Rev. Mr. [illegible] Smith

ENOCH PRATT
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TERMS.

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Delegates.

The period has arrived, when we have to present a narrative of our proceedings in the course of the current year, and we take advantage of the occasion, to offer our congratulations upon the distinguished evidence of public confidence, which you have received from the hands of the people.

To you has been entrusted, by your constituents, the high responsibility of protecting their rights and of devising such measures as will advance their welfare and happiness, and coming as you do, recently from them, acquainted with their interests and their wishes, you are well prepared to commence your duties and to perform them in such a manner, as to promote the great purposes for which you have been selected.

In meeting on this interesting occasion: it behooves us to tender our unfeigned acknowledgments to a kind and beneficient Providence, for the many blessings bestowed upon our country. Among them, there are surely none more calculated to call forth the effusions of our gratitude, than the enjoyment of peace with all nations. By His bountiful hand, we have been abundantly supplied, also, with the productions of the earth. He has blessed us with a form of Government, the wisest and the best, the world ever saw, and he has allowed us in conformity with it, the inestimable privilege of thus assembling to represent the interests of freemen.

The accountability of public officers we hold to be one of the wisest features of our republican government. It is the salutary check which the people, from whom only, all power is legitimately derived, have over those entrusted with the management of their concerns. In accordance with this principle, we shall proceed to lay before you, such acts and proceedings of this Department, as may be either interesting or necessary for your information, growing out of the resolutions of the last General Assembly, or required by the laws of the State.

The resolutions expressive of the high admiration of the Legislature for the gallant conduct displayed by 3 or four distinguished naval officers in the late war, have received due notice. The swords which were required to be prepared and presented under the resolutions referred to, have not been finished, but according to the agreement, will be ready for presentation in the next month.

In tendering testimonials to the officers, who have done honor to their State; by their bravery and honorable services in the late war, the name of the most gallant gentleman has escaped the notice no doubt, inadvertently, of former legislatures—we most respectfully ask leave, now to introduce it to your attention—we allude to Capt George Rogers. The justly celebrated action between the Wasp and the British Sloop, the Frolic, is fresh in our recollection. It was in that hard fought battle. Lieutenant Rogers of the Wasp evinced the patriotic ardor and naval skill, which entitle him, among others, to the warmest expressions of gratitude from the citizens of his native State.

The resolutions Nos 54 and 55, have been duly complied with. The sealed proposals for executing the public printing, as required are herewith transmitted, for the consideration of the Legislature.

The Executive, in conformity with the resolution No. 59, caused abstracts of the election laws to be distributed with the laws passed at the last session of the General Assembly; and a copy of the laws and resolutions was forwarded to the Trustees of the poor in each county of the State, pursuant to the resolution No. 62.

According to the act of assembly of last session, authorising and requiring the Executive 'to appoint a suitable person to represent the State in all future meetings of the stock holders of all joint stock companies, incorporated to make roads and canals, and to vote therein' the Honorable Michael C. Sprigg, of Washington county, has been appointed to represent the interest of the State, and to vote upon the stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

The attention of the Executive was drawn to the act of Assembly, passed in 1825, authorising the purchase of a 'complete set of the manuscript or printed votes and proceedings of every session of the several conventions held antecedently to the formation of the state government, and the votes and proceedings of the Senate and House of Delegates, which are missing.' And we have the satisfaction to state, that a purchase has been made of these records, from Mr. Jonas Green of Annapolis.

They commence in the year 1772, and are continued to the year 1826. It is believed, that this is the only set of these early records to be obtained; and it must certainly be a source of much gratification to all who hold in grateful recollection the services of their ancestors, thus to be enabled to examine their proceedings, and at the same time to be furnished with useful information for future Legislation.

In virtue of the authority given under the resolution No 61 adopted at November session 1811, G. Pearce Esq has been appointed to prepare an index to the Laws, of the General Assembly, commencing with the session of 1826, and ending with the session of 1829—when this work shall have been completed, it will remain for the Legislature to determine upon the compensation to be allowed for this service.

Being requested by the Commissioners to that effect, a letter was addressed, by order of the Executive, to the Secretary of War, for an Engineer to survey the route for a Canal 'to connect Pocomoke River, Sinepuxent Bay and Tangier Sound.' The acting Secretary of War, in his reply, states, that a previous communication had been made upon the subject by the late Executive of the State—that the application should be kept in view, and would receive the consideration of the Secretary of War, at the proper time.

We have the honor herewith to transmit a letter from the Secretary of State, by order of his Excellency the Gov. of Delaware. This letter was accompanied with the copies of three revised editions of the laws of that State, up to the year 1829, and three copies of the acts passed at the last session of the General Assembly.—A request was made at the same time, that the Executive of Maryland would furnish that State, with such copies of the laws as would when received, afford a complete set—a memorandum of the laws asked for, is annexed, and can be referred to.—Not having any copies of the laws at our disposal, we take leave to submit the communication to the Legislature, and merely express the hope, that the civility extended to us, may if practicable, be reciprocated.

Communications have been received and now are transmitted for the deliberation of the General Assembly, from the Executive departments of the [illegible] in regard to the tariff of 1828; both of which, contain resolutions adopted by the Legislatures of these States, expressive of the expediency of that measure, and of its accordance with the spirit of the constitution of the United States.

As requested by His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, we present authenticated copies of two acts of the General Assembly, respecting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company.

Copies of the laws of several States have been received, and from the state of Maine, a copy of 'Greenleaf's Map and statistical view of the State.' We have deemed it proper to present the several communications accompanying these documents, in order that they may be referred to if necessary.

His Excellency, the Governor of Connecticut, has forwarded to this Department, to be laid before you, a resolution adopted by the legislature, expressing a non concurrence with the state of Missouri in the proposal to amend the constitution of the U. States as to provide a uniform mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, without the intervention of electors, and to prevent the election in any case, from being submitted to the House of Representatives of the United States.'

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Kentucky are also placed before you. These relate to the 'American System,' and are in answer to 'certain proceedings of the Legislature of South Carolina, and other States, concerning the powers of the general government in relation to the tariff and internal improvements.

We should, perhaps, go beyond the limits prescribed for us, to express opinions upon the several proceedings referred to; we have only to submit them, therefore, to the Legislature, in the confidence, they will receive the attention their importance deserves.

A list of the indigent Deaf and Dumb selected by the Executive of this state, and placed in the Pennsylvania Institution, is now furnished by the Clerk of the Council. It shews the name of each individual, the counties from which they have been taken, and the amount of money paid for their support and tuition. It will also appear from which counties there have been no reports.

We have thus given as much in detail as necessary, an account of the performance of the few duties, which were particularly assigned us; and have also made such other communications as requested, either for the information or reflection of the legislature; our task might therefore be completed. Entertaining however a proper sense of the magnitude of the trust committed to our hands, we beg permission to offer a few suggestions upon such topics of public concern as we may think proper to introduce—at the same time, we are well aware, that there are few subjects of general interests to the state, which have not been adverted to by those who have preceded us; yet if such should be now presented, we trust, it will not be [illegible] your time, again, to be reminded of them.

There is no subject upon which the patriot and the philanthropist can dwell with a deeper interest, than that of Education. It is one which has often attracted the attention of the Legislature, and we should do injustice to our own feelings, not to entreat their constant and untiring efforts to diffuse its benefits. Its beneficial effects upon the happiness of mankind—its connexion with the comforts of rational beings—and its certain tendency to the permanence of political freedom, producing a knowledge of its blessings, and thereby, a proper appreciation of its value, are truths admitted by all who have intelligence to comprehend them. And to the enlightened representatives of the people of Maryland, it will scarcely be necessary to urge the propriety of appropriating liberally to this object, when the finances of the States will justify the expenditure.

The free school fund has been productive of great benefits, wherever it has been distributed. Many children, within our knowledge, who would otherwise have remained in ignorance from their unfortunate condition in life, have been taught those branches of learning, which may lay the ground work of their future usefulness. And we indulge the pleasing hope, that by the well directed exertions of the Legislature, the time will not be far distant, when no individual in the state, no matter how humble his situation, shall be deprived of the benefits of an education essential to his own happiness, and necessary to make him a useful member of society.

To ameliorate the condition of his fellow men, and to advance them in the comforts and happiness of life, are primary objects with a wise legislator. To effect these objects, his attention must necessarily be drawn to the repression of the vicous propensities of human nature, and of the evil consequences flowing from their indulgence. Among the plans devised by the benevolence of enlightened men, for the punishment of crime, and for the reformation of offenders, an efficient Penitentiary system, stands pre-eminent.

It is here the sanguinary infliction of punishment upon those who have violated the laws of their country, has yielded to the humane substitutes, seclusion and labor. In the Penitentiary of Maryland, imprisonment and labour have been resorted to, as the punishment for crime. The plan has been in operation for several years, the experiment has been tried, and at an enormous expense upon the people; it therefore becomes the imperative duty of the Legislature to inquire whether, under the present system, violations of penal law have been less frequent. Has reformation been the consequence of the infliction of punishment? Has it operated by example, to deter the evil disposed? Can many cases be pointed out, where liberated culprits have been induced to prefer a life of honest industry, and to refrain from the repetition of criminal offences? If these questions cannot be answered affirmatively, the conclusion is obvious, that the present penitentiary system has failed to answer all the great purposes for which it was established.

To call the attention of the Legislature to an investigation of the subject, and to point out briefly, some of the defects, is all that may be required. The great error as we apprehend, which has attended the plan, has been the promiscuous association of the convicts. When its inmates are permitted to enjoy the society of each other and to keep up a recollection and fondness for the vices, which produced their degradation, the terror of the penitentiary must lose its effects. The valuable improvements which has been made in the institution; of affording a separate apartment for each convict at night, no doubt will have a most beneficial tendency. During their labours by day, the vigilance of the keepers, may in some degree, prevent the corrupting intercourse to which their depraved minds must necessarily lead them; but when associated at night in the same chamber, they can give an unrestrained recital of their misdeeds and lay future plans of villany. We are inclined to the belief, that the remedy for the error has not yet been fully applied. The convicts engaged in the same daily labour, and it would be utterly impossible to prevent the more hardened in crime from [illegible] in some way or other over those committed for minor offences—conversation cannot be entirely prevented and if it could, a knowledge of each other is formed, which after liberation must bring them together to commit further depredations upon society. To correct this radical fault of improper association, the plan of classification may be adopted. It is certainly worthy of the experiment. But we are constrained to express our fears that a completely favorable result will not flow even from that measure.—Many difficulties would occur in making this arrangement, although they might be convicted for the same crime, yet the same aggravating circumstances might not attend its commission, and there must be different degrees in the moral depravity which no human being could discover. Unless then, there should be such an arrangement of clases as to place together those who had reached the same degree of infamy in all respects, the evils of communications must still exist. While upon this subject, we would refer you merely for examination, to the great Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. It consists in seclusion, day and night. Labor is assigned to the convict not as punishment, but as an alleviation of the severe anguish of his mind, calculated to produce habits of industry not by coercion, but as affording him under the circumstances a pleasing employment. He is debarred only the society of vicious associates, while he receives the visits of those who can instruct him in morality and piety. The experiment is a new one, and we should wait to observe what good effects it will produce. Another defect seems to have arisen from the restriction imposed upon the courts in regard to the time of confinement of convicts in the penitentiary. To sentence an individual who has committed some minor offence, for which this punishment is prescribed, and who has never given other evidence of moral turpitude, to a confinement for two years, with the most profligate of human beings, is certainly defeating one of the primary objects of penal law, the reformation of the offender. He who may in the opinion of the court before whom he is tried, merit only confinement for a short period and made to suffer sufficiently to deter him from repeating his crime, is often after a confinement for two years, turned loose upon the community an adept in all the arts of vice. The courts have all the facts before them, and are best qualified to assign the proper duration of punishment. We therefore particularly invite your attention to the propriety of repealing the law imposing this restriction.

The ill-advised exercise of the pardoning power, may also produce most serious consequences. It is only from recommendations and representations in behalf of the convicts, the individual invested with that power, can act. And if misapplied sympathy or ill directed feelings should procure an interference by the Executive, without regard to the merits of the case, criminal offences can never be diminished. It is only the discreet exercise of this most delicate power which can leave a salutary effect. But whenever a belief shall be entertained of repentance and unfeigned reformation on the part of a convict, and a representation of the fact should be made by those who are best acquainted, with all the circumstances in relation to his case, before and after conviction, an interposition of executive clemency becomes a duty. And we are satisfied no executive under such circumstances would ever refuse to extend that pardon to an unfortunate fellow being, which we all expect to receive from a just and merciful Providence.

The Penitentiary here, has been a considerable burthen to the State, but from the judicious management of its internal concerns, it is now capable of supporting its own expences, and may be a source of revenue to the State. But there never was a greater error in Legislation than to look to a Penitentiary for pecuniary profit. It is true, the most judicious economy should be observed in its management, and the convicts should be made so far as practicable, to relieve the state from the burthens imposed by their crimes. The great object should be, and to which the attention of every legislator should be directed—to punish crime—to deter by example, and to produce reform. The expense of an institution that would effect these objects, would [illegible] permanent benefits arising from it, and the expenses must necessarily decrease with the diminution of criminal offences.

As connected with this subject, we recommend to your favorable consideration, an institution, which we understand it is in contemplation to establish in the City of Baltimore, for the confinement of juvenile offenders. To this house of refuge, all minors, who under our existing laws would be sentenced by the courts for criminal offences, to the Penitentiary, should be confined.

The humanity and sound policy of providing an entire separation between the novice in iniquity and the obdurate offender must be apparent. It has been properly said, that in youth is the period to make permanent impressions; and to place an individual whose tender age must forbid the idea of his being confirmed in vice, in the constant association with hardened culprits, is revolting to all the kind feelings of our nature. Let us follow the laudable example set before us by the States of Massachusetts, New-York and Pennsylvania, in their liberal encouragement of institutions of this kind. The House of Refuge in Philadelphia, established by private donations and wisely endowed by the Legislature, has produced incalculable benefits; for it appears from the reports of the managers, that in the courts of criminal jurisdiction, the number of juvenile delinquents has constantly decreased since its establishment.

The same good effects have been experienced in the other States where the experiment has been tried. We trust the Legislature will concur with us in the propriety of affording aid to an institution, which we are satisfied, in the language of one of the great statesmen who have adorned our land, is 'the best Penitentiary system devised by the wit and established by the beneficience of man.'

The report from the Directors of the Penitentiary, will exhibit the present condition of that institution. The pecuniary profits they represent to be less than at the conclusion of the year ended 30th November, 1829, from causes not within their control.—As these will be satisfactorily stated in the report now laid

[illegible] you, we will not trespass upon your time by enumerating them. But as regards the prison discipline, the most gratifying accounts is given. The plans which have been pursued for the intellectual and moral improvement of the convicts, and for their ultimate reformation, deserve the highest commendation.

The disbursements as respects the State Tobacco Inspection in the City of Baltimore, being under the control of this Department, it is incumbent upon us to state that the nett proceeds in the year which ended on the 1st December, 1830, added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st December 1829, amount to twenty two thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and ninety one cents. And after deducting the disbursements in the year which ended on the 1st December, 1831, on account of the redemption of the principal, and the interest on stock issued by the Executive, and on the loan negociated by the Treasurer, for insurance and ground rent, amounting in all to the sum of twenty two thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars, and fifty cents there remained in excess of two hundred and eighty three dollars and fifty nine cents—which sum was advanced by the Treasurer. Of the stock issued by the Executive, in payment for the State's Warehouse there has been redeemed during the year which ended on the 1st December 1830, the sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars; leaving thirty eight thousand dollars of this fund to be redeemed. This balance added to the stock issued by the Treasurer for the loan aforesaid, make the sum of eighty six thousand dollars to be redeemed.

The annual returns of the militia, arms &c. as contained in the report from the Adjutant General, are now laid before you. In regard to the militia, we are convinced of the propriety of adopting one or two measures, either to enforce a rigid observance of the laws relating to their training and parades; or to dispense with militia parades entirely. And in the present situation of the country, we express a preference of the latter. The militia parades are now conducted, so far from rendering the militia more expert in military tactics, do not have that tendency, while they draw persons from their useful avocations, often to engage in scenes of dissipation. All who have witnessed militia musters in the country, must be satisfied to their perfect inutility, and their injurious effects upon the morals of the people. We would not be understood as recommending, by any means, that a strict organization of the militia should not [illegible], that severe penalties should be imposed for neglect in making a regular annual enrollment, to be reported at every session of the Legislature. By this course, whenever either of the cases prescribed by the constitution for calling out the militia shall occur, they will be ready to be trained for service, without being subjected to attend militia meetings, as under the present system, where they are neither improved in discipline nor benefitted in morals. To provide for emergencies which may occur, when arms might be required earlier than they could be obtained from the Armoury, we invite your attention to the propriety of providing, that Brigadier Generals should be permitted to receive from the Armoury, any number of arms that may be considered requisite, to be disposed of in their Brigades, in such manner as they may think advisable, upon their assuming the responsibility to have them kept in perfect order, and to make an annual return of their number and condition to the Adjutant General, to be by him laid before the Legislature. We have been induced to offer the suggestions, from the circumstance of applications for arms having been made to the Executive, to provide for cases which were thought to require promptness of action.

The report of the Treasurer which will be made to the Legislature, presents the finances of the State to be in a far better condition than was anticipated. Upon an examination of this interesting document, it will appear that on the 1st December 1830, there was in the Treasury the sum of fifty four thousand one hundred and six dollars and eighty eight cents. After deducting appropriations unexpended and chargeable to that fund, the balance at the end of the fiscal year, was twenty nine thousand eight hundred and thirty eight dollars and sixty four cents. The Legislature will at once perceive, that without the imposition of additional burthens upon the people, the State has been enabled to perform its various engagements, support its necessary expenses, and can now present the gratifying result.

We regret our inability to forward with this communication, official reports from the Internal Improvement companies in the State. This circumstance prevents us from presenting to your view an acount of the progress which has been made in the undertakings which now excite so deep an interest among our fellow citizens.

A circular from the board of trustees of the 'Rhode Island Historical Society' has just been received, and we comply with the request therein contained, to call your attention to the consideration of the plan proposed for obtaining authentic information of the early history of our country. A number of documents illustrating transactions of that period are said to be deposited in the public archieves of Great Britain, to which access could easily be obtained And the object of the communications is to urge the delegation in Congress from each State to their efforts to procure the passage of a law to provide for the copying of these document We are impressed with the importance of the subject and invite your co operation in effecting the proposed object. A memorial to Congress from the surviving soldiers of the Revolutionary Army, has been forwarded from New York and is now placed before you It is desired that the legislatures should recommend to their Senators and Representatives in Congress the adoption of some measures of relief for those officers and soldiers, who served between the years 1775 and the 1st day of October 1780, and who have never received compensation either in land or money. The relief solicited is for that class of officers and soldiers who served but few years after the commencement of hostilities and were compelled to resign from causes set forth in the memorial. And though their services deserve the grateful reward of their countrymen, no provision by Congress has ever yet been made for them. We need not add a remark to induce you to bestow notice to a subject which relates to the alleviation of the sufferings of those who assisted in achieving the independence of the country.

Among the various improvements to which the enterprise of our enlightened citizens has been directed, there is none which affords more gratification to those who desire to see our State occupying an equal rank with others, in her literary institutions, than the laudable effort now making by the Trustees to improve the collegiate department in the University of Maryland.

Whilst other states have found it to their interest to foster their colleges, furnishing all the advantages for complete education, we regret to say, in Maryland the subject has not excited that lively interest which we had a right to expect from the intelligence of her citizens. The legislature has endowed these institutions with a liberality commensurate with the means, it must therefore be owing to the want of individual exertion that they have not flourished in [illegible] others.

So long as superior advantages are known to be presented in foreign schools, the young men from every section of the country, will necessarily be drawn to them And the only way to check this fondness for sending them from the state for education, is to make our own colleges equal to those abroad. The additional influence and weight of character which would consequently be given to the State, the great saving of expence to all, and the facility which would be afforded to those, whose fortunes would not allow them to seek an education elsewhere, without enumerating other considerations, should induce our citizens to unite in their exertions to support a college which would afford all the benefits to be obtained from any one in any other state — Without presuming to designate any particular college which from its locality, would combine the most advantages, we only remark that good policy seems to dictate the propriety that the public attention should be drawn exclusively to one. The means then would be ample for providing Professors of the highest attainments and for furnishing every particular in each department required to give character and usefulness to the institution.

As citizens of a constituent part of the great confederacy of Republican States, bound together by one common constitution, intended for the benefit of all, it is not unbecoming in us to rejoice at the increasing prosperity of our country. At this day, the United States of America hold the most elevated rank among the nations of the earth. All the operations of the government proceeding peacefully and quietly—the citizens advancing in literature and science, and in a knowledge of the arts, and rapidly adding to the comforts and conveniences of life: under the influence too, of wholesome and equitable laws honestly and justly administered, and almost free from that greatest of evils, a national debt, the Republic of North America presents the most glorious spectacle in the known world. And from the friendly relations which subsist between us and our brethren of other nations, and the happy adjustment of commercial differences, we have reason to hope that new sources of wealth will be opened to our enterprising and industrious citizens.

But whilst we thus felicitate ourselves upon the blessings we enjoy under our excellent structure of government, and upon the rapid advancement of our own country, let us not be unmindful of the wonderful triumph of liberty lately effected in France. Every true Republican every friend of political freedom must rejoice at this event; and we trust, the gallant struggle of this noble nation, will prove to all others, that tyranny and oppression will ever be successfully resisted by a people determined to be free.

In contemplating the events of this wonderful revolution our admiration is not less excited by the calmness and forbearance which characterized it after victory, than by the intrepidity with which it was effected. The indignant burst of feeling which impelled the brave Parisians to dethrone a monarch who had infringed upon principles dear to every freeman's bosom, could not have vented its fury, whilst that monarch lived, had not their motives been pure and these movements directed by wisdom. Accustomed as we have been to enjoy the sweet delights of civil liberty, our sympathies are immediately enlisted in favour of any people gallantly defending their rights; but towards the nation which cheerfully came to our aid in the hour of peril, when we were struggling for our own liberties, the most ardent invocations to Heaven should be offered, that it may continue successfully to maintain principles which will necessarily lead to the establishment of a government, whose basis shall be entire political freedom and whose only objects, the prosperity and happiness of the people.

We have the honor to be,
With high consideration,
Your obedient servants,
THOMAS K. CARROLL.

Yankee—Question.

"You han't none of you seen nothing of no hat no where along here upon of these seats have you?"

Answer."—We han't none on us, seen nothing of no hats nor nothing of no kind no where on none of these nor no where else as I *know on*"

'What's in a name — A Shelbyville editor, in announcing the change of the title of his paper, from 'Compiler and Ledger, to 'Political Examiner,' takes occasion to assert what no one could reasonably doubt, the right of every editor to name his paper after his own fancy, be it in good or bad taste, according to the estimate of others. In support of his own opinion, on this point, he relates the following 'well authenticated fact.'

'A certain family on the birth of a son, requesting a rich old bachelor uncle to stand god father at the christening The old gentleman readily agreed, on the condition that he should have the naming of the child himself, which was as readily acceded to by the parents, who doubted not that he would confer his own name as well as his fortune on the infant. The day of baptism arrived, and the parties repaired to the church The parson took his station at the front, and receiving the 'smiling charge' in his arms, he called upon the sponsor for the name—*Bull Frog*! said he. *What!* said the parson—What uncle! said the astonished mother. I say *Bull Frog*! replied the old gentleman, with emphasis. The mother became hysterical—the father swore the old man was mad—the person said the same was profanity; the congregation all agreed it was 'bad taste'—but the sponsor, taking up his hat, and preparing to leave the church, once more vociferated. —'I tell you Bull Frog is his name, and if you don't like it, name him yourselves.' The menace operated like a charm on the parents—the old gentleman was detained—the parson went through with the ceremony—and Bull frog is now living in the enjoyment of a fortune—the result of the 'bad taste' of his whimsical old uncle in giving him a name.'

ADVANTAGES OF SWALLOWING A SNAKE.

A laborer at Parma, lately swallowed a young adder, during his sleep. An operation on his throat became necessary, and by some singular whim of nature, he found that he had afterwards an exquisite tenor voice. He is now a chanter at the Bologna Cathedral. This is the only good we ever knew to result from swallowing a snake.

ORIGINAL.

For the Snow-Hill Messenger.

Mr. Editor:

Peysal lets us know, that this sketch has been made by reference to authorities, beyond the reach of common authors. The observation is certainly just. They are authorities from the sweepings of the kitchen and the dregs of the sewer, such as none but an *uncommon* author and an *uncommon* simpleton too, would have ever cited. What else could the man be, that can seriously cite to us such testimony as comes to us through the Dean, and through the old Cannon, from *Little valet John*!! And this too on a medical question which involves nothing less, than to decide the nature of the disease with which Calvin died!!

Without stopping to descant on the depravity of the heart, or the imbecility of the head, which could produce such a farrago of vulgarity, abuse, and contradiction, let us proceed to annalize the picture.

Heshusius one of these uncommon authorities, declares 'that Calvinists deserve to be banished forever to the bottom of hell!! This is the kind of argument, which the enemies of Calvin are best able to bring And although diametrically opposed to the spirit of the gospel which says 'Bless and curse not,' it well agrees with genius of the bottomless pit, and with the papal Bull of November 1564.

This is only one specimen of the rhetoric, with which Peysal has adorned the columns of your Messenger of the 29th of Nov 1830.

Stancharus, another of these uncommon authorities, charges Calvin with Arianism On this subject let the reader hear Calvin himself, and then judge of the intelligence, or the veracity of his accusers.

While he "(God) declares himself to be one, he proposes himself to be distinctly considered in Three Persons.

"Unable to resist the clear testimonies of the Scriptures, Arius confessed Christ to be God, and the Son of God; but at the same time, he continued to maintain, that Christ was created, and had a beginning like other creatures. To draw the versatile subtlety of this man from its concealment, the ancient fathers, proceeded further, and declared Christ to be the eternal Son of the Father, and consubstantial with the Father Here impiety openly discovered itself; when the Arians began to hate & execrate the nameomousios consubstantial" [Institutes Book I Chap. 13.] This is sufficient to refute this charge of the "turbulent and impetuous" Stancharus, [whose character see in Mosheims' Ec His. Vol. III. pp. 148 9;] and proves, that Peysal and his authors of uncommon authorities, possess more taste, or talent for retailing falsehood, than for investigating truth.

As to the crime against nature of which this sketch charges Calvin, it is so utterly destitute of proof of any thing like a probable kind, as to render it, to any but a papist, or some other enemy of Calvin equally unreasonable, totally incredible. This, if we mistake not, will appear from an impartial consideration of facts, *pro* and *con*.

1st. *Pro.* Calvin is charged as guilty, while living at Noyon, and consequently, while he was a candidate for the priesthood in the Catholic church In candour it must be admitted that his connexion as a candidate, with the papal priesthood in the Catholic Church, is no mean evidence against him.

It has already been shown in your Messenger of 2d November, 1830, on the authority of Mosheim, that some of the papal doctors themselves acknowledge some of their communion held and teach, that "*the transgressions committed by a person blinded by the seduction of lust, agitated by the impulse of tumultuous passions, are not imputable to the transgressor before the tribunal of God!!*" Calvin himself testifies, and his testimony against the Catholics, is, to say the least, as good as theirs against him, that "it is scarcely possible to find one convent in ten which is not rather a brothel than a sanctuary of chastity." "They are exactly like so many swine fattening in a sty." [Inst iv. iv. 13]

The pious Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, when accused before the Inquisition, of keeping a wife, answered, that "it was better to have his own, than like other Priests, to keep other men's wives." Fox's Book of Martyrs, Vol. p. 198 At the Hague, in Holland, John De Bacher, a clergyman, was tried on several charges, one of which was marrying a wife. On his trial, he reminded the court how the fornication of the priests, was every day connived at, or forgiven—then repeated and forgiven again, and again. In reply, the president of the court, declared, that he wished the poor man, had lived with ten harlots, rather, than that he should have married!!!—Milner's Ec. His.

Associated with men of such principles, and practices, it would be nothing marvelous, that young Calvin, who was only about twenty years of age, when he left Noyon, and the Catholic ministry, to pursue the study of law, should be found guilty of not only *one*, but *many* such aberrations, especially, when we consider, that these men were, professedly, his spiritual guides.

2. *Con.* On the other hand, it seems unaccountable, that after having fled his own native Noyon, for such a horrid crime, as Peysal would have us believe, he should immediately, as appears from the Memoirs of the life of Calvin, go to the Univesity of Orleans to attend the instructors of Pierre De l'Etoile, the most celebrated of the French civilians, there to be considered rather a master, than a scholar, to acquire so much esteem in the University, as frequently to supply the place of the professors in their absence, and, as to be offered, at that early age, a doctor's degree. This appears unaccountable, except we suppose the faculty of this Catholic University, to have been of the *same trade*.

On the supposition, that Peysal's accusation be true, another fact must remain inexplicable According to the memoirs of the life of Calvin, at the death of his father, he returned to Noyon, the very place from which Peysal would have us believe; he, two or three years before, fled, branded and disgraced!!

But let us a little investigate the grounds, upon which this fabrication stands This information, it seems was carried from Noyon to Geneva, by Berthelier; and the people of Calvin's congregation at Geneva, did not contradict it; afterwards it was reported by one Bolesque and Berthelier did not contradict it. This by Peysal, & his master of uncommon authorities, is deemed indisputable proof. But who were Berthelier, and Bolesque, that their reports, or their silence, should be indisputable proof? They are names which do not loom very high in the history of their own times. Of Bolesque I know nothing, for which I am not indebted to Peysal. Of Berthelier, I know, besides Peysal's notice of this man, what I am told by the author of the memoirs of the life of Calvin—that he was a "man of an abandoned character, and who had been suspended from the communion of the church at Geneva. Here then Berthelier, an abandoned character, was sent from Geneva, (if I understand Peysal's story right,) most probably, by other persons of the same character, and Calvin's enemies of course, to Noyon, where he received information signed by "*most respectable* inhabitants," (possibly as respectable as Berthelier himself) which they received—from whom? That does not appear. But as no judicial documents are produced, the no unreasonable conjecture is, it came to the "respectable inhabitants," on the parole Infalibility of Catholic priests, likely. Jesuit in principle, who teach, that, the divine laws may be *innocently* violated by such as *have power to join a good end to the wicked action*—[*Mosheim.*] and this defamation brought by the abandoned and excommunicated Berthelier, the church of Geneva did not contradict! For any thing we know this fact of non contradiction, may itself be false. But suppose it to be true, it would be no great wonder, if they should let it pass without any public contradiction. Coming, as they knew it did, from priests, who teach that, in oaths and testimonies, it is lawful to *add* to the words, that express them, certain mental additions and tacit reservations. (Mosheim) signed by the most respectable inhabitants of Noyon, who once went solemn procession at false rumor of Calvin's death, (Memoirs of the life of Calvin) and brought as they knew it was, by the abandoned Berthelier, they might possibly think it equally, below notice and contradiction. And for the same reason, Whittaker may have thought it sufficient to reply, that if Calvin was branded by defamation, so was Paul.

PRESBYTERIAN.

(*To be continued.*)

THE MESSENGER,

The freedom of the Press is essential to public liberty

SNOW-HILL, (MD.)

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1831

Executive Council.—From Annapolis we learn, that the following gentlemen, compose the Council to the Governor for the present year, viz:—Messrs. Geo. Howard, of Anne-Arundel, Turner, of Calvert Worthington of Frederick; Potter, of Caroline, and Page of Dorchester.

We are pleased to learn that Livingston, *alias* Jackson who swindled Gen. Bogardus a few days since out of a check for $480 has been arrested and commit to prison to await his trial. We understand that the villian was taken up by the General himself; who accidently met him in the Bowery yesterday morning and immediately seized him, and with the aid of several citizens conveyed him to the Police Office.

New York Gazette.

William Hendricks has been re-elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Indiana; for six years from the 3d day of March next when his present term of service will expire.

Letters from Nashville states that Gabriel Moore. (Governor of the State of Alabama) has been elected a Senator of the United States; from that State; for six years from the 3d day of March next; when the time of service of Mr. McKinley will expire.

VIRGINIA.

The new election ordered in Orange county, has resulted in favor of James Barbour who received 410 votes, Mr. Davis 404 votes.

Mr. Madison and Judge Barbour attended, and vote as previously, for J. Barbour.

From Havana—An arrival at Charleston, from Havana, bringing accounts to the 20th Dec. states that it is confidently expected a reduction of 2 rials per box will be made in the export duty on sugar after the 1st January. To supply a deficiency in the revenue of the Island, (upwards of 600,000 dollars.) It is in contemplation to increase the duties on flour, very materially; say on Spanish, in Sp. bottoms, $2 bbl do in foreign do. $4 do; foreign in Sp. do $6 do; do foreign do. $8 do. This is more favorable on the whole, for American shippers in flour, than the existing duties.

Pittsburg, Dec. 13.—River nine feet above low water, and rising.

MD. LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, Dec. 28. 1830

Mr. Teackle presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Somerset and Worcester counties, praying the establishment of a State Bank, to be founded upon the invested money in the Treasury for the supply of Revenue and the general convenience of the people.

Mr. Gannt reported a bill entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled an act to prevent inconveniences arising from slaves being permitted to act as free; and

Mr. Ely reported a bill, entitled, an act to abolish all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government as relates to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore may have a senator, to be elected immediately by the people, which were read

On motion by Mr Turner, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled an act to alter and amend the constitution, so as to elect the Governor immediately by the people, and abolish the Council.

On motion by Mr. M'Elfresh, the House proceeded to the election of a Governor; the ballots of the members being collected in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike, retired to the conference room, and after some time, returned and reported, that on counting the ballots, they had found there were altogether eighty-three votes taken, of which number Daniel Martin, esq. has received fifty-one votes, and that there were thirty two blanks. Whereupon it was resolved, that Daniel Martin, esq be, and he is hereby declared to be duly elected Governor of Maryland for the ensuing year.

FOREIGN.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Hibernia, at New York, brings Liverpool papers of the 2d and London of the morning of the 1st December. Our extracts are from the Mercantile and Commercial Advertiser.

The report of a passenger that Russia had declared war against France turns out to be premature. At half past 3 o'clock, A. M. on the 1st Dec. an express arrived in London from Paris, bringing dates to the evening of the 29th Nov. which state that in addition to 148,000 men already called out, and ordered to march on 1st and 16th Dec. the French Government has determined to make an extraordinary levy of 80,000 men—and that on an early day, the Chambers will be applied to, for the necessary funds. In the Chamber of Deputies, no business of moment was transacted, but it was said that the ministers retired at an early hour, to avoid replying to any questions In the Chamber of Peers—The report of the commission was presented and read in a secret sitting, but the only thing that has transpired is that it agrees with the act of accusation with regard to the nature of the crime imputed to the ex-ministers, and recommends the House to proceed accordingly.

In Paris every subject, it seems, vanishes before the question of peace or war even the trial of the ex-ministers of which a report was to have been made that day, was forgotten—as well as all other matters. Not domestic but foreign affairs seem to have been the all engrossing topic of the Parisians.

A letter from the interior of Russia dated November 18, confirms what has been already announced respecting the march of the Russian army towards the frontiers. The manner in which this letter is expressed, it is said leaves no doubt that the movements is the consequence of a preconcerted plan between the Cabinets of Petersburg and Berlin.

The London Times of 1st Dec abstains from expressing any fears on the subject of war. Their sources of information are better than ours and more to be relied on.

The subject of Slavery in the West Indies still claims the attention of Parliament.

The office of Postmaster General in Ireland is abolished.

Scotland is making herself heard on the subject of Parliamentary reform; from various shirves in that country petitioners have been sent to London on the subject.

The Duke of Sussex is chosen President of the Royal Society.

Lord Glenworth is appointed Governor of New South Wales.

Notwithstanding the warlike tone of the Continental papers and private letters, prices of Government securities are well maintained. The fluctuations in Consols on 30th November were only between 82 1-2 and 7 8, and the last quotation was 82 1-2 to 82 and 5-8 for account. There was a demand for 3 1-2 per cents—they afford a more favorable investment than Consols. Exchequer Bills were at 16s. a 17s. premium.—Spanish Bonds advanced 1-4 per cent on 30th Nov.

Disturbances; we regret to say, do not cease in England; at High Wycomb. Bucks, a serious riot took place on 29th Nov.—and the Times of 1st Dec. contains accounts of depredations committed in several other counties.

Scandalous attack on the Duke of Wellington—during in the Park on the day his Majesty went to Parliament House, about half an hour prior to the royal coach making its approach, my attention was directed to the announcement of a mob—"Here he comes! here he comes! See, here comes Wellington! Now is the time, my boys!" Having never had the pleasure of seeing the Duke, so as to identify his person, curiosity induced me to run with the rabble towards him, who, with his groom, was on horseback. At this moment I witnessed one of the most disgraceful scenes imagination can picture to English men. An immense mob surrounded the Duke and his groom, who with manly fortitude bore patiently, the insults of a lawless and infuriated banditti. Groans, hisses and grave were liberally bestowed on them with tremendous vociferations of "No police! No police!" Seeing his Grace surrounded on all side with a crew of furies, and pelted with gravel by a mob, I fearlessly got near his person, and actuated by the spirit of an old British tar, I boldly took off my hat, and loudly sung out, "The brave Wellington forever! who dare insult the hero of Waterloo?" At these words a few others joined me. I pressed forward and addressed the Duke—"Why, my lord does not your groom dash boldly among the rascals, and secure one of them to make an example of?"

The Duke replied, 'What can I do sir?'—At this moment a stone struck the Duke on his cheek, he shook his head, applied a key to the door of his office, the back of Downing street, in the Park and escaped their further fury. While the Duke was opening the door, missiles were flying about in every direction, I turned round and seized the arm of one fellow, whow as about throwing a large stone at the Duke, and though an old tar upwards of sixty years, I held him tight until I was compelled by the mob to relinquish my hold, and for the first time send before the enemy to avoid having my upper works severely butterred. But although I fled before this disgraceful crew, I thank Providence I was present, and did my duty as an Englishman, by endeavoring to prevent a lawless brutal gang of miscreants from injorying a brave man who led to battle the combined forces against the common enemy of Europe.—*Correspondent of the Times.*—Our correspondent, with whose generous indignation we cordially sympathise; has given us his name and address.

London Times.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives, Dec. 22.

The following communication was received from the Governor; which, after being read, with the accompanying document, was referred, on motion of Mr Haynes, to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Haynes, Beall of Twiggs, Howard of Baldwin, McDonald of Schley.

Executive Department,
Dec 22, 1830.

I submit to the Legislature, for its consideration, the copy of a communication received this day, purporting to be signed by the Chief Justice of the United States, and to be a citation of the State of Georgia to appear before the Supreme Court on the second Monday in January next, to answer to that tribunal for having caused a person who had committed murder within the limits of the State, to be tried and convicted therefor.

The object of this mandate is to control the State in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, which in criminal cases, has been vested by the constitution exclusively in its Superior Courts.

So far as concerns the exercise of the power which belongs to the Executive Department, orders received from the Supreme Court, for the purpose of staying, or in any manner interfering with the decisions of the Courts of the State, in the exercise of their constitutional jurisdiction, will be disregarded: and any attempt to enforce such orders will be resisted with whatever force the laws have placed at my command.

If the judicial powers thus attempted to be exercised by the courts of the United States, is submitted to or sustained, it must eventuate in the utter annihilation of the State governments, or in other consequences not less fatal to the peace and prosperity of our present highly favoured country.

(Signed) GEORGE R. GILMER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *ss.*

To the State of Georgia, Greeting.

You are hereby cited and admonished to be and appear at a supreme court of the United States, to be holden at Washington, on the 2d Monday in January next, pursuant to a writ of error filed in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of the State of Georgia for Hall county, in the county of Hall, wherein George Tastle, alias George Tassles, alias George Tassel alias George Tassle, alias George Tassle, is plantiff in error, and the said State of Georgia is defendant in error, to show cause if any there be, why judgment rendered against the said George, as in the said writ of error mentioned, should not be done to the parties in that behalf.

Witness the honorable John Marshall Chief Justice of the said Supreme Court of the United States, this 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1830.

(Signed) J. MARSHALL.
Ch. Just. of the U. S.

The committee to whom the above has been referred, made the following report, which was agreed to by the House, and concurred in by the Senate:—

Whereas, it appears by a communication made by his Excellency the Governor to the General Assembly, that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has sanctioned a writ of error, and cited the State of Georgia, through her Chief Magistrate, to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States, to defend said state against said writ of error, at the instance of one George Tastle, recently convicted in Hall superior court.

And whereas, the right to punish crimes against the peace and good order of the State, in accordance with the existing laws of this State, is an original and a necessary part of sovereignty which the State of Georgia has never parted with.

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That they view with feelings of deep regret, the interference by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. States, in the administration of the criminal laws of this state, and that such an interference is a flagrant violation of her right.

Resolved further. That his Excellency the Governor be, and he and every other officer of this State is hereby requested and enjoined to disregard any and every mandate and process that has been or shall be served upon him or them, purporting to proceed from the Chief Justice or any associate justice of the Supreme Court of the U. States for the purpose of arresting the execution of any of the criminal laws of this state.

And be it further resolved. That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required, with all the forces and means placed at his command, by the constitution and laws of this State, to resist and repel any and every invasion from whatever quarter, upon the administration of the criminal laws of this State.

Resolved, That the State of Georgia will never so far compromit her sovereignty as an independent State, as to become a party to the case sought to be made before the Supreme Court of the U. S. by the writ in question.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to communicate to the Sheriff of Hall county, by express, so much of the foregoing resolutions, and such orders as are necessary to ensure the full execution of the laws in the case of George Tassels, convicted of murder in Hall county.

SALEM MURDER.

We learn, unofficially, that Mrs. Beckford, the housekeeper of the late Captain White, has been arrested, and cast into prison, charged with having been accessary before the fact to the Salem murder. Although suspicion has rested on her from the day the murder was committed, it was not sufficiently strong to induce her arrest, till the publication of the late disclosures of Joseph Jenkins Knapp, the principal in the Salem tragedy.—Blood enough has been shed, but if the woman be really guilty, let her suffer the penalty of the law.—Knapp's testimony cannot be legally received, but circumstances may sustain it. He married the daughter of Mrs. Beckford. If what he has stated be true or false, it only adds to the dark and damning infamy of his story, and proves him to be, not only a bloody murderer, but an abandoned sickly coward. Richard Crowninshield, as hardened a wretch as he might have been, when compared to Joseph Jenkins Knapp, is presented to the eye of the public in the guise of a man of honor and a saint. Let not the infamy and cowardice of Knapp be told to future generations.

Literary Subaltern

A convention of ministers and lay delegates of the Methodist Church was lately held at Baltimore, for the purpose of forming a Constitution and book of discipline for the associated Methodist Churches. The first article of the Constitution states that the association shall be denominated The Methodist Protestant Church; comprising the associate Methodist Churches. It is stated that the different churches in this association, comprise between 30,000 and 40,00 communicants.

Fire wood is higher at this moment than for a long time past. The price at the vessels is 2 dollars a load for oak, and three dollars a hickory, equal to ten and fifteen dollars a cord. Coal on the contrary was never so cheap as it is this season.—N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

PITTSBURGH, (Penn.) Dec. 31.

On Friday last, Mr. James Henderson, of St Clair township, was killed at the mill of his brother, Mr. John Henderson, on Sawmill run. He was on the overshot water wheel cutting away the ice, when it suddenly started and turned round. He fell, and was struck by one of the arms, which crushed his left breast so badly as to deprive him of life in less than two hours. He was 32 years old, a native of Tyrone county, Ireland. He was a very sober, decent, and industrious young man. He had received the best of education that is afforded to the sons of respectable farmers in the North, and since he has been in this country, (about 5 years,) his deportment has been so uniformly correct and respectable as to win the esteem of all his neighbors and acquaintances. He was sensible to the last, aware of his approaching end, but meeting it with the firmness of a brave young man, and the calm resignation of a christian. He was buried on Sunday last, in the methodist grave yard, attended by a large concourse of people from the town and country.

Our readers are already acquainted with the fact that a suit was instituted in Baltimore county court by John McTavish Esq. against the Proprietors of a Line of Stages between this city and the city of Washington, to recover damages for a severe injury sustained in consequence of being thrown out of one of the stages by the imprudence of the driver, in endeavoring to pass a stage belonging to another line. In that action Mr. McTavish recovered six hundred dollars, the whole amount of which, after deducting the actual expenses incurred by him, he has generously applied it to charitable purposes. One hundred and fifty dollars of the money so recovered, has been presented by Mr. McTavish to that useful and well conducted charitable institution, the St. Andrews's Society, of Baltimore.

Gazette.

The six Anti-Jackson candidates for Congress, from New-Jersey, have been elected by large majorities. The previous elections for the state Legislature, terminated in favor of Jackson men.

OBITUARY.

DIED on Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Sally Taylor, after a short illness, wife of captain John T. Taylor of this place.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, December 31.

Flour Howard Street	$5 50
Do. City Mills	$ 25
Wheat,	1 10a1 12
Corn,	56a57
Oats,	30

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF SNOW-HILL.

CLEARED

Jan. 9, Sloop Nancy and Betsey, for Philadelphia.

Bark.

THE subscriber wishes to enter into a contract for his stock of BARK, for the ensuing spring, say

100 CORDS,

FIFTY CORDS of Spanish, or Chesnut Oak, and 50 Cords of Peach Oak, for which the highest price in cash will be given, on delivery to the subscriber, at Annapolis. Any person or persons wishing to take up said contract will address the subscriber by mail or otherwise.

DANIEL T. HYDE.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1831. (Jan. 11.)

A list of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office, at Snow Hill, Md. which if not taken out, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Capt. J Burbage, James Corbin, Capt. Willam Duncan, Mrs. Ann Enos, Miss Elizabeth Harper; Amelia V. Holland, Jacob Holloway, George Johnson, Henry M. Merchant, Hannah Morris, John W. Pollitt, Dennis & Patterson, Jewel Turpin, William Wells.

LEVIN TOWNSEND,
Post Master.

January 4, 1831.

Calendar

FOR THE

Year of our Lord

1831.

	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
January,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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	30	31.					
February,			1	2	3	4	5
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28.					
March,			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30	31.		
April,	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30	31.				
June,				1	2	3	4
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	26	27	28	29	30		
July	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
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	31						
August,	1	2	3	4	5	6	
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September,					1	2	3
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	
October,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31.					
November,		1	2	3	4	5	
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
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	27	28	29	30			
December,					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

PRATT STREET

Bakery.

Opposite Mr. Goodrick's Steam Boat Hotel

HENRY HENDERSON.

Late of the firm of HENDERSON & MASON, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has erected a large and commodious Bake House, at the EAST CORNER OF PRATT & PATTERSON STS. near Smith's Dock, where he intends carrying on the

BISCUIT, RAKING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

He has on hand and will constantly keep a large supply of

PILOT AND NAVY BREAD,

Water, Sugar and Butter Crackers

Made from the best of Flour, well packed and thoroughly kiln-dried.

He also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, the

Family or Wine Biscuit, &c.

All of which articles are recommended to be equal, if not superior to any others in the place, and will be sold upon as reasonable terms as they can be obtained in this or any other city.

☞His friends and the public generally are invited to view his establishment, and witness the neatness and order with which it is conducted, and satisfy themselves of the quality of his goods.

Baltimore, June 14, 1830.

PROSPECTUS

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, to be published at Hagerstown, Maryland, by EZRA SLIFER & Co.

TO BE STYLED

THE RADICAL

And Anti Masonic Mirror.

The Radical and Anti-Masonic Mirror will be conducted upon the principles, by which all men will be considered alike as to 'life liberty and the common pursuits of happiness,' it will reprimand guilt and commend probity and truth. amongst whatever class of society they may be found.

It will turn darkness into light and by a rigorous effort strive to less light, (Masonry) which has enveloped the universe with superstition and bigotry, prostrate the unholy combination, which has for a long period been the black source of threatened destruction to the happiness, the independence, and the liberty of this republic.

The columns of the paper will be politically open to all parties—Men differing on political points is a political blessing. It shall be to the reader like a *mirror*, shewing the difference between men and measures.

It will give the foreign, as well as domestic news—attempt to keep pace with the rise and progress in our arts, agriculture, &c and hold up a light by which all men can guage their work, demand their wages, and go way satisfied.

TERMS:

The Radical and Anti-Masonic Mirror will be published weekly, on a large super royal sheet, at TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per year, payable half yearly in advance. Three dollars, if not paid within the year. Two dollars, in advance, will be received in full payment,

Prospectusses will be presented by persons authorized to receive subscribers—and due notice given, when a sufficient number of names are obtained and when the paper will go into operation.

All letters addressed to the Editors must be post paid, Subscriptions received by

VALERIUS DUKEHART, Agent,
No. 101 1-2, Baltimore-st Balt.

Oct. 15.

The Snowhill Messenger will please copy the above advertisement. V. D.

15, 1830.

Lemon Squeezers.

Valerius Dukehart.

No. 101½ Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.

Where can be had on reasonable term the following Articles.

SCALE and Bed Cord, Plough or Leading lines, coarse & fine Twine, Butter Bowls, Bread Trays, Lamp and Candle Wick, Spigots suitable for hogsheads barrels, kegs and Hydrants. Round, square and oval butter prints, handsomely lettered, Wool Cards, Long and Short Brush handles, Water Boxes, Cane or Metal Slays or Reeds, Sifters, Woolen, cassinett, Cotton & Hand Shuttles, Flyn Shuttles, Lime or Lemon Squeezers, Nests of Sugar Boxes, Cake Boards, Sweeping, Shoe, Scrubbing; Weaver's and Fuller's Brushes, Rolling Pins, Fishing Tackle, Barrel and Half barrel Covers, Mudlers, Spoons hay or Garden Rakes, Fishing or Angling Rods, Cane, suitable for Reed Makers, Parlour and Kit hef. Bellows, Baskets, Wash Boards, Towel Rollers, Tops, Patent Taps, Lamp Wicks, assorted. &c. &c.

V. D. hopes by strict personal attention to merit a further continuance of patronage.

Wanted to hire

FOR the ensuing year, a negro girl, accustomed to house work. Also, *negro woman*, who is a good cook, and come well recommended. Enquire at this office.

October 11 1830

Mill Right.

THE subscriber living near New Town, Worcester County, Md. acquaints his friends and the public in general, that he continues to perform the MILL RIGHT business in all its various branches, in a workman-like manner. All orders for building of Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Oil and Paper Mills, and for repairing of all kinds of machinery appertaining to mills, will be duly attended to and executed on the most reasonable terms.

ROBERT T. CALLENDER.

May 10, 1830.

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this Office.

PROSPECTUS.

AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY

JOURNAL:

DUFF GREEN proposes to publish a Quarterly Journal, to be devoted to matters connected with the Naval and military service of the U. States. It will contain,

The Army and Navy lists;

Promotions, Deaths, Resignations, Discharges, &c

Notes of the proceedings of military and naval Courts;

Naval and Military movements;

Biography of officers, Soldiers and Sailors;

President's annual message, and others interesting to either service;

Reports of the Secretaries of War, and Navy, and Naval Committees;

Notices of Debates in Congress, touching either service;

Laws of Congress relative to the Army and Navy;

Essays on Military and naval tactics,

Notices of Foreign service.

In short every matter respecting which the gentlemen of the Army and Navy may be supposed to feel a solicitude

TERMS—Each Number will contain two hundred and fifty six large royal octavo pages, on fine paper, and will be transmitted to subscribers by mail, or delivered to agents in the principal cities, at five dollars per annum, payable annually, in advance, upon the delivery of the first number.

Should sufficient subscribers be obtained, the first number will issue in January next.

Officers of the army and navy, booksellers, are solicited to obtain subscriptions: to agents, a commission of 20 per cent will be allowed.

Washington City, July, 1830.

CASH
For Negroes.

WE wish to purchase 200 negroes for the New Orleans market, and will give more than any other purchaser that is in the market, for such as suit us:—

One of the firm intends declining the trade after the present year and wishes to purchase, family negroes for his own use. Letters directed to this place to E. Whitelock, to Salisbury or Princess-Anne, to the subscribers will be attended to.

Woolfolks, Sanders, & Overley.

June 6, 1830.

In Worcester County Court.

Thomas Littleton, vs. Isaac Littleton, and others. } In Chancery Nov. Term, 1830.

Levi Duncan the Trustee appointed by the Court, to sell the real estate of Edmond Littleton, deceased for the payment of his debts—reports to the Court that he has sold the said real estate and that the amount of sales, is the sum of five hundred and fourteen dollars.

It is thereupon, by this Court, and the authority thereof ordered that the said sale be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second day of the next May Term of this Court, provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks before that day in some newspaper published in Worcester county

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE

True copy

Test,
JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.

FACTORY

Light Street near the wharf, Baltimore.

JOHN SIMONSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Worcester County that he has on hand & intends keeping a general assortment of

FANCY & COMMON

CHAIRS

which he will sell on moderate terms ☞ All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to

G. KEATINGE,

IS PREPARED TO DO

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Pamphlets,	*Hand-Bills,*
Cards,	*Circulars;*
Certificates,	*Blanks, &c.*

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

THE STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

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

Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning 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, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

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

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,
Commander.

Easton, March 20. (23) tf

The Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore are requested to publish this Notice once a week till countermanded and present their accounts to Captain Taylor.

Maryland.

Orphans' Court of Worcester County } *October Term 1830*

ON application of William Bratten Administrator de bonis non with will annexed of Josiah Bratten late of Worcester county deceased It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said dece'd's, estate with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester County. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 12th day of November, Anno Domini, 1830.

SEAL.

LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Reg. of Wills, for Worcester County

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, in Md. letters of Admrs. c. t. a. with the will annexed on the personal estate of Josiah Bratten late of said County dec'd. All persons having claims against the said dec'd, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 25th day of May next, they may otherwise, by law be excluded from all benefits of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of November 1830

WILLIAM BRATTEN, Administrator.
With the will annexed of Josiah Bratten, dec'd.
November 15 1830.

Cabinet Furniture

MANUFACTORY

No. 3. North (Belvidere) st. Baltimore.

THE Subscriber, in returning his sincere thanks to his kind patrons, & the citizens of Baltimore generally, for the very liberal encouragement heretofore received, would again remind them that he has on hand, at this time, a most beautiful assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, entirely of his own manufacture, and which he warrants to be equal in pattern or workmanship to any in the city—consisting in part of

SIDEBOARDS of various patterns
BUREAUS do do
SECRETARIES & BOOKCASES
WARDROBES
Dressing BUREAUS, of improved patterns
do. TABLES do
End Dining do
Card do
Plain Dining and Breakfast do
Ladies Work do claw feet

Candle Stands, Wash Stands do., mahogany, maple and plain Cribs, Cradles, fancy toilet Tables, and Bedsteads of all kinds and patterns, all of which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, for cash or approved endorsed notes. The subscriber respectfully invites those wanting any article in the Cabinet line to give him a call, as he will work to order, on the most reasonable terms. Also, all kinds of Venetian Blinds, &c as usual, made with punctuality, and despatch.

EDWIN S. TARR, BALTIMORE.

Ten dollars reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in November last, negro GEORGE, an indented apprentice The said negro George is about five feet high, stout and chunky, and very black. Had on when he went away a gray cloth roundabout and trowsers All persons are forbid harboring or employing him. The above reward will be given for the apprehending of the said negro so that I get him again. EDWARD SCARBOROUGH.

Worcester county, Dec. 14th, 1830.

ATTENTION!

THIS is to give notice to all masters and owners of vessels sailing out of Chincoteague Inlet and mooring to our shores, that I have, (however unpleasant the office,) to accept the office of Ballast master. You are bound by law, before you discharge your ballast, to give me notice, and for every instance of failure, you forfeit the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. After receiving notice from you I am bound immediately to attend and direct the discharge of your ballast, for which service I am to receive from you eighty-three cents per day, I hope the above will be a sufficient warning, as I am bound with rigour and strictness to fulfil the duties of my office.

JOHN D. WELLBOURN.

Horn Town, Va. Oct. 18, 1830.

MARYLAND.

Orphans' Court of Worcester county } *October Term, 1830.*

ON application of Elijah Parsons, Administrator of Seth Smith late of Worcester county deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceeding of the Orphans' court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand & affixed the public seal of my office this 12th day of November, Anno Domini 1830.

SEAL.

LEMUEL P. SPENCE Reg Wills, for Worcester County

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Seth Smith late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 25th day of May next 1831, they may otherwise by Law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand this 12th day of November 1830.

ELIJAH PARSONS Administrator, of Seth Smith deceased.

November 15, 1830

Maryland.

Orphan's court of Worcester county } *October Term, 1830.*

ON application of Thomas Timmons, Administrator of Lemuel Timmons, late of Worcester County deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester county,

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 16th day of November, Anno Domini 1830,

SEAL.

LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Reg. of Wills for Worcester County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Lemuel Timmons, late of said county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of June next 1831, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November 1830.

THOMAS TIMMONS, Admr. of Lemuel Timmons, deceased.

November 25, 1830.

Maryland.

Orphans' Court of Worcester county } *October Term, 1830*

ON application of James Hammond Administrator of Jesse Hammond late of Worcester county deceased, It is ordered that he give the notice required by law warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester county,

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 12th day of November Anno Domini 1830.

SEAL.

LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Reg. of Wills for Worcester County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Jesse Hammond, late of said county deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of May next 1831, they may otherwise by law be excluded ded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand this 15th day of November 1830.

JAMES HAMMOND, Administrator of Jesse Hammond, deceased.

ENOCH PRATT [illegible] BALTO.

SNOW-HILL MESSENGER
AND WORCESTER COUNTY ADVERTISER.

The Freedom of the Press is essential to public Liberty.

VOL. 4. SNOW-HILL, (MD.) TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1831. NO. 20.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
G. KEATINGE.
Green street, opposite the Washington Tavern, Snow-hill, Md.

TERMS.

Two dollars and fifty cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

Subscriptions are always intended for a year, and a Subscriber must notify the Editor before he can discontinue his Paper.

ADVERTISEMENTS published three weeks at a dollar per square, and twenty five cents per square for every subsequent insertion.

POETICAL.

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Composed by James N. Barker, esq. and sung at the Jackson Jubilee in Philadelphia, on 8th January, inst.

(Adapted to a Revolutionary Air.)

Through the night not a sound told the foe was in motion,
The war-flood was hush as the calm midnight ocean,
While couch'd on their arms where their watch fires were gleaming,
Our soldiers of battle and victory were dreaming.

Hark, the sentinel calls—mark your red signals glaring,
The enemy comes in the pride of his daring
Through the mist of the dawn see their bay'nets glancing,
Our pickets fly in—and the foe is advancing!

Hark, cheerly our bugles the war-call are ringing,
While gaily our men to their stations are springing;
'They come!' is the cry, 'now, be bold and elate boys,'
When slaves fight with freemen defeat is their fate boys.'

[illegible]

[illegible] LOVE.

[illegible] great sin,
[illegible] stone.
[illegible] my heart,
[illegible] sin!
[illegible] the art,
[illegible] are vain!
[illegible] falls down?
[illegible] frown!

HUMOROUS.

THE EXACT [illegible]

The late learned [illegible] was employed [illegible] against the proprietors of the Rockingham coach. On the part of the defendant the coachman was called. His examination in chief being ended, he was subject to the leader's cross-examination. [illegible] fore finger of his right hand at the witness, and warned him to give a "precise answer" to every question, and not to talk about what he might think the question meant, proceeded to ask,—'You drive the Rockingham coach?'—'No sir, I do not,'—'Why man, did you not tell my learned friend so this moment?'—'No, Sir, I did not.'—'Now, Sir, I put it to you once more, upon your oath, do you not drive the Rockingham coach?'—'No, Sir; I drive the horses.'"

Montesquieu and the Pope.

The Pope was so delighted with Montesquieu, that in order to give him the highest mark of his satisfaction, he dispensed him from fasting in Lent, and permitted him to eat meat if he choose all the year round. A brief was prepared in the apostolic chancery to this effect, and Montesquieu was called upon to pay a considerable sum for the fees, which he declined, "His Holiness,' word is quite sufficient for me; and my asserting that he has given it will perfectly satisfy the cure of my parish, so that I have no occasion for any parchment documents.'

FAMILY PRIDE.

As an instance of family pride, as well founded perhaps as any other, [illegible] there are caravan [illegible] from father to son, [illegible] have been connected [illegible] trade in drugs, and [illegible] would consider themselves disgraced, were they to submit to conduct a caravan consisting of any other species of merchandize.

GRAVITATION.

It is not a little extraordinary how many of our most important discoveries owe their existence to chance. Every body knows the anecdote about Sir Isaac Newton and the apple; Dr. Jenner and the milk maid, John Bunyan and drunken Perkin, &c. &c. But every body does not know the [illegible] of Sir Peter Pontop, who found the bottom of a coal mine by [illegible] I proceed therefore, to relate it. Sir Peter had been quarrelling with one of his workmen, the day previous to the catastrophe I am now narrating relative to wages. There are two modes of descending into coal pits. The usual way is to be wound down in a machine; but they to whom the exit and entrance are matters of custom, content themselves in descending by grasping a rope which communicates to a counteracting pulley. The weight of the individual thus carries him downward without dislocation. Sir Peter on the day in question, adopted the latter expedient, as usual, in utter darkness. Judge of his horror, when on reaching the extremity of his journey, he found that his feet failed to touch the ground. He instantly thought that the workmen with whom he had quarrelled, had in revenge cut short the rope. He screamed and bawled till he was hoarse; but all the operative had adjourned to their dinner. At length his strength failed him; he let go his hold, expecting to be dashed to atoms in the unfathomable abyss, and found that he had been for a full hour screaming about three inches from the ground. Here was a chance discovery which nettled Sir [illegible] sorely; insomuch that he actually felt half angry with himself for [illegible] having been precipitated some [illegible] feet, according to his rea[illegible].

[illegible] New Monthly Mag.

[illegible] of pleasing [illegible]

[illegible] *Coats.*—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. This is an axiom [illegible] over [illegible] unlike the safer [illegible] coaches. The man who trusts himself on the newness of such an habiliment, is—till time [illegible] moulded it [illegible] beauty—a slave. Wherever he goes he is harassed by apprehension of damaging it. Hence he loses his [illegible] independence [illegible] How degrading! To succumb to one's superiors is bad enough; but to be the [illegible] of a few yards of cloth [illegible] of a tight fit: to be [illegible] by the ninth fraction of a man, to be made submissive to the [illegible] the dust, the *rain*, and the [illegible] to be panic stricken by the dustman, to shudder at the advent of the baker; to give precedence to the scavenger; to concede the wall to a peripatetic conveyance of eggs; to palpitate at the irregular sallies of a mercurial carboy; to look up with awe at the frightful apparition of a [illegible] servant girl with a [illegible] half way out of a garret window; to coast a gutter with [illegible] and anticipation of consequences; to faint at the visitation of a shower of soot down the chimney; [illegible] to be at the mercy of each and all of these vile contingencies; can any thing in human nature be so preposterous, so effeminate, so disgraceful? A truly great mind spurns the bare idea of such slavery; hence according to the 'Subaltern,' Wellington liberated Spain in a red coat extravagantly over estimated at sixpence, and Napoleon entered Moscow in a green one out at the elbows.

An Irish gentleman [illegible] party to meet at a tavern, exclaimed on arriving (finding the room empty.) 'So I am first after all.' The waiter informed him that he was mistaken; that his friends had been there, but were gone. 'Very well,' replied the Hibernian, 'then I have made no mistake; for as they were all here before me, surely I was right in saying I was first *after all*.'

STRICKLAND.

Portland, Nov. 1, 1830.

Cousin Ephraim.—A pretty clever religious sort of a man in *** who used to ask a blessing before he eat *dinner*, owned a great many *niggers*; and one on'em arter a while got married. When we came to set down to the wedding dinner to eat new corn homany, Cuff thought he'd ask a blessin, same as Massa: So he begun: "O Lord, we glad we alive; cause there's great many ways to kill poor nigger. Mill pond run over some and break their bones—some get drown in a cart wheel—and some eat to much corn homany—swell and kill 'em; therefore hab mercy on us, and no let this homany swell too much."

Now I think Cuff did pretty well, *and you'll see how pat I'll bring it in by and by afore ye think on't.*

You must know Eph. if you dont know aready, that I've got along pretty fast here. Jack has given me a boost or two; he's helped me amazingly—he's got me into the first circles—I make speeches in the club, and go to the plays—the balls and the parties, and the girls say I'm just the thing; I've got my trap set and reckon some of these airisses will step in it both feet by and by. I've shave'd off what little whiskers I had just square with my eye brows so it leaves my ears all *bare, and they stick out on each side* of my face like the stem of a pumpkin. But now the point. I dressed up 'tother night to go to a party. I was half an hour fixing my neck-handkercher, and I got every wrinkle just right; and let me tell you a good deal depends on this; in the first place you cover up whese the dickee jains on to what little shirt you've got, and then make your bosom pin stick out well, and moreover, you must tie it tight so as to keep your head up strait. A great deal depends upon fixing your neck handkercher, if you want to trap *the girls. Having got every thing* fixed about right, I took my rattan and sallied out, at about 8 o'clock—pretty dark too, 'twas; and while I was walking along on the smooth side walk, I debated this question with myself—Shall I make my first bow, when I go among the ladies, with my right foot, the 'left foot forward,' for next to neck handkercher comes a bow. [illegible] I finally decided on the left foot, for the plain reason my face wants a turn to the left, and if I put my left foot forward, it brings my face in a perpendicular right line over my knee, leg, and foot, and I bow very graciously, but if I stick my right foot forward, the twist in my neck will keep my head some how square across my body—I can't describe it exactly, but I know, that while I'm bowing to one, I shall be looking at another, and that wont do here in Portland. [illegible] this business settled [illegible] turning a corner [illegible] popped a little [illegible] and says he, [illegible] and if want to be told a second time, I tell ye, but before I had time to run, or think what was best, he let me have it, and such an other [illegible] compound of smells [illegible] could be found [illegible] in a Doctor's box.

'Wah,' said I, and I jumped up, I guess three feet high; and [illegible] came down again [illegible] against the fence [illegible] Cuff's prayer [illegible] who blowed the scent away a little, and then I began to feel better. And *I looked round and see him again* under the fence, and says I, you rascally little villainous scoundrel; I'll send the overseers of the poor after you, and they'll fix ye;—they'll have ye in the cells afore morning, and then, you'll wish you'd never seen Portland.' And he give his tail a twist, and began to hop towards me, and I cleared out; I did'nt mind which foot I put forward nor I looked one way and run another, but I made the best of both feet, till I got out of his reach.

I stopped and got breath, and then I concluded I'd go the party, at any rate; but there's where I missed it. You see, going against the wind, I did'nt smell nothing, and I thought it had all blown away and would be well enough; and nobody would know nothing about it. So along I jogged, and knocked at the door—the servant opened it; and I bolted—but such another scrape you never see! 'twas'nt just saying 'wah,' and jumping up a little; but it was a scratch and a smash; the chairs went one way and the tables another; the candles were thrown down and the *lamps upset; and 'where's the skunk,'* and 'where's the skunk,' was in every body's mouth; 'twas a real scrape, you may depend on't. 'Twas a thousand worse than when you tried to kiss Sal Larkin, at uncle Joshua's, and upset the churn, and dye-pot, and mixed the cream and dye-stuff all up together, and both of you slipt down in it; do you remember that. But soon as I see how things were going, I cleared out for home, and they don't know where the skunk was to this day.

And now I come to Cuff's prayer again. There's a great many ways to trouble a fellow here in Portland; some they'll tare their houses down over their heads; some they'll put under bonds; some the overseers of the poor cram into the cells; and some the very skunks throw cologne water at in the streets. And whatever else we have, no let us have too many skunks I say.

Your loving cousin,
JOE STRICKLAND.

DETECTING ROGUES.

Our once famous Mr. Morehead is said to have declared in his pulpit that he knew of a man in the congregation who stole his neighbour's wood, and [illegible] throw [illegible] when [illegible] immediately [illegible] Ashe[illegible] of Dedham, the well known [illegible] maker. It is said, but we do not vouch, for the truth of the story, that [illegible] a jovial company [illegible] one of them declared that he had lost a small sum [illegible]

[illegible]

magnificus, whose power however is a mere title, and who is chosen annually, with four directors, two of whom, the directors of philosophy and divinity, are clergymen. The directors of the Gymnasiums and of the Lyceums, is also a priest. They are under the control of a counseller of the government, to whom they make their reports. The elementary schools are equally under the supreme direction of a clergyman, who is, in the same manner, answerable to the Government. Private teaching is not allowed. The youth, after having run through the elementary schools, passes into the Latin schools or Gymnasiums; in which he is instructed, for the ensuing four years, in the Latin authors and the elements of the Greek language; two hours in the week are allotted to religion, mathematics, geography and history. Each Gymnasium has one prefect, six professors and a teacher of religion. In six years the youth has completed his gymnastic studies, and is advanced to the university. There he hears, for the first year, extracts of philosophy, religion, history mathematics the element of the Greek language; again in the second year, the same with exception of mathematics, for which physic and astronomy are substituted. In the third year he reads the history of the German Empire, and ethics. The students are not allowed to choose for themselves; the professors or lectures are all obliged to pursue the same course. These 3 years being passed, the youth chooses either law, divinity, or medicine. In the former two courses, he continues his studies four, in the latter, five years. The whole course of studies takes thus thirteen and in medicine fourteen years. The school books for all these different classes, except medicine, are compiled in Vienna, under the superintendance of the Aulic commission of studies. They are subject to such alterations as a new created counsellor of the court thinks fit to suggest, according to his own or his Emperor's notions. These school books are the most barren and stupid extracts which ever left the printing press. The professors are bound, under penalty of losing their places, to adhere literally to these skeletons. At Easter, and towards the close of August, the youth is examined: if his answers prove satisfactory, he is

[a]dmitted at the beginning of the next year into a higher class; [ot]herwise, he is detained till he knows by heart his lesson, and then advanced. A young man who has gone through the academical course of these studies, knows a little of every thing, but on the whole nothing. He has regularly forgotten in the succeeding course, what he had learned by heart in the preceding. A free exercise of the mental powers, a literary range, is absolutely impossible; nay, against the instructions of the professors. The youth during the time of his studies, is watched with the closest attention. His professors are, ex officio, spies. Six times in the year he has to confess himself to his teachers of religion! His predilections, inclinations his good and bad qualities, every movement is observed and registered in their catalogues; one one of which is sent to Vienna, the other to the government, the third deposited in the school archives. This observation increases as the youth advances into the higher classes, and a strict vigilence is paid to his reading; trials are made with classic authors, his opinion is elicited about characters such as Brutus, Cato, and the account therefore faithfully inserted. If the youth applies to law the scrutiny becomes still more rigorous, and his principles about the *natural rights* of man and of Government are extorted, under a thousand shapes and pretences. The youth, having finished his academical course, whether he be a lawyer or a divine, is entirely in the hands of the Government. His past life and conduct serve his superiors as a guide. Has he given the least cause of suspicion, showing the least *penchant* towards liberal ideas? then he may be sure that the higher his talents, the less his capacity to serve his Emperor, or to obtain a license as an attorney. Should he apply to the Government for a non commissioned office, his immediate superiors become again his watchmen. An ungarded word is sufficient, not only to preclude his advancement, but to deprive him even of his station. He cannot expect indulgence or forbearance on the part of his superiors; it would be looked upon as a connivance, and if repeated, deprive them of their places.

Saturday Night.—It is good when the week is ended, to look back upon its business and its toils and wherein we have failed of our duties or come short of what we should have done. The close of the week should be to each one of us like the close of our lives. Every thing should be adjusted; with the world and with our God as if we were about to leave one and appear before the other. The week is, indeed, one of the regular divisions of life, and when it closes it should not be without its moral. From the end of one week to the end of another, the mind can easily stretch onward, to the close of existence. It can sweep down the stream of time to the distant period when it will be entirely beyond human power, to regulate human affairs. Saturday is the time for moral reflection. When for the mercies of the week we are thankful, and when our past months and years come up in succession before us—we see the vanity of our youthful days, and the vexations of manhood; and tremble at the approaching winter age. It is then we should withdraw from the business and cares of the world, and give a thought to our end, and to what we are to be hereafter.

A correspondent informs us, that there is an old widow woman living down the Peninsula in Delaware, who has had seven husbands—among which she has had a Hugg, and a Hawk, and is left now a Chicken.

Elkton Press.

REMEDY FOR COLDS.

Stir two tea spoon full of rye flour into a small tea cup full of water, and when well mixed drink it off. Repeat it two or three times a day before you eat, or when the stomach is not loaded. This simple remedy has cured the consumption.

Bachellor stock rising.—The editor of the Saturday Evening Post says: 'A gentleman who lately advertised for a wife, informs us that he received so many applications for that office, that he was obliged to employ three assistants to look over some of the letters.' Bachellor stock, we think will advance on the reception of this flattering news.

A drunken Scotchman, returning from a fair, fell asleep by the road side, where a pig found him, and began liking his mouth. Sawney roared out, 'Wha's kissin mee noo? Ye see what it is to be weel liket among the [illegible].'

ORIGINAL.

For the Snow-Hill Messenger.

MR. EDITOR:

(Continued.)

With these things in view, it requires no great sagacity to account for Berthelier not contradicting Bolesque, without supposing the account true. Strange indeed, it would have been, that the "abandoned" Berthelier should oppose a fellow labourer in the same cause!

The learned, and grave Dr. Stapleton, an inhabitant of the neighbourhood of Noyon, Peysal informs us, speaks as one certain of the fact. Is it entirely possible, that the Doctor may have believed the report, and yet the report itself be totally false. The fabrication of a Catholic Priest, *who has the power to join a good end to a wicked action*, might be sufficient to command the credence of another Catholic; or a prejudiced protestant, who hated Calvin, or of a learned and grave Doctor, so little interested in the matter, as not to examine the subject.

What fixes the mark of a papal calumny on the report is,

1st The hatred of the Catholics generally, and especially of the Catholics of Noyon against Calvin. This is evident from the fact of the Catholics in Noyon making a solemn procession to give thanks to God for the death of Calvin.

2d, The estimation, in which, they hold all Protestants, and especially those who are the most distinguished. Catholics are taught to consider heresy, or a separation from the Church of Rome, the greatest of all sins, and therefore conclude, that every Protestant must as a consequence, after having committed this greatest of all sins, be sufficiently wicked to be guilty of any other. And hence we find, that Peysal represents what he calls the bad qualities of Calvin, as a *severe*, and certain passport, to the Calvinistic Prostitute, the Reformation. [Messenger, Aug. 16, 1830.] This proves, that he considers, abandon morals to be the *general* characteristic of the Reformation.

And the same Peysal draws Wesley as a bad man. Mess. Dec. 1. 1829, and Beza, as having obtained notoriety, by the *same crimes*, and the same heresy, as his master [Calvin;] and as unworthy the confidence of any one. Mess. Nov. 29, 1830. The Editor of "the Christian Advocate" *informs us* [Christian Adv. 1826, p. 556,] that a letter, then before him, from a gentlemen of a neighboring city, as worthy of credit, as any man in the United States, makes the following statement: 'A lady of this city about going over to the Catholics had Secker and Porteus, put into her hands. When asked what she thought of them—Oh! she said, she was informed that they were *infamously* bad men, and of course, she could not think nothing of what they had written.'

It is unnecessary to inform the Protestant reader, that it is scarcely possible, to select three men of purer morals, of more unspotted character, or more worthy credence, than Theadore Beza, and Bishops Secker, and Porteus, or a more holy, self denying servant of Jesus Christ, than John Wesley.

Blanco White, who was once himself a Catholic Priest, but now a Protestant, testifies that 'Murder itself is less sinful in the judgment of the Roman See, than a deliberate *separation* from the communion and creed.' And according to the same author, in the Cruzade, a papal Bull, published every year in Spain, for a small sum of money, an *absolution* is promised, from all sins, *except the sin of heresy.* With these facts before us it is not necessary, to possess the wisdom of Solomon, to discover how these Catholics, although they may teach, that *the operations of blind lust are harmless before the tribunal of God*, joining a *good end* to a *bad action*, could invent and circulate such a fabrication, especially against such an archheretic as they consider Calvin to be who with a giants power, struck, as Erasmus said of Luther, the Pope on the head, and the Monks on the belly.

To sum up the whole matter, if we accredit this story we must also believe,

1st, That the Catholics of Noyon, who hated Calvin so bitterly, as to make a solemn procession at the false rumor of his death; or, that the Catholics generally, some of whom possess *mental reservation and additions, in matters of testimony*, who teach the virtue of joining *a good end*, to an *evil action*, and who likewise, have never failed to invent lies on other leading Reformers, and Protestants, would not propagate lies on Calvin.

2d, That, immediately after [his] disgrace, he could stand high in the estimation of the professors of the University of Orleans.

3d, That he *could*, or *would*, return to Noyon, within two or three years after he had been so publicly disgraced.

4th, That the Bishop and the Magistrate, sworn to the laws, which annex burning as the penalty for such a crime, would perjure themselves by commuting to Calvin branding on the shoulder for the punishment of death.

5. And all this upon a mere [report] which refers to legal documents without producing them; and a report too, which acknowledges, that such documents, when sought for by [illegible], may could not be found. As to the supposition, that Calvin's friends had removed them, it is but a supposition, and not a very probable one, when it is remembered, that all these records [were in] Catholic hands.

[illegible] may be rather trifle for [a] Papist to believe. A man who can believe in papish traditions; in the mediation of saints; in the Infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff, when he decrees, that the world does not move on its axis; and that a priest, who keeps ten harlots and has twice ten illegitimate children, can forgive sins—a man who can believe all this may not possibly stagger, under this undigested, contradictory, ridiculous wicked fabrication.

Peysal's master of uncommon authorities introduces a whole rabble of Lutherans in Germany, who could not have been present at Geneva to have witnessed Calvin's death scene and others, the principal of whom is Little Valet John, to prove that Calvin's last disease was a stroke of the judgment of God for his uncommon wickedness. But who gave Valet John, or the other John, or the Lutherans in Germany, a revelation to *know*, that Calvin's last disease was a judgment from Heaven, more than the painful diseases, that terminate the lives of other men? So an enemy, possessing twice the charity of a Catholic *Priest*, might have reported the sores and the rags of Lazarus. And so, the friends did report the intense sufferings of the pious Job.

In this uncharitable, and superstitious decision, Calvin is not reproached alone. He stands associated with other Reformers, whose names are abroad in all the Protestant churches, at once the terror of Popery, and the ornament of the Reformation. In a Catholic Catechism, entitled 'The grounds of the Catholic Doctrine,' Philadelphia, publised by, E. Cummiskey 1824 p 91, it is given as a reason why no man should be a Reformer, not only, that, Calvin died 'of a strange complication of distempers, consumed alive by varmin, &c.' but also that Luther died suddenly, after a plentiful supper, Zuinglius fell in battle defending his Reformed Gospel, sword in hand,' and Oeclampadius was 'found dead in his bed.'

The God of saints, has never promised to save them from sudden, violent and even painful death. Death is to pass upon all men, *for* all have sinned.

What then' if Oeclampadius was found dead in his bed? The Translator of Moshiem, Doctor Maclaine; bears for him the following testimony. 'Oeclampadius was not less remarkable *for his extraordinary* modesty, his charitable, forbearing, and pacific spirit, and his zeal for the progress of vital and practical religion, than for his profound erudition, which he seemed studious, rather to conceal, than to display.—Mos. Vol. iii. p. 266.

Of Zuingle's death in battle, Mosheim says. Vol. iii, p. p. 266-7; 'It was not indeed to form the sanguinary office of a soldier, that Zuingle was present at this engagement, but with a view to encourage and animate by his counsels and exhortations the valiant defenders of the Protestant cause.

The same author proceeds to say. To 'consider this unhappy fate of Zuingle as a reproach upon that great man, in particular, and upon the Reformed Church in general, discovers a gross ignorance of the genius and manners of the Swiss nation in this century. For as all the inhabitants of that country, are at present trained to arms, and obliged to take the field when the defence of their country requiers it, so is the time Luingle this obligation was so universal, that neither the Ministers of the Gospel, nor the professors of Theology, were exempted from the military service. Accordingly, in the same battle in which Zuingle fell, Jerome Potanus one of the Theological doctors of Basil, also lost his life.

The worst *then*, that ought to be said of the eminent Luingle, is, that he died by the hands of the Catholics a martyr for the truth as it is in Jesus. Had he not ventured his life in battle, he had *probably* lost it at the stake under the hand of the Inquisition. His blood to this day is upon the head of the papacy.

How much dependence can be placed on Catholic statements respecting the deaths of the Reformers may be learned from the *following* extracts of an account of Luther's death, by an eye witness, Justus Jonas first rector of the University of Wittemberg, afterwards superintendent at [illegible] within an hour [illegible] distinguished [illegible].

'On that day [illegible] 1546, his friends perceiving more repose to be desirable for him, persuaded him, to keep quiet in his study, which he did, *frequently walking up and down* [illegible], but conversing with animation. From time to time he would stop, and looking out at the window in that attitude (as his custom was) address fervent prayers to God.

'And then he would say, 'I was born and baptised here at Eisleben; what if I should remain, or even die here?'

'Before supper, he had complained of a pain in the chest, to which he was subject. It was however relieved by warm *applications*. After supper it returned, but he would not have medical aid called in; but about 9 o'clock laid down on a couch and fell asleep. He awoke as the clock struck ten, and desired, that those about him would retire to rest. When led into his chamber, he said, 'I go to rest with my God,' and repeated the words of the Psalm, 'Into thy hands I commend my spirit, &c.' and stretching out his hand to bid all good night he added 'pray for the cause of God.' He then went to bed, but about one o'clock, he awoke Jonas and another who slept in the room with him, and desired that a fire might be made in *his study*, and exclaimed 'Oh, God! how ill I am! I suffer dreadful oppression in my chest: I shall certainly die at Eisleben!' He then removed into his study without requiring assistance again *repeating* 'Into thy hands I commend my spirit.'

'His physicians were sent for'—'medicines were given him, and he seemed somewhat relieved, and having lain down on a couch, he fell into a perspiration. This gave encouragement *to some present*. But he said 'it is a cold sweat, the forerunner of death: I shall yield up my spirit.' He then began to pray, nearly in these words. '*O, eternal and merciful God, my Heavenly Father, Father of our* Lord Jesus Christ, and God of all consolation! I thank thee, that thou hast revealed to me thy Son Jesus Christ, in whom I have believed, whom I have preached; whom I have confessed whom I love and worship as my dear Saviour and Redeemer; whom the Pope and the multitude of the ungodly do persecute, revile and blaspheme. I beseech thee, my Lord Jesus Christ, receive my soul! Oh, Heavenly Father, though I be snatched out of this life, though I must lay down this body, yet I know assuredly, that I shall dwell with thee forever and that none can pluck me out of thy hands.' He then thrice again repeated the words, 'Into thy hands I commend my spirit! Thou hast redeemed me O, Lord God of truth!' Also those words God so loved the world, that *he gave his only begotten Son*, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish but have everlasting life,' and that verse of the sixty eight Psalm: 'Our God is the God of whom cometh salvation; God is the Lord by whom we escape death. He then became silent and his powers began to fail him. But then several present addressed him, Rev, father, you die in the constant confession of Christ, and his doctrine, which you have preached? 'Yes, he distinctly answered and spoke no more, but about a quarter of an hour afterwards, between two and three o'clock in the morning; with his hands clasped together and without a fingure or a feature being disturbed he gently breathed his last'—Scott's History of the Church, p. p. 474-475.

This is one of the men whom the Holy See would curse in his death, as if smitten by the hand of God's wrath. The reader may learn from the *general* slander on the death of the blessed Reformers, the manner in which the papacy is to accredited in the case of Calvin's

De Thou a Catholic Historian, testifies that Calvin 'died on the 24th of May 1564, after having endured for seven years, various afflictive disorders, which did not hinder him however, from discharging the functions of his [illegible] [la]bouring and from [illegible] died of an *asthma* at Ge[neva]. *de J. A. Thou, Liv. X*[illegible] stoops not to Peysal's [illegible] Calvin.

We might easily [illegible] take the casualties [illegible] are removed from this w[orld] [illegible] proof, that the Pope is an [illegible] and the whole Catholic [illegible] *Christ.* But we need no [illegible] dence. PRESBYTER[illegible]

(*To be continued.*)

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The call [of a] Convention has been defeat[ed in] the House by 60 for, to 56 against it—in the Senate by 23 for, to 13 it—the Constitution requiring two-thirds. Some facetious gentleman once remarked, that he always felt during the session of our General Assembly, as if the public liberty was in danger. We certainly feel relief in announcing, that the Legislature of South Carolina has adjourned, without the commission of any overt act against the peace of the country.

But we are persuaded that the danger is delayed merely, not passed. The Charleston Courier, a decided foe of Nullification and Convention, holds the following language:

'Colonel Cunningham voted against Convention at present, but expressed himself in favour of such a measure at a future day—and this disposition, we are informed, prevails very generally in both houses. Unless a modification of the Tariff takes place during the ensuing session of Congress, it is supposed that some measure of relief would be constitutionally carried at the next session of the Legislature. This opinion is strengthened from the circumstance that a resolution was introduced into the Senate immediately after the failure of the above bill, in substance, that unless relief was granted within a definite period, the State would protect itself by some measure amounting to nullification or secession.—This resolution was carried, 23 to 12.'

Manifest proof has been given at Washington that the Tariff will not be touched at this session of Congress.—*Richmond Whig.*

Royal glass manufacture at Paris.

'The art of manufacturing mirrors was introduced into France in the year 1634. The undertaking was at first merely considered as a financial speculation, till Colbert established it, and erected the spacious premises which it at present occupies in the Faubourg Saint Antoine. The glass is chiefly cast at St. Gobin, in Picardy, and brought to Paris to be finished. Each plate at first has the appearance of a sheet of ice. It is laid upon a bed of wet sand, and made fast to it by a sort of putty, then sprinkled with water, and a very fine powder of red pumice stone; after this it is rubbed smooth by the means of a large and very thick flat piece of glass fixed at the bottom of a great weight, is moved by a wheel, and kept in constant motion, till the plate underneath is become perfectly smooth; then it is polished on both sides, which is done by rubbing it with a piece of woollen carpet, with a littled fine powder of another sort of stone, somewhat like the pumice, but much softer. The plate of glass is then again fixed and rubbed gently with this till it becomes quite bright and transparent. The plates that are for looking glasses are then taken to another manufacture to be silvered, which is done thus. A very thin sheet of lead, the same size as the glass plate, is laid on a very smooth surface; a small quantity of quicksilver is poured on it, which soon spreads all over the lead, and is brushed of after it has lain about a minute. Then a much greater quantity is poured on, and the plate of glass is gently pushed over it, so close that it drives the quicksilver sufficiently off to leave the plate of glass a clear mirror. It remains in the same spot for four and twenty hours, in which time it becomes hard enough to be removed, and is then set against a wall in a cool stove for about a fortnight. It is now considered as finished and may be framed.

Formerly the plate glass of Venice was the largest, but it is now rivalled by this manufacture in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine at Paris. When the manufactory was confined to blown glass, the greatest size was far inferior to the present. Since the method of casting the plates has been invented, they are now produced ten feet in length, and six feet and a half in width, and are each valued at least at £300.

THE [illegible] MESSENGER.

[illegible] essential to public liberty

[illegible] (MD.)

DAY, JANUARY 25, 1831.

The Editor of the Messenger, tenders his best respects to O. P. Q. and begs him to understand, that *[illegible] could not be profitably employed in Worcester.* Our friend is advised to compete with Anne [illegible] for literary *renown*, or retire to Hog Neck Bay and write inscriptions on tomb-stones.

EARTHQUAKE.—A letter from Porto Cabello, dated 29th November, to a gentleman in this city, speaks of the Earthquake experienced the 25th of that month, as the most severe one that had been known in that quarter for many years, though no material damage was done. It occurred between one and two o'clock in the morning. Men, women and children ran into the streets naked, and surrounded the churches which were open to them; and so great was the excitement that many people were afraid to sleep in their own houses on the following night. The letter states that for three or four evenings after the earthquake, 'grand catholic processions, bearing Christ and the Virgin Mary, proceeded through the streets of Porto Cavello, imploring mercy.' It was thought some of the towns on the coast had suffered severely.—Boston Gaz.

Markley the murderer has been apprehended in Baltimore.

The National Intelligencer of Monday says, 'we had an opportunity yesterday of seeing a beautiful Gold Medal, which has just been received by Mr. Livingston of the Senate, from the King of the Netherlands. On one side it bears the impress of the bust of the King, and on the other an inscription which rendered into our tongue, is as follows: 'To Edward Livingston; for the presentation by him of a Copy of the Criminal Code of Proceedings composed by him for the State of Louisiana.'

Interesting to Farmers.

Extract of a letter to the Editor dated

'HARRISBURG, Jan. 6, 1831.

'I send you a copy of a letter received by Mr. Shunk, Clerk of the H. R. this morning from J. H. Powell, who is now in England, containing information of a highly important character to the Farmers of this country.

'My dear Sir,—I have but one moment to state, that I have *high* authority for saying that the supply of grain on the Continent of Europe is short, and that agents from France have gone to the U. States to purchase the corn, &c. Communicate this to the Farmers of both houses. In great haste, your friend, &c.'

Col. Powell is a resident of Philadelphia, but has been in England for sometime, and no doubt has a knowledge of the subject on which he writes.'—*Harrisburg paper.*

Editors should have the prayers of all Christians.

It has been the custom for years past, for Christians of all denominations to make colleges, religious institutions, benevolent societies, and likewise men, placed in responsible situations, the subject of their special prayers. This is as it should be. In the liturgy of the excellent book of common prayer, there is a form of prayer designed particularly for the President of the U. States, and all in civil authority. But there is a class of men who very much need the prayers of Christians, but who, we fear, have been entirely overlooked. We mean editors of newspapers and periodicals, whether political or religious.—They never [illegible] they are placed in [illegible] of great responsibility. [illegible] country at the present [illegible] more prevalent than news [illegible] Hence, papers do much [illegible] giving a direction to public opinion; for some cases they *change* entirely, while in others they even *create* it. An editor needs the *prayers of Christians*, because he is harrassed with perplexities and often [illegible] and care; he is embarrassed by the complaints of some patrons for the very things which others approbate.

If he strives he cannot please *all* his patrons, because they cherish the sentiments directly at variance with each other. The same difficulties arise if he endeavor to be independent and express his own opinions. If he be not possessed of great self-command, his anxiety to please will grow into vexation and perplexity on account of the complaints of some, that his paper is too liberal, and of others, that it is too rigid; of some, that it is too grave, and of others, that it is too sprightly; in fine, the alleged causes of complaint are too numerous to recapitulate.

How different is the situation of his *readers!* With what pleasant anticipations do they grasp the sheet over which his head has ached, and his nerves has been shattered! With what a relish do they consume the rich repast furnished by his unwearied, and oftentimes, [illegible] toil.

Editors should have the prayers of Christians, because, if rightly disposed, they can do more towards extirpating political "wraths, strifes, and backbitings," and religious jealousies, animosities, and envyings, than any other class of men.

Every man who has been but a careless observer, knows that the unwarrantable, the unnecessary, and deleterious political excitement, during the last presidential contest, was produced chiefly by editors of political newspapers. Such a disgraceful scene should never again occur in this country; and it never would, if editors would but learn strictly to publish nothing *false*, or what they *know* to be true, and not even that, unless the public good require it.

The editor of a political newspaper, should be a man who, at the least, has the good of his country at heart, and who would sooner sacrifice his private interest for the public good, than the public good for his private interest. He should be a man possessed of sufficient dignity and integrity of character, as to scorn to step to chicanery, political juggling, and the attacking of persons and motives.

The editor of a religious newspaper should be a man who lives constantly near to God, and the fear of whom is continually before his eyes. A man who deeply feels the responsibility of his station, & who through the grace of God, has determined to prosecute an interminable warfare against sin, and to stand as an undaunted advocate for the eternal truth of Jehovah. A man whose heart is full of love to God and his fellow men, and who desires nothing more than the salvation of the latter. A man of much prayer, of an humble heart and benevolent spirit. In fine, he should be a man not given to vain janglings, no bigot, not desirous of the praise of men, but the praise of God. And that all editors may answer the description *respectively given above, it is the duty of all Christians, most earnestly and devoutly to pray.*

N. E. C. Herald.

MD. LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, January 4.

On motion of Mr. Turner, Ordered, that the Committee on ways and means be directed to enquire into the propriety of modifying the fines imposed by the license law, passed in the year 1827, and the supplements thereto, so as to leave it discretionary with the judges of the respective courts in this state to impose such fines as they may deem proper and right, not exceeding the present fine, and not less than the price of the license.

Mr. Merrick had leave to report a bill entitled, a supplement to the act entitled an act to regulate the manner of obtaining and altering public roads in this state.

Mr. Tilghman had leave to report a bill to extend the powers of the county courts in certain cases.

Mr. Teackle reported a bill, entitled, an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to promote the preservation, improvement and increase of shell fish in this state, and the order of the day for Friday.

Mr. Brookhart reported a bill, entitled, an act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government in this state, as relates to the appointment of the officers of Registers of Wills and Clerks of the County courts of this state.

Wednesday, January 5.

Mr. Hicks presented a petition from William Vickars and Rebecca Vickars of Dorchester county, praying that a divorce may be granted them a—mensa et thoro.

Mr. Wright obtained leave to report a bill to alter and amend an act entitled a further additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to establish pilots, and regulate their fees, passed at December session, 1829, chap. 74, and for other purposes.

The bill reported by Mr Ely, entitled an act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the time and manner of electing the Senate, was made the order of the day for Tuesday the 18th inst.

On motion by Mr. Moores, Ordered, that the committee on inspections be directed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the act, entitled, an act regulating and inspecting weights and measures used in this state, or so much of said act as relates to an annual inspection.

Thursday, January 6.

Mr. Keene presented a petition of sundry citizens of this state, praying an alteration of the pilot laws.

Mr. Edelin reported a bill, entitled an act to restrain attorneys and solicitors in chancery, from entering their appearance to any suit, bill or action at law, or in equity, in the courts of this state, without special authority.

Mr. Pilghman reported a bill, entitled, an act to authorise the county courts in this state to enter up judgments in certain cases, at the first term.

On motion of Mr Brookhart, the bill entitled, an act to abolish all and every such part of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the appointment of the officers of Registers of Wills and Clerks of the County Courts of this state, was made the order of the day for Tuesday 11th inst.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:—We have received your message proposing to go into an election on the 6th instant, of a Senator to represent the State of Maryland in the Senate of the U. States from and after the third day of March next, when the term of service for which the honorable Ezekiel F. Chambers was elected, will expire. As there are several members of the Senate now absent from the seat of government, and believing that the interests of the state will not sustain any injury by the postponement of the election of a Senator to a future day; we therefore respectfully decline going into the election at the time proposed in your message

Friday, January 7.

Mr. Teackle presented a petition from Joseph E. Muse, and others, of Dorchester county, praying for the establishment of a financial institution, to be founded upon the invested money in the Treasury, for the supply of revenue to the state, and the general accommodation and benefit of the people.

Mr. Wright presented a petition from Caleb Smith, of Dorchester county, praying the passage of an act to alter & change his name to that of Caleb Bell.

Mr. Teackle submitted the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it is expedient to amend the constitution of the United States, so as to provide for the decision of all cases, in which the constitutionality of the state laws shall be brought in question, by the Senate of the United States; and that the concurrence of two thirds of the said Senators shall be necessary to declare the law of any state unconstitutional.

Saturday, January 8.

Mr. Mitchell obtained leave to report a bill to incorporate the town of Berlin, in Worcester county.

Mr. Holmes obtained leave to report a bill, entitled an act to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in the several counties of this state.

On motion of Mr. Spence, Ordered, that the committee on Internal Improvement inquire into the practicability and expediency, with the concurrence and co operation of the states of Virginia and Delaware, of opening a safe and direct navigation through the sounds which run parallel with the sea coast and such canals as may be necessary between the Chesapeake Bay, at or near Cape Charles and Lewis Town Creek, on the Delaware Bay, and that said committee be authorised to open a correspondence with the authorities of Virginia and Delaware on the subject of the contemplated improvement.

Friday, January 14.

Mr. Nicholas, submitted a resolution directing the Treasurer to pay to the Attorney General, the sum of——as a compensation for services performed by him, in pursuance of the resolution of 1828, No 26—which was read

A bill to restrain Attorneys and Solicitors in Chancery, from entering their appearances to any suit, bill or action, at law or in equity in this state, without authority has passed the House of Delegates.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. Chapman, from the committee of Ways and Means, delivered their report to the House of Delegates yesterday.

The committee consider the resources of the Treasury, adequate to the expenditures of the ensuing year, under the existing appropriations.

They are of opinion that it is not necessary to adopt any measure at the present session, to increase our revenue. It is only necessary to economise our means and our present resources will be sufficient to meet every demand upon the Treasury.

The committee look with great confidence to an early adjournment of the Legislature, and suggest, that should the session close early in February, there will remain in the Treasury at the end of the present fiscal year, about $13,000 more than the balance estimated by the Committee.

The committee report of the productive capital of the State, to amount to $1,060,308 14, yielding an interest of $46,620 42.

The unproductive capital is stated at $510,271 54.

The State's stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, estimated to produce $3,750—a dividend of 1 1 4, having already been declared, amounting to $1,875 and the committee feel justified in estimating that a like dividend will be declared at the end of the next six months.

The State so far, has received, as the committee show, $312 50 more than has been paid from the Treasury on account of the Stock of the Rail Road company. The Legislature passed the law authorising subscription on the part of the State for stock in this Company, under the expectation that the loans effected, and stock issued for the payment of the State's subscription would be redeemed without impairing the available means of the Treasury, and the committee have little doubt that these will be realized.

In the Treasury 1st. Dec 1829,		$1,052 57
Receipts to 1st Dec. 1830,		210,371 52
		261,424 09
Disbursements in the same period,		210,371 21
Leaving ballance 1st December, 1830		51,106 88
Subject to appropriations made,		24,268 24
Unappropriated ballance,		29,838 64
Estimated receipts of the current year,		200 898 78
		230,737 42
Estimated expenses of the current year;		216,230 53
Leaving a balance of		14,506 89

OBEYING ORDERS.—When the U. States schooner, the Dolphin, was lying at Callao, the launch, one day, came along side with a load of wood, which the young middy, whose province it was to attend to such matters, was at a loss in what part of the vessel to stow. In this dilemma, he went below and stating the difficulty to his superior officer requested from him orders on the subject.—The latter being engaged in business of higher moment, and having, perhaps come off rather late the night previous, told the mid in no good humour, 'to take the wood to the devil, or into the main cross trees; he did'nt care which.'

Our middy preferring the latter course rather than to come in contact with him of the brimstone jacket, gave the word to have a whip rove, and forthwith set his men to hoisting up the wood according to orders. Just as the last load was ascending into the aerial wood house—already filled to overflowing—the officer came up the gangway and seeing the strange operations aloft, demanded of the middy an explanation.

'Blood and thunder! what are you doing?' said the officer.

'Obeying orders!' was the laconic reply of the middy.

The officer's countenance, in a moment changed from anger to a smile & giving new orders to lower the wood to the deck, he left the obedient mid to manage matters in his own way. D.

N. Y. Constellation.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7.

Mysterious.—About two weeks since a young man called at one of the boarding houses in this city, and asked permission to leave a large trunk, stating at the same time that they must not be surprised if they discovered unpleasant effluvia from it; as it contained some hams, &c. The singularity of the young man's conduct led to some suspicion of deception, and the family sent to the police office and had the trunk taken away. It was ascertained that the boxed body of a colored man was enclosed, which was taken to the Alms House, and the Coroner was called to examine the body. All that has been ascertained on the subject, as we are informed, is that the trunk was brought down the North River in a steam boat, and that the body was taken from some public burying ground for the purpose of dissection.—The young man has not called since at the boarding house, to enquire for his property, having no doubt left the city. These particulars we have obtained from an undoubted source.—*Gaz.*

BRAVE WOMEN.

We learn from the Sagharbor Corrector, that a couple of young men, who were on a gunning excursion from that place, in a sail boat; were capsized by a flaw of wind; the boat sunk, and they were in the channel, some distance from the shore, which it was impossible for them to gain—in this perilous situation, they were discovered by two young girls, of about 16 and 17, daughters of a Mr. Rider and a Mr. Eldridge, of Hogneck, who immediately got a small boat from off the shore, and although blowing a gale, put off with their paddles, and brought the two young men safe to land. The Corrector expresses a hope that each of the young ladies may get a good husband as a recompense.

We are informed, that an infant was frozen to death, on the night of the 12th inst. in a cellar in South between Shippen and Plum streets, in the district of Southward, Philadelphia.

A black footman was one day accosted by a fellow, "Well, Blackee, when did you see the Devil last?" upon which Blackee, turning suddenly round, gave him a severe blow, which staggered him, with this appropriate answer, 'When I saw him last he seat you dat—how you like it?'

OBITUARY.

DIED on Saturday morning last, after an illness of three months, Doctor F. A. Boyer. The deceased possessed a benevolent heart, and an independent mind. He formerly represented this county in the legislature of Maryland. He has left a wife and children, and many friends to mourn his loss.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, January 9.

Flour Howard Street	$6 25
Do. City Mills	6 75
Wheat,	1 16@1 17
Corn,	60
Oats,	31

Portrait Painting.

M. E. Mynarts, PORTRAIT and MINIATURE Painter, has, on account of the weather and the bad state of the Roads, been detained here. He offers his professional services to the public.

He has taken a Room at Mr. BARROW'S Tavern, where a specimen of his Painting may be seen on paper, ivory, and canvass.

Snow Hill, Jan. 25, 1831.

Notice.

THE creditors of the undersigned a petitioner for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors and the several supplements thereto, are hereby notified to be and appear in Worcester County Court, on the first Tuesday in the next May term, to make objections if any they have, why he should not be finally discharged.

WILLIAM BAYLY.

January 18, 1831.

PROSPECTUS

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, to be published at Hagerstown, Maryland, by EZRA SLIFER & Co.

TO BE STYLED

THE RADICAL

And Anti Masonic Mirror.

The Radical and Anti-Masonic Mirror will be conducted upon the principles, by which all men will be considered alike, as to "life liberty and the common pursuits of happiness," it will reprimand guilt and commend probity and truth amongst whatever class of society they may be found.

It will turn darkness into light and by a rigorous effort strive to less light, (Masonry) which has enveloped the universe with superstition and bigotry, prostrate the unholy combination, which has for a long period been the black source of threatened destruction to the happiness the independence and the liberty of this republic.

The columns of the paper will be politically open to all parties—Men differing on political points is a political blessing. It shall be to the reader like a *mirror*, shewing the difference between men and measures.

It will give the foreign, as well as domestic news—attempt to keep pace with the rise and progress in our arts, agriculture, &c. and hold up a light by which all men can guage their work, demand their wages, and go away satisfied.

TERMS:

The Radical and Anti-Masonic Mirror will be published weekly, on a large super royal sheet, at TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per year, payable half yearly in advance. Three dollars if not paid within the year. Two dollars, in advance, will be received in full payment,

Prospectusses will be presentsd by persons authorized to receive subscribers—and due notice given, when a sufficient number of names are obtained and when the paper will go into operation.

All letters addressed to the Editors must be post paid, Subscriptions received by

VALERIUS DUKEHART, Agent, No. 101 1-2, Baltimore-st Balt.

Oct. 15.

The Snowbill Messenger will please copy the above advertisement. V. D.

Nov. 15, 1830.

Lemon Squeezers.

Valerius Dukehart.

No. 101½ Baltimore, between South and Calvert Streets.

Where can be had on reasonable term the following Articles.

SCALE and Bed Cord, Plough or Leading lines, coarse & Fine Twine, Butter Bowls, Bread Trays, Lamp and Candle Wick, Spigots suitable for hogsheads barrels, kegs and Hydrants, Round, square and ovalbutterprints, handsomely lettered, Wool Cards, Long and Short Brush handles, Water boxes, Cane or Metal Slays or Reeds, Sifters, Woolen, cassmett, Cotton & Hand Shuttles, Flyin Shuttles, Lime or Lemon Squeezers, Nests of Sugar Boxes, Cake Boards, Sweeping, Shoe, Scrubbing; Weaver's and Fuller's Brushes, Rolling Pins, Fishing Tackle, Barrel and Half barrel Covers, Mudlers, Spoons, hay or Garden Rakes, Fishing or Angling Rods, Cane, suitable for Reed Makers, Parlour and Kitchen-Bellows, Baskets, Wash Boards, Towel Rollers, Tops, Patent Taps, Lamp Wicks, assorted, &c. &c.

V. D. hopes by strict personal attention to merit a further continuance of patronage.

Wanted to hire

FOR the ensuing year, a negro girl, accustomed to house work. Also, negro woman, who is a good cook, and come well recommended. Enquire at this office.

October 11, 1830

Mill Right.

THE subscriber living near New Town, Worcester County, Md. acquaints his friends and the public in general, that he continues to perform the MILL RIGHT business in all its various branches, in a workman-like manner. All orders for building of G[illegible] Mills, Saw Mills, Oil and Paper Mills, and for repairing of all kinds of machinery appertaining to mills, will be duly attended to and executed on the most reasonable terms.

ROBERT T. CALLENDER.

May 10, 1830.

Magistrates' Blanks

For sale at this Office.

PROSPECTUS.

AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

DUFF GREEN proposes to publish a Quarterly Journal, to be devoted to matters connected with the Naval and military service of the U. States. It will contain,

The Army and Navy lists;

Promotions, Deaths, Resignations, Discharges, &c

Notes of the proceedings of military and naval Courts;

Naval and Military movements;

Biography of officers, Soldiers and Sailors;

President's annual message, and others interesting to either service;

Reports of the Secretaries of War, and Navy, and Naval Committees;

Notices of Debates in Congress, touching either service;

Laws of Congress relative to the Army and Navy;

Essays on Military and naval tactics,

Notices of Foreign service.

In short every matter respecting which the gentlemen of the Army and Navy may be supposed to feel a solicitude.

TERMS—Each Number will contain two hundred and fifty six large royal octavo pages, on fine paper, and will be transmitted to subscribers by mail, or delivered to agents in the principal cities, at five dollars per annum, payable annually, in advance, upon the delivery of the first number.

Should sufficient subscribers be obtained, the first number will issue in January next.

Officers of the army and navy, booksellers, are solicited to obtain subscriptions: to agents, a commission of 20 per cent will be allowed,

Washington City, July, 1830.

CASH For Negroes.

WE wish to purchase 200 negroes for the New Orleans market, and will give more than any other purchaser that is in the market, for such as suit us:—

One of the firm intends declining the trade after the present year and wishes to purchase, family negroes for his own use. Letters directed to this place to E. Whitelock, to Salisbury or Princess-Anne, to the subscribers will be attended to.

Woolfolks, Sanders, & Overley.

June 6, 1830.

In Worcester County Court.

Thomas Littleton, vs. Isaac Littleton, and others. } In Chancery Nov. Term, 1830.

Levi Duncan the Trustee appointed by the Court, to sell the real estate of Edmond Littleton, deceased for the payment of his debts—reports to the Court that he has sold the said real estate and that the amount of sales, is the sum of five hundred and fourteen dollars.

It is thereupon, by this Court, and the authority thereof ordered that the said sale be ratified and confirmed, unles cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second day of the next May Term of this Court, provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks before that day in some newspaper published in Worcester county

ARA SPENCE;
WILLIAM TINGLE

True copy

Test,
JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.

CHAIR FACTORY

Light Street near the wharf, Baltimore.

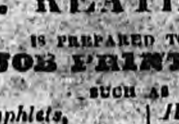
JOHN SIMONSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Worcester County that he has on hand & intends keeping a general assortment of

FANCY & COMMON
CHAIRS

which he will sell on moderate terms

☞ All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to



G. KEATINGE,

IS PREPARED TO DO

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Pamphlets, Cards, Certificates, | *Hand-Bills, Circulars, Blanks, &c.*

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND.

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner. Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, 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, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 8 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

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

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,
Commander.

Easton, March 20. (23) tf

The Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore are requested to publish this Notice once a week till countermanded and present their accounts to Captain Taylor.

Maryland.

Orphans' Court of Worcester County. October Term 1830 }

ON application of William Bratten Adm de bonis non with will annexed of Josiah Bratten late of Worcester county deceased It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deed's, estate with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester County. I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 12th day of November Anno Domini, 1830.

SEAL.

LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Reg. of Wills, for Worcester County

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, in Md, letters of Admrs. d. b. n. with the will annexed on the personal estate of Josiah Bratten late of said County dec'd All persons having claims against the said dec'd, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 25th day of May next, they may otherwise, by law be excluded from all benefits of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of November 1830

WILLIAM BRATTEN, Administrator, With the will annexed of Josiah Bratten, dec'd.

November 15 1830.

Cabinet Furniture MANUFACTORY

No. 3 North (*Belvidere*) st. *Baltimore.*

THE Subscriber, in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and patrons, & the citizens of Baltimore generally, for the very liberal encouragement heretofore received, would again remind them that he has on hand, at this time, a most beautiful assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, entirely of his own manufacture, and which he warrants to be equal in pattern or workmanship to any in the city—consisting in part of

SIDEBOARDS of various patterns
BUREAUS do do
SECRETARIES & BOOKCASES
WARDROBES
Dressing BUREAUS, of improved patterns
do TABLES do
End Dining do
Card do
Plain Dining and Breakfast do
Ladies Work do claw feet

Candle Stands, Wash Stands do., mahogany, maple and plain Cribs, Cradles, fancy toilet Tables, and Bedsteads of all kinds and patterns, all of which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, for cash or approved endorsed notes. The subscriber respectfully invites those wanting any article in the Cabinet line to give him a call, as he will work to order, on the most reasonable terms. Also, all kinds of Venetian blinds, &c as usual, made with punctuality, and despatch.

EDWIN S. TARR, BALTIMORE.

Ten dollars reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in November last, negro GEORGE, an indented apprentice. The said negro George is about five feet high, stout and chunky, and very black. Had on when he went away a gray cloth roundabout and trowsers. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him. The above reward will be given for the apprehending of the said negro so that I get him again.

EDWARD SCARBOROUGH.

Worcester county, Dec. 14th, 1830.

ATTENTION!

THIS is to give notice to all masters and owners of vessels sailing out of Chincoteague Inlet and mooring to our shores, that I have, (however unpleasant the office,) to accept the office of Ballast-master. You are bound by law, before you discharge your ballast, to give me notice, and for every instance of failure, you forfeit the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. After receiving notice from you I am bound immediately to attend and direct the discharge of your ballast, for which service I am to receive from you eighty-three cents per day, I hope the above will be a sufficient warning, as I am bound with rigour and strictness to fulfil the duties of my office.

JOHN D. WELLBOURN.

Horn Town, Va. Oct. 18, 1830.

MARYLAND.

Orphans' Court of Worcester county October Term, 1830. }

ON application of Elijah Parsons, Administrator of Seth Smith late of Worcester county deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester County.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceeding of the Orphans' court of Worcester County, I have hereto set my hand & affixed the public seal of my office this 12th day of November, Anno Domini 1830.

SEAL.

LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Reg. Wills, for Worcester County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Seth Smith late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 25th, day of May next 1831, they may otherwise by Law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of November 1830

ELIJAH PARSONS Administrator, of Seth Smith deceased

November 15, 1830.

Maryland.

Orphan's court of Worcester county. October Term, 1830. }

ON application of Thomas Timmons, Administrator of Lemuel Timmons, late of *Worcester County* deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester county.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 16th day of November, Anno Domini 1830.

Seal

LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Reg. of Wills for Worcester County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Lemuel Timmons, late of said county dece'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of June next 1831, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November 1830.

THOMAS TIMMONS, Admr. of Lemuel Timmons, deceased.

November 29, 1830.

Maryland.

Orphans' Court of Worcester county October Term, 1830. }

ON application of James Hammond Administrator of Jesse Hammond late of Worcester county deceased, It is ordered that he give the notice required by law warning creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the vouchers thereof, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a newspaper printed in Worcester county.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, I have hereto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 12th day of November Anno Domini 1830.

SEAL.

LEMUEL P. SPENCE, Reg. of Wills for Worcester County.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Worcester County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Jesse Hammond, late of said county deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of May next 1831, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand this 15th day of November 1830.

JAMES HAMMOND, Administrator of Jesse Hammond, deceased.

PRATT STREET

Bake[illegible]

Opposite Mr. Goodrick's [illegible]

HENRY HEN[illegible]

LATE of the firm of HENDERS[illegible] & MASON, respectfully in[illegible] his friends and the publi[illegible] has erected a large and co[illegible] Bake House, at the EAST [illegible] CORNER OF PRATT & PATTERS[illegible] near Smith's Dock, where he intends [illegible] on the

BISCUIT BAKING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

He has on hand and will constantly keep large supply of

PILOT AND NAVY BREAD,

Water, Sugar and Butter Crackers

Made from the best of Flour, well packed and thoroughly kiln-dried.

He also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, the

Family or Wine Biscuit, &c.

All of which articles are recommended to be equal, if not superior to any others in the place, and will be sold upon as reasonable terms as they can be obtained in this or any other city.

☞ His friends and the public generally are invited to view his establishment, and witness the neatness and order with which it is conducted, and satisfy themselves of the quality of his goods.

Baltimore, June 14, 1830.

COMMUNICATION.

AMONG many new inventions of our enlightened age, is a patent Thrashing Machine, which we have heard highly recommended by our neighbouring farmers, invented by Dr. C. Clark, residing in Green street, Philadelphia; and which we had the satisfaction to see in complete operation yesterday near this city, moved by one horse with great ease, trashing at the rate of nearly one bushel of wheat per minute, perfectly clean, taking off nearly every white cap, without breaking the grain.—It throws the straw very strait from the machine, and leaves it in a good condition for binding. We also witnessed one moved by the power of one man, who informed us he could easily thresh ten bushels per hour with the assistance of one man to feed it. This small and cheap machine, the price of which we understand is from fifteen to thirty dollars, appears to possess the principle which has been so long sought for; which is in treshing fast with ease. The beaters are in the form of a coarse screw of wrought iron, and secured in a very permanent manner to the cylinder, which moves with great velocity and ease.

Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

October 26, 1830.

☞ Printers in the country would probably do many of their subscribers a favor by inserting the above notice.

Bark.

THE subscriber wishes to enter into a contract for his stock of BARK, for the ensuing spring, say

100 CORDS,

FIFTY CORDS of Spanish, or Chesnut Oak, and 50 Cords of Peach Oak, for which the highest price in cash will be given, on delivery to the subscriber, at Annapolis. Any person or persons wishing to take up said contract will address the subscriber by mail or otherwise.

DANIEL T. HYDE.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1831. (Jan. 11.)

A List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office, at Snow Hill, Md. which if not taken out, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Capt. J Bortnage, James Corbin, Capt William Duncan, M[illegible] Ann Enos, Miss Elizabeth Harper, Amelia V. Holland, Jacob Holloway, George Johnson, [illegible] M. Merchant, Hannah [illegible] John E. Pollitt, Dennis [illegible] Sewel Turpin, W[illegible]

LEVIN TOWNSEND, [illegible]

January 4, 1831. [illegible]

SPIC[illegible]

[illegible]

FISHING LINES, HOOKS and RODS—For [illegible] by VALERIUS DUKEHART, No. [illegible] 1-2 Baltimore St. Balt. 10th mo. 26th.