPECTFULLY informs his fellow citi zens of Anne Arundel county, and th city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for Sheriff of said county, at the next election, and respectfully solicity heir suffrages.

Aug 12

FOR LEASE OR RENT, THAT large and commodious Brick building, now occupied by Gideon Pearce, Esq. and lately Mrs. Robinson, as a Boarding House, situate near the Epiacopai church, and in the vicinity of the State House. This property has lately undergone considerable repairs which have contributed much towards the confort and convenience of the establishment, and presents & desirable situation to any person dis presents a desirable attraction to any person dis present to engage in that line of business. Pon-session will be given after the 1st Oct. next For Terms apply to JOHN N. WAFKINS Aug. 20.



The H. S. Stormer Brampus, Le Com't. Mayo, arrived at this part on flux last, from a ornice.—The G. has been abrilive months and one week, and of that to 136 days at sea. The officers and crew all well. The following is a list of her

Isaac Mayo, Lieutenant Comd't. Licutenants James P. Wilson, Rich. H.

Surgeon-Wm. Whilen.
Midshipmen-D.-M. Stokes, Oliver E.
Glissen, C. H. Cotton, Wm. H Brown, Rich-

Glissen, U. R. ard C. Cogdell.
Acting Gunner—John J. Barry.
Pensagola paper.

We learn that 500 parrels of standard city Mills Flour, being part of the 1000 spoken of yesterday, in our notice of the markets, was sold on Monday at 25 per barrel—or at an advance of 25 cents per barrel on Saurday's

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.

-000 There was a tremendous hurricane at the Southern the 15th inst. The shipping in the port of Charleston sustained great da nage.

From the Norfolk Beacon. ANOTHER REPORT OF THE CAP-

TURE OF ALGIERS. Captain Bourne, of the schr. Wm. A. Knoz. 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 jib; 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

"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 U. S. Tel. deservedly so.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chamery 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 Furions cesides, containing

246 ACRES.

This farm adjoins the Rising Sun Tavern, in Asne Arundel county; it has a fine meadow, and a sus-eptible of great improvement by the use of clover and plaster; one half is in wood, a great portion fine chesnot; it is capable of being hald off so as to have an abundance of

Tobacco, also a young and thriving Apple and Peach orchards Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premis s, to whom it will be shewn by Mr. Farlong.

THE TERMS OF SALE.

As prescribed by the decree, are, that he purchaper pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereoft one other third in twelve mouths from the day of sale; and the residue of eighteen months from the day of sale, the whole to bear into est from the day of sale, and to be secured by bonds with surety to be approved by the trustee. GEORGE WELLS. Jr.

Aug 26. \$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's Farm, on West River, in Anne A county, on Monday tast, the 23d inst. a nearo man usin-

SAM CARTER.

Thirty six years of age, about five teet aix or eight inches high, wery black, and stoops in his walk, his clothing is Tickien-burg shirts, and Burlap trowsers. I will give Twenty Dollars if taken in the neighbourhood. Fifty Dollars if taken in the state, or the above reward if taken out of the state, and brought to me ip Annapolis, or secured so that I get him again.

that I get him again.
THOMAS FRANKLIN.

Annapolis. Aug. 24, 1880.
The Baltimore Gazette will publish the a-

NOTICE.

A LL persons having claims against the estate
A of John Linthicum, late of Anne-Arundel
county, are requested to attend at the Register
of Wills office of said county, on the success
Tuesday in September next, (14th) for the purpose of receiving their dividends at said estate.
WILSON WATERS, Adm'r



CROCERIES 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 Baltimore prices.

BLANK BOOKS

Of every description, made to order. Mer chants 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.

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 Annapoles, on Sainrday the 25 h day of September at 12 o'clak, a part of

A TRACT OF LAND

called Turkey Neck, containing abou 98 a cres, lately belonging to James Anderson, (o Absolom) This land lies on the Paruxent, is a healthy situation, has a good timber d pore sin, is adjoining the farm of Leonard Malio nee, and that larry owned by Benjamin Gai ther, is about 14 miles from Annapolis, and five miles from the Priest's Bridge. It is dremed unnecessary to give a particular de scription of the premises as nersons wishing o pur have will examine and judge for them

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 sale, with interest on each instalment from the day of saie. Bond with good security will be required.

The creditors of the said James Anderson. are notified to exhibit within three months aftthe day of sale, their respective la-ms, with the vouchers thereof, and file the some in the Chancery office. JAMES BOYLE, Truster.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners of Anne Arundel coun ty will meet at the court house in the city of Annap les, on Tuesday the 26th day of Octo ber next, for the purp se of hearing appeals. and making t. ansfers, and settling with the so pervisors of the rolds, and transacting the or dinary business of the levy court.

By order, R. J. COWMAN. Clk. Comm'rs. A. A. C. Aug 19 🦼 R

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne-Arundel county, Orphans' Court, August 12th, 1830.

O' application, by petition of William E. Peach, administrator with the will annex ed, of James Davis, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is o dered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims as at is the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, too the space of a x successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapoles.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,

Reg. Wills, A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Prince George's county, hash obtained from the Osphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Masy and letters of administration, with the will annexed on the pe s ad estate of James Davis, late of Anne Arund county, deceased All persons having claus against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the -ane, with the voucher thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12 h day of February next, they may a herwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said essete. Given under my hand this 12th day of

August, 1830. WILLIAM E. PEACH, Adm'r. With the will annexed. Aug. 19.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY,

Orphans' Court, August 10th. 1850. Orphans Court, August 10th, 1830.

On application of Rionido Pindell, it is or dered 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 Pindell Weems, the orphan child of William Weems, late of Anna Arundel County, deveas de that the court will, on the second Tarsulay of September next, proceed to the appointment of a guardian to said orphan.

Test. THOMAS T SIMMONS,

Reg Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE.

I.I. persons indebted to the estate of George Shaw dec'd are requested to make pay and on or before the 16th Sept. next, as long indulgence cannot be given.

Suits will be instituted against all persons

indebten who neglect this notice.

WM. BROWN, of Ben. | Ex'rs. August 5, 1830.

PRINCE BYANDS & SUBSESSED SOURS

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

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS Patent Finished Cloth

PANTALOON STUPIS Of various Qualities, and a variety of VESTINGS,

Suitable to the Season. all of which he will sell low for cash, or to unctust men on moderate terms.

.ee Craardar to Evare Anne-drundel county, Orphans' Court, July 15, 1830.

O Supplication by petition of Basil D. Hall
Ext. of Martha Hall, late of Anne-Arun

let county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhat the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of he newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,

Reg. Wills. A. A C.

MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the sub-criber of Anne Arondel coun y, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of estame tary on the personal estate of Martha Hall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said de eased, are hereby warned, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of January next, they ay otherwise, by law, be excluded from all cenefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1830.

BASIL D. HALL, Ex'r.

STATE OF MARYLAND: 90.

On application, by petition, of William Brown, of Ben, administrator of Benjamin Brown, Sen. late of Anne Arundel county, de eased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their laims 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 rewspapers printed in Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,

Reg. Wills. A. A C.

NOTION IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel coun y. hath obtained from the Orphans' court of one Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of dministration on the personal estate of Benja min Brown, late of Anne. Arundel county, de eased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the ame, with the vouchets thereof, to the sub scriber, at or before the 15th day of January next. they may otherwise, by law, be excluded rom al benefit of the said estate. Given unler my hand this 15th day of July, 1850. WILLIAM BROWN, of Ben. Adm'r.

NOTICE.

These persons entitled to a distributive share of the Personal Es ate of the late Benjamin Harwood ar informed that a FOURTH DI VIDEND has been struck, which will be paid them on application to H. H. Harwood, at he Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Rd Harwood at Thos. Henry H Harwood. Adm'rs of B. Harwood.

FOR SALE (or to be exchanged for George's county.) a number of shares of South tiver Bridge Stock. Apply at the office of the Maryland Gazette, or to J.J SPEED, Baltimore.

J. J. SPEED

AS removed to Balamore. His Office is in South Gay street, opposite the Exchange. He will continue to practice in the Courts at July 22.

100 DOLLARS REWARD

R IN AWAY from the subscriber, living near South River Bridge, Anne-Arundel

county, on Monday last, a negro man

amed Tem, or TOM WALLACE, he is 23 years old, a very likely fel-low, of yellowish complexion, straight and well made, five feet eight or ten inches high; he had a variety of clothing 'Tom's facther, who calls himself James Wallace, lives in laltimore county, and belongs to James Car-roll. Esq. where I think it is likely 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 in any jail so that I get him again, or the above

reward if taken out of the state.

ROBERT W. KENT. Aug 12

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT he 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 youthers hereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of Pebruary next, they may otherwise, by iaw, he excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 5th JAMES GODDARD, Adm'r.

DE DE TONE WE WE WANTE

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT,
In the art of building Chimneys, and altering has already built, in such manner as to present or care their amoking.

From the time that chimneys were first inroduced, the building them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have

inty 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 chimners to a system, invar ably producing the desired result with re spect to smoke, and at the same time making a aving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of u ing and vending said improvement, for foureen years from the third day of April 1829. he subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or cous-When two or more counties are pur chased by one person 840 each. Ten or more Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, 85. Any person wishing to pur-chase 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 chimer which shall be built under the authority of and agrecable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the paten-tee must be post-paid. The publisher of a pa per at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year, will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or the county in which the seat of Government is lo-Every publisher of a paper in the Uni ed States, who will give this advertisement &c. three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.

A. H. RE AD, Patentee. Montrose Susquebanna 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.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The two story Frame House, and Lo on East Street, in this city, near the State Circle, and between the Houses occupied by Miss Mary Cross and Mis-Selby .- 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 fa mily, the age is of no consequence, provided it is not under exteen or over thirty six, for which the cash will be given.

JACIJE H. SLEMAKER.

South River Ferry, near Annapolis.

A CARD.

MR. L. CARUSI OF Washington, respectfully announces to the citizens of Annapolis, his intention of

ommencing a course of instruction in DANCING & WALTZING.

The course will consist of 12 lessons. Terms

For a course of Dancing or Waltzing, 88 For a course of Dancing and Waltzing, 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 sub-scription list is left at M. Williamson's Hutel, where he may be found.

Annapolis. July 20

PRAYER BOOKS, Just Received

From the New-York Protestant Episcopal FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

At the following Prices: Plain, bound in sheep Lettered.

Black and Brown, bound in calf Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt, in calf, gilt edges

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 Prey-

Companion for the Book of Common Pray-er, containing 108 pages; Pric Candidate for Confirmation, 56 pages; Little Jane, 43 pages, Manual of Family Prayers, 56 pages, Dairyman's Daughtor, 36 pages, Churchman's Profession, 32 pages, Stephens on the Nature, and Constitution 5 cents

of the Church, 32 pages,
Design of the Lord's Supper, 20 pages,
Familiar Instructions, 16 pages,
Morning and Evening Devotion, 8 pages,
Churchman's Arguments for Infant Baptism. 8 pages. Churchman's Arguments for busin haptism, 8 pages, 2 cents
Or one hundred pages for 12) cents.

BUBSCRIPTIONS
To the FAMILY VISITER; 4 to the CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE; received at

- this Office.

PRINTING

annesatione county, to will

benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, while act for the relief of aundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the sepassed at November session, 7 a schedule of his veral supplements thereto," a schedule of property, and a list of creditors, on oath, w the sums respectively due them, so far furth 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 Arun del county, that the said Thomas Flynn is now in his custody for debt and for no other cause, of the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with se cutity for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his credi tors 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 beilding 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 Plynn 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 An napolis, 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 Flyan should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly, as prayed.

Test. WILLIAM S. GREEN, Cik.

July 22.

Anne-Arundel county, sc.

ON application to the subscriber, in the re O cess 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 confine ment for debt only, and having appointed George of said Jacob Farrier, and the said trustee hav ing given bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said Ja cob Parrier having executed to the said truster good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed, the neces ary wearing apparel and bedding or 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 es tate of said Jacob Farrier, mentioned in the schedule. I do therefore hereby order and ad judge, that the said Jacob Farrier be discharged from his cunfinement, 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 month, be fore 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 there-

to, as prayed. THOMAS B DORSEY.

Anne Arundel County, sct

ON application to the subscriber, in the re cess of the court, as one of the Associate Judges of the Orphans Court, by petition, in writing, of Elijah Donaldson, of Anne Arundei that he is in actual for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, ent-tled. An act for the relief of sunitry insolvent debiors, 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 pett tion; and the said Elijah Donaldson having as tisfied me by competent testimony, that he has tished me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the state of Mary land, immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Biljah 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-Arandel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations at may be made against him, and having appointed David. Owena his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Elijah Do bond as such, and received from said Shigh Do-naldson a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed. I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Blijgh Don-aldson be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newapaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the fourth Manulay in Actober park, to annear before the 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 bonefit, 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 hard the 18th day of June in the year 1830.

THOMASI. BRICE.

Surgeons of high respectability in our country, are the results of much practical experience in the use and application of this trues.

James Phatcher, M. D. author of the Medurn Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Heit'is exclusively entitled to the credit of first alaphing the true Surgical principle for the radical cure of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that the pad of the Trues should be an constructed as simply to support the mancales fibres around

the pad of the Trues should be an constructed as simply to support the manceles flores 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 addition of 'Hooper's Medical Dictionary,' under the head of 'Trues.' after enumerating the cula resulting from the use of the defective trues formerly worn, says, 'This evil was not fully remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hall, of New York, turnett his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses, has rendered it certain that all recent rupses, has rendered it certain that all recent rep-tures and those of children, may be permapen-ly cured, and those of old people and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be reme-died. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is 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 scrutal rupture, of thirty-five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn oaged 16 years, raptured 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 of whom I applied one of your trusses, the day af-Experience alone, can make known to the Sergeon the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medi cal Schools in this city, and the Paculty in gen-

Baltimore, January, 1830. Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says, The great and signal benefits which re 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 heretafore 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 Prac-tical Surgeons in Burupe and America.'

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

Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 57, Payette street, east of Monument Square, Bat-

March 11



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

gers for Cambridge.

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

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com.

Cash bor Megroes. NEGROES.

Persons wishing to determined by the call, as we are determined by the call, as we are determined by the PRICES for SLAYSS, than any who is now or may be hereafter in the Any communication to writing will by altended to We use at all time at Wittingsman Hotel. Aumanatic. at Wittingsman Hotel. Aumanatic.

JON Church-PRICE-TRUE

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