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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the N. Y. Spectator. THE HEROES OF MINISINK.

It is now several months since we informed the public that the citizens of Orange county were engaged in collecting the bones of the gallant band who were cut off by the Indians at Minisink, on the 22d of July, 1779, and which have been exposed to the sun and the snows for forty three years.

While writing the foregoing paragraph, our friend Florio gave us a passing call, and at our suggestion, took pen in hand, and furnished us the following happy impromptu:

Yes! long have they slept in the desolate wood, Where firm and undaunted for freedom they died— When the Indians' keen arrow was stain'd with their blood, And they lay upon Minisink's field of the dead!

Yes! long have they slept on the spot where they fell, When our forests re-echoed the thunders of War; When their burial hymn was the savage's yell, Whose murderous hands were impurpled with gore!

Yes! long have they slept! the devoted—the brave— Proud altars were raised not, their fame to prolong— Neglected—forgotten—forsaken their grave, Unnoticed in story—unhonoured in song!

They come—the dead heroes are raised from the dust, They come with the coffin—the shroud, and the bier; Their country at length, to their memory just, Pay the funeral rites—And the monument rear.

Long, long may that monument stand in its pride, And should carnage unfurl his red banner again, Then—then let us die as our forefathers died, When war blew his trumpet on Minisink's plain!

From the Kentucky Argus. TIME. On yonder cliff, which, towering high, Restrains Kentucky's foaming pride, I viewed the torrent hurrying by, Swell'd by a thousand streamlets' tide, And rushing down with dreadful sweep, To join the billows of the deep.

Through sorrow's gloom and pleasure's dream, Through fields of joy and vales of tears, Time, like that dark resistless stream, The emblem bright of rolling years, Bears us along with ceaseless wave, To the dark sea beyond the grave.

Lo, down the swift, tumultuous flood, From deluged bank and mountain side, The washing man, the rifled wood, In tumbling chaos tows and glides, Thus time sweeps on with rapid flow, Our dearest, brightest hopes below.

Seest thou yon arch, which proudly braves The dashing billows that beat and roll? So Hope, o'er Time's tumultuous waves, Bears her bright arch, and bears the soul From scenes of doubt, a world of tears, To that bright shore beyond the spheres.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser. CHRIST REJECTED. The dawn hath broke on Solyma, Yet in her street sits war despair; Her temple greets the early ray, The voice of gladness is not there. Gone forthas the accursed decree, Bush Sun! and hide each starry gem. For He who claim'd your sovereignty Wears now the thorny diadem.

Did not, from yonder battlement, The high archangel bend to weep, When crush'd with toil, with sorrow spent, Immanuel trode the painful steep? Was there not anguish known above, Say ye that stand before the throne, When He, whose every thro' was love, By man rejected went alone?

Divine example let me be Patient, when darkling cares invade, Resign'd, when earthly blessings flee, And praise thee while enjoyments fade. Thou wast Rejected—Son of God, Near to the Highest is thy seat; 'Tis ours to cross life's stormy flood, Give us a place beneath thy feet.

THE SENSE OF VIRTUE. At the bottom of the hearts of all men, there lies a secret sense of propriety, virtue and honour. This sense may be so far blunted, as to lose its influence in guiding men to what is right, while yet it retains its power of making them feel that they are acting wrong. Hence remorse often gnaws the heart which affects to appear light and gay before the world.

From the Repository. SHORT SERMON.

GALATIANS III. XIII.

Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us. The preacher has informed that the punishment of those who shall die in their sins, will be eternal and inconceivably great, from these words: And they shall go forth and look upon the carcasses of the men that have transgressed against me; for their worm shall not die, and their fire is not quenched; and they shall be an abhorring to all flesh.

He will now consider what method has been devised, in infinite mercy, for men to escape from this punishment. The sinner had contracted an infinite debt by transgressing the divine law. This is a reason why his punishment shall be infinite; he is helden to pay this whole debt. In order that he may have a discharge, there must be an atonement. This was the purpose for which our Lord Jesus Christ came into the world.

We are instructed in the Scriptures, that though it was not consistent with the Divine justice to pardon the creature without a perfect obedience, yet it was consistent to accept in behalf of the offender, the perfect obedience of a surety; and as the offender deserves to suffer, the suffering of the surety for him will satisfy the demands of justice. Jesus Christ became the surety of sinners. His obedience and his sufferings afforded a full satisfaction to justice. He magnified the law, and made it honorable. Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us. There is no condemnation to them who are in Christ Jesus. Now he must be a mysterious person to make atonement for transgressors. In one sense, he must be above the law, and therefore the true God, or Law giver; for no created being can make atonement for other creatures. Every creature owes to God the exercise of all his powers. Nevertheless he must become subject to the law, in order that he may perform acts of obedience. This is the reason why he assumed the human nature.

THE MOSS-SIDE.

By the author of the "Elder's Death Bed," the "Snow Storm," &c.

Gilbert Ainslie was a poor man, and he had been a poor man all the days of his life, which were not few, for he had been born and bred on the small moorland farm which he now occupied; and he had lived there, as his father and grand father had done before him, leaving a family just above the more bitter wants of this world. Labour, hard and unremitting, had been his lot in life, but although sometimes severely tried, he had never repined; and through all the mist and gloom, and even the storms that had assailed him, he had lived on from year to year in that calm and resigned contentment which unconsciously cheers the hearthstone of the blameless poor. With his own hands he had ploughed, sowed, and reaped his often scanty harvest, assisted, as they grew up, by three sons, who, even in boyhood, were happy to work along with their father in the fields.

Out of doors or in, Gilbert Ainslie was never idle. The spade, the shears, the plough shaft, the sickle, and the flail, all came readily to hands that grasped them well; and not a morsel of food was eaten under his roof, or a garment worn there, that was not honestly, severely, nobly earned. Gilbert Ainslie was a slave, but it was for them he loved with a sober & deep affection. The thraldom under which he lived, God had imposed, and it only served to give his character a shade of silent gravity, but not austere; to make his smiles fewer, but more heartfelt, to calm his soul at grace before and after meals; and to kindle it in morning and evening prayer.

There is no need to tell the character of the wife of such a man. Meek and thoughtful, yet gladsome and gay wital, her heaven was in her house; and her gentler and weaker hands helped to bar the door against want. Of ten children that had been born to them, they had lost three; and as they had fed, clothed, and educated them respectably, so did they give them who died a respectable funeral. The living did not grudge to give up for a while, some of their daily comforts, for the sake of the dead, and bought, with the little sums which their industry had saved, decent mournings, worn on Sabbath, and then carefully laid by. Of the seven that survived, two sons were farm servants in the neighbourhood, while three daughters and two sons remained at home, growing, or grown up, a small bappy, hard working household.

Many cottages are there in Scotland like Moss-side, and many such humble and virtuous cottagers as were now beneath its roof of straw. The eye of the passing traveler may mark them, or mark them not, but they stand peacefully in thousands over all the land; and most beautiful do they make it, through all its wide valleys and narrow glens—its low holds, encircled by the rocky walls of some bonny burn—its green mounts elated with their little crowning groves of plane trees, its yellow cornfields, its bare pastoral hill sides, and all its heathy moors, on whose black bosom lie shining or concealed glades of excessive verdure, inhabited by flowers, and visited only by the far flying bees. Moss-side was not beautiful to a careless or hasty eye; but when looked on and surveyed, it seemed a pleasant dwelling. Its roof, overgrown with grass and moss, was almost as green as the ground out of which its weather stained walls appeared to grow. The moss behind it was separated from a little garden, by a narrow slip of arable land, the dark colour of which showed that it had been won from the wild by patient industry, and by patient industry retained. It required a bright sunny day to make Moss-side fair; but then it was fair indeed; and when the little brown moorland birds were singing their short songs among the rushes and the heather, or a lark, perhaps lured thither by some green barley

field for its undisturbed nest, rose singing all over the enlightened solitude, the little black farm smiled like the paradise of poverty, sad and affecting in its lone and extreme simplicity. The boys and girls had made some plots of flowers among the vegetables that the little garden supplied for their homely meals; pinks and carnations, brought from the walled gardens of rich men farther down in the cultivated strath, grew here with somewhat diminished luxuriance; a bright show of tulips had a strange beauty in the midst of that moorland; and the smell of roses mixed well with that of the clover, the beautiful fair clover that loves the soil and the air of Scotland, and gives the rich and balmy milk to the poor man's lips.

In this cottage, Gilbert's youngest child, a girl about nine years of age, had been lying a week in a fever. It was now Saturday evening, and the ninth day of the disease. Was she to live, or die? It seemed as if a very few hours were between the innocent creature and Heaven. All the symptoms were those of approaching death. The parents knew well the change that comes over the human face, whether it be in infancy, youth or prime, just before the departure of the spirit; and as they stood together by Margaret's bed, it seemed to them that the fatal shadow had fallen upon her features. The surgeon of the parish lived some miles distant, but they expected him now every moment, and many a wistful look was directed by fearful eyes along the moor. The daughter, who was out at service, came anxiously home on this night, the only one that could be allowed her, for the poor must work in their grief, and their servants must do their duty to those whose bread they eat even when nature is sick—sick at heart. Another of the daughters came in from the potato field beyond the brae, with what was to be their frugal supper. The calm noiseless spirit was in and around the house while death seemed dealing with one who, a few days ago was like light upon the floor, and the sound of music, that always breathed up when most wanted; glad and joyous in common talk, sweet, silvery, and mournful, when it joined in hymn or psalm. One after the other they continued going up to the bed side, and then coming away sobbing or silent, to see their merry little sister, who used to keep dancing all day like a butterfly in a meadow field, or like a butterfly with shut wings on a flower, trifling for a while in the silence of her joy, now tossing restlessly on her bed, & scarcely sensible to the words of endearment whispered around her, or the kisses dropt with tears, in spite of themselves, on her burning forehead.

Utter poverty often kills the affections, but a deep, constant, and common feeling of this world's hardships, and an equal participation in all those struggles by which they may be softened, unite husband and wife, parents and children, brothers and sisters, in thoughtful and subdued tenderness; making them happy indeed while the circle round the fire is unbroken, and yet preparing them every day to bear the separation, when some one or other is taken slowly or suddenly away. Their souls are not moved by fits and starts, although, indeed, nature sometimes will wrestle with necessity; and there is a wise moderation both in the joy and the grief of the intelligent poor, which keeps lasting trouble away from their earthly lot, and prepares them silently and unconsciously for heaven.

"Do you think the child is dying?" said Gilbert with a calm voice to the surgeon, who, on his wearied horse, had just arrived from another sick bed, over the misty range of hills; and had been looking steadily for some minutes on the little patient. The humane man knew the family well, in the midst of whom he was standing, and replied, "While there is life there is hope; but my pretty little Margaret is, I fear, in the last extremity." There was no loud lamentations at these words—all had before known, though would not confess it to themselves, what they now were told—and though the certainty that was in the words of the skillful man made their hearts beat for a little with sicker throbbings, made their pale faces paler, and brought out from some eyes a greater gush of tears, yet death had been before in this house, and in this case, he gains, as he always does, in awe, but not in terror. There were wandering, and wavering, and dreamy delirious phantasies in the brain of the innocent child—but the few words she indistinctly uttered were affecting, not tending to the heart, for it was plain that she thought herself enduring her sleep in the green silent pastures, and sitting wrapped in her plaid upon the lawn and sunny side of the Birkenow. She was too much exhausted—there was too little life—too little breath in her heart to frame a tune; but some of her words seemed to be from favourite old songs; and at last her mother wept, and turned aside her face, when the child, whose blue eyes were shut, and her lips almost still, breathed out these lines of the beautiful 23d psalm:

The Lord's my Shepherd, I'll not want, He makes me down to lie In pastures green: he leadeth me The quiet waters by.

The child was now left with none but her mother by the bed side, for it was said to be best so; and Gilbert and his family sat down round the kitchen fire, for a while in silence. In a quarter of an hour, they began to rise calmly, and to go each to his allotted work. One of the daughters went forth with the pail to milk the cow, and another began to set out the table in the middle of the floor for supper, covering it with a white cloth. Gilbert viewed the usual household arrangements with a solemn and untroubled eye; and there was almost the faint light of a grateful smile on his cheek, as he said to the worthy surgeon, "You will partake of our fare after your day's travel and toil of humanity." In a short silent half hour, the potatoes and oat cakes, butter and milk, were on the board; and Gilbert, lifting up his toil hardened, but manly hand, with a slow motion, at which the room was as hushed as if it had been empty, closed his eyes in reverence, and asked a blessing. There was a little stool on which no one sat, by the old man's side. It had been put there unwittingly, when the other seats were all placed in their usual order; but the golden head that was wont to rise at that part of the table was now want-

ing. There was silence—not a word was said—their meal was before them—God had been thanked, and they began to eat.

While they were at their silent meal a horseman came galloping to the door, and with a loud voice, called out that he had been sent express with a letter to Gilbert Ainslie; at the same time rudely, and with an oath, demanding a dram for his trouble. The oldest son, a lad of eighteen, fiercely seized the bridle of his horse, and turned his head away from the door. The rider, somewhat alarmed at the flushed face of the powerful stripling, threw down the letter and rode off. Gilbert took the letter from his son's hand, casting, at the same time, a half abridging look on his face, that was returning to its former colour. "I feared," said the youth, with a tear in his eye, "I feared that the brute's voice, and the trampling of the horse's feet would have disturbed her." Gilbert held the letter hesitatingly in his hand, as if afraid, at that moment, to read it; at length, he said aloud to the surgeon, "You know that I am a poor man, and debt, if justly incurred and punctually paid when due, is no dishonor." Both his hand and his voice shook slightly as he spoke, but he opened the letter from the lawyer, and read it in silence. At this moment his wife came from her child's bed side, and looking anxiously at her husband told him, "not to mind about the money, that no man, who knew him, would arrest his goods, or put him into prison. Though our barn is dying, and when, if so it be the Lord's will, he should have a decent burial, poor innocent, like them that went before her." Gilbert continued reading the letter with a face on which no emotion could be discovered; and then, folding it up, he gave it to his wife, told her she might read it if she chose, and then put it into his desk in the room, beside the poor dear barn. She took it from him, without reading it, crushed it in her bosom, for she turned her ear towards her child, & thinking she heard it stir, ran out hastily to its bed side.

Another hour of trial past, and the child was still swimming for its life. The very dogs knew there was grief in the house, & lay without stirring, as if hiding themselves below the long table at the window. One sister sat with an unfinished gown on her knees, that she had been sewing for the dear child, and still continued at the hopeless work, she scarcely knew why; and often, often putting up her hand to wipe away a tear. "What is that?" said the old man to his eldest daughter, "what is that you are laying on the shelf?" She could scarcely reply that it was a ribbon & an ivory comb that she had brought for little Margaret, against the night of the dancing school ball. And, at these words, the father could not restrain a long, deep and bitter groan; at which the boy, nearest in age to his dying sister, looked up in his weeping face, and letting the tattered book of his old ballads, which he had been poring on, but not reading, fall out of his hands, he rose from his seat, and going into his father's bosom, kissed him, and asked God to bless him, for the holy heart of the boy was moved within him; and the old man, as he embraced him, felt that, in his innocence and simplicity, he was indeed a comforter. "The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away," said the old man, "blessed be the name of the Lord."

The outer-door, gently opened, and he, whose presence had in former years brought peace and resignation on hither, when their hearts had been tried, even as they now were tried, stood before them. On the night before the Sabbath, the minister of Auchin-down never left his Manse, except, as now to visit the sick or dying bed. Scarcely could Gilbert reply to his first questions about his child, when the surgeon came from the bed-room, and said, "Margaret seems lifted up by God's hand above death and the grave. I think she will recover—she has fallen asleep, and when she wakes, I hope—I believe—that the danger will be past, and that your child will live."

They were all prepared for death; but now they were found unprepared for life. One wept that had till then locked up all her tears within her heart; another gave a short palpitating shriek; and the tender-hearted Isabel, who had nursed the child when it was a baby, fainted away. The youngest brother gave way to gladsome smiles, and calling out his dog Hector, who used to sport with him and his little sister on the moor, he told the tidings to the dumb irrational creature, whose eyes, it is certain, sparkled with a soft joy. The clock, for some days, had been prevented from striking the hours; but the silent fingers pointed to the hour of nine; and that, in the cottage of Gilbert Ainslie, was the stated hour of family worship. His own honoured minister took the book;

He waled a portion with judicious care; And let us worship God, he said, with solemn air.

A chapter was read—a psalm said;—and so, too, was sung a psalm; but it was sung low, and with suppressed voices, lest the child's saying sleep might be broken, and now and then the female voices trembled, or some one of them ceased altogether; for there had been tribulation and anguish, and now hope and faith were tried in the joy of thanksgiving.

The child still slept; and its sleep seemed more sound and deep. It appeared almost certain that the crisis was over, and that the flower was not to fade. "Children," said Gilbert, "our happiness is in the love we bear to one another; and our duty is in submitting to and serving God. Gracious indeed, has he been unto us. Is not the recovery of our little darling, dancing, singing Margaret, worth all the gold that ever was mined? If we had had thousands of thousands, would we not have billed up her grave with the worthless dross of gold, rather than that she should have gone down there with her sweet face and all her rosy smiles?" There was no reply; but a joyful sobbing all over the room.

"Never mind the letter, nor the debt, father," said the eldest daughter. "We have all some little thing of our own—a few pounds—and we shall be able to raise as much as will keep arrest and prison at a distance. Of if they do take our furniture out of the house, all except Margaret's bed,

who cares? We will sleep on the floor; and there are potatoes in the field, and clear water in the spring. We need fear nothing, want nothing; blessed be God for all his mercies!"

Gilbert went into the sick room, and got the letter from his wife, who was sitting at the head of the bed, watching, with a heart blest beyond all bliss, the calm and regular breathings of her child. "This letter," said he mildly, "is not from a hard creditor. Come with me while I read it aloud to our children." The letter was read aloud, and it was well fitted to diffuse pleasure and satisfaction through the dwelling of poverty. It was from an executor to the will of a distant relative, who had left Gilbert Ainslie 1500*l*. "The sum," said Gilbert, "is a large one to folks like us, but not, I hope large enough to turn our heads, or make us think ourselves all lords and ladies. It will do more, far more, than put me fairly above the world at last. I believe, that, with it, I may buy this very farm, on which my forefathers have toiled. But God, whose providence has sent this temporal blessing, may send us wisdom and prudence how to use it, and humble and grateful hearts to us all."

"You will be able to send me to school all the year round now, father," said the youngest boy. "And you may leave the flax to your sons now, father," said the eldest. "You may hold the plough still, for you draw a straighter furrow than any of us; but hard work for young sinners; and you may buy this new office in your arm chair by the ingle. You will not need to gaze now in the dark, cold, and snowy winter mornings, and keep threshing corn in the barn for hours by candle light, before the late dawning."

There was silence, gladness, and sorrow, and but little sleep in Moss-side, between the rising and setting of stars, that were now out in thousands, clear, bright, and sparkling over the unclouded sky. Those who had lain down for an hour or two in bed could scarcely be said to have slept; when about morning little Margaret awoke, an altered creature, pale, languid, and unable to turn herself on her lowly bed, but with meaning in her eyes, memory in her mind, affection in her heart, and coolness in all her veins. A happy group were watching the first faint smile that broke over her features. And never did one who stood there forget, that Sabbath morning, on which she seemed to look round upon them all with a gaze of fair and sweet bewilderment, like one half conscious of having been rescued from the power of the grave.

From Humboldt's Personal Narrative.

ACCOUNT OF CROCODILES.

"When the waters of the Oroonoko (say Mr. H.) are high, the river inundates the keys; and it sometimes happens that even in the town imprudent men become the prey of crocodiles. I shall transcribe from my journal a fact that took place during Mr. Bonpland's illness. A Guaykyri Indian, from the island de la Margareta, went to anchor his canoe in a cove, where there were not three feet of water. A very fierce crocodile that habitually haunted that spot, seized him by the leg, and withdrew from the shore, remaining on the surface of the water. This unfortunate man was first seen seeking with astonishing courage, for a knife in the pocket of his pantaloons. Not being able to find it, he seized the head of the crocodile, and thrust his fingers into its eyes. No man in the hot regions of America is ignorant that this carnivorous reptile, covered with a buckler of hard and dry scales, is extremely sensible in the only parts of his body which are soft and unprotected, such as the eyes, the hollow underneath the shoulders, the nostrils, and beneath the lower jaw. There are two glands of mawk. The Guaykyri Indian had recourse to the same means which saved the negro of Mungo Park, and the girl of Urituca, whom I have mentioned above;—but he was less fortunate than they had been, for the crocodile did not open its jaws and loose hold of its prey. The animal, yielding to the pain, plunged to the bottom of the river; and after having drowned the Indian, dragged the dead body to an island opposite the port. I arrived at the moment when a great number of the inhabitants of Angostura had witnessed this melancholy spectacle.

"As the crocodile, on account of the structure of its larynx of the hyoid bone, and of the folds of its tongue, can seize, though not swallow its prey under water. A man seldom disappears without the animal being perceived some hours after near the spot where the misfortune happened, devouring its prey on a neighbouring beach. The number of individuals who perish annually, the victims of their own imprudence and the ferocity of these reptiles, is much greater than is believed to be in Europe. It is particularly so in villages where the neighbouring grounds are often inundated. The same crocodiles are often long in the same places. They become from year to year more daring, especially as the Indians assert, if they have once tasted of human flesh.

"These animals are so wary that they are killed with difficulty. A ball does not pierce their skin, and the shot is only mortal when directed at the throat, or beneath the shoulder. The Indians, who know little of the use of fire-arms, attack the crocodile with lances, after it is caught with large pointed iron hooks, baited with pieces of meat, and fastened with a chain to the trunk of a tree. They do not approach the animal till it has struggled a long time to disengage itself from the iron fixed in the upper jaw.—There is little probability that a country in which a labyrinth of rivers without number brings every day new bands of crocodiles from the eastern bank of the Andes, by the Meta and the Apurc, towards the coast of Spanish Guayana, should ever be delivered from these reptiles. All that will be gained by civilization will be, to render them more timid, and more easily put to flight.

"Affecting instances are related of African slaves, who have exposed their lives to save those of their masters, who had fallen into the jaws of the crocodile. A few years ago, between Urituca and the Mission de Abasco, a negro bearing the cries of his mas-

Sale for sale a tract in River Neck, 60 acres. This is a small tract of being bro't by the Government, by the land is adapted, and other to the culture of this land, as it is one wishing to be premises to buy. This very accommo-chaser, by par- have their share of the purchase application Williamson's Ho-R Thora, the how the land to chuse. Should sold at private y the 4th day of on that day be on the pre- to be sold to JOS. MAYO. Flour and intend y Flour, a very small more price, for No. Miller. ND in Prince Geo- an old fashion- NGER RING, a and with Garnet owner may have ion at this office, and paying the PG. 3w. by given, has obtained rt of some Ar- of administration of James Barry, in the service of All persons hav- d estate, are re- m, properly au- indebted are mediate payment, RRY, Adm'r. 3w. ale, blishment in the te the property and now occupied of consisting of Dwelling House House, suitable extensve garden, rietty of fruit of en House, all en- tial brick wall- ng two acres of de Spa Creek, and Establishment, and rail fence, ant and healthy, afford an agree- family. Henry May- BIRNIE. CE. d to the late firm arber, & Co are settle their ac- 15th Sept. next, be instituted s- respect to per- necessary that the tled in as speedy consequence of with the repre- John T Barber, John Miller Jr. CE. W MILLER, of George & John well selected GOODS, at their old stand) le and accommo- or to punctual 42 blished Office and at Mr. re—price 25cts of Maryland, of Rights—grafted therein

per, flew to the spot, armed with a long knife, (machete) and plunged into the river. He forced the crocodile, by putting out his eyes, to let go his prey, and hide himself under the water. The slave bore his expiring master to the shore, but all his exertions were unavailing to restore him to life. He died of suffocation, for his wounds were not deep; the crocodile, like the dog, appears not to close its jaws firmly while swimming. It is almost superfluous to add, that the children of the deceased, though poor, gave the slave his freedom."

From the Herkimer People's Friend.  
MAPLE SUGAR.  
Fairfield, May 29, 1822.

Dear Sir,

An improvement in the manufacturing of sugar from the maple, is loudly called for, from the negligent manner in which the business is generally managed. For many years I have been exerting myself to effect such an improvement; and by an experience of seven years in my present method of operation, during which time I have been able to improve the quality of my sugar every year, my sample will now compare, according to the opinion of the most respectable judges, with any that is made from the juice of the cane.

According to the notice inserted in the "Plough Boy" last year, I manufactured in the season of 1821 six thousand pounds of sugar from the sap of the maple. The present season I have made at the same factory about six thousand and ninety pounds, of the best quality of sugar—as will appear to those who have never seen it, when informed, that last year and the present, my sugar sold, and is selling from ten to twelve dollars per cwt. and it is preferred by many of our most respectable families, to the best Muscovado. Many samples have been sent abroad both to New England and New York.

Presuming that the result of my experience on this important subject, would be pleasing to you, and I doubt not useful to the public, I thought proper to add a few hints respecting my sugar factory. The subject is important, because it is undoubtedly true, that the sap of the maple is the purest sweet known, if unadulterated by the hand of the manufacturer. About 3/4 of my sugar is stirred off dry and packed into dry casks, and thus keeps in perfect order, without being subject to any drain of molasses; the remaining 1/4 is drained with clay in the heat of summer, and is then nearly equal to lump sugar. This circumstance shows that sap is less adulterated than the juice of the cane, for all the West India sugars are subject to drain of molasses of from 1-3 to 1-4. (See Edwards' "W. Ind.")

My sugar lot is in the town of Norway, (Herkimer county) and encloses about fifty acres of ground, on which I have set two thousand pairs—to the largest trees 4 pairs; to some 3, to others 2, and to many one,—my whole number of trees in use is about eleven hundred, making an average crop from a pair of 3 lbs. and from a tree 5-14, which is considered a fair estimate for this latitude. The labour required to manage my factory is much less than would be imagined, and without a knowledge of the plan might exceed belief. I have but one place for evaporating, where all the sap is collected, and all necessary house room prepared to store pails and reservoirs through the year. After becoming acquainted with the situation of all the trees for use, roads were cut in all directions, nearly parallel to each other, and so near that no tree stands more than 100 feet from one of those roads. By these means the labour of carrying the sap by hand is only the same as if the number of trees stood on a space of two hundred feet diameter. To gather the sap light one horse sleds are used with tapering casks fastened to them, 6 feet in length, 2 feet at one end and 20 inches at the other, in diameter, and containing about a hoghead.—When drawn to the reservoir, the sap is conducted to it in one minute without moving the cask, and in a similar way the sap is conveyed into the evaporators, as need requires.

The one horse teams are usually manned with two hands to each, and in this way each team will load and empty once in every thirty minutes. When the sap has been plenty, 25 loads have been gathered with one team and two hands in a day. For the last two years, two horses have drawn all the sap from the said 2000 pairs, though an extra sled has been kept in case of necessity. Four evaporators are provided, made of sheet iron, weighing 3 lbs. to the square foot, each of which is about 9 feet in length 6 feet wide, and 12 inches deep. The plan of setting them is simple: the bottoms being flat, two walls are built nearly equal to the width of the evaporator or pan; a flue is made in the centre, so that no fire is permitted to strike the sides of the pan, but its whole force comes upon the bottom only. Last season three of these pans were used, and the present only two were in use, to evaporate the 6090 lbs. in consequence of the moderate flow of the sap.

According to the calculation which I have made, sugar makers may venture to set seven or eight hundred pails to one of these pans, provided dry wood be procured, and the fires kept up through the night, in case of extraordinary runs, which however, do not often happen. I have used from four to five cords of wood to a thousand pounds of sugar made, which is cut and put under cover, a year before used. The above plan of evaporating is well worthy of consideration by those who wish to improve the quality of their sugar, as it is acknowledged by all who have become acquainted with it, to be preferable to any other in use. Its prominent advantages are—1st. It carries on the evaporation without the least particle of waste, as you cannot raise a fire sufficient to cause the sap to overflow. 2d. No heat coming upon the sides, the syrup comes down in all its purity without the scorching or burning, and without any smoke or ashes disturbing the surface, as in the common way. 3d. The ease and small labour of tending and the advantage of building in the night; as a fire of large wood will evaporate 200 gallons, and sometimes more with perfect safety, while the tender may be enjoying sleep. When sap is boiled in cast iron kettles, it is impossible to preserve the purity of the sweetness in its natural state; but it will become adulterated and darkened, in proportion to the heat applied above the surface of the sap. To this circumstance alone is to be attributed the unpleasant fact of maple sugar being so universally bad, especially in the colour. It was first calculated that sugar making on so large a scale as I had adopted, would require six or seven hands; but incredible as it may appear, five hands managed my work last

year with ease; and this season, from the moderation with which the sap has overflowed, four hands only have been employed. The total expense of fitting up the above works was about \$750.

The evaporators are not removed during summer, fall and winter, but only turned bottom upwards and exposed to the weather. This is found to be the best way of preserving them; my oldest pan has been thus used 8 years, and it is perfectly free from rust, and unimpaired. Much more should be written to give you a full knowledge of my whole process of operation, & after all the theory, nothing but experience can enable a person to convert syrup into sugar. I trust, sir, the time is at hand, when such improvements will be made in our manufacturing of maple sugar, as shall raise its value, and supercede in a great measure the importation of West India sugars into these northern regions, which so abound with maple sugar.

Yours, &c.  
MOSES MATHER.  
G. H. Feeter, Esq. Little Falls

#### UNCOMMON SELF-POSSESSION.

On the banks of the Naugatuck, a rapid stream, which rises and flows through a very mountainous part of the Connecticut, a few years since, lived a respectable family by the name of B. The father, though not a wealthy, was a respectable man. He had fought the battles of his country in the revolution, and from his familiarity with danger and peril, he had learned that it is always more prudent to preserve and affect an air of confidence than to betray signs of fear; and especially so, since his conduct might have a great influence upon the minds of those about him. He had occasion to send a little son across the river to the house of a relation on an errand; and, as there was no bridge, the river must be forded.—The lad was familiar with every part of the fording place, and when the water was low, which was now the case, could cross without danger. But he had just arrived at his place of destination and done his errand, when suddenly, as is frequently the case in mountainous countries, the heavens became black with clouds, the wind blew with great violence, and the rain fell in torrents; it was near night, and became exceedingly dark. By the kindness of his friends, he was persuaded to relinquish the design of returning in the evening, and to wait until morning.

The father suspected the cause of his delay, and was not over anxious on account of any accident that might happen to him during the night. But he knew that he had taught his son to render the most obsequious obedience to his commands; that he possessed a daring and fearless spirit, and would never be restrained by force, but would, as soon as it should be sufficiently light in the morning, attempt to ford the river on his return. He knew, also, that the immense quantity of water that appeared to be falling, would, by morning, cause the river to rise to a considerable height, and make it dangerous, even for a man, in full possession of strength and fortitude, to attempt to cross it. He, therefore, passed a sleepless night, anticipating, with all a father's feelings, what might befall his child in the morning.

The day dawned; the storm had ceased; the wind was still, and nothing was to be heard but the roar of the river. The rise of the river exceeded even the father's expectations, and no sooner was it sufficiently light to enable him to distinguish objects across it, than he placed himself on the bank to watch the approach of his son.—The son arrived on the opposite shore at the same moment, and was beginning to enter the stream.

All the father's feelings were roused into action, for he knew that his son was in the most imminent danger. He had proceeded too far to return; in fact to go low or return was to incur the same peril. His horse had arrived in the deepest part of the channel, and was struggling against the current, down which he was rapidly hurried and apparently making but little progress towards the shore. The boy became alarmed, and raising his eyes towards the landing place he discovered his father. He exclaimed, almost frantic with fear, "Oh! I shall drown, I shall drown!" "No, no," exclaimed his father in a stern and resolute tone, and dismissing for a moment his feelings of tenderness, "Be firm or I'll whip you to death; cling to your horse." The son who feared a father more than the raging elements, obeyed his command, and the noble animal, on which he was mounted, struggling for some time, carried him safe to the shore. "My dear son," said the glad father, bursting into tears, remember here after, that in danger you must possess fortitude, and determining to survive, cling to the last hope. Had I addressed you with the tenderness and fear which I felt, your fate was inevitable; you would have been carried away in the current, and I should have seen you no more! What an example is here!

From the Ohio Galaxy.  
CURE FOR A CANCER

To those who are afflicted with this most dreadful malady, which has cost thousands their lives, I would recommend the following most certain cure, if applied at an early period of the disease, to wit: Melt as much lead as would make a large rifle bullet, and while boiling over the fire, stir brimstone in it until it becomes a fine flour, and the lead disappears; then scarify the top of the cancer, so that the powder, thus formed by the lead and brimstone, can get at the roots of the cancer; then cover it with a linen rag, and keep it dry, apply it once or twice a day, an operation may require, until the cancer is cured.

With the above remedy I have cured many persons, and have never failed in a single instance, and have full confidence in recommending it to my fellow citizens, throughout the union. Editors of papers, friendly to the cause of humanity, will give this an insertion in their respective journals.

DANIEL DILLON.  
Wilmington, Clinton county  
O. July 8, 1822.

#### IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

There is now exhibiting on a sheet of water in London, a new method of propelling vessels of every description, which entirely supercedes the use of the paddle wheels used in the present construction of steam vessels, and renders them as free from external incumbrances as the most convenient sailing packet.

## FOREIGN.

Boston, July 23.  
SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.  
Since our last we have received a series of Gibraltar papers to the 27th of May, from which we have extracted several interesting articles respecting Spain and Portugal.

We do not perceive, in the late accounts from Spain, that our acknowledgment of the independence of Spanish America has been the subject of any motion or allusion in the Cortes, or any open measure of the government.

Gibraltar, May 25.

OF SPAIN.  
Since the dispersion of Mitas' Band, several others have made their appearance in Catalonia, chiefly headed by triars, and sufficiently numerous for the government troops to have occasionally been under the necessity of calling for assistance, and, in one instance, of retreating before the malcontents. Great exertions are making in the province itself, and reinforcements are sending from the neighbouring states, to put an end to this alarming state of things. Notice was taken of it in the Cortes on the 15th inst. and the committee, appointed to draw up a message to his majesty on the situation of the country, was directed to do so without loss of time. In the course of the conversation which took place upon the subject, one of the deputies traced the disorders prevailing in Catalonia to the anti-constitutional spirit and intrigues of the clergy—and another, while he acknowledged that there were bad subjects in Spain, whom he then proposed to put, at once, out of the pale of the constitution, conceived the machinations of France to be the primary cause of the disturbances all over the country, and expressed the wish, that her attacks might be retaliated by spreading the principles of freedom among the French, as she does those of slavery among the Spaniards. For this purpose the hon member was aware, that it would be requisite to send 20,000 men to the frontier, as she has done herself—but every sacrifice (said he) ought to be submitted to, when our political existence is at stake.

A letter from Valencia of the 14th, states a brigand to have been apprehended, who confessed, that he belonged to an association of the 500 Ultra Liberals who had formed the project of assailing and sacking the houses of the Serviles. The man having moreover, given in the names of several of his accomplices, a judicial inquiry was immediately instituted—but the writer supposes that the matter will be hushed up, as several persons of note are concerned.

Alicant articles of the 4th and 6th inst. state 40 armed men on horse back to have entered the town of Tiba a few nights before, and amidst loud vociferations and the firing of muskets, repaired to the house of a rich widow, and carried away a sum of money, supposed to amount to \$42,000; after which they proceeded to the foot of the Cid Mountain, spreading terror throughout Agost in the neighbourhood, divided the booty among themselves, and ultimately withdrew with their respective shares, to the towns of Monovar, Aspe and Novelda, to which they belonged.

Brigadier Burriel having been appointed to the military command of the province & city of Cadiz, vice Gen. Chacon, the Diario Gaditano greatly laments a change which, in lieu of an officer justly beloved by the garrison and inhabitants, brings in a number of the anti-constitutional Society of the Ring.

His Catholic Majesty has been pleased to bestow his fullest approbation on the sentiments expressed in the Address of the Provincial Deputation of Cadiz. "H. M. wishes the deputation to believe, that these sentiments are the same that are engraved in his heart, and that he will omit no means to secure to the inhabitants of that province, the blessings which they can enjoy but under the constitutional system, the punctual observance of which is his majesty's greatest boast. The king, however, has the melancholy presentiment, that his wishes in this respect will be disappointed, if all the Spaniards do not, after the example of the deputation, rally round the throne, and the constitution on which it rests, for the purpose of opposing those who spread subversive doctrines and principles, sowing the seeds of distrust and discord between the authorities and the citizens, and impatient of the salutary curb laid upon their passions by the fundamental law, are above all anxious to overthrow the latter, leading the unwary through the path of anarchy."

A private letter from Vigo, dated the 1st inst. states the garrison to have marched out on the 28th of last month, in consequence of something suspicious going on upon the frontiers of Portugal; and a gang of robbers, it was supposed; and several from the commandant general of the first military district, under date, Madrid, the 10th May, alludes to some attempts to disturb the peace of the provinces of Tuy and Orense, made by the miscreants who have taken refuge in Portugal, but which either failed because no dupes were to be found, or were frustrated by the dispositions of the commanders of the forces in that quarter.

#### OF PORTUGAL.

The long and anxiously expected despatches of the Prince of Brazil, have been received; they are dated Jan. 9 and 23, and one of the first days in Feb.

The despatches and inclosures were referred to the committee on the political affairs of the Brazil, and together with gen. Favares' account, ordered to be printed, that the public may be made acquainted with their contents.

A circular of the Portuguese government to its ministers at foreign courts, dated the 4th inst. relates, that those of Vienna, Naples and Turin, having declared, that they would not acknowledge the new order of things established in Portugal, his most faithful majesty immediately recalled his ministers from those capitals; suspended his consuls in the dominions of the three sovereigns from the exercise of their functions; and caused it to be notified to the Sardinian charge d'affaires in Lisbon, Mr. Avergado, that he could no longer be considered as a diplomatic agent, but that he might remain as long as he pleased as a private individual; that, a few months after, Mr. A. applied for permission to land some goods duty free; which was immediately granted, and an order issued, through the foreign department, to the administrator general of the custom house in Lisbon, "to deliver the case containing them to Argutus Arrogado, duty free, seeing that it had been shipped for him at a time when he was still acting as Sardinian charge d'affaires in

Lisbon; that this order was returned Mr. A. with a note stating, "that he could not accept, or make use of, the same," in account of the total want of despatch; and that, the circumstance having been reported to his majesty, he had ordered Mr. A. to leave the capital in 24 hours, and the kingdom in 8 days.

A note from the British minister in Lisbon was communicated to the Portuguese Cortes on the 10th, relative to the British officers who served in the Portuguese army, and referred to the committee on that subject.

The day before, they had confirmed all the favours and gifts granted by his majesty that have not yet been carried into effect, provided they are not in opposition to the laws of the kingdom, or the decrees and orders of the Cortes.

That assembly has resolved, that the king's birthday (13th May) shall be kept as a holiday, in order that it may be exclusively dedicated to the display of the sentiments of love and respect tributed by the Portuguese nation to her first constitutional monarch, John VI.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Aug. 1.

#### HYMENEAL.

"Hail! holy flame, hail sacred tie,  
"That binds two gentle souls in one."

#### MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. WATKINS, Mr. ALEXANDER TODD, to Mrs. MARGARET MACE, all of this city.

#### POPULATION OF COLOMBIA.

It appears from an official statement lately published in the Colombian papers, that the population of that Republic consists of 2,644,600 souls.

#### SOLOMON SOUTHWICK.

Has been nominated by a Democratic meeting, held at Albany on the 24th July, as a candidate for the office of Governor of the state of New York.

#### FAILURES AT BOSTON.

The Salem Register of the 24th ult. says, that failures continue to take place almost daily at Boston, some of them of persons extensively engaged in commerce. We are informed that within the last 2 months, there have been more than 80 failures within that city. "The embarrassing distress and alarm, which such a state of things must necessarily produce, are indeed a serious calamity.

On the same subject, the Boston Evening Gazette remarks—"We hear the amount of debts for which different individual merchants in this city have failed, during the last two months, does not fall short of three millions of dollars.

#### PRISON LIMITS.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Boston have passed an order enlarging the prison limits to the boundary of the county.

#### CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

The Pensacola Gazette states that Dr. Bronaugh, late of the army, is a candidate to represent the Territory of Florida in Congress. We understand that Edmund Law, esq. formerly of this city, is also a candidate.

#### A DASH AT THE LAWYERS.

The Grand Jury of Columbia county present as a grievance the "unwarrantable expression of language by members of the bar towards contending clients and witnesses, and certain perplexing and irritating manner of interrogating witnesses, with a view to embarrass them and provoke apparent contradiction in their testimony."

Cooperstown Journal.

#### CAUCUSING ABOLISHED IN FREDERICK.

The paper from which the following is extracted is decidedly Democratic:

We beg leave to congratulate the public upon the total subversion of committee nominations in Frederick county. The abominations in which petty juggling and low intrigue are held by the good citizens of this county, has at last constrained the most violent opposers of this salutary reformation to bend to the irresistible power of the people.

#### SINGULAR TITLES.

Among the French devotional pieces, burlesque has ever reigned in the titles of their books of piety; as, "The Snuffers of Divine Love," "The Spiritual Mustard Pot, to make the Soul sneeze with Devotion," "The Capuchin Booted and Spurred for Paradise."

#### STOCK.

It is said the British East India Company owe 39,000,000, and that their debt is increasing at the rate of a million a year.

#### CONSISTENCY.

Some time since the National Intelligencer informed us that captain Hull had applied for a Court of Inquiry; but that the secretary of the navy deemed it improper to grant it. This conclusion was much praised and a great source of pleasure to the Intelligencer. In consequence of various publications in the Boston papers, Captain Hull has again applied for a court of inquiry, and we now learn that his request is likely to be complied with. This also gives great satisfaction to the Intelligencer. The truth is that the National Intelligencer sees wisdom and prudence, and finds cause for satisfaction in all the acts of all the officers of the general government.—Dem. Press.

#### DISAPPOINTMENT.

Swift relates a story of a girl who walked seven miles in the rain to see a man hung, and who returned crying and sobbing because he was relieved.

#### COOKERY.

Of all the fowls of the air (says the Cook's Oracle) commend me to a Shin of Beef, for there's marrow for the master, meat for the mistress, gristles for the servants, and bones for the dogs.

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KENTUCKY CURRENCY.  
[Jefferson county, Ken. July 9.  
"Supposing you would like to see, I might show the people of Virginia, through your paper, the excellency of our currency, I take the liberty of enclosing twenty-five cents, &c. Yours respectfully,  
A KENTUCKIAN.

[The enclosed is a note for 25 cents, printed on common type and thick paper, with ornamented borders, and signed with a pen. It is a currency similar to that which debased the country during the late war, with a correction of a more improved phreology as follows.]  
"TWENTY FIVE CENTS."  
We the subscribers being sons of VULCAN have undertaken to hammer out our own cash with the heads of the number of industry on the anvil of independence; and, also, to imitate the rest of the bankers, shavers, impostors, and insolvent debtors who make ready money at the expense of the community, and promise therefore to pay the holder of this paper, TWENTY FIVE CENTS, next week, in Bolis, Screws, Hinges, Nails, Wheel-Irons, or Horse-Shoes; provided we have a good stock of Coal-Iron, &c. on hand and no cash jobs are bespoken. We can furnish bankers and shavers with any quantity of base metal, and long files, pyrites and impostors with a plenty of steel or good hammering. Should any gentlemen of the above description wish to have his countenance sharpened, his feelings case-hardened or upset, his hypocrisy riveted to his superstition, or his words welded to a callous conscience, he can have it on demand, by applying to Vulcan's journeymen, at their office near the Hope Distillery.

J. McC. Esq.—Cashier.  
D. H. BALDWIN.  
Louisville, March, 1822.

EXTRACT  
From Mr. Stone's Tour to Boston.  
Wednesday, July 10, 1822.—Walked to Charlestown, one mile north of Boston, and visited the Navy Yard, and the memorable scene of the Battle of Bunker's Hill. Among the public buildings in this town, are, the State Prison, and Massachusetts Insane Hospital. The navy yard occupies about sixty acres of land, in the south-east part of the town, on which are erected a marine hospital, a spacious ware house, an arsenal, powder magazine, and a house for the accommodation of the superintendent, all of brick; and an immense wooden edifice, under which 74 stands upon the stocks almost ready to be launched. There is also another building of the same kind now raising to cover another 74, which is soon to be commenced. The independence line of battle ship, and the Java frigate lie at the wharf dismantled—has been on one cruise, and it is said will not answer to go another.

Ascending Bunker's Hill, we could distinctly trace the line of the entrenchment thrown up by the Americans, and in defending which the British officers said, "the Yankees fought more like devils than men." Here the brave and gallant Warren fell an early martyr in the cause of liberty; and

"N'er to those tombs where all the mighty rest,  
Sincetheir foundation came a nobler guest"

On the spot where the young warrior fell, stands a monument, or rather an apology for one, which was erected in 1789, by King Solomon's Lodge. The basement or pedestal of this structure consists of brick, which is fast crumbling away, and mounted by a wooden column. A dark slate stone on one side contains the inscription, which concludes with the following extract from the celebrated oration delivered by Warren, in the Old South, March 5, 1772—it being the second anniversary of the firing of the British troops on the citizens of Boston, by which several were killed. "The voice of your fathers blood cries to you from the ground—"My sons, scorn to be slaves!" In vain we met the frowns of tyrants; in vain we crossed the boisterous ocean, found a new world, and prepared it for the happy residence of liberty; in vain we toil; in vain we fought; we bled in vain, if you our offspring; want valour to repel the assaults of her invaders!" The monument is indeed an unseemly one, and the mansion of Solomon were no better architects, as well as builders, than those of King Solomon's Lodge, we did not wonder that the wise king sent for Hiram Abiff, the widow's son, from Tyre. However, the land on which the monument stands, has recently been purchased by the descendants or connexions of Gen. Warren, and it is highly probable that private munificence, or the public spirit of Boston, will soon rear a cenotaph of a more lasting nature, and more worthy of the name it is designed to perpetuate, as well as the important event it cost at the same time commemorative.

From the Buffalo Patriot July 16.  
DECISIONS.  
We have published the decisions of the American and British commissioners made under the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent. By which it will be seen, that all the islands in the Niagara river (except Navy Island,) have fallen to the United States. Drummond's Island, in Lake Huron, containing a British post, has also fallen to us. This will serve as an exchange for the military works at Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain.

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**Dissolution of Partnership.**

The Partnership of W. M. HOBNE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted are requested to settle with W. M. Hobne, either by cash or notes. In future the business will be conducted under the names of **HOBNE, HOLLAND & CO.** Who have on hand and intend keeping the most choice

**LIQUORS,**  
With a well selected assortment of **GROCERIES.**

ALSO,  
**China, Glass and Queen's Ware.**

**OILS AND PAINTS,**  
&c. &c. which they will sell low for CASH, or on short credits to punctual customers.

H. H. & Co. intend keeping a constant supply of **Best Family FLOUR.**  
Annapolis, July 17, 1822.

**Public Sale.**

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 10th day of August next, a Tract of Land in Anne Arundel county, called Pratt's Choice, the property of a certain William Kirby, deceased. This tract of land lies on the Chesapeake Bay between West River and Herring Bay, and in that part of Anne Arundel county called the Swamp. It contains about a hundred acres. The land is good and susceptible of great improvement from the application of sea ore, which can be obtained in great abundance. The buildings are in tolerable repair. The purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and upon payment of said purchase money with interest, the trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser.

ROBERT FRANKLIN, Trustee.  
July 18.

**St. John's College.**

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution having determined to appoint a Professor, whose duties shall be "to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, and to carry students through the Latin Grammar and Corderius, so as to prepare them for being placed under the Professor of Languages," and the salary being fixed at \$300 per annum, together with one half of the whole amount of the tuition money, and the price of tuition being fixed at \$24 per annum, give notice that the appointment will be made on the first Friday in September next. Candidates are requested to make personal application, in order that they may be examined as to their qualifications.

By order of the Board,  
WM. E. PINKNEY, Secretary

The number of pupils now in the English room is between thirty and forty.

July 18.  
The Editors of the Md. Republican, Patriot and Federal Gazette, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week until the first Friday in September.

**20 Dollars Reward.**

Ranaway from the subscriber living on the head of Severn, Anne Arundel county, on the 12th of this month, a mulatto woman named

**MARIA,**

aged about 40 years, formerly the property of Mr. Basil Brown of this county. She has a sullen, obstinate look, no particular mark, except the loss of a toe. She has a brother living in Baltimore, where it is most likely she has gone. If taken in the city of Baltimore, and lodged in gaol, I will give the above reward, and if taken above 30 miles from home, and secured, I will give fifty dollars.

J. MEWBURN,  
A. A. county, July 18, 1822.

**Notice**

All persons indebted to the late firm of George and John Barber, & Co are requested to call and settle their accounts, before the 15th Sept. next, otherwise suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons, as it is very necessary that the concern should be settled in as speedy a way as possible, in consequence of my having to settle with the representatives of the late John T. Barber, John Miller Jr.

**IN COUNCIL,**

April 23, 1822.

Ordered, That the act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the division of Anne Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county, be published once a week for six weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

**AN ACT**

To alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the division of Anne Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county.

[Passed Feb 4, 1822]

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government which relates to fixing the place of holding the elections in the second election district of Anne Arundel county, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That the election shall be held in the said election district, at such places as shall hereafter from time to time be provided by law, for the holding thereof.

3. And be it enacted, That the words "and the electors of the senate of this state" in the third section of the act confirmed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, "An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second district of said county," be and the same are hereby rendered null, void, and of no effect.

4. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after the next election of Delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government direct, that in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

July 4.

**Six Dollars Reward.**

Unlawfully absented himself, or ran away from the subscriber, of Calvert county, Maryland. William Kershaw, an apprentice regularly bound by the orphans court of the county and state aforesaid, about 19 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, spare and genteel, and with black hair. The above reward will be given for the apprehension, so that I get him, of the said William Kershaw, and all reasonable charges if delivered to

GAMALIEL BOWEN,  
Huntingtown, July 11 6w.

NB All persons, especially masters and owners of vessels, are forewarned from harbouring said Wm Kershaw, under all the pains and penalties of the law in such case made and provided.

GAMALIEL BOWEN.

**Farmers Bank of Maryland,**  
Annapolis, June 19th, 1822.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a branch thereof at Frederick town. Notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the western shore, that an election will be held at the banking house in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the branch bank at Frederick town.

By order,  
GONA PINKNEY, Cash.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican Annapolis, and the Federal Gazette, and American of Baltimore, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks.

**JUST PUBLISHED**

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,

**THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS Of Cases Argued and Determined in the**

**GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND**

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive,  
Price—\$6.50.  
Sept. 27.

**Take Notice.**

All persons indebted to the firm of **GEORGE & JOHN BARBER,** are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted.

They have on hand, and intend keeping, an assortment of

**Shorts, Bran, and Horse Feed,**  
At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.

GEORGE & JOHN BARBER,  
January 17.

**Notice to Medical Graduates.**

At the Annual Convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, held in the City of Baltimore on the first Monday of June, 1822, the undersigned were appointed, a Committee to aid in the prosecution of all Graduates, who practicing Medicine in this State, have not obtained a License in the manner directed by the act incorporating the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and the Supplement thereto; and the said Committee were directed "to hold a correspondence with the Censors throughout the state for the completion of this object."

By the 14th Art. of the act of incorporation examiners were appointed "whose duty it shall be to grant licences to such medical and chirurgical gentlemen, as they either upon a full examination, or upon the production of diplomas from some respectable college, may judge adequate to commence the practice of the Medical and Chirurgical Arts, each person so obtaining a certificate to pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars."

By a supplement passed in the year 1801, it is enacted "that no person, who is not already a practitioner of medicine and surgery within this state, shall be allowed to practice in either of the said branches, and receive payment for the same, without having first obtained a license agreeably to the original act to which this is a supplement, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered in the county court where the offence is committed by presentment and bill of indictment, one half for the use of the faculty, the other for the informer."

Notice is therefore given to all graduates who have commenced the practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland without a License, to make application for the same forthwith, to the Medical Board of Examiners either at Easton or Baltimore.

It will be the imperious duty of the Committee, in conjunction with the Censors of the Faculty throughout the state, to prosecute all such graduates, who fail to comply with the requisitions contained in the act incorporating the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland.

JOHN D. READEL, M. D.  
P. MACAULAY, M. D.  
JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.  
Committee.  
Baltimore, 29th June, 1822.

**CABINET MAKING.**

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the

**Cabinet Making Business, &c.**  
Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and superintend

**FUNERALS.**

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of

**Upholstering and Paper Hanging.**

JONATHAN WEEDON.  
Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

**NOTICE.**

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals & making transfers.

By order,  
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.  
May 23.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Ward, late of said county, deceased. This is to request all persons having claims against the said deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

Joseph McCreey, Adm'r.  
July, 11. 7w.

**PRINTING**

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

**The University of Maryland**

**ST. JOHN'S AND WASHINGTON COLLEGES.**

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply afflicted by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to re-construct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those, who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to resuscitate and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Friday in December next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to effect it.

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-animated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite.

P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective Journals.  
May 16. t1D.



**THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND,**

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark—Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore for Queen's-town & Chester town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's-town and Baltimore, during the season.

Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.  
Feb. 28.

**For Sale,**

**THE HOUSE AND LOT,**

Now occupied by Richard J. Crabbe, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, esq. Annapolis.  
James Newburn.

Jan. 17. 29

**At a Meeting**

Of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, held June 4th, 1822, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the proposition for a meeting of the Alumni of the University of Maryland, on the 1st Friday in December next, at St. John's College, meets the cordial approbation of this Board, and that the College Hall be prepared for the reception of the meeting.

That,  
W. E. PINKNEY,  
Secretary to the Board.  
June 6, t1D.

For Sale  
A number of acres for sale in the State of Maryland, in South River tract, containing upwards of 500 acres. The land, (from the subscriber's own experience) is susceptible of being brought to a high state of improvement, by the application of clover and plaster; a considerable part of this land is situated to the growth of wheat, and other grain, and other parts to the cultivation of tobacco. There is a small dwelling house upon the premises (which will receive an addition sufficient to accommodate a large family, by the expiration of the present year, at which time possession will be given;) also other out houses suitable for the purposes of farming and planting.

It is deemed unnecessary to give further description of this land, as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will survey the premises before they determine to buy. The land will be sold on very accommodating terms; the purchaser, by paying a part in cash, can have the balance of the purchase money. Persons wishing to purchase will please to make application to the subscriber at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis. Mr. R. Thorn, the present tenant, will show the land to those wishing to purchase. Should the above land not be sold at private sale before Wednesday the 4th day of September next, it will on that day be offered at public auction on the premises, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

JOS. MAYO, t1D.  
June 17.

**Family Flour**

The subscribers keep, and intend keeping, a regular supply of the

**Best Family Flour,**

which they will sell at a very small advance on the Baltimore price, for Cash  
Adam and Jno. Miller,  
July 4.

**FOUND**

Some months since, in Prince-George's street, in this city an old fashioned GOLD SETT FINGER RING, a Mocha stone sett round with Garnet on the top. The owner may have the same, on application at this office, by proving property, and paying the expense of advertisement.  
June 13 3w.

**This is to give Notice,**

That the subscriber intends to apply, by petition in writing, to the Honorable the judges of the county court for Anne Arundel county, to be held at the City of Annapolis on the third Monday in October next, for a commission to mark and bound all the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne Arundel County, and State of Maryland, known by the name of "Bear Hills," "Benson's Request," "Boyce Beginning," and "Robert's Lot;" whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested, are hereby desired to take notice.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,  
of Nicholas.)  
July 25th 1822

**FOR SALE,**

**Two Likely Black Boys,**

One aged eight years, the other seven. For terms apply to Jacob Wheeler, Prince-George's county, or to **BARUCH D. WHEELER.**  
July 23.

**For Sale,**

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq. consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall.

Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable residence to a family.

For terms apply to Col. Henry Maynadier, Annapolis.

**NOTICE.**

**ADAM & JOHN MILLER,**  
Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

**STOCK OF GOODS,**

offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates.  
Oct. 11, 1821. 43

**Just Published**

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25cts  
**The Constitution of Maryland,**  
To which is prefixed,  
**The Declaration of Rights—**  
With the amendments thereto  
Oct. 26.

MARY  
VOL. LX  
PRINTED AT  
JONAS  
CHURCH-STREET  
Price—Three I  
MOSEL  
BURLING  
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London Magaz  
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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURLESQUE IMITATION.

The following burlesque imitation of the modern style of ballad writing is taken from London Magazine, for March, 1822.

FAITHLESS SALLY BROWN.

AN OLD BALLAD.

Young Ben he was a nice young man, A carpenter by trade; And he fell in love with Sally Brown, That was a lady's maid.

But as they fetched a walk one day, They met a press gang crew; And Sally she did faint away, Whilst Ben he was bro't to.

The Boatwain swore with wicked words, Enough to shock a saint, That tho' she did seem in a fit, 'Twas nothing but a frint.

Come girl, said he, hold up your head, He'll be as good as me; For when your swain is in our boat, A boatwain he will be.

So when they made their game of her, And taken off her elf, She roused and found she only was A coming to herself.

And is he gone, and is he gone? She cried, and wept outright; Then I will to the water side, And see him out of sight.

A waterman came up to her, Now, young woman, said he, If you weep on so, you will make Eye water in the sea.

Alas! they've taken my beau, Ben, To sail with old Benbow; And her woe began to run afresh, As if she had said gee woe!

Says he, they've only taken him To the Tander ship you see; The Tander, cried poor Sally Brown, What a hard ship that must be!

Would I were a mermaid now, For then I'd follow him, But oh! I'm not a fish woman, And so I cannot swim.

Alas! I was not born beneath "The Virgin and the Scales," So I must curse my cruel stars, And walk about in Wales.

Now Ben had sail'd to many a place That's underneath the world; But in two years the ship came home And all the sails were fur'd!

But when he call'd on Sally Brown, To see how she went on, He found she'd got another Ben, Whose christian name was John.

O Sally Brown, O Sally Brown, How could you serve me so, I've met with many a breeze before, But never such a blow!

Then reading on his 'bacco box, He heav'd a heavy sigh, And then began to eye his pipe, And then to pipe his eye.

And then he tried to sing "All's Well," But could not, tho' he tried, His head was turn'd and so he chew'd His pigtail till he died.

His death, which happen'd in his birth, At forty odd befall; They went and told the sexton, and The sexton toll'd the bell.

THE PRESENT MOMENT.

From the pen of Mr. Montgomery, of Sheffield.

At every moment, every breath, Life trembles on the brink of death; A taper's flame, that upward turns, While downward to the dust it burns.

A moment usher'd us to birth, Heirs of the commonwealth of earth; Moment by moment years are past, And one ere long will be our last.

'Tis that which struck us into light, And that which shall eclipse in night, There is a point no eye can see, Yet on it hangs eternity.

God for our portion then we choose, Or him forever then refuse; Where is that point of woe or bliss? Gone by?—to come?—no, here,—'tis this.

'Tis the moment, which begins; Now let us cast away our sins; 'Tis the moment, as it ends, Our pain or paradise depends.

The past is fled, the future not; The present is our utmost lot; O God! henceforth our hearts incline To seek no other way but thine.

WOMAN.

'Not she with trait'rous kiss her Saviour stung, Not she denied him with unholo tongue; She, while Apostles shrank, could danger brave, Last at his cross, and earliest at his grave.'

ON MODESTY.

As lamps burn silent with unconscious light, So modest ease in beauty shines most bright; Unsung charms with edge resistless fall, And she who means no mischief does it all.

HOW TO BECOME CONSEQUENTIAL.

A brow austere, a circumspective eye, A frequent shrug of the os humeri, A nod significant, a stately gait, A blustering manner, and a tone of weight. A smile sarcastic, and expressive stare, Adapt all these as time and place will bear. These rest assur'd that those of little sense, Will set you down.—A man of Consequence.

From the Evangelical Monitor. Extract from a Clergyman's Diary. He is always in his Shop.

This short sentence, I have sometimes thought, would form a good text on a useful and important subject. It was impressed with emphasis on my mind, by a small incident in my late journey. It was while passing an unfrequented road, through some of the newer settlements of Vermont, the shoe of my sleigh broke. The runner itself became endangered by the event, as it was slender, and was made to support a heavy chaise suspended on braces. My two female companions were unable to walk, and we had not emerged from a tract of thick and extensive woodland. In this situation, I was compelled, although feeble in health, to drive my horses, running myself in an unbeaten track by their side, until we should open to a village, where we might procure the important aid of some mechanic.

It was a providence as unexpected as it was desired, that we had proceeded but a few steps in these circumstances, when we were cheered with the prospect of a small cluster of buildings immediately at the foot of a hill, on the brow of which we had now arrived. I noticed a house of entertainment on one hand, and what happened to be a blacksmith's shop on the other. Pleased with the favourable prospect of a resting place, I was still agitated with the fear that the mechanic would not be in his shop; and if he were absent, I might be embarrassed by delay; for I was at this time reminded of what the multitude of my other thoughts had before excluded, that I was still 30 miles from the place where I had a public appointment for the evening, and it was now high noon.

I arrived safely, however, at the tavern, and, after providing for the comfort of my female friends, inquired immediately of the landlord, if a blacksmith was near. Yes, he replied, just across the way. And do you think he is in his shop? No doubt, said he. He is always in his shop. This was said with an emphasis, which assured me that I had fallen into good hands, and while it cheered me in my misfortune, immediately interested me in the character of the blacksmith. I entered the shop and found him so intently engaged in his work, that he paid me no notice, until I spoke in his ear on my subject. Sir, I said, I am disabled from proceeding on my journey by a small incident and need your services. With very few words, he proceeded to my work, and in less than a half an hour fitted me off again for my journey.

Desirous of knowing a little more of the character and feelings of the man, I asked him if he found his business profitable. It affords me and my family a comfortable living, said he, since I have learned to be always in my shop. I was formerly miserably poor, as well as wicked, but I humbly trust that Religion has taught me diligence as a duty we owe to God as well as our families, and since I have learned to keep my shop instead of the bar room, the landlord has been made richer by the payment of my old debts, and my family happier by a plentiful supply of bread, and my customers accommodated by the faithful & prompt execution of their work. This quarter of a dollar goes into the missionary box; and, by a little hard labour, I shall accomplish all I have already promised to my customers today; so that the Providence which has taxed you, will turn a tribute unto the LORD'S Treasury, and I shall be none the poorer.

This little incident raised in my mind three important reflections. The 1st is, that those events, which appear dark and adverse to us, are often overruled by Providence to the advancement of the most important objects. My misfortune led me to a deep sense of the Divine goodness, & was the means of bringing a tribute into the Lord's Treasury, for the advancement of Religion. The 2d reflection is, that it is important a man be, at seasonable hours, always in his shop. The blacksmith, by doing so, greatly accommodated a traveller, enabled me to fulfil my engagements, and spared himself the difficulty as well as the guilt of saying he was too poor to give to objects of charity.

These remarks will appear the more striking in the case, if we contrast the result with the consequences of a failure on the part of the blacksmith. He, probably, would have been spending money instead of earning it. I should have incurred greater expense by delay, and many would have been disappointed in my failure to fulfil my evening appointment. If the fate of an empire had depended on my engagement, my failure would have just as much depended on the blacksmith; perhaps the salvation of souls was suspended on it. The 3d reflection which this subject forces on my mind is, the value of Religion, which had rescued the blacksmith from the resort of dissipation, and kept him always in his shop.

From Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life THE HEAD STONE.

The coffin was let down to the bottom of the grave, the planks were removed from the heaped-up brink, the first rattling cloths had struck their knell, the quick shovelling was over, and the long, broad, skillfully cut pieces of turf were aptly joined together, and trimly laid by the beating spade, so that the newest mound in the church yard was scarcely distinguishable from those that were grown over by the undisturbed grass and daisies, of a luxuriant spring. The burial was soon over—and the party, with one consenting motion, having uncovered their heads in decent reverence of the place and occasion, were beginning to separate, and about to leave the church yard. Here some acquaintances, from distant parts of the parish, who had not had an opportunity of addressing each other in the house that had belonged to the deceased, nor in the course of the few hundred yards that the little procession had to move over from his bed to his grave, were shaking hands quietly but cheerfully, and enquiring after the welfare of each other's families. There a small knot of neighbours were speaking without exaggeration, of the respectable character which the deceased had borne, and mentioning to one another little incidents of his life; some of them so remote as

to be known only to the grey-headed persons of the group. While a few yards from the removed from the spot, were standing together parties who discussed ordinary concerns, altogether unconnected with the funeral, such as the state of the markets, the promise of the season, or change of tenants; but still with a sobriety of manner and voice that was insensibly produced by the influence of the simple ceremony now closed, by the quiet graves around, and the shadow of the spire and grey walls of the house of God.

Two men yet stood together at the head of the grave, with countenances of sincere, but unimpassioned grief. They were Brothers, the only sons of him who had been buried; and there was something in their situation that naturally kept the eyes of many directed upon them, for a long time, and more intently, than would have been the case, had there been nothing more observable about them than the common symptoms of a common sorrow. But these two Brothers, who were now standing at the head of their father's grave, had for some years been totally estranged from each other, and the only words that had passed between them during all that time, had been uttered within a few days past during the necessary preparations for the old man's funeral.

No deep and deadly quarrel was between these Brothers, and neither of them could distinctly tell the cause of this unnatural estrangement. Perhaps dim jealousies of their father's favour—selfish thoughts that will sometimes force themselves into poor men's hearts, respecting temporal expectations—unaccommodating manners on both sides—taunting words that mean little when uttered, but which rank and fester in remembrance—imagined opposition of interest, that, duly considered, would have been one and the same—these, and many other causes, slight when single, but strong when rising up together in one baneful band, had gradually but fatally infected their hearts, till at last they who in youth had been seldom separate, and truly attached, now met at market, and miserable to say, at church, with dark and averted faces, like different clansmen during a feud.

Surely if any thing could have softened their hearts towards each other, it must have been to stand silently side by side, while the earth, stones and cloths, were falling down upon their father's coffin. And doubtless their hearts were so softened. But pride, though it cannot prevent the holy affections of nature from being felt, may prevent them from being shown; and these two Brothers stood there together, determined not to let each other know the mutual tenderness that, in spite of them, was gushing up in their hearts, and teaching them the unconfessed folly and wickedness of their causeless quarrel.

A Head-stone had been prepared, and a person came forward to plant it. The elder Brother directed him how to place it—a plain stone, with a sand-glass, skull, and cross bones, chiselled not rudely, and a few words inscribed. The younger Brother regarded the operation with a troubled eye, and said, loudly enough to be heard by several of the bystanders, "William, this was not kind in you,—you should have told me of this. I loved my father as well as you could love him. You were the elder, and it may be the favourite son; but I had a right in nature to have joined you in ordering this Head-stone, had I not?"

During these words, the stone was sinking in the earth, and many persons who were on their way from the grave retired. For a while the elder Brother said nothing, for he had a consciousness in his heart that he ought to have consulted his father's son in designing this last becoming mark of affection and respect to his memory; so the stone was planted in silence, and now stood erect, decently and simply among the other unostentatious memorials of the humble dead.

The inscription merely gave the name and age of the deceased, and told that the stone had been erected by his affectionate sons. The sight of these words seemed to soften the displeasure of the angry man, and he said, somewhat more mildly, "Yes, we were his affectionate sons, and since my name is on the stone, I am satisfied, Brother. We have not drawn together kindly of late years, and perhaps never may; but I acknowledge and respect your worth, and here, before our own friends, and before the friends of our father, with my foot above his head I express my willingness to be on better and other terms with you, and if we cannot command love in our hearts, let us, at least, Brother, bar out all unkindness."

The minister who had attended the funeral, and had something entrusted to him to say publicly before he left the church-yard, now came forward, and asked the elder Brother, why he spoke not regarding this matter. He saw that there was something of a cold and sullen pride rising up in his heart, for not easily may any man hope to dismiss from the chamber of his heart even the vilest guest, it once cherished there. With a solemn and almost severe air, he looked upon the relenting man, and then changing his countenance into serenity, said gently,

Behold how good a thing it is, And how becoming well, Together such as brethren are In duty to dwell.

The time, the place, and this beautiful expression of a natural sentiment, quite overcome a heart, in which many kind, if not warm, affections dwelt, and the man thus appealed to bowed down his head and wept. "Give me your hand, Brother," and it was given, while a murmur of satisfaction arose from all present, and all hearts felt kinder and more humanely towards each other. As the Brothers stood fervently, but composedly grasping each other's hands, in the little hollow that lay between the grave of their mother, long since dead, and of their father, whose shroud was haply not yet still from the fall of dust to dust, the minister stood beside them with a pleasant countenance, and said, "I must fulfil the promise I made to your father on his death-bed. I must read to you a few words which his hand wrote at an hour, when his tongue denied it. I must not say that you did your duty to your old father; for did he not often beseech you, apart from one another, to be reconciled for your own sakes as Christians, for his sake, and for the sake of the

mother who bore you, and Stephen, who died that you might be born? When the palsy struck him for the last time, you were both absent, nor was it your fault that you were not beside the old man when he died. As long as sense continued with him here, did he think of you two, and of you two alone? Tears were in his eyes, I saw them there, and on his cheek too, when his breath came from his lips. But of this no more. He died with this paper in his hand, and he made me know that I was to read it to you over his grave. I now obey him.

"My sons, if you will let my bones lie quiet in the grave, near the dust of your mother, depart not from my burial, till, in the name of God and Christ, you promise to love one another as you used to do. Dear boys, receive my blessing."

Some turned their heads away to hide the tears that needed not to be hidden,—and when the Brothers had released each other from a long and sobbing embrace, many went up to them, and in a word or two expressed their joy at this perfect reconciliation. The Brothers themselves walked away from the church yard arm in arm with the minister to the manse. On the following Sabbath, they were seen sitting with their families in the same pew, and it was observed, that they read together of the same Bible when the minister gave out the text, and that they sang together, taking hold of the same psalm book. The same psalm was sung (given out at their request) of which one verse had been repeated at their father's grave; a larger sum than usual was on that Sabbath found in the plate for the poor, for Love and Charity are sisters. And ever after, both during the peace and the troubles of this life, the hearts of the Brothers were as one, and in no thing were they divided.

From the Emporium. THE TWIN FLOWERS.

"Will you buy my flowers?" said a neat looking little girl, addressing herself to a young lady in Chesnut street, and holding out at the same time a small basket containing some beautiful roses. "They are newly blown and fresh, buy a red rose for your hair, Miss, here's one that will look delightfully twined among those pretty locks." "Not a rose, my child," said the young lady, "there are thorns among them—but I'll take this little flower, it looks so lively and sweet, oh! it's a Forget me not." "Pardon me, Miss," replied the child, "that flower is engaged," "to whom?" "to master Charles Leland," "Charles Leland, indeed," said the lady, "well, but here's another, what a beautiful pair! they are twin flowers—they are both for that gentleman," said the little girl, "oh! a fig for him," said the young lady, but an arch smile played upon her cheek as she said it, and something sparkled in her beautiful dark eye that told a tale her lips refused to utter; while she ingeniously marked both the favourite flowers and returned them to the basket, then choosing a little bunch of roses, she walked home, leaving the flower girl to visit the rest of her customers.

Love is impatient; and Harriet counted the tedious minutes as she sat at her window and listened for the well known rap. The clock struck nine, and yet Leland did not appear, she thought he had been neglectful of late, but then the flowers—he knew they were favourites of hers, and she thought, to receive them from his hand, & to hear him say, Harriet forget me not, would be a sweet atonement for many little offences. But once the thought stole to her bosom, perhaps they are destined for another! She banished it with a sigh, and it had scarcely escaped her ere Charles Leland entered. She rose to receive him, and he gently took her hand, "accept," said he, "my humble offering, and forget me." Harriet interrupted him as he attempted to place a single flower in her bosom—where is the other," said she, as she playfully put back his hand. A moment's silence ensued, Charles appeared embarrassed, and Harriet, recollecting herself blushed deeply and turned it off, but the flower was not offered again and Charles had only said, forget me!

This could not have been all he intended to say, but mutual reserve, rendered the remainder of the evening cold, formal and in spirit; and when Leland took his leave, Harriet felt more than ever dissatisfied. As it was not yet late in the evening she resolved to dissipate the melancholy that this little interview, in spite of all her efforts to laugh at it, left on her mind, by spending a few minutes at a neighbours, whose three daughters were her most intimate companions.

The youngest of these ladies was a gay and interesting girl, and was the first to meet and welcome her young friend, but as she held out her hand, Harriet discovered a little flower in it, it was a forget me not! she examined it—it was a forget me not! the mark she had made upon it, when she took it from the basket of the flower girl, was there. This was, at the moment, an unfortunate discovery. She had heard that Charles frequently visited this family; and that he even paid attention to Jane, but she had never before believed it; and now she shuddered at the idea of admitting, that for once rumour told truth. "Where did you get this pretty flower," Jane, said she, "oh! a bean to be sure," said Jane archly, "don't you see—Forget me not!" and as she took back the flower, "I should not like to tell you where I got it, I'll wear it in my bosom though, come sing."

"I'll dearly love this pretty flower, For my own sake who bid me keep it— I'll wear it my bosom's—"

"Hush, Jane," said Harriet, interrupting her, "my head aches, and your singing distracts me." "Ah! it's your heart," said Jane, "or you would not look so dull." "Well if it is my heart, said Harriet, as she turned to conceal her tears, it does not become a friend to trifle with it." She intended to convey a double meaning in this reply, but it was not taken, and as soon as possible she returned home.

A sleepless night followed. Harriet felt that she was injured; and the more she thought about it the more she felt. She had engaged her hand to Leland six months before; the time for their union was approaching fast; and he acted thus! "If he wants to be freed from his engagement," said she to herself, "I will give him no trouble,

and she sat down and wrote, requesting him to discontinue his visits. She wept over it a flood of tears; but she was resolute until she had dispatched the note to his residence. Then she repented of it; and then again reasoned herself into the belief that she had acted right. She waited for the result, not without many anxiously cherished hopes that he would call for an explanation. But she only learned that the note was delivered into his hands—and about a month afterwards he sailed for England.

This was an end to the matter. Charles went into business in Liverpool, but never married; and Harriet remained single, devoting her life to the care of her aged mother, and ministering to the wants of the poor and distressed around her.

About 40 years after Leland left Philadelphia, Harriet paid a visit to New York, and dining in a large company one day, an old gentleman, who it seemed, was a bachelor, being called upon to defend the fraternity to which he belonged, from the aspersions of some of the younger and more fortunate part of the company, told a story about Philadelphia, and courtship and an engagement, which he alleged was broken off by his capricious mistress for no other reason than his offering her a sweet new blown forget me not, six weeks before she was to have been made his wife. "But was there no other cause," asked Harriet, who sat nearly opposite the stranger, and eyed him with intense curiosity—"none to my knowledge, as heaven is my witness!" "Then what did you do with the other flower?" said Harriet. The stranger gazed in astonishment—it was Leland himself, and he recognised his Harriet, though almost half a century had passed since they met; and before they parted the mischief made by the twin flowers was all explained away, & might have been forty years before, had Charles said he had lost one of the forget me not's, or had Jane said she had found it. The old couple never married, but they corresponded constantly afterwards, and I always thought Harriet looked happier after this meeting than she ever had looked before.

Now, I have only to say at the conclusion of my story, to my juvenile readers, never let an attachment be abruptly broken off. Let an interview and a candid explanation speedily follow every misunderstanding. For the tenderest and most valuable affections when won, will be the easiest wounded; and believe me, there is much truth in Tom Moore's sentiment.

"A something light as air—a look, A word unkind or wrongly taken; The love that tempest never shook, A breath—a touch like this has shaken."

ANECDOTE.

An English traveller, after describing the fête given at Paris in honour of the late peace with England, concludes with the following anecdote—

"A lusty young Frenchman, who from his head dress, a la Titus, I shall distinguish by that name escorting a lady, whom on account of her beautiful hair, I shall style Berenice, stood on one of the hindmost benches. The belle, habited in a tunic à la Grecque, with a species of sandals which displayed the elegant form of her leg, was unfortunately not of a stature sufficiently commanding to see over the heads of the other spectators. It was to no purpose that the gentleman called out "à bas les chapeaux!" when the hats were off the lady still saw no better. What will not gallantry suggest to a man of fashionable education? Our considerate youth perceived, at no great distance some person standing on a plank supported by a couple of casks. Confiding the fair Berenice to my care, he vanished; but, almost in an instant, he re-appeared followed by two men, bearing an empty hoghead, which it seems, he procured from the tavern at the west entrance of the Tuileries. To place the cask near the feet of the lady, pay for it, and fix her on it was the business of a moment. Here then she was, like a statue on its pedestal, enjoying the double gratification of seeing and being seen. But for enjoyment to be complete, we must share it with those we love. On examining the space where she stood, the lady saw there was room for two; and accordingly invited the gentleman to place himself beside her. In vain he hesitated; her entreaties, in vain he feared to incommode her. She commanded; he could do no less than obey. Stepping upon the bench, he thence nimbly sprang to the cask, but O! fatal catastrophe while by the light of the neighbouring clusters of lamps, every one was admiring the mutual attention of this sympathising pair, in went the head of the hoghead!

Our till then envious couple fell suddenly up to the middle of the leg in the wine lees left in the cask, by which they were bespattered up to their very eyes. Nor was this all; being too eager to extricate themselves they overset the cask, and came to the ground rolling in it and its offensive contents. It would be no easy matter to picture the ludicrous situation of citizen Titus and Madam Berenice. This being the only mischief resulting from their fall a universal burst of laughter seized the surrounding spectators in which I took so considerable a share that I could not immediately avoid my assistance."

THE GIPSEY FORTUNE TELLER.

Some young ladies who had been taking a walk were accosted by a gipsy woman who for a small reward very politely offered to show them their future husbands' faces in a pool of water, that stood near. Such an offer was too good to be refused, and on paying the stipulated sum, the ladies hastened to the water, each in anxious expectation of getting a glance of the "beloved object," but, lo! instead of beholding the "form and sparkling eyes glancing from below." "Sure you are mistaken, woman," exclaimed one of them, "for we see nothing but our own faces in the water." "Very true, mem," replied the sagacious fortune teller, "but these will be your husbands' faces when you are married."—[London Paper.

APOTHEGM.

Misfortunes cannot be avoided; but they may be sweetened, if not overcome by patience, fortitude, resolution, and the assistance of good men.

WOMAN.

'Not she with trait'rous kiss her Saviour stung, Not she denied him with unholo tongue; She, while Apostles shrank, could danger brave, Last at his cross, and earliest at his grave.'

ON MODESTY.

As lamps burn silent with unconscious light, So modest ease in beauty shines most bright; Unsung charms with edge resistless fall, And she who means no mischief does it all.

HOW TO BECOME CONSEQUENTIAL.

A brow austere, a circumspective eye, A frequent shrug of the os humeri, A nod significant, a stately gait, A blustering manner, and a tone of weight. A smile sarcastic, and expressive stare, Adapt all these as time and place will bear. These rest assur'd that those of little sense, Will set you down.—A man of Consequence.

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REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTES.

From Gardon's Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War, recently published.

LEUT. MANNING.

Date Adjutant General of the Militia of S. C.

Many other proofs could be adduced of Manning's presence of mind, and cool intrepidity in action. It is grateful to me to mention one of these. At the battle of Eutaw, after the British line had been broken, and the Old Buffs a regiment that had boasted of the extraordinary feats they were to perform, were running from the field, Manning in the enthusiasm of that valour for which he was so eminently distinguished, sprang forward in pursuit, directing the platoon which he commanded to follow him. He did not cast an eye behind him, until he found himself near a large brick house, into which the York volunteers commanded by Cruger, were retiring. The British were on all sides of him, and not an American soldier nearer than one hundred yards. He did not hesitate a moment, but springing at an officer who was near him, seized him by the collar, and exclaiming in a harsh tone of voice—'Damn you sir, you are my prisoner,' wrested his sword from his grasp, dragged him by force from the house, and keeping his body as a shield of defence from the heavy fire sustained from the windows, carried him off without receiving any injury. Manning has often related, that the moment when he expected his prisoner would have made an effort for liberty, he with great solemnity commenced an enumeration of his titles: 'I am, sir, Henry Barry, Deputy Adjutant General of the British Army, Captain in the 52 regiment, Secretary to the commandant at Charleston'—'Enough, enough, sir, (said the victor) you are just the man I was looking for, fear nothing for your life, you shall screen me from danger, and I will take special care of you.' He had retired in this manner some distance from the brick house when he saw capt. Robert Joidet, of the Virginia line, engaged in a single combat with a British officer. They had selected each other for battle a little before, the American armed with a broad sword, the British with a musket and bayonet. As they came together, a thrust was made at Joidet, which he happily parried and both dropped their artificial weapons, being too much in contact to use them with effect, resorted to those with which they had been furnished by nature. They were both men of great bulk and vigour, and while struggling, each anxious to bring his adversary to the ground, a grenadier who saw the contest ran to the assistance of his officer, made a lunge with his bayonet, missed Joidet's body, but drove it beyond the curve into his coat. In attempting to withdraw the entangled weapon, he threw both the combatants to the ground, when getting it free, he raised it deliberately, determined not to fail again in his purpose, but to transfix Joidet. It was at this crisis that Manning approached—not near enough, however, to reach the grenadier with his arm. In order to gain the time, and to arrest the stroke, he exclaimed in an angry and authoritative tone, 'You damn'd brute will you murder the gentleman?' The soldier supposing himself addressed by one of his own officers, suspended the contemplated blow, and looked round to see the person who had thus spoken to him. Before he could recover from the surprise into which he had been thrown, Manning, now sufficiently near, smote him with his sword across the eyes, & felled him to the ground, while Joidet disengaged himself from his opponent, and snatching up the musket, as he attempted to rise, laid him dead by a blow from the butt end of it.

MONUMENTAL STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF KENT.

The finished model, seven feet four inches high, of the intended Monumental Statue of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, is, by permission of the committee, now open for gratuitous exhibition of the sculptor's, Mr. S. Cabagan's, King street, Edgeware Road.

THE OAK TREE.

Is still standing in the New Forest, against which the arrow of Sir Walter Tyrrel glanced and killed King William Rufus, though now much decayed.

HOPS.

The total number of acres of land under the cultivation of hops, during the last year, was 45,662, so far as relates to England.

FIVE SISTERS.

All widows, are now living at Crediton, the youngest of whom is eighty years of age, and the eldest above ninety.

WIT-HCRAFT.

As late as the year 1716, in this most enlightened of all countries, a Mrs. Hicks and her daughter, a child aged 9 years, were hanged at Huntingdon, for selling their souls to Satan, tormenting and destroying their neighbours, by making them vomit pins, and raising a storm, so that a ship was almost lost; which storm, it seems, was raised by the diabolical arts of pulling off their stockings and making a lather of soap!

BRUTE SAGACITY.

A circumstance was related to us when a boy, by a person who, like Cobbett, was once a sergeant in the army, and which we never recollect to have seen in print. This individual served at one time in Gibraltar. There are a good many goats that scamble about within the precincts of the garrison, and at one point of the huge rock, there is a goat road leading down to the water's edge. This imperceptible track, however, is so excessively narrow, that only one goat can travel by it at a time, while even a single false step, or the slightest attempt to run to the right or to the left would infallibly precipitate the bearded traveller from the top to the bottom. It happened that one goat was going down while another was ascending the path, and the two meeting in the middle instinctively, and not without fear and trembling, made a dead stop. To attempt to turn or step aside was instant death; and although the topmost goat could have easily pushed his brother out of the way, he was too generous to take such an advantage. At last after deep cogitation and much deliberation, they hit upon a scheme which even man with all his boasted wisdom, could not have surpassed; that is, the one goat lay quietly and cautiously down on all fours, and allowed the other to march over his body, to the great delight of the persons who witnessed the singular dilemma. [Dumfries Courier.]

THE MAIDEN'S LEAP.

A daughter of the first earl of Gowrie was courted by a young gentleman much her inferior in rank and fortune. Her family, though they gave no encouragement to the match, permitted him to visit them at their castle of Ruthven, in Perthshire, and on such occasions, the chamber assigned him was in a tower, near another tower, in which the young lady slept. On one of his visits, the young lady, before the doors were shut, got into her lover's apartment, but some one of the family having discovered it, told her mother, who cutting off, as she thought all possibility of retreat, hastened to surprise them; the young lady, however, hearing the well known step of her mother hobbling up stairs, ran to the leads, and took a desperate leap of nine feet and four inches, over a chasm of sixty feet from the ground, alighted on the battlement of the other tower, whence descending into her own chamber, she crept into bed. Her mother having in vain sought her in her lover's chamber came into her room, where finding her seemingly asleep, she apologized for her unjust suspicion. The young lady eloped the following night, and was married. The chasm between the towers is still shown under the appellation of the Maiden's Leap.

A SMART SHAVER.

A wager took place, on Monday the 27th ult. by J. Gornall, hair dresser, of Scotland road, who undertook to shave sixty men in an hour, which he completed in three fourths of the time. He proceeded, however, till the expiration of the hour, when he had shaved eighty two in a masterly style.

SUMS WON AT THE RACES IN 1822.

The following is an account of the money, and gold and silver cups won at the five principal places of sport this year:—

Table with 2 columns: Place and Sums Won. Includes Newmarket, York, Doncaster, Ascot, Epsom.

INDIANS AND JEWS HARPS.

Some observations were made during the late session of Congress, by Mr. Benton of the Senate, when speaking on the Indian factory system, (see National Intelligencer, April 10th,) with respect to Jews harps having been sent out by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, as an article of barter or sale with our red brethren. Now, whatever ludicrous ideas this adventure of Jews harps may have given rise to, it appears to be a fact that this instrument is an old favourite with the Indians; for Horace Walpole, in his private correspondence, vol. 1. p. 439, states, 'that part of the purchase of Maryland from its savage proprietors, was a quantity of vermilion and a parcel of Jews harps.'

THE AMERICAN MUSSULMAN.

Mr. English, who went all the way from Boston to the dominions of the Grand Seignior for the purpose of embracing the rational system of religion propagated by Mahomet, it is now said has been again converted, having renounced his new faith through the arguments of a pious and learned Jew, who is engaged in preaching the Doctrines of Christ in Egypt. This information is contained in a letter from Mr. Wolf, (the Jewish convert alluded to) to the British Bib's Society at Malta. 'Mr English,' he says, 'has given up the idea of remaining a Mahomedan; he told me that I had spoken to his heart, he no longer considers it a delusion when I speak with him of the hope which is in me,' &c.—Salem Register.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

A pedestrian of the name of John Simpson, by profession a gardener, proposes to walk on Newcastle Town Moor sixty-six miles in 24 hours. He is 66 years of age, being ten years older than Wilson the pedestrian, and proposes to walk six miles more than he did, in the same period of time.

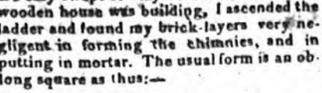
SAFE CHIMNIES.

To the Editor of the American Farmer. Dear Sir, I have been secured from fire by making the inside of my chimnies circular, as they are easy swept or may be burnt; when my wooden house was building, I ascended the ladder and found my brick-layers very negligent in forming the chimnies, and in putting in mortar. The usual form is an oblong square as thus:—

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I made them up in broken bricks at each corner, and plastered them in the inside, as thus:—



You will readily conceive, that this will prevent the fire from going through the bricks, which are frequently hollow between for want of mortar. Mr Latrobe very much approved of this mode.

Pray explain it in appropriate terms, and consult some builder to have his opinion that many houses in the country are annually destroyed by fire in consequence of defective chimnies, is notorious; if these ruinous consequences can be prevented by practising this hint—hand inutile vixi. I think the mode will be adopted as the expense is trifling, broken bricks only being used.

Your's most truly, T. LAW.

THRESHING MACHINE.

A Mr. Pope, of Hallowell, (Maine) advertises a Threshing Machine, price \$20, by which a man and a boy can thresh 50 bushels a day. His advertisement has been answered by a Mr. Seth Ballou, of Livermore, who produces a certificate that he has invented a machine for threshing, sifting and winnowing wheat, rye, oats and all kinds of small grain; also grass, flax, & all other articles from which the seed may be obtained by threshing, at one operation, by which three men to turn the crank, and two other persons, one to feed the machine at the hopper, and the other to take away the straw, have threshed and winnowed more than five times the quantity ascribed to Mr. Pope's machine.—Farmer.

LEANING TOWER OF PISA.

In the city of Pisa there is a round tower of eight stories of pillars, 150 feet high, inclining so much out of the perpendicular, that the top projects fifteen feet over the base. The way up to the top is by a flight of steps within, of so gentle an ascent, that it is said a horse could mount with ease. In going up, the inclination of the tower is found to be considerable, but in coming down still more so. It appears on the upper side as if you were ascending, & on the lower side you feel as if you would fall. A long time ago, the tower was surrounded by a wall for the iron railing, which surrounds it, but would venture to trust themselves there. The base on the lower side appears sunk in the ground about six feet. It is built of marble, and has stood nearly six hundred and fifty years without fissure or decay, having been raised in 1174. It is supposed to have sunk when built as high as the fifth story, and the architect had the boldness and the skill to complete it in the direction it had taken.

PRESENTMENT.

State of North Carolina—Wayne county Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1822.

The grand jury for the county of Wayne, called upon to direct their attention to the violation of the laws of the state, and to the practices which are injurious to the good order and happiness of society, feel themselves in duty bound to notice a custom which has prevailed in many parts of the state, and which has extended into the county of Wayne—they mean the practice of treating (so called) with spirits at all meetings of the people previous to the annual elections, and at the elections. This practice the grand jury believe to be the source of many serious moral and political evils. It destroys the good habits of industry and sobriety, begets habits of intemperance, causes quarrels, litigation, and often blood shed. In a political point of view, the consequences of the practice are highly pernicious. Electioneering or courting popular favour by giving spirits, equalise the pretensions of the blockhead and the man of sense—of the knave and the honest man—since these means of winning favour being equally in the power of all who can command and squander money—the choice of the people is no longer directed to the merits of the candidates. The sycophant who gives the most brandy, who enlists the greatest number of drunkards in his cause, he whose supporters can make the most noise, is most likely whilst this practice continues, to carry his point, while sober, sedate and pious men turn with disgust from the tumult of such a poll—men of moderate estate, however meritorious, unwilling to purchase popular favour by debasing themselves and corrupting the people, are driven from such a contest; and the election too often results in the choice of a man to direct the destiny of the state whom the sober sense and reflection of the people would never have thought worthy of confidence, even in the minor concerns of interest. Such practices so destructive of the morality of the people, and so hostile to the excellent principles of our republican government, deserves the highest reprobation and the firmest opposition.

The grand jury, therefore, present the practice of treating persons to and at the election as a nuisance, meriting the correction of the law; and they severally invite the fathers of families, professors of religion, the zealous friends of republican government, and all who honour virtue and detest vice, to unite their efforts to discourage and to suppress the practice of treating with spirits at elections.

MICAJAH COX, Foreman.

FRIGATE CAPTAIN BOOLE.

We have been favoured with a report of the sick, on board of this frigate, and as it must afford satisfaction to the friends of the officers and crew to know the precise state of her condition, we make the following extract. It is dated Port au Prince June 22, on which day 45 were reported on the sick list, of which seventeen only were ill of fever, the others variously affected, and many convalescent. Lieut. Spenser, was indisposed with an affection of the breast. Lieut. Simonds was convalescent. Lieut. Isaacs, disorder of the stomach.—Sergeant Whitely died on the morning of the 22d June, of fever. Three of the cases of fever were reported dangerous. [Philadelphia paper.]

SPANISH ARMY AND NAVY.

The Spanish government appropriated, in 1820, upwards of nine millions of dollars for the expenses of the navy department for the two political years ending this month. But the actual receipts for the purpose do not amount to half the appropriation. The arrears due to the naval officers, artizans and day laborers, are upwards of 1,250,000 dollars. Many of them have received no pay for six, eight, ten and fourteen months. The construction of two or three frigates is suspended in the ports of Spain for want of materials and funds. While such is the condition of the Spanish navy, the army receives regular pay. The reason for this preference of the army is the political situation of Spain. The army restored the present comparatively free constitution of that country, and is justly considered to be its firmest support.—These facts we derive from a source of the highest respectability at Madrid, and are implicitly to be relied on.

FUNERAL PROCESSION.

On Monday the 22d inst. the ceremony of interring the bones of the brave men who fell at the Minsink battle, in Orange county, during the revolutionary war, took place. The line of procession was preceded by the Cadets from West Point, and extended a mile in length. Major Poppin, who bore a conspicuous part in that battle, now ninety six years old, walked with the procession, and was one of the pall bearers. The number of persons assembled on this interesting occasion, says the Goshen Patriot, has been variously estimated, but the best founded calculation we have heard, makes 2000 carriers of all descriptions, averaging five persons each; and this is perhaps not too high, for most of them were two horse wagons, crowded full, some with eight or ten in—besides these there were great numbers on horseback and on foot, so that the whole number could not have fallen much short of twelve thousand. N. Y. Ev Post.

BREACH OF MARRIAGE PROMISE.

Of late there have been several verdicts obtained for a breach of the marriage promise; a crime which is truly deserving of severe punishment, when committed without cause or justification—a forfeit oath—a breach of faith—distress of mind mortification and probably private misery are results of this disregard to the most sacred of obligations; and the heavy sums money which offenders have had to pay have no doubt been productive of good results. A very pretty, modest girl brought writ against a faithless swain for a breach of the marriage promise, damages were laid at \$2000. She accompanied the officer to identify the defendant, a young mechanic—the honest officer, instead of carrying him to the prison, carried him to a parson, where, both parties being willing, he stood for groomsmen, and saw the parties lawfully married and the writ cancelled. "Blessed are the peace makers." N. Y. Advocate.

PHENOMENON.

A circumstance happened a week or yesterday, in the neighbourhood of the city of Hudson, New-York, which has excited a very general attention, and I have observed a great deal of idle & odd speculation. On Monday morning, the 22d, inst. it was observed there had been a sudden and unaccountable rise in the Claverack creek at the bridge on the Columbia turnpike, about two miles east of this city, and, on tracing its course downward, it was found to be occasioned by an entire stoppage of the channel, about the quarter of a mile below, which had set back the stream, till its banks would confine it no longer, and then it was overflowing in the meadow adjacent. About 30 or 40 yards from the left or west bank of the creek, a spot of ground, of nearly an acre in extent, had sunk precipitately down—leaving a perpendicular bank, where it had broken off, about eighteen or twenty feet high. The sunken ground, however, did not extend to the bank of the creek, which was left, or about 20 yards back, in almost if not altogether its original position. On this side the land, where it sank, did not settle so low as the other; the part of the ground originally giving a considerable descent towards the east. At the same time it was seen, that the entire bed of the creek, for about an hundred yards in length, had been raised directly up, so as to force the current over the bank, into the meadow on the east. The water has since been gradually wearing away the earth that was so raised, and has now formed a narrow channel in its former course. The ground which fell in, in the manner I have described, was composed of a rich loam, somewhat sandy, which apparently extends to a considerable depth. Below this, there is probably a stratum of clay, at the bed of the creek consists of this substance overlaid with about eight inches of gravel and pebbles. These were covered in spots, with the weed known by the name of ice grass; and exhibited here and there, large number of fresh water clams, & fish, that had been left by the receding waters. The elevation of the bed of the creek was nearly the same for the hundred yards it extended and would average ten feet. On walking over it, I could observe no indications from the banks, or any where else, of what might be considered the immediate cause of its sudden and extraordinary rise. I was told that the water had always been considerably deeper here than at any other point, for some distance above or below. I have endeavoured to give as brief and plain a description of this singular appearance as I could; and it can be rationally and satisfactorily accounted for, I am anxious to hear it. It has been suggested, that beneath the stratum of clay—the depth of which has not been ascertained—there was a bed of quicksand, which was forced by the weight of the superincumbent earth, under the bed of the creek—which being much lower, and consequently lighter, yielded to the pressure of the heavier mass that sunk. But then, how does it happen that the intermediate space between the spot from whence it was removed and that where it is now deposited, is not at all disturbed? or why should it cause the bed of the creek to rise only ten feet, when it made way for a much larger tract to settle nearly twenty? Again, it is said that the earth had been gradually undermined and washed away by the small springs and streams. But if this had been the case, there would be some evidence of the fact, we should think, in the deposits of sand or clay; but so far from this, none can be seen, and every appearance seems to indicate the contrary.—Northern Whig.

THE "OLDEN TIME"

In the year 1673, a Dancing School was opened in Boston, but was prohibited by the General Court.

FROM THE BRAZILS.

The New York Gazette of Friday, the 20th inst. contains the following account of the new Constitution of the Empire of Brazil, dated the 11th of the present month. The Emperor, on the 11th day of the month, when he was on the coast of Brazil, the oath of the Emperor and worthy representatives, and their able and profound response to the Emperor, in the name of the Emperor, and for the Emperor. An address to the Emperor, of the Representatives has the following:— "Between yesterday and to day, what distance! Between yesterday and to day, what events! Between yesterday and to day, what glory for your Royal Highness, and what good fortune for us all! Yesterday we were not a country; yesterday we had not a Sovereign; yesterday we had not a Legislature. Today we have all and we have more than yesterday we have your Royal Highness, and we have your Royal Highness's Ministers. It is difficult however to perceive the precise footing on which that government stands, or the means by which it has obtained the blessings so eloquently described. The following declaration from the Emperor of the Council seems to embody the system by which they are to be regulated. "Laws made in Europe may create the pines of Europe, but not that of America. The European system cannot, from its internal reason of things, be the American system; and whenever it shall be attempted, there will be a state of coercion and violence, which will necessarily produce a terrible reaction. Brazil wishes not to infringe on the rights of Portugal, but is angry at Portugal should infringe upon her; Brazil wishes to have the same king, but does not choose to have masters in the deposit of the congress of Lisbon; Brazil desires independence, strengthened by a well understood union with Portugal; she wishes, that they should form two great nations, governed by their own laws, pursuing their own respective interests, obedient to the same chief."

MARY ANNAPOLE.

ELECTION. At an election in this city of gentlemen who were Farmers Bank thereof at Free For the City of

Alex. Ham. Jam. Rich. John. Tho. Joseph Harri. Samuel Chap. Richard Gra. Francis M. Henry How. Count. John Brien. John T. Mac. Roger Perry. Thomas Harv. Henry Dorsey. Directors for

John Tyler. John M'Phel. Casper Mant. William Ros. George Balt.

By the Groom V. appointed a J. for this cou. ceased.

CAPT. HULL.

The memb on Com Ho. Gazette, are asist of Com. R. Morris.

AMERICAN SPECIMENS.

A specimen made at the f on the Opequ at Winchest of the highest is blue, the quality ce and \$4 are as

U. S. SHIP.

Extract of the U. S. "Our ship saw, the Job company, g judging of he which were when lying a tion is very e or strained thour short season. She we all think in the world, for a long c destination."

NOTICE.

Capt. Fit ved at New forms that a wreckers ha to windwar which had f found hangi ers had pla the same pla to have been

MR. S. F.

from Gibra Tear, when the March, had symptoms, tinue to the ron, the pr ty, Naval

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

A manu been estab. Hall, late manufactu our coast manufactu by brewer who consi to the imp

THE ASSOCIATED VICTIMS.

to the vicim a copper to the ma Eagles, at are told is mint are in this cit vigilance is to dete Product of

ARRIVAL.

The U Captain New Yo the Paci pariso o Janeiro on the 1 nique of passed a side of through the still by the Lee Delphi 6th day

ELECTION OF BANK DIRECTORS.

At an election held at the banking-house in this city on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and the Branch thereof at Frederick-town:—

For the City of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel County.

- Alexander C. Magruder, Henry Maynadier, James Shaw, Richard Harwood of Thos. John Ridgely, Thomas Harris,

- Joseph Harris, Saint-Mary's County, Samuel Chapman, Charles-County, Richard Graham, Calvert-County, Francis M. Hall, Prince Georges-County, Henry Howard, of John, Montgomery County,

- John Brien, Frederick-County, John T. Mason, Washington-County, Roger Perry, Allegany County, Thomas Harwood, Baltimore-County, Henry Dorsey, Harford County.

Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town.

- Richard Potts, John Tyler, John M. Pherson, Casper Mantz, William Ross, George Baltzell, Henry Kemp, Joseph Smith, and Benj Rutherford.

APPOINTMENT

By the Governor and Council. GIDEON WHITE, Esq. was on Tuesday appointed a Justice of the Orphans Court for this county, vice Henry Duvall, deceased.

CAPT. HULL'S COURT OF ENQUIRY.

The members of the Court of Enquiry on Com. Hull's trial, says the Washington Gazette, are now appointed, and will consist of Com. Rodgers, Com. Chauncey, Capt. Morris.

AMERICAN CASSIMERE.

An specimen of double-milled cassimere, made at the factory of Dr. Daniel Annin, on the Opequan, (Va.) has been exhibited at Winchester, and is stated to be deserving of the highest commendations. The colour is blue, the price three dollars a yard and the quality equal to that for which \$3.50 and \$4 are asked.

U. S. SHIP NORTH CAROLINA.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship North Carolina. "Our ship is one of the best sailers I ever saw, the John Adams and Cyane being in company, gave us a good opportunity of judging of her speed, and in the squalls, which were frequent, we stood as stiff as when lying alongside the wharf—her motion is very easy, in fact, she has not chafed or strained a rope yarn. The passage, though short was a very rough one for the season. She works uncommonly well, and we all think her one of the greatest ships in the world, and regret we are not ordered for a long cruise, instead of our present destination."

ANOTHER HORRID PIRACY.

Capt. Fitz, of the schooner Olive, arrived at New York from the Bahamas, informs that about the middle of June, the wreckers had fallen in with a ship ashore to windward of Rum Key, the crew of which had been cut to pieces, and were found hanging in the rigging! The wreckers had also picked up a brig at sea near the same place, entirely deserted—supposed to have been robbed by the pirates.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Mr. S. Alexander, of this city, arrived from Gibraltar in the brig Cyno, captain Ter, whence he left the 24th June, informs, that the President's Message of the 8th March, had produced a good deal of irritation at Madrid. Among the most decisive symptoms, was the refusal of Spain to continue to the American Mediterranean squadron, the privilege of depositing, free of duty, Naval stores and provisions at Mahon. Phil. Gaz.

AMERICAN ISINGLASS.

A manufactory of this useful article has been established at Cape Anny by Mr. Wm. Hall, late of this city. The material for manufacture is obtained from fish taken on our coast. The specimens of isinglass manufactured at Cape Ann, have been used by brewers and confectioners in our city, who consider it fully equal if not superior to the imported.—St. Paul.

COINERS.

The association of the counterfeiters in the vicinity of the lines have of late stolen a copper still, and have applied themselves to the manufacture of the deeper into half Eagles, and half dollars. The imitation we are told is excellent; and the fruits of this mint are now, or soon will be in circulation in this city; this is worthy notice; and the vigilance of our citizens should be awakened to detect attempts to pass off this new product of the still.—Montreal Current.

SNAKES.

A common streaked snake which was lately killed at Fredonia, (N. Y.) was found to contain ninety eight young ones of from 5 to 7 inches in length, all full of life and spirit.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTELLATION.

The United States frigate Constellation, Captain Charles G. Ridgely, arrived at New York on the 30th of July, from a cruise in the Pacific Ocean. She sailed from Valparaiso on the 7th of May, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 11th of June, sailed again on the 16th, touched at St. Pierre, Martinique on the 15th, sailed the same night, passed along the coast of Dominiqua, south side of St. Croix and Porto Rico, and came through the Mona passage.

The Franklin 74. Com. Stewart, was sailing at Valparaiso, but was to sail for the Lee Coast on the 16th May. The schooner Dolphin, Lt. Comdr. Conner, sailed on the 4th for the Coast of Peru.

THE AWARD OF JUSTICE.

Yesterday, about 8 o'clock, twenty two culprits existed, on the gallows, the crime of which they had been convicted—an attempt to raise an insurrection, not only in this city, but in various parts of South Carolina.

These slaves were concerned with many others, some of whom have already suffered for their guilt, and some few are reserved for further investigation. Should no new cases be brought to light, we are in hopes the axe has been laid to the root of the evil, and that we have now pretty nearly reached the extent both of the guilt and the punishment.

The gentlemen composing the court of magistrates and freeholders have examined a multitude of cases; 40, we believe, within the last ten days; they have laid aside their private concerns and dedicated their time and talents to the service of the community, in one of the most awful and delicate junctures that has probably occurred since the settlement of Charleston. Some by their habits of legal enquiry, and indeed the whole court by their patience and intelligence, have rendered a service to this city and this state, that will not soon be forgotten.

The committee of vigilance also, as well as the whole city council, and our active Intendant, who, on this occasion has united to the character of a magistrate the ardour of a patriot—shall not sleep in our remembrance.

As we are not over fond of eulogising, the tribute of respect we tender to such men may therefore wear the better, for it has been dearly earned.

When the investigation and labours attendant on such a state of things, shall have ceased—when justice shall be satisfied, and our city restored to its wonted tranquillity—a succinct account of the whole transaction shall be given to the world. It will bring to view a scheme of wildness and of wickedness, enough to make us smile at the folly did we not shudder at the indiscriminate mischief of the plan and its objects. Those [they were but few] who at first thought we had no cause for alarm, must be overwhelmed with conviction to the contrary.

But there is another object in view, towards which the intended publication more peculiarly looks—The character of our city. The narrative of these trials will evince to our brethren throughout the Union, that such has been the vigilance of our citizens, that they could not be taken by surprise;—and such have been the humanity and diligence of the court, that although some few guilty may escape, not a single innocent slave shall have suffered. City Gaz.

THE MERMAID.

Wm. C. W. detained account in last Saturday's Minerva, of most of the discoveries said to have been made of that extraordinary Marine animal, called the Mermaid, and which we think renders its existence no way improbable. The following article, which we copy from the Boston Evening Gazette of Monday, decidedly corroborates the statement to which we have just referred.

A MERMAID.

An American shipmaster from this port, became the fortunate purchaser, some months ago, in the island of Java, of a preserved Mermaid, which had been brought to Batavia by a Japanese, and was supposed to have been taken on the coast of one of the Japan Isles. The fish had become perfectly dry, and was originally, it is thought, about four feet in length. From a gentleman who lately saw the specimen, we learn that the descriptions given in old books of natural history and the representations frequently seen in old drawings of the Mermaid, are fully confirmed by the appearance of this rare and perhaps unexampled preparation. The head is covered with light coloured hair, coarser than human hair. The upper part of the face resembles a man's, but the lower part approaches a monkey's. The nose is flat like that of an African negro. From the upper jaw of a very wide mouth, descend two turks passing over the lower lip; but the rest on both jaws are very like human teeth. The cheeks are wrinkled from the disarticulated state of the skin, and the eyes are deeply sunk in the sockets. The shape of the bust is precisely like the configuration of a woman, below which the body gradually becomes scaly, and tapering by degrees, terminates in a fishes' tail. There are four fins on the lower part of the body, and the extremity of the tail is forked.

This curiosity was exhibited at the Cape of Good Hope, and submitted to the inspection of several naturalists from England, who entirely concurred in the opinion that this is an example of the Mermaid, whose existence has been generally held to be fabulous, and we may soon expect to hear of its arrival in England.

THE SHIP ADDISON.

This ship has made the shortest voyage to Canton out of season and back, that is on record. She left the Capes of Delaware on the 8th Oct. last, and arrived in the Del, the 26th July, having been absent only 290 days—discharging her outward, and taking in a full return cargo.—Phil. Gaz.

From the Buffalo Journal, of July 16.

A company of English emigrants, consisting of about thirty souls, arrived here last week from Quebec, on their way to join the English colony, planted by Mr. Birbeck, in Illinois. They have with them young cattle, hogs, geese, &c. which they brought with them from England.—The whole company is in good health, and high spirits. These people came out as emigrants to the Canadas, and by landing at Quebec, have helped to swell the list of emigrants to the provinces, that have been published from time to time in this city. Hundreds find their way across Lake Ontario to the United States, every year, in the same manner, while honest John Bull supposes them snugly quartered in his American dominions.

MR. RUSSELL & MR. HUNT.

Mr. Jonathan Russell, of Boston, one of the Commissioners that negotiated the treaty of Ghent, has been publicly accused, by implication, by Seth Hunt, of Bennington, Vt. of violating his fidelity to his country and to his engagements, during the negotiation of the treaty of Ghent, by giving information to a mercantile house in London, of the progress of said negotiation, and of the prospect of peace, with a view to commercial speculations, in the profits of which he (Mr. R.) was to share. To this high and blasting charge, Mr. Russell has given a positive denial. He has also instituted suit for a libel against Mr. Hunt.

ELOQUENCE.

A gentleman, named John Holland, Esq. delivered an oration, in Washington, Pennsylvania, county, state of N. Carolina, on the fourth of July, which seems to have received, as it certainly deserves, the unqualified applause, not only of those who heard, but of all who have read it. We deeply regret, that we have only room for the introductory paragraph, as the difficulty is not what to take, but what to leave of this exquisite production. In the course of his speech, the gentleman informs his delighted auditors, that he is a candidate for the general assembly. [Patriot.]

ORATION.

"I John Holland, my fellow citizens, come not to speak of ancient history, but the politics of the day."

"Should not the citizens feel that liberty which the spirit of our fathers shewed. This is the most impotent anniversary of the day, which passed over the heads of our forefathers, when they met at Philadelphia in 1776, to declare our independence as independent colonies. Is this to be a mockery? no—I hope not, my fellow citizens. In the year of 1776 our forefathers met at Philadelphia under Washington with Warren his aid who was at the head. It is not my wish, my fellow citizens, and ladies of the fair, to stir up party, but merely to remind you of that day which is past and which is to come is not worthy your notice, my fellow citizens? I think it is, sir.—But, sir, let our statesmen and philosophers tell you if I am right or wrong. He, George Washington, was a worthy citizen who fought and bled Yesterday being the day of '76 the 4th of July when every body of the fair and every citizen assembled to do honour to it. But, sir, look at the past and what we suffered. Look sir into the degradation on the Chesapeake. The Leopard saved eighteen balls through her, wounded eighteen men and killed three more! Had not captain Douglass orders from Mr. Admiral Bingley to act as he did, who I believe was on the coast at that time? I think he had sir—Commodore Barron who was on board the Chesapeake for a foreign voyage was attacked I believe contrary to his expectations and is a worthy citizen. Was this not worthy our notice as free citizens? Should it escape from memory? I say no.—Not as long as I have as much republican blood runs in my veins as amounts to the bigness of a head of a pin. James Madison was in the chair at the time. When our cabinet and the exultors found the war did not prosper when they did it do sir—established peace.—Then we were compelled to go to war how did it terminate. Did not Mr. Jefferson who was statesman of his country direct it? My fellow citizens, I am not speaking on these things merely to raise your feelings. Who sir went into the chair after Mr. Washington? Mr. Adams, sir, a great lawyer."

LOSS OF THE SHIP DRAKE.

We have received a Halifax paper of the 17th inst. The British ship of war Drake, Capt. Baker, which had just been refitted at Halifax, and sailed thence on the 20th ult. for Newfoundland, was lost upon Cape Pine on the 23d. Capt. Baker, the purser, 24 seamen, and a female unfortunately perished.

THE CROPS.

We hear from various parts of the country that the Indian Corn has been greatly invigorated by the late rains, and that the prospect of abundant crops was never better.

DISSOLUTION.

The subscribers have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their business under the firm of D. RIDGELY & CO. All persons having claims against said concern, are requested to bring them in for adjustment, and all those indebted to it are hereby called on to come forward, and make immediate payment to David Ridgely, or John W. Clagett, who are solely authorised to settle all the transactions of said firm.

POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVAL OF THE MACEDONIAN. The United States frigate Macedonian, captain Biddle, arrived in Hampton Roads on Saturday evening from a cruise. It is with inexpressible pain we state that the Macedonian has lost by sickness during her cruise, seventy-seven of her crew, including ten of the officers, and that there are about fifty of the remainder of the crew now sick. This truly distressing intelligence was communicated in a despatch from capt. Biddle to capt. Warrington, at the Navy-Yard, the object of which was to request that a Surgeon should be immediately sent down to the ship. The bearer of the despatch landed at the Navy-Yard on Saturday night, and returned early the next morning with Dr. Williamson, one of the Navy Surgeons at this station, and we learn that Dr. Conway also went down last evening. The sick are to be immediately landed at Craney Island, a healthy and salubrious spot, where the necessary arrangements are in train for their accommodation.

Counterfeit \$5 notes of the United States' Bank have been put in circulation at Salem.

The engraving is coarse, and the paper much thicker than that of the true bills. The Balt. American says, "a bill of the above description, with the counterfeited signature of L. Cheves, was offered at one of the Banks in Baltimore last week."

Mr. McDuffie has been challenged by Cumming, it is said, and are to fight on the 10th August.

An arrival at New York from Havana brings information that the Governor and Captain-General of the island of Cuba and its Dependencies, died on Friday the 19th July.

Charleston, July 30.

This morning between the hours of 6 & 9 o'clock, agreeably to sentence of the court of magistrates and freeholders, Jack, the slave of Neill McNeill, Cesar, the slave of Mrs. Smith, Jacob, the slave of Mr. Lankester, and Tom, the slave of Mr. Scott, are to be executed on the lines, for attempting an insurrection in this state. Two others have been reprieved by the governor, until Friday, 9th August.

New York, August 4.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. By the elegant ship Cortes, arrived at this port on Saturday, from Liverpool, which she left on the 25th June. The West-India and the American trade bill, and the navigation bill, were read a 3d

Ann-Arundel County, ac-

This is to certify, that this day John Isaac of said county, brought before me, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, a horse which he alleged, had been taken by him, in the act of trespassing on his enclosure, the natural and artificial marks, of which said horse, are as follows, a black mare, eight or nine years old, fourteen hands high, or thereabouts, with both hind feet white, and a blaze in her face, blind with the left eye, docked tail, shod all round, and is a natural trotter, has been worked in gears, and to all appearance has the pole evil. Given under my hand and seal, the 27th day of May, 1822.

Charles E. Baldwin, (Seal.) True Copy. The owner of the above mare is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. John Isaacs. August 8. 3w

Notice is hereby Given,

To those persons who purchased property at the sale of the personal estate of Charles Pettibone, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, and whose notes are still unpaid, that said notes must be settled by the first day of September next, otherwise suits will be brought on the same to the next county court, without respect to persons. Robert Welch, } Ex'rs. Horatio Ridout. } August 8. 4w

Treasury Office,

Annapolis, August 1st, 1822. Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed on the 6th day of February, 1822, entitled, "An act relating to the Maryland Penitentiary," authorising the Treasurer of the Western Shore to constitute certificates of stock to the amount of \$28,000.

Notice is hereby given,

That sealed proposals for lending the State of Maryland the sum of \$28,000 payable at the option of the lenders at any time within 30 days from the date hereof, will be received at the Treasury of the Western Shore at Annapolis until the first Monday in September next.

It is required that the proposals shall specify the sum which the parties are willing to give for every \$100 of stock, bearing an interest of 5 per cent per annum, payable quarter yearly, and redeemable at the expiration of thirty years. If not redeemed at that time, it is to bear an interest of 6 per cent per annum from that time until paid. The money offered to be lent (if the proposals be accepted,) is to be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the Western Shore in the Bank of Baltimore, or in the time prescribed, and upon the production of the cashier's receipt for the amount so deposited, certificates of stock of the description before mentioned, and bearing interest from the day of payment, will be issued by the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

No proposal will be received for a less sum than \$500 in amount, nor certificates of a less denomination be issued.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

August 8.

The Editors of the American, Patriot, Federal Gazette and Federal Republican, Baltimore, the Aurora, Philadelphia, and the National Intelligencer, Washington, will insert the above twice in each week until the first Monday in September next, and forward their accounts.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of WARFIELD & RIDGELY, are requested to present the same to David Ridgely for adjustment, and all those in any way indebted to said firm, are now called on to make immediate payment to David Ridgely, who is alone authorised to receive and pay away monies, and to manage all the business of said concern.

WM WARFIELD, DAVID RIDGELY.

August 8, 1822.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale part of a tract of land called Abingdon, lying in Anne Arundel county, and containing about 57 and three quarters of an acre. This tract of land adjoins the farm of Henry Wood ward, Esquire. The soil is good, and well adapted to tobacco, corn, wheat, rye and oats. There is a sufficiency of timber and wood on the land for the support of the place, also a good dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Persons who may wish to see the land, will apply to John A. Regie, who now resides on it, or to Henry Wood ward, Esquire. The terms of sale can be known by application to the subscriber, living in Annapolis. August 8. Ann Gambrell.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, about the first of July last, a negro man by the name of Perry Young, on or about 25 years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish complexion, of a pleasant countenance when not irritated; he has a scar on one of his cheeks, somewhat in the shape of a letter C; his clothing rent. He was at Mr. Mayer's, at Sandy Point, just above Annapolis, harvesting, stating that he was going from there to the copperas factory for employment, at which place he was hired at in 1820. I will give sixty dollars reward if brought home, and forty dollars to secure him in gaol so that I get him. WALTER K. WHITE. Love Point, Queen Anne's county, Md. August 8, 1822. 5w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, and the Court of Appeals, and so directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 17th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the gaol in the city of Annapolis, one

Negro Man

named Jim, late the property of Rezin Hammond, of Rezin. Seized and taken at the suits of George W. Miller, & Co. for the use of George W. Miller, Francis Belmeur, Thomas Williams, for the use of Charles Salmon, Rebecca and Joseph Hodges, executors of Joseph Hodges, and Edward Talbot and William Edgar. Terms cash. Wm. O'Hara, Sheriff. August 8. 6w.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

The Partnership of W. M. HOHNE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted are requested to settle with W. M. Hohne, either by cash or notes.

In future the business will be conducted under the names of **HOHNE, HOLLAND & CO.** Who have on hand and intend keeping the most choice

**LIQUORS,**  
With a well selected assortment of  
**GROceries.**

ALSO,  
**China, Glass and Queen's Ware.**

**OILS AND PAINTS,**  
&c. &c. which they will sell low for CASH, or on short credits to punctual customers.

H. H. & Co. intend keeping a constant supply of  
**Best Family FLOUR.**  
Annapolis, July 17, 1822.

**Public Sale.**

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 10th day of August next, a Tract of Land in Anne Arundel county, called Pratt's Choice, the property of a certain William Kirby, deceased. This tract of land lies on the Chesapeake Bay between West River and Herring Bay, and in that part of Anne Arundel county called the Swamp. It contains about a hundred acres. The land is good and susceptible of great improvement from the application of sea ore, which can be obtained in great abundance. The buildings are in tolerable repair. The purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and upon payment of said purchase money with interest, the trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser.

ROBERT FRANKLIN Trustee.  
July 18.

**St. John's College.**

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution having determined to appoint a Professor, whose duties shall be "to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, and to carry students through the Latin Grammar and Corderius, so as to prepare them for being placed under the Professor of Languages," and the salary being fixed at \$300 per annum, together with one half of the whole amount of the tuition money, and the price of tuition being fixed at \$24 per annum, give notice that the appointment will be made on the first Friday in September next. Candidates are requested to make personal application, in order that they may be examined as to their qualifications.

By order of the Board,  
WM. E. PINKNEY, Secretary  
The number of pupils now in the English room is between thirty and forty.  
July 18.  
The Editors of the Md. Republican, Patriot and Federal Gazette, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week until the first Friday in September.

**20 Dollars Reward.**

Ranaway from the subscriber living on the head of Severn, Anne Arundel county, on the 12th of this month, a mulatto woman named

**MARIA,**

aged about 40 years, formerly the property of Mr. Basil Brown of this county. She has a sullen, obstinate look, no particular mark, except the loss of a toe. She had a brother living in Baltimore, where it is most likely she has gone. If taken in the city of Baltimore, and lodged in gaol, I will give the above reward, and if taken above 30 miles from home and secured, I will give fifty dollars.

J. MEWBURN.  
A. A. county, July 18, 1822.

**Notice.**

All persons indebted to the late firm of George and John Barber, & Co are requested to call and settle their accounts, before the 15th Sept. next, otherwise suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons, as it is very necessary that the concern should be settled in as speedy a way as possible, in consequence of my having to settle with the representatives of the late John T. Barber, John Miller Jr.

**IN COUNCIL,**

April 23, 1822.

Ordered, That the act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the division of Anne Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county, be published once a week for six weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

**AN ACT**

To alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the division of Anne Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county.

[Passed Feb 4, 1822]

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government which relates to fixing the place of holding the elections in the second election district of Anne Arundel county, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That the election shall be held in the said election district, at such places as shall hereafter from time to time be provided by law, for the holding thereof.

3. And be it enacted, That the words "and the electors of the senate of this state" in the third section of the act confirmed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, "An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second district of said county," be and the same are hereby rendered null, void, and of no effect.

4. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after the next election of Delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government direct, that in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

July 4.

**Six Dollars Reward.**

Unlawfully absented himself, or ran away from the subscriber, of Calvert county, Maryland. William Kershaw, an apprentice regularly bound by the orphans court of the county and state aforesaid, about 19 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, spare and genteel, and with black hair. The above reward will be given for the apprehension, so that I get him, of the said William Kershaw, and all reasonable charges if delivered to

GAMALIEL BOWEN,  
Huntingtown, July 11 6w.

NB. All persons, especially masters and owners of vessels, are forewarned from harbouring said Wm Kershaw, under all the pains and penalties of the law in such case made and provided.

GAMALIEL BOWEN.

**WANTED.**

The subscriber will give the highest prices for Negroes between 12 and 25 years of age, of both sexes. He can be seen at Mr. Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis. In case of his absence apply to Mr. Wm. Cotton.

Henry Robertson.  
July 25.

**SHERIFFALTY.**

John Knighton,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the sheriffalty of said county, at the election of October, 1822, and will be thankful for their support.

July 25, 1822.

**JUST PUBLISHED**

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,  
**THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS**  
Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive,  
PRICE—\$6 50.

Sept. 27.

**Take Notice.**

All persons indebted to the firm of **GEORGE & JOHN BARBER,** are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted.

They have on hand, and intend keeping, an assortment of  
**Shorts, Bran, and Horse Feed.**  
At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.

January 17.

**Notice to Medical Graduates.**

At the Annual Convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, held in the City of Baltimore on the first Monday of June 1822, the undersigned were appointed, a Committee to aid in the prosecution of all Graduates, who practising Medicine in this State, have not obtained a License in the manner directed by the act incorporating the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and the Supplement thereto; and the said Committee were directed "to hold a correspondence with the Censors throughout the state for the completion of this object."

By the 14th Art. of the act of incorporation examiners were appointed "whose duty it shall be to grant licenses to such medical and chirurgical gentlemen, as they either upon a full examination, or upon the production of diplomas from some respectable college, may judge adequate to commence the practice of the Medical and Chirurgical Arts, each person so obtaining a certificate to pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars."

By a supplement passed in the year 1801, it is enacted "that no person, who is not already a practitioner of medicine and surgery within this state, shall be allowed to practice in either of the said branches, and receive payment for the same, without having first obtained a license agreeably to the original act to which this is a supplement, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered in the county court where the offence is committed by presentment and bill of indictment, one half for the use of the faculty, the other for the informant."

Notice is therefore given to all graduates who have commenced the practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland without a License, to make application for the same forthwith, to the Medical Board of Examiners either at Easton or Baltimore.

It will be the imperious duty of the Committee, in conjunction with the Censors of the Faculty throughout the state, to prosecute all such graduates, who fail to comply with the requisitions contained in the act incorporating the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland.

JOHN D. READEL, M. D.  
P. MACAULAY, M. D.  
JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

Committee,  
Baltimore, 29th June, 1822.

**CABINET MAKING.**

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c.

Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and superintend  
**FUNERALS,**

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of

Upholstering and Paper-hanging.

JONATHAN WEEDON.  
Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

**NOTICE.**

The Commissioners of the Tax for Anne Arundel County, will meet on the second Monday of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals & making transfers.

By order,  
WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

May 23.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Ward, late of said county, deceased. This is to request all persons having claims against the said deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

Joseph H. Coney, Adm'r.  
July, 11.

**PRINTING**

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

**The University of Maryland.**

**ST. JOHN'S**  
AND  
**WASHINGTON**  
**COLLEGES.**

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply afflicted by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to re-construct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those, who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to re-ascend and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Friday in December next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to effect it.

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-animated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite

ALUMNI'S.

P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective Journals.

May 16

11D.



**THE STEAM-BOAT**  
**MARYLAND,**

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark.—Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore for Queen's-town & Chester town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's-town and Baltimore, during the season.

Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

Feb. 28.

**For Sale,**

**THE HOUSE AND LOT,**  
Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Weir, esq. Annapolis.

Jan. 17.

James Newburn.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 12th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis—All the right, title and interest, both in law and equity, of Charles Watson, and to one negro man named George, and one negro boy named Charles. Seized and taken as the property of the said Charles Watson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Joseph S. Meekins, for the use of Nicholas Watkins of Thomas. Term—Cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, late Shff.  
A. A. County.

August 1,

**A Farm for Sale.**

The subscriber offers for sale a tract of land lying in South River Neck, containing upwards of 300 acres. This land, (from the subscriber's own experience) is susceptible of being brought to a high state of improvement; by the application of clover and plaster, a considerable part of this land is adapted to the growth of wheat, and other grain, and other parts to the cultivation of tobacco. There is a small dwelling house upon the premises, (which will receive an addition sufficient to accommodate a large family by the expiration of the present year, at which time possession will be given); also other out houses suitable for the purposes of farming and planting.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will survey the premises before they determine to buy. This land will be sold on very accommodating terms; the purchaser, by paying a part in cash, can have the balance to pay the balance of the purchase money. Persons wishing to purchase will please to make application to the subscriber at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis. Mr. R. Thorn, the present tenant, will show the land to those wishing to purchase. Should the above land not be sold at private sale before Wednesday the 4th day of September next, it will on that day be offered at public auction on the premises, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

June 17

JOS. MAYO,  
11f.

**Family Flour**

The subscribers keep, and intend keeping, a regular supply of the

**Best Family Flour,**

which they will sell at a very small advance on the Baltimore price, for Cash

Adam and Jno. Miller.

July 4.

**FOUND**

Some months since, in Prince George's street, in this city, an old fashioned GOLD SETT FINGER RING, a Mocha stone sett round with Garnets on the top. The owner may have the same, on application at this office, by proving property, and paying the expense of advertising.

June 13

3w.

**This is to give Notice,**

That the subscriber intends to apply, by petition in writing, to the Honourable the judges of the county court for Anne Arundel county, to be held at the City of Annapolis on the third Monday in October next, for a commission to mark and bound all the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne Arundel County, and State of Maryland, known by the name of "Bear Hills," "Benson's Request," "Boyce Beginning," and "Robert's Lot;" whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested, are hereby desired to take notice.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,  
(of Nicholas.)

July 25th 1822

**FOR SALE,**

**Two Likely Black Boys,**

One aged eight years, the other seven. For terms apply to Jacob Wheeler, Prince George's county, or to

BARUCH WHEELER.  
July 23.

**For Sale,**

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq. consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall. Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable residence to a large family.

For terms apply to col. Henry Maynardier, Annapolis.

C. BIRNIE.

July 1822.

**Just Published**

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 20cts  
**The Constitution of Maryland**  
To which is prefixed,

**The Declaration of Rights—**  
With the amendments thereto  
Oct. 25.



**Dissolution of Partnership.**

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ALSO,

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&c. &c. which they will sell low for CASH, or on short credits to punctual customers.

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**St. John's College.**

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution having determined to appoint a Professor, whose duties shall be "to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, and to carry students through the Latin Grammar and Corderius, so as to prepare them for being placed under the Professor of Languages," and the salary being fixed at \$300 per annum, together with one half of the whole amount of the tuition money, and the price of tuition being fixed at \$24 per annum, give notice that the appointment will be made on the first Friday in September next. Candidates are requested to make personal application, in order that they may be examined as to their qualifications.

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The number of pupils now in the English room is between thirty and forty.

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aged about 40 years, formerly the property of Mr. Basil Brown of this county. She has a sullen, obstinate look, no particular mark, except the loss of a toe. She has a brother living in Baltimore, where it is most likely she has gone. If taken in the city of Baltimore, and lodged in goal, I will give the above reward, and if taken above 30 miles from home and secured, I will give fifty dollars.

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A. A. county, July 18, 1822.

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Clerk of the Council.

**AN ACT**

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[Passed Feb 4, 1822]

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Unlawfully absented himself, or ran away from the subscriber, of Calvert county, Maryland. William Kershaw, an apprentice regularly bound by the orphans court of the county and state aforesaid, about 19 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, spare and genteel, and with black hair. The above reward will be given for the apprehension, so that I get him, of the said William Kershaw, and all reasonable charges if delivered to

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**WANTED.**

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Henry Robertson,  
July 25.

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John Knighton,

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July 25, 1822.

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They have on hand, and intend keeping, an assortment of  
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JOHN D. READEL, M. D.  
P. MACAULAY, M. D.  
JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.  
Committee,  
Baltimore, 29th June, 1822.

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Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

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By order,  
WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

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Joseph M. Cency, Adm'r.  
July, 11. 7w.

**PRINTING**

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

**The University of Maryland.**

**ST. JOHN'S  
AND  
WASHINGTON  
COLLEGES.**

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply afflicted by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to reconstruct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those, who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to resuscitate and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Friday in December next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to effect it.

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-animated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite

**ALUMNS.**

P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective Journals.  
May 16 11D



**THE STEAM-BOAT  
MARYLAND,**

Will commence her regular routs on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her rout from Baltimore for Queen's town & Chester town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's town and Baltimore, during the season.

Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will send them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

Feb. 28

**For Sale,**

**THE HOUSE AND LOT,**  
Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Weir, esq. Annapolis.

James Newburn,  
Jan. 17.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 12th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis—All the right, title and interest, both in law and equity, of Charles Watson, and to one negro man named George, and one negro boy named Charles. Seized and taken as the property of the said Charles Watson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Joseph S. Meekins, for the use of Nicholas Watkins of Thomas. Terms Cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, late Shff.  
A. A. County.

August 1, 2

**A Farm for Sale.**

The subscriber offers for sale a tract of land lying in South River Neck, containing upwards of 300 acres. This land, (from the subscriber's own experience) is susceptible of being brought to a high state of improvement, by the application of clover and plaster, a considerable part of this land is adapted to the growth of wheat, and other grain, and other parts to the cultivation of tobacco. There is a small dwelling house upon the premises, (which will receive an addition sufficient to accommodate a large family by the expiration of the present year, at which time possession will be given;) also other out houses suitable for the purposes of farming and planting.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will survey the premises before they determine to buy. This land will be sold on very accommodating terms; the purchaser, by paying a part in cash, can have the balance to pay the balance of the purchase money. Persons wishing to purchase will please to make application to the subscriber at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis. Mr. R. Thorn, the present tenant, will show the land to those wishing to purchase. Should the above land not be sold at private sale before Wednesday the 4th day of September next, it will on that day be offered at public auction on the premises, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

JOSEPH MAYO,  
June 17 10f.

**Family Flour**

The subscribers keep, and intend keeping, a regular supply of the

**Best Family Flour,**

which they will sell at a very small advance on the Baltimore price, for Cash

Adam and Jno. Miller,  
July 4.

**FOUND**

Some months since, in Prince George's street, in this city, an old fashioned GOLD SETT FINGER RING, a Mocha stone sett round with Garnets on the top. The owner may have the same, on application at this office, by proving property, and paying the expense of advertising.

July 13 3w.

**This is to give Notice,**

That the subscriber intends to apply, by petition in writing, to the Honourable the judges of the county court for Anne Arundel county, to be held at the City of Annapolis on the third Monday in October next, for a commission to mark and bound all the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne Arundel County, and State of Maryland, known by the name of "Bear Hills," "Benson's Request," "Boyce Beginning," and "Robert's Lot;" whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested, are hereby desired to take notice.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,  
(of Nicholas)  
July 25th 1822

**FOR SALE,**

**Two Likely Black Boys,**

One aged eight years, the other seven. For terms apply to Jacob Wheeler, Prince George's county, or to

JACOB WHEELER.  
July 23.

**For Sale,**

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq. consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall.

Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable residence to a large family.

For terms apply to col. Henry Maynadier, Annapolis.

C. BIRNIE,  
July 1822.

**Just Published**

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25cts

**The Constitution of Maryland,**

To which is prefixed,  
*The Declaration of Rights—*  
With the amendments ingrafted thereon  
Oct. 25.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS

POETRY

BY FREDRAL.

There are moments in life which are never forgot, Which brighten and brighten, as Time steals away; They give a new charm to the happiest day; And they shine on the gloom of the love-least day; Those moments are followed by smiles and by tears; The first look of love, and the last parting given; As the sun, in the dawn of his glory, appears; And the cloud weeps and glows with the rainbow in heaven.

There are hours—there are minutes, which memory brings, Like blossoms of Eden, to twine round the heart; And as Time rushes on by the might of his wings, They may darken awhile, but they never depart; Of these hallowed remembrances cannot decay, But they come on the soul with a magical thrill; And in the days that are darkest, they kindly will stay; And the heart in its last throbs, will beat with them still.

They come, like the dawn in its loveliness, now, The same look of beauty, that shot to my soul; The snows of the mountain are bleach'd on her brow; And her eyes, in the blue of the firmament roll; The roses are dim by her cheeks living bloom; And her coral lips part, like the opening of flowers; She moves through the air in a cloud of perfume; Like the wind from the blossoms of jessamine bowers.

From her eyes melting azure there sparkles a flame, That kindles my young blood to ecstasy's glow; She speaks—and the tones of her voice are the same, As would once, like the wind harp, in melody flow; That touch, as her hand meets and mines, Shoots along to my heart, with electrical thrill; 'Twas a moment, for earth too supremely divine, And while life lasts, its sweetness shall cling to me still.

We met, and we drank from the crystal-line well, That flows from the fountain of science above; On the beauties of thought we would silently dwell; Till we look'd—though we never were talking of love: We parted—the tear glisten'd bright in her eye, And her melting hand shook, as I dropp'd it, for ever; O that moment will always be hovering by, Life may frown, but its light shall abandon me—never.

THE VOYAGE.

Before me lies the troubled deep, Life's ocean tost by many a storm; Behind me, hush'd, the billows sleep, Whose calm, wild winds no more deform. Attempted childhood's laughing wave And reckless, toyed with danger nigh, I trod upon the gaping grave, And smil'd at fear, yet knew not why.

In youth I sought a brighter path, Yet paused to gaze at childhood's beam; Flew with the angry lightning's scathe, For peaceful is love's early dream. What dangers press on manhood's prow! His bark is tost by every gale, The shoals of folly thicken now, And perils rise, and cares assail. Yet manhood past, how slight appear The terrors strewn on manhood's way, Nights' covering phantoms disappear, And broad and brightly shines the day.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle. And Julie the light on glory's plume, see see, see see, see see. There's nothing bright but Heaven! We may twine the green wreath round the brow of the brave, We may tread in the footsteps of glory, And fame from oblation a record may save, Which shall make us resplendent in story.

Yes, what is the wreath which the world hold so high! Will it be from care for the merrow? Will it be the big tear-drop on misery's eye? Or of the throbbings of sorrow? Not in this world can we look for relief, From the bright golden pages of story; For the wound that is made by the arrow of grief, Is ne'er heal'd by the bandage of glory; But to brighten the clouds which may shadow our days, The hope of eternity greets; And the light that is shed by Religion's pure rays, Serve to guide our feet footsteps to Heaven.

From Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life. THE COVENANTER'S MARRIAGE DAY.

The marriage party were to meet in a little lonesome dell, well known to all the dwellers round St. Mary's Loch. A range of bright green hills goes southward from from its shores, and between them and the high heathery mountains, lies a shapeless scene of cliffs, moss, and pasture, partraking both of beauty and grandeur, between which it so wildly lies. All these cliffs are covered with native birch trees, except a few of the larches, that shoot up their bare points in many fantastic forms—that show, full of what the shepherd's call "hags," or hollows, which were worn by the weather, or dug out for fuel, waves, when the wind goes by, its high rich blossoms and fragrant heath; and that pasture, here and there in circular spots of emerald verdure, affords the sweetest sustenance to the sheep to be found among all that mountainous region. It was in one of these circles of beautiful hebrage, called by the shepherds, 'The Queen Fairy's Parlour,' that Mark Kerr and Christian Lindsay, who had been long betrothed, were now to be made man and wife. It was nearly surrounded by large masses, or ledges of loose rocks, piled to a considerable height upon each other by some strong convulsion, and all adorned with the budding and sweet breathing birches, while the circle was completed by one overhanging cliff that sheltered it from the north blast, and on whose airy summit the young hawks were shrilly and wildly crying in their nest.

The bridegroom was sitting there with his bride, and her bridesmaid; and by and by, one friend after another appeared below the natural arch that all dropping with wild flowers, formed the only entrance into this lonely tabernacle. At last they all stood up in a circle together—shepherds decently apparelled—shepherdeses all dressed in simplest bleached white; the snow in the waters of the mountain spring, and the grey headed minister of God; who, driven from his kirk by blood thirsty persecution, prayed and preached in the wilderness, baptized infants with the water of the running brook, and joined in wedlock the hands of those whose hearts longed to be united in those dark and deadly times. Few words were uttered by the gracious old man; but these few were solemn and full of cheer, impressed upon the hearts of the wedded pair, by the tremulous tones of a voice that was not long for this world, by the sanctity of his long white locks unmoved by a breath of air, and by the fatherly and apostolical motion of his uplifted hand; that seemed to conduct down upon them who stood in awe before him, the blessings of that God who delighteth in a humble heart. The short ceremony was now closed—and Mark Kerr and Christian Lindsay were united in death should under them on earth to reunite them in heaven.

Gracings were interchanged, and smiles went round, with rosy blushes, and murmuring and whispering voices of irreproachable mirth. What though the days were dark, and the oppressor strong? Here was a place unknown to hisist; and now was a time to let the clear sparkling fountain of nature's joys well up in all hearts. Sadness and sorrow overshadowed the land; but human life was not yet wholly a waste—and a sweet sunshine that now fell down through a screen of fleecy clouds upon the Queen Fairy's Parlour, was it not to enliven and rejoice all their souls? Was it not to make the fair bride fairer in her husband's eyes, his smile brighter, and the ringlets more yellow as they hung over a forehead that wore its silken snood no longer, but in its changed covering gracefully showed that Marion Lindsay was now a wife? The tambour and the pipe were heard; and footsteps, that left no print on the hard smooth verdant floor, kept time to the merry measures. Perhaps the old man would have frowned on such pastime—perhaps Covenanters ought not to have indulged in promiscuous dancing—perhaps it may be said to be false that they did so—but the minister had gone now to his own hiding place. These Covenanters were young, and this occasion was a happy one; and dance they did, most assuredly, wicker as it may have been, and improper as it may be to record such wickedness. The young hawks were not a little alarmed; and an old ram, who happened to put in his twisted horns below the arch, got a fright that made him bound backwards out of the enchanted circle. 'The hill blackbird wondered; but he himself joined the dance upon the birchen spray—and although no great singer, he did his best, and chirped cheerfully his mellow notes in the din of the general happiness.

But as the evening hours were advancing the party kept dropping away one by one, or in pairs, just as it had gathered; and the Fairy Queen had her parlour, all to herself undisturbed, if she chose at night to hold a court beneath the lamp of the moon. Where had the young married pair their bridal chamber? Mark Kerr had a shelving on the mountain side, from which was just visible one bay of St. Mary's Loch. The walls were built of turf, and the roof of heather—and surrounded as it was on all sides by large stones, wooded cliffs, knoives, and uneven eminences, it was almost as unlikely to escape notice as the nest of a bird, or the lair of a roe. Thither he took his bride; and his little bridesmaid had a small covert of her own, distant only a few rods, and the friends could see each other standing at the door of each shelving through the inter-cepting foliage of the waving birches that hung down their thin and inflexible veil till it swept the blooming heather.

On a small seat, framed of the roots of decayed trees, Mark Kerr was now sitting with his own sweet Christian; when he gently raised her head from his bosom, and told her to go into the shelving, for he saw people on the hill side, whose appearance, even at that distance, he did not like. Before a quarter of an hour had elapsed a party of soldiers were at hand, Mark knew that he had been observed for some time;—and to attempt escape with his bride, was impossible. So he rose up at their approach and met them with a steady countenance, although there were both fear and sorrow in his heart. Marion had obeyed him, and the shelving was silent. 'Is your name Mark Kerr?' 'Yes, this is my name.' 'Were you at Yarrow Ford when a prisoner was rescued and a

soldier murdered?' 'I was—but did I need to save that soldier's life?' 'You would you mangle his throat with your own bloody fangs—but we have traced you to your den, and the ghost of Hugh Gemmel, who was a prisoner either with lad or lass, as any boy that ever emptied a cup, or had a fall upon heather, will shake hands with you by moonlight by and by. You may meet either in the church yard, down by the Loch, where your ranting Covenantors will bury you, or down at Yarrow Kirk, where Hugh was put to bed with the worms, in his red coat, like a soldier as he was. By the Holy God of Israel!—(is not that a jump of your own slang?)—this bayonet shall drink a stoup of your heart's blood.'

Mark Kerr knew in a moment that there was no hope of life. He had confessed being present on the occasion charged against him; and a sentence of death, which an angel's intercession could not have got reversed, was glaring in the eyes of all the soldiers. Each man seemed to kindle into fiercer fury, as he caught the fiery eyes around him. Their oaths and execrations, exasperated them all into phrensy; and a wild and perturbed sense of justice demanding expiation of their murdered comrade's blood, made them deaf and blind to every thing but the suggestions of their own irritated and inflamed hearts. A horrid sympathy possessed them all; and they were as implacable as a herd of wolves fastened to the sight of their prey. There was no mercy in any one face there, else Mark Kerr would have appealed to that man, for his life was now sweet and precious; and it was a hard thing to die. 'I know his face. He is the very man that stabbed Hugh when he was down with his own bayonet. How do you like that sirrah!' and one of the soldier's thrust his long bayonet thro' Mark's shoulder, till the point was seen at his back, and then drew it out smeared with blood, & returned it to its sheath, with a grin of halgluted vengeance. The wounded man staggered at the blow and sat down, nearly fainting, upon the seat where a few minutes before his bride had leaned her head upon his bosom. But he uttered not a word, and kept his eye fixed, not reproachfully, but somewhat sadly, and with a faint expression of hope, on the man who seemed determined to be his executioner. The pain, the sickness, the sudden blasting of all his hopes, almost unmanned his resolute heart; and Mark Kerr would have done much to save his life—and something, perhaps, even at the expense of conscience and faith. But that weak mood was of short duration; and the good and brave man braced up his heart to receive the doom of death.

Meanwhile one of the soldiers had entered the shelving, and brought out Marion in his grasp. A loud shout of laughter and scornful exultation followed. 'Ho, ho, my Heath Cock, you have got your bonny hen! Catch a Covenanter without his comfort! Is your name Grace, my bonny bairn?' Marion looked around, & saw Mark sitting pale and speechless, with his breast covered with clotted blood. She made no outcry, for grief, and pity, and consternation struck her dumb. She could not move for the soldier held her in his arms. But she looked in the ruffian's face with such an imploring countenance that unconsciously he let her go, and then she went up tottering to poor Mark, and with her white bridal gown wiped off the gore from his breast, and kissed his clayey and quivering lips. She then ran to the spring that lay sparkling among its creases, within a few yards of the shelving, and brought a handful of cold water, which she sprinkled tenderly over his face. 'The human soul is a wild and terrible thing when inflamed with cruelty and revenge. The soldiers saw little more in all this than a subject for loathsome scurrillous and ferocious merriment; and as Christian looked wildly around upon them, she asked, 'Are you his sister, his cousin, or his drab?' 'Oh! soldiers, soldiers, I am his wife, this blessed day is I married to him. 'If any of you are married men, think of your wives at home—remember the day they were brides, and do not murder us quiet; I, indeed, my Mark is not already murdered.' 'Come, come, Mrs Sweetlips, no more whining—you shall not want a husband. I will marry you myself, and so I dare say will the sergeant there, and also the corporal. Now you have had indulgence enough—so stand back a bit; and do you good Master-Pale face, come forward and down upon your marrow bones.' Mark, with great difficulty, rose up, and knelt down as he was ordered.

He had no words to say to his bride; for almost did he look as he—so full was his soul of her image, and of holy grief for the desolation in which she would be left by his death. The dewy breath of her gentle and pure kisses was yet in his heart; and the happy sighs of maidenly tenderness were now to be changed into groans of incurable despair. Therefore it was, that he said nothing as he knelt down, but his pallid lips moved in prayer, and she heard her name indistinctly uttered between God and Christ.

Christian Lindsay had been betrothed to him for several years, and nothing but the fear of some terrible evil like this had kept them so long separate. Dreadful, therefore, as this hour was, their souls were wholly unprepared for it, although there was always a miserable difference between reality and mere imagination. She now recalled to her mind, in one comprehensive thought, their years of innocent and youthful affection; and then the holy words so lately uttered by the old man in that retired place, ideal called by too vain a name, 'The Queen Fairy's Parlour!' The tears began now to flow—they both wept—for this night was Mark Kerr's head to lie, not on her bosom, but in the grave, or unburied on the ground. In that agony, what agonized to her all the insulting, audacious, and inhuman language of these licentious murderers? They fell off her soul, without a stain, like polluted water from the plumage of some fair sea bird. And as she looked on her husband upon his knees, awaiting his doom, him the temperate, the merciful, the gentle and the just, and then upon those wrathful, raging, fiery-eyed, and bloody minded men, are they, thought her fainting heart, of the same kind? are they framed by one God, & hath Christ alike died for them all? She lifted up her eyes, full of prayers, for one moment to heaven, and then, with a cold shudder of desolation, turned them up

on her husband, kneeling with a white faced countenance, and half dead already with the loss of blood. A dreadful silence had succeeded to that tumult, and she dimly saw a number of men drawn up together without moving, and their determined eyes held fast upon their victim. 'Think, my lady, that it is Hugh Gemmel's ghost that commands you now,' said a deep hoarse voice—'no mercy did the holy man of the mountain show to him when they smashed his skull with large stones from the channel of the Yarrow. Now for revenge.'

The soldiers presented their muskets—the word was given—and they fired. At that moment Christian Lindsay had rushed forward and flung herself down on her knees beside her husband, and they both fell, and stretched themselves out mortally wounded upon the grass. During all this scene, Marion Scott, the bridesmaid, a girl of fifteen, had been lying affrighted among the bracken within a hundred yards of the murder. The agony of grief now got the better of the agony of fear, and, leaping from her concealment, she rushed into the midst of the soldiers, & kneeling down beside her dear Christian Lindsay, lifted up her head, and shaded the hair from her forehead. 'Oh! Christian, your eyes are opening—do you hear me—do you hear me speaking?' 'Yes, I hear a voice—is it your's Mark?—speak again.' 'Oh! Christian, it is only my voice—poor Marion's.' 'Is Mark dead—quite dead?' 'And there was no reply; but Christian must have heard the deep heaving sobs that were rending the child's heart. Her eyes too, opened more widely, and misty as they were; they saw, indeed, close by her, the huddled up, mangled, and bloody body of her husband.

The soldiers stood, like so many beasts of prey, who had gorged their fill of blood;—their rage was abated—and they offered no violence to the afflictionate child, as she continued to sit before them, with the head of Christian Lindsay in her lap, watering it with tears, and moaning so as to touch, at last, some even of their hardened hearts. When blood is shed it soon begins to appear a fearful sight to the shedders—and the hand soon begins to tremble that has let out human life. Cruelty cannot sustain itself in presence of that fearful colour, and remorse sees it reddening into a more ghastly hue. Some of the soldiers turned away in silence or with a half suppressed oath—others strayed off among the trees, and sat down together; and none would now have touched the head of pretty little Marion. The man whom they had once deserved death—so they said to one another—and he had got it; but the woman's death was accidental, and they were not to blame because she had run upon their fire. So, before the smell and the smoke of the gunpowder had been carried away by the passing breeze from that place of murder, all were silent, and could hardly bear to look one another in the face. Their work had been lamentable indeed.—For now they began to see that these murdered people were truly bridegroom & bride. She was lying there dressed with her modest white bridal garments and white ribbands, now streaked with many streams of blood from mortal wounds. So too, was she who was supporting her head. It was plain that a bridal party had been this very day—and that their hands had prepared for a happy and affectionate newly wedded pair that bloody bed, and a sleep from which there was to be no awaking at the voice of morn. They stood looking appalled on the bodies, while the wild flowers around them, which the stain of blood had not yet reached, loudly and cheerfully were murmuring the mountain breeze.

Christian Lindsay was not quite dead, and she at last lifted herself up a little way out of Marion's lap, and then falling down with her arms over her husband's neck, uttered a few indistinct words of prayer, and expired.

Marion Scott had never seen death before, and it was now presented to her in its most ghastly and fearful shape. Every horror she had ever heard talked of in the hiding places of her father and relations, was now realized before her eyes, and for any thing she knew, it was now her turn to die. Had she dreamed in her sleep of such a trial, her soul would have died within her—and she would have convulsively shrieked aloud on her bed. But the pale, placid, and happy-looking face of dead Christian Lindsay, whom she had loved as an elder sister, and who had always been so good to her from the time she was a little child, inspired her now with an utter fearlessness; and she could have knelt down to be shot by the soldiers, without one quickened pulsation at her heart. But now the soldiers were willing to leave the bloody green, and their leader told Marion she might go her way and bring her friends to take care of the dead bodies. No one, he said, would hurt her—and soon after the party disappeared. Marion remained for a while beside the dead. Their wounds bled not now. But she brought water from the little spring, and washed them all decently, and left not a single stain upon either of their faces. She disturbed as little as possible the position in which they lay; nor removed Christian's arms up for a moment to wipe away a spot of blood, but it fell down again of itself, and moved no more.

During all this time the setting sunlight was giving a deeper tinge to the purple heather, and as Marion fixed up her eyes to heaven, she saw in the golden west the last relics of the day. All the wild was silent—not a sound was there but that of the night-hawk. And the darkening stillness touched Marion's young soul with a trembling superstition, as she looked at the dead bodies, then up to the uncertain sky, and over the glimmering shades of the solitary glen. The poor girl, was half afraid of the deepening dusk, and the gathering darkness. Yet the spirits of those she had so tenderly loved would not haunt her; they had gone to Heaven. Could she find heart to leave them thus lying together? Yet there was nothing she thought to molest the dead. No raven inhabited this glen; nothing but the dew would touch them, till she went to the nearest hiding-place, and told her father or some other friends of the murder.

Before the moon had risen, the same party that on the morning had been present at their marriage, had assembled on the hill side before the shelving where Mark Kerr and Christian Lindsay were now flung up together on a heather couch, and lying

dead and still as in the grave. The low moans and wailings who had been in that happy scene in the Queen Fairy's Parlour had not yet died away; their white dresses and the little starchy ribband knots, or bride's favours, were yet upon their breasts. The old Minister had come from his cave, and not for many years had he seen till now—but this was a case even for the tears of an old religious man of some score.

To watch by the dead all night, and to wait for some days, all they could be thought of for burial was not to be thought of in such times of pestil. That would have been to sacrifice the living foolishly for the dead. The soldiers had gone. But they might no doubt would return and scatter the funeral. Therefore it was no sooner proposed than agreed to in the afflicted souls of them all, that the bridegroom and his bride should be buried even that very night in the clothes in which they had, but that morning been wedded. A bier was soon formed of the birch trees bought, and with their faces meekly looking up to Heaven; now filled with moonlight, they were borne along in sobbing silence, up the hills and down along the glens, till the party stood together in the lone burial ground, at the head of St. Mary's Loch. A grave was dug for them there, but that was not their own burial place.—For Mark Kerr's father and mother lay in the church-yard of Melrose, and the parents of Christian Lindsay slept in that of Bothwell, near the flow of the beautiful Clyde. The grave was half filled with heather, and gently were they let down together, even as they were found lying on the green before their own shelving into that mournful bed. The Old Man afterwards said a prayer, not over them but with the living. Then sitting down on the graves, and on the grave stones they spoke of the virtues of the dead. They had it true, been cut off in their youthful prime—but many happy days and years had been theirs—their affection for each other had been a pleasant solace to them in toil, poverty, and persecution. This would have been a perplexing day to those who had not faith in God's perfect goodness and mercy. But all who mourned now together were wholly resigned to his dispensations, and soon all eyes were dried.

From Gardner's Anecdotes of the Revolution.

BARON STEUBEN.

The hospitality of Baron Steuben was unbounded. Introduced at his villa by a friend, to whose exertions in Congress he considered himself peculiarly indebted for pension settled on him for life, he treated me with marked attention. Dining with him shortly after the resignation of Mr. Robert Morris as Financier of the United States, the cause of which appeared inexplicable to the company present, "To me," said Baron Steuben, "there appears no mystery, I will illustrate my sentiments by a simple narrative. When I was about to quit Paris to embark for the United States, the better to ensure comfort when in camp, I judged it of importance to engage in my service a cook of celebrity. The American army was posted at Valley Forge when I joined it. Arrived at my quarters, a wagoner presented himself, saying that he was directed to attach himself to my train, and obey my orders. Commissaries arriving furnishing a supply of beef and bread, and retired. My cook looked around him for utensils, indispensable in his opinion, for preparing a meal, and finding none, in an agony of despair applied to the wagoner for advice. "We cook our meat," replied he, "by hanging it up by a string, and turning it before a good fire till sufficiently roasted." The next day, and still another passed, without material change. The commissary made his deposit. My cook showed the strongest indications of uneasiness by shrugs and heavy sighing; but with the exception of a few atoms, spoke not a word of complaint. His patience, however, was completely exhausted; he requested an audience, and demanded his dismissal. "Under happier circumstances, mon General," said he, "it would be my ambition to serve you, but there I have no chance of showing my talents, and I think myself obliged in honour, to save you expense, since your wagoner is just as able to turn the string as I am." Believe me, gentlemen, continued the Baron, the treasury of America is, at present, just as empty as my kitchen was at Valley Forge, and Mr. Morris wisely retires thinking it of very little consequence who turns the string."

PIGEONS.

Extract of a letter from St. John's N. B. dated July 3.

"The immense flocks of Pigeons which have passed over this place within these few days far exceed any thing of the kind in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. They are so tame that they roost on the rigging of the ships in the harbor; they are already destroying the buckwheat, and our farmers will doubtless suffer severely by the visit. The people here catch them in nets 90 or 100 at a time."

PLAQUE AT ALGIERS.

The following paragraph from the London New Times of the 18th of June, gives a dreadful picture of the devastation of Algiers, by pestilence.

"Letters were yesterday received in the city, direct from Algiers, confirming the distressing accounts, which had previously reached England by way of Genoa, of a plague, by which Algiers had been nearly desolated. 'We lament to say, that the latter accounts are even more disastrous than the preceding.' 'It states that incalculable numbers of the inhabitants had already fallen victims to this dreadful disease; the survivors, as many of them as possessed the means, had shut themselves up in their houses; all business was of course at a stand, the streets were deserted, and a silent horror pervaded the whole town.'"

We are pleased to learn that in the interior of this State the manufacture in Glass is progressing. We had some bottles lately which were manufactured in Sta. quahanna county, and now we have the satisfaction to hear that they are made of an excellent quality in Western Virginia. From Texas.

Vertical text on the left margin containing various notices and advertisements.

LANCASTER, Monday Aug. 6.  
DISTRESSING.

An unfortunate circumstance happened on Friday last at the distillery of Mr. Alexander Patterson, in Rapho township. Mr. Patterson being desirous of deepening the well at his distillery for the purpose of obtaining a more plentiful supply of water, employed George Conway and William Woods, and with them descended into the well. Mr. Patterson left the well, and the workmen after cleaning out the loose stones and dirt, commenced boring the rock at the bottom; while at work, about 3 feet of the lower part of the well suddenly gave way and fell in upon the workmen. This happened about 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday. A number of the neighbours immediately collected at the spot, and Joseph Simpson ventured into the well, and upon calling aloud was answered by the two men from below, who begged assistance. Joseph Simpson immediately commenced filling the bucket with stones. James Long went down to assist him, but observed it was not safe, and made his way out of the well, which he had scarcely effected when the remainder of the well fell in and buried Simpson about 30 feet deep. The people above immediately commenced removing the mass of earth and stones that covered their unfortunate neighbours, and persevered until about 10 o'clock at night, when they got so far as to be able to converse with Joseph Simpson; at this time the earth and loose ground from above caved in upon George Earl, George Keffer, a Mr. Grider and a Mr. Barlow, who were engaged in removing the rubbish. Mr. Barlow was instantly killed, the other three were extricated without much difficulty, but considerably bruised. A crib of wood was then formed to sustain the loose earth and stones from caving in again and rendering their labour abortive. With great exertions it was completed by three o'clock on Saturday morning, when the labour of removing the rubbish was recommenced with strong hopes of success. About six o'clock the body of Barlow was found, a bout ten o'clock, they reached Simpson, who was very much cut about the head and brained about the shoulders, and greatly exhausted by loss of blood. He is however considered at present out of danger. About five o'clock in the afternoon, Wm. Woods was discovered standing upright on the bottom of the well, wedged in with the stones that had fallen around and upon him. Conway was dead. Woods says that Conway lived about twelve hours, that he conversed with him until about that time, when poor Conway told him he was gone, that the water was rising upon him and he would be drowned. He felt his hand pressing his leg several times after his speech had failed as if in token that he was still living. When the well first caved in Conway was sitting in the act of boring, Woods was standing by his side. Woods was much cut and bruised but no bones broken, he is likely to recover. Woods was buried 30 hours, 45 feet from the surface; under a mass of stone and earth which on caving in the third time filled the well to the top. It is an extraordinary fact that though these men were buried under such a depth of stone and earth, they experienced no difficulty in breathing.—Gazette

Norfolk, Aug. 7.  
THE MACEDONIAN.

The U. S. frigate Macedonian has removed from Hampton Roads and anchored in the bite of Craney Island, where she has landed her sick. The Alert store-ship was towed down to Craney Island yesterday to receive on board the healthy part of the crew, until the Macedonian can be properly cleaned.—We understand that several new cases of disease have occurred on board the Macedonian since her arrival, and that the number of her sick yesterday morning was sixty. Doctor Cowdery of the Navy, has been added to the number of surgeons in attendance on the sick. George Pearce, 1st Lt. died this day on Craney Island. Since our last we have been politely favored with a list of the officers who died on board the Macedonian during her late and unfortunate cruise, which is as follows: Lieut. George W. Isaacs. Lieut. James Clements, (Marine Corps.) Doctor John Cadle, Surgeon. Midshipmen Isaac H. Rand, Oliver W. Wood. Christopher T. Emmett, Abraham Hosack. Alexander M. Murray, Herman Rutgers. Mr. John I. Sickles, Captain's Clerk.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

We have been politely favoured with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Valparaiso, to his friend in this city, dated May 5, 1822. American. I enclose you a sketch from the Journal of Captain Archer, of the whale ship Russell, of New Bedford.—At daylight saw Pitcairn's Island bearing S. by E. 7 or 8 leagues off, stood for it, and while we were within about 3 or 4 miles of the shore, we were boarded by the most interesting crew of ten young men that I had ever seen.—At noon we lay back near the land. From all I had read and learned otherwise respecting inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island, I was induced to have the following notice posted up in the fore part of our ship before we had any communication with the inhabitants. It is the impression of the Russell's owners, that the most part of her company were from respectable families—it is desirable that their conduct towards the islanders will verify the opinion; as this island has been hitherto but little frequented, they will be less susceptible of fraud than a more general intercourse with world would justify. It is desired that every officer and man will abstain from all licentiousness in word or deed—to treat them kindly, courteously, and with the strictest good faith. As professions of swearing has become an unfashionable thing even on board of a man of war, it is quite time it were laid aside by a whaler, particularly at this time, as these islanders have been taught to adore their maker, and are unaccustomed to hear his name blasphemed—and they were struck with horror when they heard some of the crew of an American ship swear, and said it was against the laws of their God, their country and their conscience.—Ship Russell, 3 mo. 8th, 1822. "9th at 2 P. M. went ashore accompanied by Capt. Aery in his boat, as the islanders' boat wanted repairing; we took her on deck and before next morning had her done to the great satisfaction of our new friends. The islanders went ashore in our boats, Capt. Aery taking five, and our boat the other five. Our landing was much easier effected under the skillful direction of our new pilots than could otherwise have been done.

Previous to leaving the ship, bread and butter was put on the table and they were invited to eat, but they refused; alleging that it was their fast day. However after some importunity and enquiring whether I thought it would be any harm to them, and being assured in the negative, they partook, though slightly, and not until they had implored a blessing; and after their repast was finished, a hymn and prayer was preferred with great devotional propriety.

"On our landing the Hill of Difficulty was to be ascended, a task I could not myself have performed in less than two or three hours.—It was done in much less time, with the assistance of a steady young man by the name of Robert Young, who helped me almost every step.—When we arrived at the top we appeared to be at least 300 feet above the surface of the water, having gone up a zig zag path. The boat was almost under us. We were there met by the venerable governor, JOHN ADAMS, (who was attended by most of the women and children of the island,) and were welcomed to their shores in the most artless and dignified manner. After resting awhile we were then invited to the village about half a mile distant, passing through groves of cocconut and other trees of a large growth, which made an excellent shade.—It is situated on a gentle declivity with a sufficient distance between the houses for the drying and bleaching of their clothes. The beautiful prospect, regularity and neatness of their houses, with the joyous and double welcome of its truly hospitable inhabitants made the spot enchanting. Soon after our arrival dinner was served up, consisting of roast pigs, fowls, yams and plantains; but as they declined partaking with us on account of its being their fast day, we concluded to wait till near sundown, at which time they would be at liberty to join us—when they thought it reasonable we all sat down together, but not until the chief of our kind entertainers had asked a blessing in a very impressive manner.—The return of thanks appeared not less impressive on the minds of the little community, which were like olive branches around the family table.

After spending the evening, if not the feast of reason, we had the flow of souls—beds were prepared for captain Aery and myself, and John Adams having taken a bed in the same chamber, though it was not his house, we conveyed till midnight. Early in the morning our kind female friends were actively employed, getting breakfast for us, which was ready by seven o'clock, consisting of loaves boiled with yams, which made an excellent soup—it was good, and we ate heartily; for our dinner we were treated with naked pigs, and roasted goat, with a great quantity of yams, plantains, &c.—our people were equally well provided for. At three o'clock I returned to the shore to go on board, receiving the same kind attention in descending the mountain, as in going up. We got into our boats with feelings of gratitude, which I was unable to express towards these good people, but not till they had made me promise to go on shore again before we left the island. 10th, 11th, and 12th, still laying off and on, a part of the crew ashore relieving each other by turns; on the 12th I again went on shore and was received and treated with the same attention—before noon I returned on board after taking a more affectionate leave than I ever did any where except my home; I was accompanied on board by John Adams, Dolly Young, and Mary Ann Christian, having before received from them a supply of yams, cocoa nuts and fowls, and made such presents as they wished for, and we could spare from the ship stores; we gave them part of a bolt of light duck, one axe, two hatchets, four boat knives, a bag of bread, a few bottles of wine, a roll of old canvas, a small worn out grind stone, and a watch. Having now accomplished the business for which we came, our friends after wishing us a good voyage, and safe return home, went on shore. Captain Aery not having done watering, concluded to stay another day or two; he was anxious for us to stay until he was ready, but I was unwilling to lose more time.

Before we leave Pitcairn's Island it will not be improper to make a few observations. The time and manner of its colonization, are to most general readers well known. John Adams and six Otagheean women are all that is left of the bounty. Forty nine have been born on the island, two of whom are dead, which leaves fifty-three persons on the island now, all in good health, without a single exception. There are about eleven active young men who are ready and willing at all times to assist a ship's crew in procuring water or wood, or any thing else the island affords. John Adams assures us, and from what we ourselves saw, we have no reason to disbelieve him, that the island was inhabited before, though at what time it is difficult to conjecture. They found after their arrival many places where houses had stood &c.

LATE & IMPORTANT  
From the Colombian Republic.

By the arrival of the schooner Mary and Ann, Captain Gates, in fifteen days from Laguayra, we have received letters and papers from Caracas to the 23d of July inclusive. Fed. Gaz.

WAR OF THE SOUTH TERMINATED.

Gazette Extraordinary of Colombia. Monday, June 21, 1822. Government has just received accounts from the head quarters of the Liberator, at Pastos, dated June 8, inclosing the capitulations conceded by the liberating army to the Spaniards, who defended Pastos and Quito, in virtue of which those places were occupied—the first by his Excellency the Liberator. President on the 8th of June, and the second by Gen. Sucre the 25th of May. The brilliant marches made from Bombons and Pichichea, preceding those capitulations, obliged the enemy to surrender, and the liberators of the south were as generous as they were valiant. The Colombian Guards have augmented their reputation, and the warriors of Pichichea have manifested that their love for liberty was paramount to all other considerations. The war of the south has terminated with glory to the arms of Colombia. A million of Americans are thus added to the family of the Republic; and the conqueror of a hundred battles, the generous enemy of Spain, the creator of Colombia, the immortal Bolivar, has added new lustre to his immeasurable glory. There is little else of moment in the papers before us, but a letter from an officer of rank, which we have had the pleasure to peruse, and which is a junction is about to be formed between the division of Maracayba and that of Soulette, when Morales will be attacked and his career terminated.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Annapolis, Thursday, Aug. 15.

**BANK OFFICERS.**—On Monday last, Henry H. Harwood, Jonathan Pinkney, Samuel Maynard, Richard M. Chase, Thomas Franklin, and James Clary, were severally re-elected officers of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, for the ensuing year.

**COUNTY CANDIDATES.**—The people of this county will have a choice of candidates to vote for at the next election. In addition to the caucus ticket published some months since,

**ABNER LINTHICUM,**  
and  
**GEORGE HOWARD, of Brice,**

(both democrats) have announced themselves willing to represent the county in the next legislature, should their fellow citizens think proper to elect them.

**COURT OF APPEALS,**  
Dec. Term, 1821.  
*The State vs. Buchanan and others.*  
Opinion of CHASE, Ch. J.  
Delivered at last Term.

CHASE, Ch. J. In this case four questions have been submitted to the court for their consideration:  
1. Whether the State has the right to issue a writ of error in this case?  
2. Whether the record has been legally and properly transmitted?  
3. Whether the court has jurisdiction over this case?  
4. Whether the facts charged in the indictment constitute the offence of conspiracy at the common law?

1. As to the first. This is a question which arises on demurrer to the indictment, and is solely and exclusively a question for the court to decide on the legal sufficiency of the indictment. If the facts charged constitute the crime of conspiracy at the common law, it is a misdemeanor, and is punishable by fine and imprisonment. Supposing, for argument sake, the court below had determined the indictment was sufficient, and the offence a conspiracy at the common law, there cannot be a question but that the defendants would have had a right to a writ of error to have the judgment of the court below reviewed, and the law settled. Where the offence is a misdemeanor, it is the right of the party to have a writ of error *ex debito iusticia*—the allowance of the Attorney General in England is a matter of course, and never refused. In this State the allowance of the Attorney General is not necessary, and never applied for. What good reason can be assigned why the State should not have a writ of error? The right ought to be reciprocal, at least in the case of a misdemeanor. In the margin of *Winchester's case*, reported in *Sir William Jones and Croke Charles*, the right of the King to a writ of error was not questioned. The right of the party accused to bring a writ of error was taken away by the words of the statute of James I., ch. 3; but the right of the King remained—the King not being named in the statute. The offence charged, was recusancy and a misdemeanor, which subjected the party to a fine. This case unequivocally establishes the right of the King to bring a writ of error in the case of a misdemeanor; the court of Kings Bench acted on the record returned under it, and pronounced a judgment of reversal. The defect in the judgment in the court below was the want of the *ideo capiatur*. The motives which induced the King, or the Attorney General, to issue the writ of error, could not have been a subject of inquiry in the superior court.

2. As to the question whether the record has been legally and properly transmitted? I am of opinion that the record has been legally transmitted, and is properly before the court. The act of 1713, ch. 4, provides fully for the transmission of records in all cases civil and criminal, and the mode prescribed by that act has been fully and strictly pursued. The fourth section of that act directs, that the party appealing, or suing out such writ of error, shall procure a transcript of the full proceedings of the said court, &c. under the hand of the clerk of the said court, and the seal thereof, and shall cause the same to be transmitted to the court, &c. upon which transcript the said court shall proceed to give judgment. The transmission of the record in this case has been made pursuant to the fourth section of the act of 1713, ch. 4, and in strict conformity to it, and the previous order of the court below is by no means necessary.

3. As to the third question, whether the courts of Maryland have jurisdiction over this case? It is the duty of this court to refrain from, and restrain the inferior courts of this State from the exercise of any jurisdiction and power which exclusively belong to the tribunal of the United States. In considering this question, it will be necessary to ascertain the power and jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and to fix with precision the line of division between them and the State courts.

By the third article, and first section of the constitution of the General Government, the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. By the second section, the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under the said constitution, the laws of the United States, &c. These sections of the third article comprehend all the powers vested in the judiciary of the United States, so far as respects the question under the consideration of the court.

This is not a question of case arising under the constitution of the United States, nor under the laws of the United States. The law of the United States, establishing the Bank of the United States, does not create any offence against the United States; and it has been determined by the Supreme court, that the common law of England is not a part of the laws of the United States; and this decision has been since recognized and sanctioned, although some of the judges expressed a willingness to hear an argument on the question.

It is a position, not to be controverted, I think, that all power not granted by the constitution to the General Government, is still resident in the States, or the people, and is to be exercised in the manner and way the constitutions and laws of the several States respectively prescribe. If the offence charged had been committed prior to the establishment of the constitution of the General Government, and during the

existence of the Bank of the United States, there cannot be a doubt that what it would have been recognizable by the courts of the State in which the offence was committed, and punishable according to the laws of such State. I therefore am of opinion, that the courts of this State have jurisdiction over the offence charged in the indictment.

4. Having disposed of the preliminary questions, and all impediments being removed, which were supposed to prevent the consideration of the fourth and last question, I shall now endeavour to express my opinion upon it, and shall do it in as concise and plain a manner as possible, consistent with perspicuity.

The question is important as it concerns the State, and the individuals accused, and has undergone a very full and elaborate discussion, and nothing has been omitted which splendid talents could urge, or ingenuity invent, to elucidate the subject, and place the question in every view of which it is susceptible; but as it appears to me, it lies within a small compass.

The indictment, after stating the establishment of the Bank of the United States by an act of Congress, and the relative situation of the accused to the bank and the stockholders thereof, charges "that the said George Williams, so being one of the directors of the said Bank of the United States, and the said James A. Buchanan, so being president of the said office of discount and deposit of the said bank in the city of Baltimore, and the said James W. McCulloch, so being cashier of the said office of discount and deposit of the said bank in the city of Baltimore, being evilly disposed and dishonest persons, and wickedly devising, contriving and intending, falsely, unlawfully, fraudulently, craftily and unjustly, and by indirect means, to cheat and impoverish the said President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States, and to defraud them of their monies, funds, and promissory notes for the payment of money, commonly called Bank notes, and of their honest and fair gains to be derived under and pursuant to the said act of Congress from the use of their said monies, funds and promissory notes for the payment of money, commonly called Bank notes, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, at the city of Baltimore aforesaid, with force and arms, &c. did wickedly, falsely, fraudulently, and unlawfully conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together, by wrongful and indirect means, to cheat, defraud and impoverish the said President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States, and by subtle, fraudulent, and indirect means, and divers artful, unlawful, and dishonest devices and practices, to obtain and embezzle a large amount of money, and promissory notes for the payment of money, commonly called Bank notes, to wit, of the amount and value of fifteen hundred thousand dollars current money of the United States, the same being then and there the property and part of the proper funds of the said President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States, from and out of the said office of discount and deposit of the said bank in the city of Baltimore, without the knowledge, privity or consent, of the said President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States, and also without the privity, consent or knowledge, of the directors of the said office of discount and deposit of the said bank in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of having and enjoying the use thereof for a long space of time, to wit, for the space of two months, without paying any interest, discount or equivalent, for the use thereof, and without securing the repayment thereof to the said corporation. And that the said false, wicked, and fraudulent conspiracy, confederacy and agreement, above mentioned, were then and there made, done and perpetrated, by the said George Williams, James A. Buchanan and James W. McCulloch, in abuse and violation of their duty, and the trust reposed in them, and the oaths taken and lawfully sworn by them respectively as such officers of the said corporation, as aforesaid, to the great damage of the said President, directors and company, to the evil example of all others in like manner offending, and against the peace, government and dignity, of the State of Maryland, &c."

To this indictment there is a general demurrer, by which the facts set forth in the indictment are confessed and admitted by the accused to be true, for the purpose of submitting the question to the decision of the court, whether the facts charged constitute any offence indictable and punishable according to the common law of England?

In order to determine this question, it becomes necessary to consider what is the common law of England as respects this case, and whether the common law of England is the law of this State?

The common law of England is derived from immemorial usage and custom, originating from acts of parliament not recorded, or which are lost, or have been destroyed. It is a system of jurisprudence founded on the immutable principles of justice, and denominated by the great luminary of the law of England, the perfection of reason. The evidence of it are treatises of the ages of the law, the judicial records and adjudications of the courts of justice in England. The people of Maryland have not only recognized the common law of England as the law of the State, but by the Declaration of Rights made by them in Convention in 1776, claimed and asserted a right to the common law of England as it was then understood in Maryland, and had been transmitted to us by the reports of adjudged cases decided by the courts of England, and ascertained by learned men of the profession who had written on that subject. The common law of England was adopted by the people of Maryland, as it was understood at the time of the Declaration of Rights, without restraint or modification. Whether particular parts of the common law are applicable to our local circumstances and situation, and our general code of laws and jurisprudence, is a question that comes within the province of the courts of justice, and is to be decided by them. The common law, like our acts of Assembly, are subject to the control and modification of the legislature, and may be abrogated or changed by the General Assembly may think most conducive to the general welfare; so that great inconvenience, if any, can result from the power being deposited with the judiciary to decide what the common law is, and its applicability to the circumstances of the State, and what part has become obsolete from non use or other cause. I think it may be assumed as a position which cannot be controverted, and is free from doubt, that the common law of England, as it was understood at the time of the Declaration of Rights, was the law of Maryland; and I think the position is equally

clear that it was the law of this State. The questions contained in this case, are of a private and personal nature, and are not of a public or general nature, and are not of a nature to be decided by the courts of England, or of any other country. I consider the law of England, the law of America, what the common opinion of that country, is respected as the law of the State, and the judges of the jurisdiction. The better opinion is that the conspiracy to defraud the said President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States, and to defraud them of their monies, funds, and promissory notes for the payment of money, commonly called Bank notes, and of their honest and fair gains to be derived under and pursuant to the said act of Congress, from the use of their said monies, funds, and promissory notes for the payment of money, commonly called Bank notes, is a crime, to wit, on the eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, at the city of Baltimore aforesaid, with force and arms, &c. did wickedly, falsely, fraudulently and unlawfully conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together, by wrongful and indirect means, to cheat, defraud and impoverish the said President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States, and by subtle, fraudulent, and indirect means, and divers artful, unlawful, and dishonest devices and practices, to obtain and embezzle a large amount of money, and promissory notes for the payment of money, commonly called Bank notes, to wit, of the amount and value of fifteen hundred thousand dollars current money of the United States, the same being then and there the property and part of the proper funds of the said President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States, from and out of the said office of discount and deposit of the said bank in the city of Baltimore, without the knowledge, privity or consent, of the said President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States, and also without the privity, consent or knowledge, of the directors of the said office of discount and deposit of the said bank in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of having and enjoying the use thereof for a long space of time, to wit, for the space of two months, without paying any interest, discount or equivalent, for the use thereof, and without securing the repayment thereof to the said corporation. And that the said false, wicked, and fraudulent conspiracy, confederacy and agreement, above mentioned, were then and there made, done and perpetrated, by the said George Williams, James A. Buchanan and James W. McCulloch, in abuse and violation of their duty, and the trust reposed in them, and the oaths taken and lawfully sworn by them respectively as such officers of the said corporation, as aforesaid, to the great damage of the said President, directors and company, to the evil example of all others in like manner offending, and against the peace, government and dignity, of the State of Maryland, &c."

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clear that it must be...  
The questions now occur, do the facts contained in the indictment constitute the crime of offence of conspiracy, and is conspiracy an offence at common law, indictable and punishable as such.  
Sergeant Hombert, in his plea of the Crown, ch. 72, in defining conspiracy at common law, makes use of strong and explicit language, and says there can be no doubt that all confederacies whatsoever, wrongfully to prejudice a third person, are highly criminal at common law, as where divers persons confederate together by indirect means to impoverish a third person. This definition is corroborated and supported by adjudged cases in the courts in England, and especially in the court of King's Bench.  
In *Law 125, 1. Hume's Justice, 355; The King vs. Sterling* and others, brewers of London, information for unlawfully conspiring to impoverish the excise by selling orders that no small beer, called gallon beer, should be made for a certain time, &c. The whole court concurred in opinion, and gave judgment for the King.  
The statute 33 Edw. 1. de conspiratoribus, was made in affirmation of the common law, and is a final definition of the instances or cases of conspiracy mentioned in it; but certainly it does not comprehend all the cases of conspiracy at the common law, which is most apparent from the adjudged cases of the courts of England on that subject.  
I consider the adjudications of the courts of England, prior to the era of the independence of America, as authority to shew what the common law of England was in the opinion of the judges of the tribunals of that country, and since that time, to be respected as the opinions of enlightened judges of the jurisprudence of England.  
The better opinion appears to be, that a conspiracy to do an unlawful act is an indictable offence, although the object of the conspiracy is not executed. In this case the conspiracy to cheat, defraud and impoverish, the Bank of the United States, by appropriating the monies, promissory notes, and funds of the bank to the use of the accused, has been proved by the admission and confession of the defendants, and a consummation of all the overt acts has been fully established.  
The *Poulterer's case, 9 Coke, 56, 57*—The *falsa allegantia* is a false binding, each to the other, by bond or promise to execute some unlawful act. Before the unlawful act executed, the law punishes the conjunction, conspiracy or false alliance, to the end to prevent the unlawful act *quia quando aliquid prohibetur, prohibetur et in persequendo* *persecutio ad illud: Et effectus puniuntur non sequatur effectus*; and in these cases the common law is a law of mercy, for it prevents the malignant from doing mischief, and the innocent from suffering it. The defendants were punished by fine and imprisonment.  
I think it is established by the decisions of the courts of England, that a conspiracy to cheat is an offence indictable and punishable at common law—*Res vs. Wheatly, 2 Barr. 1125*. A cheat or imposition by one person only is not indictable at common law, but a conspiracy to cheat by two or more is indictable at common law, because ordinary care and caution is no guard against it. Indictment against *Macarty* and others, for a combination to cheat in imposing on the prosecutor stale beer mixed with vinegar, for port wine—*6 Mod. 501*. Indictment against *Cope* and others, for a conspiracy to ruin the trade of the prosecutor by bribing his apprentices to put grease into the paste which had spoiled his cards—*1 Stra. 144*. Indictment against *Kinnersley* and *Moore*, for a conspiracy to charge Lord *Vanderplund* with endeavouring to commit adultery with said *Moore*, in order to start money from Lord *Sunderland*. The whole court gave judgment in support of the indictment, and punished *Kinnersley* by fine and imprisonment, &c. and sentenced *Moore* to stand in the pillory, suffer a year's imprisonment, and to give security for his good behaviour—*1 Stra. 193, 196*. Indictment against *Ripley, 3 Barr. 1320*. The indictment sets forth, that *Ripley*, and two others, did wickedly and unlawfully conspire among themselves, falsely to accuse *John Chilton* with having taken a quantity of human hair out of a bag, &c. for the purpose of exacting and extorting money from the said *John Chilton*. The court were of opinion, that the indictment was well laid, and that the gist of the offence is the unlawful conspiring to injure *Chilton* by this false charge.  
A combination among labourers or mechanics to raise their wages is a conspiracy at common law, and indictable (*6 Mod. 10*), although lawful for each separately to raise his wages.  
I consider the doctrine so firmly established by the decisions of the courts of England, prior to the era of our independence, that a combination or confederacy to do an unlawful act, is a conspiracy indictable and punishable at common law, that I have deemed it unnecessary to refer to all the cases relative to this question, and therefore have contented myself with saying some of those which appear to me most apposite.  
The opinion of Lord *Ellenborough*, in *13 East, 230*, does not impugn, but strongly sanctions and confirms this doctrine. He says the cases of conspiracy have gone far enough—he should be sorry to push them still further. The charge in the indictment for committing a civil trespass. He also says, all the cases in conspiracy proceed on the ground that the object of the conspiracy is to be effected by some falsity.  
I am of opinion that the judgment be reversed, and the demurrer overruled.

**INDEPENDENCE OF BRAZIL.**  
Accounts have reached us by this morning's mail from two sources, confirmatory of the intelligence previously received by the Constitution—N. Y. American.  
Depuities had arrived from Pernambuco to recognize the Prince, who has assumed the title of John the IV. as supreme in the government of the Brazils. The following is his answer to the address of the representatives:  
"I am now acquainted with the wishes of the people of this province, and as soon as the other provinces shall have made known to me, through the representations of their city councils, or deputies, their concurrence in this measure, I shall proceed immediately to put it into execution."  
The political views of this government are said to be pacific, and there is strong confidence in tranquility being maintained. Many people however, continue to take passage for Portugal.  
Agents have been nominated and were expected soon to depart for England and the United States, deputed by the Prince for political purposes. Gen. La Cok has been ordered to disband the army at Monte Video, but it is not known what kind of government will be substituted. The affairs at Buenos Ayres are said to be managed happily, and give the promise of political as well as moral regeneration.  
At Pernambuco it is stated that the people are in perfect quietness; the Europeans having all been driven away from that place. The late proposition of the king of Portugal, for the Prince Royal to have supreme authority, (excepting that of making war) was excepted in this province a few days since, previous to the date of the letter (June 3). The troops were all drawn up in front of the palace, the proposition was read to them, and was received by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, &c.

**MRS OLIVE SERRES.**  
The pretensions of Mrs Olive Serres, who claims to be the daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III. appear by the late English papers, to be much better founded than had generally been supposed. Dr Lushington seems to have established for her, in the Prerogative Court, in London, the genuineness of George the third's signature to an attestation of her being really the legitimate daughter of the Duke. Well supported evidence of his marriage with her mother was also adduced. She claims, by Dr Lushington, a legacy of £15,000 sterling, bequeathed to her by George III. The fate of this lady, should she ultimately give her point, will be remarkable. She has been treated as an impostor, or a maniac, in nearly all the British prints, confined in prison for debt, &c.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**  
The public schools of Boston, which reflect so much honour on the place, cost something more than \$40,000 a year. As the city contains about 43,000 persons, one dollar from each individual, for this most important of all objects, cannot be considered a very extravagant tax.

**POISON.**  
The Gazette of Health announces, says a London paper, that 2 persons, a shopkeeper and one of his customers, have been lately poisoned by drinking each a glass of newseau of double the usual strength. The kernels of cherries, peaches, and apricots, as well as sweet and bitter almonds, from which newseau, ratafia, and black cherry water, derive their flavour, contain a portion of the prussic acid, which, when in a concentrated state, is a deadly poison, and this fatal catastrophe is attributed to the presence of an undue share of this deleterious preparation.

New York, July 10.

**LATE FROM ENGLAND.**  
By the arrival of the regular packet ship Columbia, Capt. Rogers, in 37 days from Liverpool, regular files of London papers to the 1st and Liverpool to the 2d July have been received; also Lloyds Lists of the 26th and 28th, a Shipping List of the 29th and Price Current of the 28th June.

**RUSSIA AND TURKEY.**  
We are in as great a state of uncertainty as ever as to the probable result of the negotiations going on at Constantinople. The London Courier of the 28th June positively asserts, that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumours of an expected rupture in the east. "The peace of Europe will not be disturbed. The Congress that is to be held at Florence in September, will be removed from thence to Verona." Accounts from Constantinople, of the 14th May, and from Vienna of the 13th June, also speak of the aspect of the political horizon as indicating a speedy settlement of all differences. On the other hand, the London Morning Chronicle, and the British Traveller continue to doubt these statements; the latter even asserts that the late accounts received in London from the Turkish capital positively state, that the Turkish troops had not yet evacuated the provinces, and that the Turks are merely deluding the Ambassadors in order to gain time. This expectation was, that war would ensue." On the statements of the Courier, the Morning Chronicle remarks, that "the latest advices in the city are at variance with this information; and it is not improbable, that before a few days pass, the Couriers may take credit to itself for communicating intelligence of a very different nature."

**THE GREEKS.**  
The appeal of the Greeks at Constantinople and at Scio, is a document of a most appalling nature. Not only does it appear that nearly 100,000 persons at Scio had fallen victims to the relentless fury of the followers of Mahomet—but that these barbarians had since put to death the hostages placed in their hands, and to whom they had promised protection. The fact of this new atrocity having been permitted, is put beyond all dispute by the admission of Lord Londonderry in the British House of Commons, who in answering a question on this subject proposed by Sir James Macintosh, stated, "I believe that 80 or 90 individuals had recently been executed at Constantinople." Notwithstanding the almost total annihilation of Scio, the Greeks inhabiting the other islands have shown no disposition to submit. All accounts represent them as determined to resist and to maintain their motto of "Liberty or Death."—The Turkish and Grecian fleets were on the 14th June in view of each other; but neither of them showed any disposition to

make an attack. Subsequent accounts say that the British fleet in the bay of Scio, where a second resistance to the infuriated proceedings of the Turks is stated to have manifested itself.  
The renewed massacres of the Greeks, has excited an almost general cry throughout Europe against the perfidy of the Mussulmen; and it was strongly expected, that this new atrocity would lead to a breaking up of the negotiations. The Divan is stated to have anticipated this result, by ordering the troops on the frontiers, to maintain their positions until the feelings of Russia were ascertained.

**FRANCE.**  
The arrest of Gen. Berton is confirmed; he is to be tried by a military tribunal. A very warm discussion on the Custom-house Duties, had occupied the Chamber of Deputies for some days. One party contended for the system of Colonial Monopoly; while the other maintained the policy of liberating commerce from the shackles of protecting duties. No decision had been come to. Suicide appears to be on the increase in Paris. The police had recently adopted an arbitrary system of search and espionage. Two persons coming out of a bookseller's shop with some pamphlets, were seized by a man in coloured clothes, aided by a gendarme, without any warrant or authority, dragged to the prefecture of the police, searched there, and dismissed with the bare satisfaction of being told that the agent of the police suspected them of having prohibited engravings. The studies of artists are also rummaged by the police for likenesses or emblems of Buonaparte, and his government. Wolfel, the Quartermaster, who performed the odious service of winning the confidence, in order to shed the blood of Berton, is to be made a commissioned officer, and decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honour.

The intended journey of the king of England to the Continent, and his visit to Scotland, are now acknowledged in the Courier to have been abandoned. It is said that the marriage of his majesty, with a Princess of Denmark, is talked of in the fashionable circles of the Danish capital, as a matter quite certain.—The Princess is about 25 years of age.  
A public dinner was given in London to Mr. Zea, the minister of the Colombian Republic.  
On the 12th of June there was a dreadful fire at Stockholm, by which the merchants alone lost from \$ to 500,000 rix dollars. The town of Embrutisiam had likewise suffered by a destructive fire.  
In the parish of Grute in the district of Hedemark, in Norway, a church has been burnt, by which 113 persons lost their lives. The church was of wood, and smeared over with tar, so that the whole edifice was in flames in a few minutes. Several hundred persons who were in it at the time, rushed to the door, whence a press was caused which stopped the way; many then ran to the windows, and though they were high leaped through them out of the burning building. The clergyman, who was in the pulpit, chose this shorter way, and saved his life by a hazardous leap. The fire was occasioned by the carelessness of the sexton—an old man who had not used due caution with the fire kept for lighting the tapers on the altar.  
The town of Uleaborg, in Finland, was destroyed by fire on the 23d May. 166 houses were burnt at Subbach on the 10th May.  
The Paris papers contain accounts of fresh plots and differences between the King and the Cortes, by which it would appear that the affairs of Spain were fast approaching to a crisis. The march of French troops to the Pyrenees continued, but it was stated that it was owing to a new regulation in the military state of France.—Movements of troops took place in every other direction as well as towards the Pyrenees.  
The Irish papers continue to present the heart rending description of want and misery with which the peasantry are afflicted. By official returns published by the Cork Committee, it appears that in that city alone upwards of 20,000 persons are in want of employment and food. Labour has fallen so much in value, that mechanics who formerly earned 3 shillings per day, are thankful for employment at 5 pence per day on the public roads.  
Dublin, June 26.  
**DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.**  
We cannot announce to our readers any mitigation of the calamity afflicting the country.  
From Galway it is stated, that the measure of misery is overflowing, and rapidly increasing. In the town, the soup kitchen is unavailable to supply the applicants, the hospital is full, and fever increases in common, villages were deserted, many have died, and the people are afflicted with dropsical swellings from head to foot.  
Dublin Journal.

We were on Friday assured by one of the district visitors, that amongst a great number of cabins to which he called at breakfast hour, there was not more than six houses in which he could observe any preparation for that meal—nor a fire on the hearth. Another melancholy fact was related by the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, Roman Catholic Priest, at the last committee meeting, of his being called to attend the last moments of a poor man, who, he had every reason to believe, died from actual want.  
Sligo Journal.

Contagion spreads every day amongst the working classes, and we are threatened with the like species of desolation as that which swept this devoted country in 1817; the same predisposing causes are in operation with a ten-fold intensity, which cannot be comprehended but with horror. Groups of afflicted human beings cast themselves at the threshold of the hospital to gain admittance, and numbers seek, even amidst pestiferous contagion, a momentary relief from hunger; and it is to be wondered at, as swarms of ghastly spectres crowd in upon us from the surrounding neighbourhood, whom famine had literally devoured to the very bones and ligaments; who stare our senses and carry horror to our very souls! [Galway Adv.]

London, June 30.  
The French papers of Thursday have arrived. It appears by these papers that a body of Spanish Insurgents, amounting to 800 men, were defeated near Vich on the 18th inst and 100 left dead on the field. Six taken with arms in their hands, were tried next day, and four condemned to be shot. Two were pardoned on account of their youth.

**POSTSCRIPT.**  
From the Norfolk Beacon, Aug. 10.  
It affords us much pleasure to learn, that the sick of the Macedonian on Craney Island, are rapidly convalescing. Thursday being wet and chilly, was very unfavourable to their progress. Three deaths occurred yesterday, but no new cases were added to the number of the sick, which is now 52—twelve of whom are very unpromising. Lieut. Spencer has nearly recovered, and should the weather preserve a consistent temperature, the list of convalescents is believed will be daily augmented. The quarters on the island are very comfortable, and the medical attendance as good as could be desired.  
August 12.  
The U. S. sloop of war Hornet, Capt. Re. Henley, anchored in the Bite of Craney Island last evening about sunset. She is from the Havans, and has had the short passage of 7 days.  
Midshipman Henry Myers, of Norfolk, died of a fever on board the Hornet, on Friday last, just arrived off Norfolk, from Havana.  
The accounts received yesterday from the sick of the crew of the Macedonian, who are now on Craney Island, appear to be more favourable. There were 46 on the sick report, and 20 odd were convalescent, so that they could move about the Island with considerable facility. The remainder were doing as well as could be expected. There were about five cases that might be considered as bad—Only one death occurred during the day, and that of a man who had relapsed.  
On Saturday there were 50 on the Sick Report. Three new cases occurred on board the Alert, and were transferred to the Island, and two deaths took place.

**LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.**  
CONSPIRACY DETECTED AND DEFEATED.  
By the ship Debby, arrived at New-York from Lisbon on Saturday, intelligence has been received that the Portuguese government had on the 2d June discovered a conspiracy to overthrow the then existing government. Several persons had been arrested. The conspirators were to have seized the person of the King, and forced him to abdicate in favour of the Crown Prince, then at Brazil.  
SOUTH AMERICAN LIBERTY.  
A letter from Laguya, dated July 22d, says, government has suppressed the "Anglo Colombiano," (a paper half English half Spanish, published at Caracas), for expressing sentiments, freely, as to the proceedings of men in power. So much for Colombian liberty. Phil. Union.  
Capt. Johnson, of the sloop Ocean, arrived at Norfolk, from Pensacola, which place he left 26th July, states, that the legislature of the territory had commenced its session, and were transacting business.

**FOR SALE,**  
By SHAW & GAMBRIEL, Annapolis  
Price \$3 00.  
A REPORT  
Of all such  
ENGLISH STATUTES  
As existed at the time of the first emigration of the people of Maryland, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances; and of such others as have been made in  
ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN  
And have been introduced and practised, by the  
COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY;  
And also a list of such parts of the same as may be proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the STATUTE LAW OF THE STATE.  
Made according to the directions of the Legislature.  
BY WILLIAM KILTE,  
Chancellor of Maryland.  
To which are prefixed,  
AN INTRODUCTION  
And Lists of the Statutes which had not been found applicable to the circumstances of the people:  
With Full and Complete Indexes.  
The proceeds of the sale of the above work are, by a resolution of the General Assembly, to be appropriated, under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Chancellor of Maryland, to the purchase of a Public Library, for the use of the Superior Courts, and the General Assembly.  
Aug. 15.

**NOTICE.**  
The creditors of the late Thomas Worthington, jun. are notified that a second dividend of the personal estate will be made on the third Monday of September next, at the Office of the Register of Wills, in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place they are requested to attend to receive their respective proportions of the dividend.  
Nichs. Worthington, of Thos. Aug. 15.

**Notice is hereby Given.**  
That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Abel Warfield, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same legally authenticated, and those indebted, are called on to make immediate payment.  
Elizabeth Warfield, Admrs.  
Richard Warfield, Sws.  
Aug. 15th 1822.

**Chancery Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Saturday the 7th day of September next, at the Black Horse Tavern, being the residence of George Watson,  
**Two Valuable Negro BOYS.**  
One named Samuel, aged about 21 years, the other named Daniel, aged about 16 years, now in the possession of said Watson. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser is to pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof, by the chancellor. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.  
Louis Cassaway, Trustee.  
Aug. 16.

**Anne Arundel County, Md. ss.**  
This is to certify, that on the 8th day of August Henry H. Brown, of the said county, brought before the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, **A BAY GELDING COLT,** which he alleged has been taken up by him in the ket of trespass on his premises.—The natural and artificial marks of which said Colt, are as follows:—Colour bay, with a dock tail, marked with the letters, E D on the left shoulder, and appears to be about three years old.  
Given under my hand and seal this 8th day of August 1822  
A Sappington, (Seal.)  
The owner of the above described colt, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, & take him away.  
Henry H. Brown,  
head of severn

**State of Maryland, Sc.**  
Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,  
Aug. 9th, 1822.  
On application by petition of Henry Maynadier, administrator of William Bowser, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.  
Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills  
A. A. County.

**Notice is hereby Given,**  
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Bowser, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of Aug. 1822.  
Henry Maynadier, Adm'r.  
Aug. 15. 6w.

**Treasury Office,**  
Annapolis, August 1st, 1822.  
Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed on the 9th day of February, 1822, entitled "An act relating to the Maryland Penitentiary," authorising the Treasurer of the Western Shore to constitute certificates of stock to the amount of \$28,000,  
**Notice is hereby given,**  
That sealed proposals for lending the State of Maryland the sum of \$28,000 payable at the option of the lender at any time within 30 days from the date hereof, will be received at the Treasury of the Western Shore at Annapolis, until the first Monday in September next.  
It is required that the proposals shall specify the sum which the parties are willing to give for every \$100 of stock, bearing an interest of 5 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, and redeemable at the expiration of thirty years. If not redeemed at that time, it is to bear an interest of 6 per cent per annum from that time until paid. The money offered to be lent (if the proposals be accepted,) is to be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the Western Shore in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, or in the Bank of Baltimore, within the time prescribed, and upon the production of the cashier's receipt for the amount so deposited, certificates of stock of the description before mentioned, and bearing interest from the day of payment, will be issued by the Treasurer of the Western Shore.  
No proposal will be received for a less sum than \$500 in amount, nor certificates of a less denomination be issued.  
B. HARWOOD, T. W. S. Md.  
Aug. 8.  
The Editors of the American, Patriot, Federal Gazette and Federal Republican, Baltimore, the Aurora, Philadelphia, and the National Intelligencer, Washington, will insert the above twice in each week until the first Monday in September next, and forward their accounts.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

The Partnership of W. M. HORNE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted are requested to settle with W. M. Horne, either by cash or notes.

In future the business will be conducted under the names of **HORNE, HOLLAND & CO.** Who have on hand and intend keeping the most choice

**LIQUORS,**  
With a well selected assortment of **GROceries.**

also,  
**China, Glass and Queen's Ware.**

**OILS AND PAINTS,**  
&c. &c. which they will sell low for CASH, or on short-credits to punctual customers.

H. H. & Co. intend keeping a constant supply of **Best Family FLOUR.**  
Annapolis, July 17, 1822. 5 ct.

**Maryland,**

**Anne-Arundel County, sc.**  
This is to certify, that this day John Isaacs of said county, brought before me, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, a horse which he alleged, had been taken by him, in the act of trespassing on his enclosure, the natural and artificial marks, of which said horse, are as follows, a black mare, eight or nine years old, fourteen hands high, or thereabouts, with both hind feet white, and a blaze in her face, blind with the left eye, docked tail shod all round, and is a natural trotter, has been worked in gears, and no all appearance has the pole evil. Given under my hand and seal, the 27th day of May, 1822  
Charles E. Baldwin, (Seal.)  
True Copy.

The owner of the above mare is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.  
John Isaacs.  
August 8. 3w

**St. John's College.**

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution having determined to appoint a Professor, whose duties shall be "to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, and to carry students through the Latin Grammar and Corderius, so as to prepare them for being placed under the Professor of Languages;" and the salary being fixed at \$300 per annum, together with one half of the whole amount of the tuition money, and the price of tuition being fixed at \$24 per annum, give notice that the appointment will be made on the first Friday in September next. Candidates are requested to make personal application, in order that they may be examined as to their qualifications.

By order of the Board,  
WM. E. PINKNEY, Secretary  
The number of pupils now in the English room is between thirty and forty.  
July 18.

The Editors of the Md. Republican, Patriot and Federal Gazette, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week until the first Friday in September.

**20 Dollars Reward.**

Ranaway from the subscriber living on the head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county, on the 12th of this month, a mulatto woman named

**MARIA,**

aged about 40 years, formerly the property of Mr. Basil Brown of this county. She has a sullen, obstinate look, no particular mark, except the loss of a toe. She has a brother living in Baltimore, where it is most likely she has gone. If taken in the city of Baltimore, and lodged in goal, I will give the above reward, and if taken above 30 miles from home, and secured, I will give fifty dollars.  
J. MEWBURN.  
A. A. county, July 18, 1822.

**Notice.**

All persons indebted to the late firm of George and John Barber, & Co are requested to call and settle their accounts, before the 15th Sept. next, otherwise suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons, as it is very necessary that the concern should be settled in as speedy a way as possible, in consequence of my having to settle with the representatives of the late John Barber, John Miller Jr.

**IN COUNCIL,**

April 23, 1822.  
Ordered, That the act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county, be published once a week for six weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

**AN ACT**

To alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county.

[Passed Feb. 4, 1822.]

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government which relates to fixing the place of holding the elections in the second election district of Anne-Arundel county, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That the election shall be held in the said election district, at such places as shall hereafter from time to time be provided by law, for the holding thereof.

3. And be it enacted, That the words "and the electors of the senate of this state" in the third section of the act confirmed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, "An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second district of said county," be and the same are hereby rendered null, void, and of no effect.

4. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after the next election of Delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government direct, that in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.  
July 4.

**Six Dollars Reward.**

Unlawfully absented himself, or ran away from the subscriber, of Calvert county, Maryland. William Kershaw, an apprentice regularly bound by the orphans court of the county and state aforesaid, about 19 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, spare and genteel, and with black hair. The above reward will be given for the apprehension, so that I get him, of the said William Kershaw, and all reasonable charges if delivered to  
GAMALIEL BOWEN.  
Huntingtown, July 11. 6w.

NB All persons, especially masters and owners of vessels, are forewarned from harbouring said Wm Kershaw, under all the pains and penalties of the law in this case made and provided.  
GAMALIEL BOWEN.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber having obtained from Anne-Arundel county orphans court, letters of administration on the personal property of John Thompson late of said county, deceased, hereby warns all persons indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them legally authenticated for settlement, to  
Eleanor Thompson, Adm'x.  
N. B. A likely NEGRO GIRL for sale.  
Aug. 8. 2 6w.

**SHERIFFALTY.**

**John Knighton,**  
Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the sheriffalty of said county, at the election of October, 1824, and will be thankful for their support.  
July 25, 1822. 4 ct.

**JUST PUBLISHED**

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,  
**THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS**  
Of Cases Argued and Determined in the  
GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND  
From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive,  
PRICE—\$6.50.  
Sept. 27.

**Take Notice.**

All persons indebted to the firm of **GEORGE & JOHN BARBER,** are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted.

They have on hand, and intend keeping, an assortment of  
**Shirts, Bras, and Horse Feed,**  
At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.  
January 17. 31 & J. BARBER. ct.

**CABINET MAKING.**

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the

**Cabinet Making Business, &c.**  
Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and superintend **FUNERALS,**

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of **Upholstering and Paper Hanging.**  
**JONATHAN WEEDON,**  
Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822. 24

**DISSOLUTION.**

The subscribers have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their business under the firm of **D. RIDGELY & CO.** All persons having claims against said concern, are requested to bring them in for adjustment, and all those indebted to it are hereby called on to come forward, and make immediate payment to David Ridgely, or John W. Claggett, who are solely authorised to settle all the transactions of said firm.

**DAVID RIDGELY,**  
**WM WARFIELD,**  
**JNO. W. CLAGGETT.**  
August 6, 1822.

**NOTICE.**

All persons having claims against the late firm of **WARFIELD & RIDGELY,** are requested to present the same to David Ridgely for adjustment, and all those in any way indebted to said firm, are now called on to make immediate payment to David Ridgely, who is alone authorised to receive and pay away monies, and to manage all the business of said concern.  
**WM WARFIELD,**  
**DAVID RIDGELY.**  
August 8, 1822. 2

**Land for Sale.**

The subscriber offers for sale part of a tract of land called Abingdon, lying in Anne Arundel county, and containing about 57 and three quarters of an acre. This tract of land adjoins the farm of Henry Woodward, Esquire. The soil is good, and well adapted to tobacco, corn, wheat, rye and oats. There is a sufficiency of timber and wood on the land for the support of the place, also a good dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Persons who may wish to see the land, will apply to John A. Reigle, who now resides on it, or to Henry Woodward, Esquire. The terms of sale can be known by application to the subscriber, living in Annapolis.  
Ann Gambrell  
August 8. 2

**Sixty Dollars Reward.**

Ranaway from the subscriber, about the first of July last, a negro man by the name of Perry Young, on or about 25 years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish complexion, of a pleasant countenance when not irritated; he has a scar on one of his cheeks, somewhat in the shape of a letter C; his clothing rent. He was at Mr. Mayer's, at Sandy Point, just above Annapolis, harvesting, stating that he was going from there to the copperas factory for employment, at which place he was hired at in 1820. I will give sixty dollars reward if brought home, and forty dollars to secure him in goal to that I get him.  
WALTER K WHITE.  
Love Point, Queen Anne's county,  
Md. August 8, 1822. 5w.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

To those persons who purchased property at the sale of the personal estate of Charles Pettibone, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, and whose notes are still unpaid, that said notes must be settled by the first day of September next, otherwise suits will be brought on the same to the next county court, without respect to persons.  
Robert Welch, } Ex'rs.  
Horatio Ridout. }  
August 8. 2 4w

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Ward, late of said county, deceased. This is to request all persons having claims against the said deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to  
Joseph Coney, Adm'r.  
July 11. 7w.

**PRINTING**  
Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

**The University of Maryland.**

**ST. JOHN'S**  
AND  
**WASHINGTON**  
**COLLEGES.**

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply afflicted by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to re-construct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to resuscitate and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Friday in December next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to effect it.

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater" should be re-animated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite.

**14 ALUMNUS.**  
P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective Journals.  
May 16 11D.



**THE STEAM-BOAT**  
**MARYLAND,**

Will commence her regular routs on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark.—Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.  
The Maryland will commence her rout from Baltimore for Queen's-town & Chester town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester-town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's-town and Baltimore, during the season.  
Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners.  
All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.  
Feb. 28. 25

**For Sale,**

**THE HOUSE AND LOT,**  
Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, of Ben. esq. Annapolis.  
Jan. 17. 31 James Newburn. ct.

**Sheriff's Sale**

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, and the Court of Appeals, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 17th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the goal in the city of Annapolis, one

**Negro Man**

named Jim, late the property of Rezin Hammond, of Rezin. Seized and taken at the state of George W. Miller, & Co. for the use of George W. Miller, Francis Belmeur, Thomas Williams, for the use of Charles Salmon, Rebecca and Joseph Hodges, executors of Joseph Hodges, and Edward Talbot and William Edgar. Terms cash.  
Wm. O'Hara, Shff.  
Aug. 9. 2

**A Farm for Sale.**

The subscriber offers for sale a tract of land lying in South River Neck, containing upwards of 300 acres. This land, (from the subscriber's own experience) is susceptible of being brought to a high state of improvement, by the application of clover and plaster, a considerable part of this land is adapted to the growth of wheat, and other grain, and other parts to the cultivation of tobacco. There is a small dwelling house upon the premises (which will receive an addition sufficient to accommodate a large family by the expiration of the present year, at which time possession will be given;) also other out houses suitable for the purposes of farming and planting.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will survey the premises before they determine to buy. This land will be sold on very accommodating terms, the purchaser, by paying a part in cash, can have the remainder to pay the balance of the purchase money. Persons wishing to purchase will please to make application to the subscriber at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis. Mr. R. Thoma, the present tenant, will show the land to those wishing to purchase. Should the above land not be sold at private sale before Wednesday the 4th day of September next, it will on that day be offered at public auction on the premises, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder.  
June 17. 8 JOS. MAYO. 1RE

**Family Flour**

The subscribers keep, and intend keeping, a regular supply of the

**Best Family Flour,**

which they will sell at a very small advance on the Baltimore price, for Cash  
Adam and Jos. Miller.  
July 4. 7

**FOUND**

Some months since, in Prince-George's street, in this city, an old fashioned GOLD SETT FINGER RING, a Mocha stone set with Garnets on the top. The owner may have the same, on application at this office, by proving property, and paying the expense of advertising.  
June 1. 10 3w.

**This is to give Notice,**

That the subscriber intends to apply, by petition in writing, to the Honourable the judges of the county court for Anne Arundel county, to be held at the City of Annapolis on the third Monday in October next, for a commission to mark and bound all the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne Arundel County, and State of Maryland, known by the names of "Bear Hills," "Benson's Request," "Boyce Beginning," and "Robert's Lot;" whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested, are hereby desired to take notice.  
THOMAS WORTHINGTON,  
(of Nicholas.)  
July 25th 1822. 4

**FOR SALE,**

**Two Likely Black Boys,**

One aged eight years, the other seven. For terms apply to Jacob Wheeler, of Prince-George's county, or to **BARUCH D. WHEELER.**  
July 23. 4

**For Sale,**

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq. consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall. Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable residence to a large family.  
For terms apply to col. Henry Maynard, Annapolis.  
July 1822. 7 C. BIRNIE

**Just Published**

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25cts  
**The Constitution of Maryland**  
To which is prefixed  
**The Declaration of Rights**  
With the amendments incorporated thereon  
Oct. 25.

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tears of an insupportable happiness; then truly did he feel what a heaven it was to see! And as he took her to his heart, he gently bent back her head, that he might devour with his eyes that benign beauty, which had for so many years smiled upon him, unheeded, and which now that he had seen once more, he felt that he could even at that very moment die in peace.

In came with soft steps, one after another, his five loving children, that for the first time they might be seen by their father. The girls advanced timidly, with blushing cheeks and bright shining hair, while the boys went boldly up to his side, and the eldest, looking in his face, exclaimed with a shout of joy, "Our Father sees!—Our Father sees!"—and then checking his rapture, burst into tears. Many a vision had Allan Bruce framed to himself of the face and figure of one and all his children. One, he had been told was like himself—another the image of its mother—and Lucy, he understood, was a blend of likeness of them both. But now he looked upon them with the confused and bewildered joy of parental love, seeking to know and distinguish in the light the separate objects towards whom it yearned; and not till they spoke did he know their Christian names. But soon, soon, did the sweet faces of all his children seem, to his eyes, to answer well, each its different loveliness, to the expression of the voices, so long familiar to his heart.

## FOREIGN.

From London and Liverpool papers to the 11th July, received at Boston.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS—July 7.

#### Maritime pretensions of Russia.

Sir James Macintosh wished to ask the Noble Marquis opposite, these questions: 1st. Had his Majesty's government any received authentic copy of the Ukase issued by the Emperor of Russia, in which he claimed to himself dominion over the north-west coast of America, and the north-east coast of Asia? And secondly, if they had, whether they had taken any measure to protect British navigation from such extravagant and preposterous pretensions?

The Marquis of Londonderry replied to the questions, but in a very low tone of voice. We understand him to say, that he had received a copy of the Ukase soon after it was issued. As soon as his Majesty's government had received it, they lost no time before they sent a note to the Russian Ambassador in this country, declaring that they could not accede either to the claim of Sovereignty or the principle of maritime law laid down in it. (Hear, hear.) At the same time they offered to enter into an amicable negotiation on the subject, to prevent any misunderstanding arising between the subjects of the two powers.

London, July 4.

We have received by express the Paris papers of Saturday. A letter from Perpignan of the 28th of June states that the report of the capture of the forts of Urgel by the anti-constitutionalists, is unfounded.—The first line of the French cordon sanitaire, on the Pyrenees, is said to be composed of 35,000 men, and the second of 25,000. Two frigates are stated to have sailed from Toulon to cruise along the Spanish Mediterranean coast. The public prosecutor has appealed against the verdict of acquittal pronounced by the Court of Correctional Police, on the young men who were alleged to be engaged in what is called the conspiracy at Nantz; and the military officers who were acquitted by a jury at the Court of Assize for the same affair, have been dismissed the service.

The sufferings of our afflicted fellow creatures in Ireland are piercing and appalling, as when we last besought the continued beneficence of our readers in their behalf. The contributions are exhausted! And what remains? A mass of wretchedness undiminished; or if the cry be more feeble, and the number of the victims be in aught reduced, it is not—with anguish we say so—it is not that the relief afforded to them has yet raised any above the recurrence of want, but that famine and pestilence have swept away thousands beyond the reach of sympathy.

Nuremberg, June 26.

According to letters from Brody of the 18th of June, nothing up to that period announced the approach-

ing retreat of the Turks from the two Principalities. It is, on the contrary, certain that the Ottoman troops have been reinforced. Is that agreeable to Russia? If so, the triumph of the Porte will be complete.

Augsburg, June 29.

Within the last week, we have had several private accounts of great successes gained by the Greeks in Thessaly. The most recent advices, which we received yesterday, not only confirm these accounts, but furnish a number of details, the result of which is, that the Turkish Corps d'Armee have been successfully defeated; namely, Chourschid Pacha at Kartditzza, near Trikala, by Diamantia; the Pacha of Salonica at Cara Veira, and the Turkish Corps de'Armee, which was entrenched in the environs of Larissa, and which had joined a detached corps of Salonica. This last victory was gained the 4th of June, in the environs of Zeitouni, by three Greek corps united, under the orders of Ypsilanti, Diamanti, and Odysseus. By this last victory, the plan of operations formed at Constantinople to effect the subjection of the Morea has entirely failed. The Greeks are again masters of Thessaly, with the exception of some forts and the town of Larissa. We expect shortly the official bulletin, which will doubtless be published by the provisional Greek Government at Corinth.

Brussels, July 1.

It was well known that the object of Lucien Buonaparte, Prince of Canino, to Brussels, was the marriage of his eldest son with the eldest daughter of the Count de Sarville (Joseph Buonaparte.) This marriage was celebrated the day before yesterday at the town Hall and the Church, with the usual ceremonies.

London, July 6.

From St. Petersburg the letters are dated on the 14th June. Trade continued much depressed, and in home produce there was not the least variation in the value. The exchange was rather higher, being noted at 9 31 32. From Odessa the letters are dated on the 7th of June. At that time the Turks had not evacuated either Wallachia or Moldavia, nor was there the slightest hope that they had any intention of doing so. No part of the Russian army had retired from the Pruth; and notwithstanding the supposed arrangement of all differences between the legitimate Government of Turkey and Russia, the same hatred and distrust continued. It is totally impossible, that in their present spirit and feelings, these two empires can remain long without coming to hostilities, and the sooner an effort is made to expel the Anti-Christians from Europe, the better will it be for the civilized part of the world.

Letters from Holland report, that advices had been received from Constantinople, dated so late as the 8th of June, by which the information had been made known that the Asiatic troops which had arrived there from the Provinces, had been ordered again to occupy Wallachia and Moldavia. Should this prove correct, it may be considered that the sword and not the pen, is the necessary instrument for a negotiation with the Sublime Porte.

It is now understood that the Christian Governments have been grossly (though no doubt unintentionally) deceived by their Ministers at Constantinople, on the subject of the negotiations. These Ministers have, it is said, been misled by the Christian Dragomans, who are all Catholics, hate the Greeks, and lose no opportunity of injuring them, having an old grudge against them too, on account of their having formerly filled the place of Turkish Dragomans, and in that capacity frequently counteracted them in their views. Experience proves, too, that the Dragomans of Foreign Ministers are always more in the interest of the Turks than of that of those by whom they are employed. This is all natural enough, considering the state of dependence they are in with respect to the Turks.

#### Provisional Government of Greece.

The Greek nation has taken arms, and combats against Tyranny. The rights of the people are incontestable. The unheard of sacrifices made by that people, have for their object independence, and as it is acquainted with its rights, it knows also its duty. In declaring its independence, it established a central government to defend the former, and to fulfil the second, it is incumbent on the government to attain its object and

to render the sacred cause of the people triumphant, to deprive the enemies of Greece of all their means of oppression; in consequence, the Provisional Government of Greece, in virtue of the law of nations of all the states of Europe, declares now in a state of blockade all the coast occupied by the enemy, both in Epirus, the Peloponnesus, Euboea, Negropont, and Thessaly from Epidaurus to Salonica, including that place—declares also in a state of blockade all the isles and ports occupied by the enemy in the Egean Sea, the Sporadian Isles and the isle of Crete.

All vessels under whatever flag they sail, which after obtaining a knowledge of the decree by the commanders of the Greek squadron or by separate vessels shall attempt to enter these ports, shall be seized and treated according to the laws and usages established in such cases.—The commanders of Greek vessels shall continue to cause to be published this resolution, till the government have acquired the certainty that it has reached wherever it is necessary.—The present declaration shall be besides communicated to all the consuls of the friendly powers in the different states of Greece.

The president of the Executive power,

A. MAURO CORDATO.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, TH. NEGRI.

Corinth, March 13, 1822.

Smyrna, May 15.

Extract of a private letter from a young Greek.

"My dear brother—Prepare yourself on reading this letter to summon to your aid the strength of your character; the blow which has struck us is so terrible that all my reason is required not to succumb under it.—This opening alarms you—estimate at once the extent of our misfortunes—we have to weep for our country, the beautiful Scio in the power of our barbarous enemies—we have to deplore the loss of our numerous family.

"Of all our relations my youngest sister alone escaped; by a miracle, owing to the protection of a generous Frenchman, she has been restored to my embraces. How can I speak to you of our father? Alas! this venerable old man now implores the Supreme being for his country, and for the unfortunate children who have survived him. The following are the details of his dreadful assassination. You know that he and our two brothers, Theodore and Constantine, and your father-in-law, were amongst the hostages shut up in the castle on the 8th inst. they went out with the archbishop, and it appears that notwithstanding the promises of the barbarians, they had been all the time confined in dungeons—they were placed in two lines, and were either hung or put to death with prolonged torments.

"Our father and his companions witnessed with tranquility the preparations for their execution, and these martyrs to their fidelity did not lose their presence of mind for a single instant. Our sister Henrietta is a slave, and I have not yet succeeded in discovering to what country of Asia the infamous ravishers have carried her. Nor have I yet been able to obtain the least information respecting the fate of our dear mother and 3 other sisters: the destiny of your wife and her family has also escaped my search. In short, our misfortunes are so great that I can scarcely credit them.

"On the 11th inst. I quitted Scio—saved by a miracle from the dangers of the most sanguinary catastrophe, of which any one can form an idea. But I do not feel that joy which one might experience on being delivered from the dreadful perils to which I have been exposed. Hatred and indignation against our executioners are the only sentiments which can henceforth dwell in my heart. Thanks to the European costume, which I have adopted, the captain of an English vessel agreed to take me on board; but my dreadful situation interested neither Turks nor Englishmen. The captain of the vessel would not allow me to embark till I had reckoned out to him 300 piastres, and it was not till after he had examined them one by one, that I received from him permission to set my foot on board the vessel, whatever was my danger in remaining longer on board the chalooupe. I have left the island in ashes. The Turks, after pillaging all the houses, set them on fire, and joining sword to fire to demolish them more readily, they demolished them to the last stone, in the hope of finding concealed treasure.

"Throughout the opulent Scio only fifteen houses are standing, containing our mothers, our sisters, and our daughters, reduced to the most dreadful slavery. There the monsters profane every thing to gratify their rage and their passions; and often the virgins whom they have sullied by their embraces, receive from themselves the death which they wish for. All the chateaux which rendered our island the most agreeable in the Mediterranean, our academy, the library, the superb edifices of Saint Anaigirosso, Saint Victor, the Apostles, 86 Churches, and upwards of 40 villages, have been consumed by the flames.

"The ferocious incendiaries then scoured the mountains and the forests, and they are now at the 24th village of Mastic. These tigers, a thousand times more cruel than those of the forest, have vented that hatred upon the dead, which they bear to the living. They opened the tombs, and threw into the street the bones of our fathers, and the corpses of their own victims were dragged by the feet thro' the brooks.

"Every day women of the first families in the Island are exposed to sale in the public markets; articles of great value, such as the sacred vases of the Greek and Catholic churches, and the habiliments of the Priests, are by these wretches sold at a vile price. Through the intervention of the Charge d'Affaires of the French Consulate, I have succeeded in purchasing thirty five women, whose names I send you, and who are now in safety at the Consulate.

"Since my arrival here, the same scenes have been renewed every day; there are sales of diamonds, rich pelisses, jewelry, chalices, fine stuffs in short, all kinds of valuable articles, which are in the streets, and are given away for nothing. How should it be otherwise, when all the inhabitants of Asia, from children of 15 to old men of 80, embark every day for Scio, from whence they return laden with our spoils? We can only return our thanks to the Europeans who reside at Smyrna; they have done all they could to purchase our women; to purchase all the treasures which the country of Homer possessed before its disasters, would scarcely suffice. Amongst the ravishers of them, there are some with souls so atrocious that they will not listen to any species of arrangement.

One of these monsters refused 10,000 piastres for the ransom of the wife of Gaba, and replied that he would not restore her for 200,000. I have contributed to the ransom of Theodora Halle, purchased for 5000 piastres. M. Petrochichico, on learning the death of his brother, precipitated himself from a window; his sister Julia threw herself into a ditch; the other, made a slave, was brought here, where she was immediately purchased. Our good friend, Jeaned' Andre, was killed in his house in the presence of his wife, whilst hastening to save his two sons, who shared the fate of their father, also, in the presence of their mother; the latter has been conveyed in slavery to Algiers.

My hand refuses to trace at greater length the atrocious scenes which I have witnessed, and others a thousand times more dreadful might be added to these I have cited. In one word, the sanguinary catastrophe of Scio has produced the death or misery of 40,000 individuals, for to that amount may be estimated the number of our fellow-countrymen and women put to death or reduced to slavery. Just God, when will the day of vengeance come, and what vengeance can ever inflict upon our odious assassins all the chastisement which they deserve!"

London July 9.

The Arab and Eliza convict ships, now in the river, have received on board 150 convicts from the hulk at Woolwich; for the purpose of being transported to New South Wales. The transports will also take out convicts from Sheerness and Portsmouth. It is now understood that the future transportation of felons to New South Wales will be discontinued. A new arrangement is about to be made by Government. This new arrangement has in view the accomplishment of two objects—first, the diminution of the expense; and secondly, the excitement of more terror than is at present caused to the unfortunate culprits who have hitherto been sentenced to be transported to New South Wales. The place of destination will be nearer home, and the punishment will be rendered more appalling, by the convicts being employed on works, before the public's eyes.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Aug. 22.

### THE SPRINGS.

It is stated in a New York paper, that on Monday the 12th inst. there were 1500 persons at Saratoga and Ballston Springs.

### NON-INTERCOURSE.

The Philadelphia Board of Health, have adopted a resolution prohibiting all intercourse with New-York, in consequence of the prevalence of a malignant fever in the latter.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

June Term, 1822.

George Dashiell, & others,

vs.  
The Attorney General, at the relation of the Trustees of Hillsborough School in Caroline County, and of The Vestry of St. Peter's Church, & others.

BURMAN, J. delivered the opinion of the Court.

This case has been ably and elaborately discussed, and on an attentive examination of the numerous authorities referred to, and relied upon in argument by the counsel on either side, we have come to this conclusion; That the peculiar law of charities originated in the statute 43 Elizabeth, for regulating charitable uses, and that independent of that statute, a court of chancery cannot, in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, sustain and enforce a bequest to charitable uses which, if not a charity, would on general principles be void; and in this we are supported by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of The Baptist Association against Hort's Executors, in which all the principal authorities are reviewed, and the subject very fully investigated.

It is an admitted general principle, that a vague bequest, the object of which is indefinite, cannot be established in a court of equity.

Is this a bequest of that description? We think it clearly is. The testator, by his will, appointed the appellant George Dashiell and Henry Downs, trustees of his estate, and guardians of his only child, with instructions to his executors to pay over to them, the annual income of his estate, to be by them appropriated according to the provisions of the will, which, after providing among other things, for the payment of his debts, and the support and education of his daughter, directs the residue of the income of his estate, "to be equally divided, one half to be applied towards feeding, clothing and educating, the poor children belonging to the congregation of Saint Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of Baltimore, &c. with certain provisions for the eventual increase or decrease of the fund so set apart for that purpose.

Wherever the word poor, or poorest, has been used as a term of description, in a devise or bequest, it has been held to be insufficient for uncertainty; as a devise to twenty of the poorest of the testator's kindred.—Powell on Devises, § 19 3 Com. Dig. 412, with many other authorities to which it is unnecessary to refer. In this case the bequest is quite as vague and indefinite as if it was to twenty of the testator's poorest relations, or to his poor relations generally, or to the poor people of a particular county. Who are "the poor children belonging to the congregation of Saint Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of Baltimore?" no court can know, or have the means of ascertaining; and the description of the *cestui que trust* is so vague, that none can be found who, upon the general principles of equity, can entitle themselves to the benefit of the trust.

It seems to be supposed, that the power of ascertaining and designating "the poor children belonging to the congregation of Saint Peter's Church," is given by the will to the trustees, and that the beneficial interest of the *cestui que trust* may be sustained by reason of the intervention of trustees capable of taking the legal estate, on the principle that *id certum est quod tertium potest*.

If it be admitted that authority is vested in the will in the trustees to ascertain and designate who are the poor children belonging to the congregation of Saint Peter's Church, it cannot, abstracted from the will, assist the case of the defendants, being a personal trust, without the aid of the statute, the *cestui que trust* can only be brought into being by the ascertainment and designation of the trustees; and being no such ascertainment and designation, though certain selections have been made, no persons exist having in themselves a vested equitable interest which are capable of asserting in a court of equity. The bequest therefore is too vague and indefinite to be carried into execution on general principles, there being none who can show themselves entitled to the beneficial interest, but is void; and the subject of the trust being undisposed of, the benefit of it results to the next of kin, as in the case of *Morris vs. The Bishop of Durham*, 1 Ves. 399. Where the devise was to the shop, in trust "to dispose of the ultimate residue to such objects of benevolence as liberality as he in his own discretion should most approve of," which being held to be a charity, the bequest was determined to be void, and the residue decreed to the next of kin, on the ground that it was indefinite to be executed by the trustees, which, as the Master of the Rolls said, "if it were otherwise, the trustees, by neglecting to execute the trust, might convert the trust into the ownership of the trust fund. If there was any discretion vested in the trustees appointed by the testator, that case would precisely be this, there being no legal distinction in the state between a bequest to charitable and other objects. But no such power is given the trustees are directed to appropriate the fund entrusted to them, to the feeding, clothing and educating, the poor children belonging to the congregation, &c. that all the poor children belonging to that congregation, not such as they might select, and without any right or power to appropriate. And there is no difference whether a devise or bequest be made to a definite object, or to a trustee for the benefit of an indefinite object, it is void immediately on an indefinite object, and if it be a trust for an indefinite object, the property that is the subject of the trust is not disposed of, and the trust results to the benefit of those to whom the law gives

the property disposition of and independent no court in the violation of would be to force will; a power along principle kn state. And if before the state could have been in the name of the instrument the object of ty was so vague as to be in a charity, and an would vest kin; but that established on such as were ment of which private rights, tal objection t that it is not for children along the congrega tion of the poo case belong who not being pable of taking bequest imme of taking, or standing on no to a vague and Trustees of Sa "The Trustee Caroline Con them either a any beneficial The next an ther the statu this state; wh on the constru sion of the fad section furnish port of the l section of the l "The inhabi to the commo trial by jury, so law, and to the hsh statutes a first emigratio have been fou and other ci others as have or Great Brita used, and prac equity." The ry according t which they rel The inhabi to be entitle to any restrictio the common la at least as it principles of our politi of our politi They are de benefit of suc nted at the tim and which, by of the declarati applicable to th stances, and also British statute, s had been intro by the courts of on being made existed before which were af both and the t think that this is to be expou construction ap but that the d the different cla it relates to m others; and as l to ascertain wh a different rule relation to thos of the migratio by experience t and other circ the government determining whic been intro by the courts of relation to thos on—as to the la to be deemed t such as had, at of rights, being ed by the co that rule was ir difficult to a different intenti can be a differ the argument with them all ty at the time had been the then existing, y being no such ascertainment and designa on, though certain selections have been made, no persons exist having in themselves a vested equitable interest which are capable of asserting in a court of equity. The bequest therefore is too vague and indefinite to be carried into execution on general principles, there being none who can show themselves entitled to the beneficial interest, but is void; and the subject of the trust being undisposed of, the benefit of it results to the next of kin, as in the case of Morris vs. The Bishop of Durham, 1 Ves. 399. Where the devise was to the shop, in trust "to dispose of the ultimate residue to such objects of benevolence as liberality as he in his own discretion should most approve of," which being held to be a charity, the bequest was determined to be void, and the residue decreed to the next of kin, on the ground that it was indefinite to be executed by the trustees, which, as the Master of the Rolls said, "if it were otherwise, the trustees, by neglecting to execute the trust, might convert the trust into the ownership of the trust fund. If there was any discretion vested in the trustees appointed by the testator, that case would precisely be this, there being no legal distinction in the state between a bequest to charitable and other objects. But no such power is given the trustees are directed to appropriate the fund entrusted to them, to the feeding, clothing and educating, the poor children belonging to the congregation, &c. that all the poor children belonging to that congregation, not such as they might select, and without any right or power to appropriate. And there is no difference whether a devise or bequest be made to a definite object, or to a trustee for the benefit of an indefinite object, it is void immediately on an indefinite object, and if it be a trust for an indefinite object, the property that is the subject of the trust is not disposed of, and the trust results to the benefit of those to whom the law gives

the property in the absence of any other disposition of it by the testator or donor, and independent of the statute of Elizabeth, no court in this state can by any mode carry such a devise or bequest into effect in violation of vested individual rights. It would be to make and not expound and enforce will; an arbitrary extension of judicial power altogether inconsistent with any principle known to the institutions of the state. And it is believed that in England, before the statute of Elizabeth, no charity could have been established. Information in the name of the Attorney General, where the instrument creating it was defective, or the object of the donor's or testator's bounty was so vaguely and imperfectly described as to be incapable of taking if it was not a charity, and the thing intended to be given would vest in the heir at law or next of kin; but that whenever charities were established on such informations, they were such as were valid in law, and the enforcement of which did not interfere with vested private rights. It is also, in this case, a fatal objection to the validity of the devise, that it is not for the benefit of those poor children alone, who at the time belonged to the congregation of Saint Peter's Church, but of the poor children who should in succession belong to that congregation, and who not being a corporate body were incapable of taking in succession; a devise of bequest immediately to an object incapable of taking, or in trust for such an object, standing on no better footing than if it were to a vague and indefinite object, and "The Trustees of Saint Peter's Church" and "The Trustees of Saint Peter's School," and "The Trustees of Hillborough School in Caroline County," have clearly neither of them either a vested right in themselves, or any beneficial interest in the trust.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**  
Our attentive correspondent, Mr. Wm. G. Lyford, under date of Norfolk, August 15, writes as follows:—"The U. S. Corvette John Adams, Captain Renshaw, dropped down into Hampton Roads yesterday morning, and would have proceeded direct to sea had the wind permitted—she, however, is probably under way before now.—I understand her destination is first for Vera Cruz, then Cartagena, and then on a cruise.—Col Charles S. Todd of Kentucky, accompanied by his friend and connexion, Mr Richard Adams, a young gentleman belonging to Richmond, have taken their passage in her. Colonel Todd we know, goes out as Charge des Affaires for the United States to the Government of the Colombian Republic—he will be landed probably at Cartagena, or possibly at Leguira, and then proceed to Santa Fe de Bogota, the Capital of the Republic, which is about 1000 miles in the interior of the country.

I am indebted to Captain Bacci, a passenger in the Only a Daughter, for the "Curacao Courant" of the 27th July, and for the following item of news from Puerto Cabello, dated July 1st, 1822.—"Puerto Cabello, is still besieged by the Patriots, and but little progress is made in the siege. General Morales arrived here a few days ago, and sailed again this morning, having one 44 gun frigate, a 20 gun brig, and five armed ships, on board of which are two thousand men destined for a secret expedition to windward.

"General Bolivar, in the province of Pasto, on the borders of Upper Peru, has fought a most desperate action with the Spanish General Cruz Mourgeon, which ended with the day—and the next morning, he (Bolivar) retreated. Their forces were equal, 5,000 men each, and it is calculated the Patriots lost half their army and one general. The Spanish loss has been also uncommonly severe." Fed Gaz.

**SINGULAR.**  
Married at his residence in Baltimore county, on Wednesday evening, July 31st, Mr. Joseph James, to Miss Juliet Yearly; and on Sunday night following said James died.—Now the singularity of the case does not consist so much in Mr. James' sudden death, as in the fact, of his leaving a widow no more than thirteen full years old.

**DISTURBANCE.**  
Philadelphia, August 14.  
A number of coloured persons have been bound over to appear at the next Mayor's court, to answer for their conduct at the church in Lombard Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, on Sunday afternoon last. It seems that this church was built a few years since by a party of receders from the congregation of Allemites, in Sixth Street, near Lombard, but that the African Bishop, acquiring in some way a title to it, went in procession at the head of his followers, on Sunday last, to consecrate it. Before this ceremony, however, could be performed, a battle took place, in which the Allemites were completely victorious.—Union.

**Norfolk August 14.**  
**THE MACEDONIAN.**  
Accounts of the health of the crew of the frigate Macedonian are not so favourable as we had hoped. Six new cases were reported on Monday, and two on Tuesday. One death occurred yesterday.

**MEXICO.**  
Extract of a letter from a merchant in Tampico to his Correspondent in New Orleans, dated June 21  
"An express just arrived from Mexico, brings information that the Emperor Turbide has seized on a convoy which was about sitting out for Vera Cruz, with \$200,000, and appropriated the same towards paying the current expenses of his government; thus you see the poor Gachupins pay for the roast. In Mexico, the discontent is general, and many of the creoles even, have, or intend to emigrate, from disaffection to Turbide, and through fear of the holy inquisition which is about to be restored."

**QUEBEC, Aug. 2.**  
The heat for several days has been very oppressive—the thermometer has risen as high as 93, in the shade, to-day; the reader may have heard that on Friday morning last the potato leaves and other tender vegetables were discovered in several parts of the country round this city to have been frozen during the night. The changes have been very sudden throughout the summer, and we think the weather during this season has differed very widely for several years past.

From the Frederick-town Citizen, Aug 16  
We have just been informed that a 10 acre field of clover, in the vicinity of this city, which had been allowed to stand for seed, recently took fire, and the crop was wholly consumed, together with about 50 panels of fence.

**INTEREST.**  
The legislature of Mississippi have fixed the legal rate of interest at 8 per cent per annum. Persons who loan money however, may recover 10 per cent if the borrower contracts to pay it.

A Mr. Luther Stark, of Wayne County, (Pa.) cut from one acre of land, which has not been manured for some years, and upon which there are many large stumps, 5835 lbs. of hay.

**MONUMENT.**  
The corner stone of the monument erecting at Goshen, Orange county, N. Y. over the remains of the brave men who fell in the Minisink battle, in the revolutionary war, was laid by the venerable major general Hathorn, of Warwick, who commanded the American troops in that battle. He is now in the 80th year of his age. The address which he had prepared for the occasion, was read by the rev. Mr. Wilson, of Newburgh, to an audience consisting of between 14 and 15,000 people.

The Court House at Murfreesboro. (Tenn.) was destroyed by fire on the 18th ult. The Legislature of Tennessee was to have held its summer session in that building, to supply the loss sustained by the Presbyterian church was forthwith fitted up.

**CONFUSION OF TONGUES.**  
From the Boston Statesman.  
A singular and somewhat amusing occurrence took place a few evenings since, in the northern section of our city. As related in our issue, it seems that a strange person was observed by some member of the family to be cautiously stealing his way towards the upper chambers of a house at the north end, about half past nine o'clock in the evening. The alarm was given, a constable sent for, and my gentleman, somewhat late, was secured and ushered into the parlour, where a number of young ladies were spending the evening in a social visit. There was a poor wight in a worse predicament—suspected of robbery, and a constable expected every moment. He had no alternative; but to disclose the real object of his unlooky advent, or to stand, however, by the fronting female countenance, and feeling the ridiculousness of his situation, he could only muster courage, merely to ejaculate in answer to their numerous enquiries and upbraids—"Ask the Maid!" The maid was called in, and a court of enquiry immediately organized, of which the worthy matron was president, and all the young ladies members, to investigate the affair. After the statement of the witness was fully completed, and the court and criminal had crossed examined her sufficiently, the evidence was summed up by the president, and appeared to be briefly as follows:—"That the witness having met the criminal near the gate of the house-yard, and he having expressed a wish to write some letters, she had given him permission to step up in to her chamber, for that purpose. Whereupon, the court, after due consideration, determined that the witness, should be forthwith discharged from service. With regard to the criminal, it was the unanimous opinion of the court, that he was a very naughty man," and it was ordered, that after being imprisoned by every member of the court at the same time, for the space of fifteen minutes, he should be set at liberty. Which sentence was immediately carried into execution.

**THE WAY THEY DO THINGS IN MISSOURI.**  
The following Address to the people of Missouri, is extracted from a St Charles, (Mo.) paper:  
To the Old Braves who make Corn and Bacon in the County of St. Charles.  
I have offered to represent you in the next General Assembly. And if you elect me I will not turn out to be a Shot Gun, as many of your representatives did last year. I am from old Kentucky—a thorough-going farmer—and a hater of those soft-headed gentry, sap suckers, cut worms and licensed swindlers, who bover round the honest farmers and mechanics, like crows round a corn field. I will ward out the stop law, fix the loan office for slow travelling, and tear the hind sides off the Judges—I will put down the host of Speculators who are ruining the state—consisting of Merchants; Pedlars, Grocers, Shavers, Gamblers, Tavern Keepers, Billiard Players, Judges, Jugglers, Necromancers, Lawyers, Sheriffs, Constables, Justices of the Peace, and Dandies. These, my old shag handed boys, are my political marks and brands—and I pledge myself not to alter my course of politics, until the would be gentry, go to work or leave the State in a boat. DAVID LAMASTER.

**POSTSCRIPT.**  
Norfolk, Aug 17  
It is with deep regret we add to the list of victims to the fever prevailing among the crew of the U. S. ship Macedonian, the name of Dr. Samuel M. Kissam, late acting surgeon of the U. S. brig Spark, who expired on Friday evening at 6 o'clock. He contracted the fever while in discharge of his duty on board the Macedonian, having been for sometime in attendance on the sick on board that ship, and subsequently on Craney Island. He was a native of New Jersey.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St Francisville, to a friend in Alexandria, (Lou.) dated July 20  
"This country was never more sickly than at present; it is again visited with what is termed by medical gentlemen the cold plague or black fever—which proved so fatal in the year 1819. He says, that in no case where medical aid was not rendered before the second paroxysms of fever, has the patient recovered, and invariably the third takes him off. Symptoms of this disease are, chills, succeeded by high grades of fever in the head and chest, with the extremities cold at the same time; here the faculty deplete and stimulate simultaneously, and if the third fever does not kill, the patient recovers. The parts that remain cold assume a black colour and the skin scales off. Hence it is termed the cold plague and black fever."

**Latest from England.**  
By the ship Magnet arrived at New-York on Sunday from Liverpool, whence she sailed the 14th July.  
**THE CROPS IN ENGLAND.**  
The wheat harvest had commenced in Kent, Exeter and Cornwall, and the general appearance of the crops was favourable. In the Agricultural report for June, it is stated, that the autumnal wheat, with the usual local exceptions, would be a great crop, and the harvest early.  
According to a return laid before Parliament, the total amount of Bank of England notes in circulation on the 29th ult. was 16,401,450*l.*

**INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN FRANCE.**  
From the London Courier, of July 10.  
The intelligence in the Paris papers of Sunday is of more importance than it has been for some time past. The partisans of Buonaparte have not utterly abandoned all hope of destroying the present government, and though he is no more, they form projects, and make his name, Vive l'Empereur, their watch word and rallying cry.—There has been an attempt in the department of the Upper Rhine, to seduce three regiments; the principal person concerned was a Lieutenant Colonel Croix, already implicated in the conspiracy of the 19th of Aug. 1820, and a veteran named Roger.—The account in the Monitor is a very lame one. They had previously made, by that paper, large distributions of money, and were continually giving out that they were acting by virtue of orders from a central committee established in the capital. We have no doubt they were—and, in all these

revolutionary attempts, we find that the conspirators were in want of funds.—Whence, and by whom they were furnished, however, the conspiracy broke out on the 24 July as had been concerted. One squadron led by Gomar, and another by Bismach, to meet at a central point.—Goussach. Caron had at first announced his intention of releasing the prisoners at Belfort, but postponed it until he had received reinforcements.

Now, as this intention was so publicly known to the troops, they could not have supposed that his designs were friendly to the existing government. When he arrived at Goussach, he cried out "Vive l'Empereur," and led the squadron to Mayenheim, where he found another squadron of chateaux. He announced to them also, that he came to command them in the name of the Emperor. He then shaped his course to Ensisheim, which he wished to seize, but was opposed by two Quarter Masters, who reminded him that he had promised to conduct them to the rendezvous of his associates.

The Monitor then closes its account abruptly with saying that Caron and Roger now took the alarm, endeavoured to effect their escape, were arrested and carried to Colmar. Now, the conspiracy was known beforehand, five of six Officers, faithful to King having marched in the ranks of the two squadrons as privates, we do not see why the two leaders were not arrested at once, without suffering the troops to march from place to place, and follow a man who had announced his treasonable intentions by calling out Vive l'Empereur! The Monitor account affords us sufficient grounds for suspecting that the conspiracy was more serious than it was willing to allow.

**OBITUARY.**  
COMMUNICATED.  
"Death's great proprietor of all 'tis thine  
To tread out empire, and to quench the stars"  
DIED, in this city, on Sunday night last, in the 27th year of his age, Mr. WILKINSON BRYAN, merchant. He had embraced religion early in youth, and at the time of his death was an exemplary member of the Methodist Protestant Episcopal Church.

Were we disposed to pursue the prevailing fashion of the day, many amiable and excellent traits in the character of the deceased, might be named. But prolix and ostentatious obituary notices savour too much of human vanity to receive due approbation. They are not often viewed as comprising a faithful delineation of the character of the deceased. Many consider them as the mere effusions of friendship, intended alone to soothe the agonized bosoms of surviving relatives and connexions. Therefore, in this article, no tedious detail of the virtues of its subject shall be entered upon, and the eulogy pronounced shall be one, which every reader should endeavour to merit—  
HE WAS A PIOUS CHRISTIAN.

COMMUNICATED.  
DIED, on Thursday the 15th instant, Mr. EDWIN GOTT, of this county, after an illness of sixteen days, in the 29th year of his age, leaving behind him a disconsolate wife, to whom he had been wedded only four months and eight days, an affectionate mother, and many other relations to mourn his loss.

The many excellent qualities which the deceased possessed, rendered him an example of filial affection to all who knew him. May he now repose in the bosom of his God, where the cares and sorrows of this world cease to trouble, and the weary soul finds rest.

**A Farm to Rent.**  
The subscriber wishes to rent her Farm on the north side of Severn River, (in Broad Neck,) about five miles from the city of Annapolis.  
ANN BOONE.  
August 22. 1f.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Bicknell, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, requests those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those who have claims to bring them in, or inform the subscriber of their amount.  
Nicholas Brewer, Jun.  
August 22, 1822. 3w.

Anne Arundel County, Md. sc.  
This is to certify, that on the 8th day of August Henry H. Brown, of the said county, brought before the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, A BAY GRELING COLT, which he alleged had been taken up by him in the act of trespass on his premises.—The natural and artificial marks of which said Colt are as follows:—Colour bay, with a dock tail, marked with the letters E D on the left shoulder, and appears to be about three years old.  
Given under my hand and seal this 8th day of August 1822  
Annapolis. (Seal.)  
The owner of the above described Colt is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, & take him away.  
Henry H. Brown.  
head of sevirn

**NOTICE.**  
The creditors of the late Thomas Worthington, jun. are notified that a second dividend of the personal estate will be made on the third Monday of September next, at the Office of the Register of Wills, in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place they are requested to attend to receive their respective proportions of the dividend.  
Nich. Worthington, of Thos.  
Aug. 15. 2 3w.

**FOR SALE.**  
By SHAW & GAMBRIEL, Annapolis  
Price \$3 00.  
**A REPORT**  
Of all such  
**ENGLISH STATUTES**  
As enacted at the time of the first emigration of the people of Maryland, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances; and of such others as have been made in  
**ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN**  
And have been introduced and practised, by the  
**COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY;**  
And also a list of the same as may be proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the  
**STATUTE LAW OF THE STATE.**  
Made according to the directions of the Legislature.  
BY WILLIAM KILTY,  
Chancellor of Maryland.  
To which are prefixed,  
**AN INTRODUCTION**  
And Lists of the Statutes which had not been found applicable to the circumstances of the people:  
**With Full and Complete Indexes.**  
The proceeds of the sale of the above work are, by a resolution of the General Assembly, to be appropriated, under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Chancellor of Maryland, to the purchase of a Public Library, for the use of the Superior Courts, and the General Assembly.  
Aug. 15. 2

**State of Maryland, Sc.**  
Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,  
Aug. 9th, 1822.  
On application by petition of Henry Maynard, administrator of William Bowser, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.  
Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills  
A. A. County.

**Notice is hereby Given,**  
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Bowser, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of Aug. 1822.  
Henry Maynard, Admr.  
Aug. 15. 6w.

**Treasury Office,**  
Annapolis, August 1st, 1822.  
Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed on the 9th day of February, 1822, entitled "An act relating to the Maryland Treasury," authorizing the Treasurer of the Western Shore to constitute certificates of stock to the amount of \$28,000,  
**Notice is hereby given,**  
That sealed proposals for lending the State of Maryland the sum of \$28,000 payable at the option of the lenders at any time within 30 days from the date hereof, will be received at the Treasury of the Western Shore at Annapolis, until the first Monday in September next.  
It is required that the proposals shall specify the sum which the parties are willing to give for every \$100 of stock, bearing an interest of 5 per cent per annum, payable quarterly yearly, and redeemable at the expiration of thirty years. If not redeemed at that time, it is to bear an interest of 6 per cent per annum from that time until paid. The money offered to be lent (if the proposals be accepted,) is to be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the Western Shore in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, or in the Bank of Baltimore, within the time prescribed, and upon the production of the cashier's receipt for the amount so deposited, certificates of stock of the described amount before mentioned, and bearing interest from the day of payment, will be issued by the Treasurer of the Western Shore.  
No proposal will be received for a less sum than \$500 in amount, nor certificates of a less denomination be issued.  
B. HARWOOD, Tr. S. Md.  
Aug 8  
The Editors of the American, Patriot, Federal Gazette and Federal Republican, Baltimore, the Advertiser, Philadelphia, and the National Intelligencer, Washington, will insert the above twice in each week until the first Monday in September next; and forward their accounts.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

The Partnership of W. M. HOHNE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted are requested to settle with W. M. Hohne, either by cash or notes.

In future the business will be conducted under the names of **HOHNE, HOLLAND & CO.** Who have on hand and intend keeping the most choice

**LIQUORS,**  
With a well selected assortment of  
**GROCERIES.**

ALSO,  
**China, Glass and Queen's Ware.**

**OILS AND PAINTS,**  
&c. &c. which they will sell low for CASH, or on short credits to punctual customers.

H. H. & Co. intend keeping a constant supply of  
**Best Family FLOUR.**  
Annapolis, July 17, 1822.

**Maryland,**

**Anne-Arundel County, &c.**

This is to certify, that this day John Isaacs of said county, brought before me, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, a horse which he alleged had been taken by him in the act of trespassing on his enclosure, the natural and artificial marks, of which said horse, are as follows, a black mare eight or nine years old, fourteen hands high, or thereabouts, with both hind feet white, and a blaze in her face, blind with the left eye, docked tail, shod all round, and is a natural trotter, has been worked in gears, and to all appearance has the pole evil. Given under my hand and seal, the 27th day of May, 1822.

Charles E. Baldwin, (Seal.)  
True Copy  
The owner of the above made is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.  
John Isaacs.  
August 8. 3w

**St. John's College.**

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution having determined to appoint a Professor, whose duties shall be "to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, and to carry students through the Latin Grammar and Ciceronian, so as to prepare them for being placed under the Professor of Languages;" and the salary being fixed at \$300 per annum, together with one half of the whole amount of the tuition money, and the price of tuition being fixed at \$21 per annum, give notice that the appointment will be made on the first Friday in September next. Candidates are requested to make personal application, in order that they may be examined as to their qualifications.

By order of the Board,  
WM. E. PINKNEY, Secretary  
The number of pupils now in the English room is between thirty and forty.  
July 18.

The Editors of the Md. Republican, Patriot and Federal Gazette, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week until the first Friday in September.

**20 Dollars Reward.**

Ranaway from the subscriber living on the head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county, on the 12th of this month, a mulatto woman named

**MARIA,**

aged about 40 years, formerly the property of Mr. Basil Brown of this county. She has a sullen, obstinate look, no particular mark, except the loss of a toe. She has a brother living in Baltimore, where it is most likely she has gone. If taken in the city of Baltimore, and lodged in gaol, I will give the above reward, and if taken above 30 miles from home, and secured, I will give fifty dollars.  
A. A. county, July 18, 1822.

**Notice.**

All persons indebted to the late firm of George and John Barber, & Co are requested to call and settle their accounts, before the 15th Sept. next, otherwise suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons, as it is very necessary that the concern should be settled in as speedy a way as possible, in consequence of my having to settle with the representatives of the late John T. Barber, John Miller Jr.

**IN COUNCIL.**

April 23, 1822.

Ordered, That the act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county, be published once a week for six weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

**AN ACT**

To alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of said county.

[Passed Feb 4, 1822]  
Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government which relates to fixing the place of holding the elections in the second election district of Anne-Arundel county, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That the election shall be held in the said election district, at such places as shall hereafter from time to time be provided by law, for the holding thereof.

3. And be it enacted, That the words "and the electors of the senate of this state" in the third section of the act confirmed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled, "An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne-Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elections in the second district of said county," be and the same are hereby rendered null, void, and of no effect.

4. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after the next election of Delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government direct, that in such case, this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.  
July 4.

**Six Dollars Reward.**

Unlawfully absented himself, or ran away from the subscriber, of Calvert county, Maryland. William Kershaw, an apprentice regularly bound by the orphans court of the county and state aforesaid, about 19 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, spare and genteel, and with black hair. The above reward will be given for the apprehension, so that I get him, of the said William Kershaw, and all reasonable charges if delivered to

GAMALIEL BOWEN.  
Huntingtown, July 11. 6w.

NB All persons, especially masters and owners of vessels, are forewarned from harbouring said Wm Kershaw, under any pains and penalties of the law in this case made and provided.  
GAMALIEL BOWEN.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber having obtained from Anne Arundel county orphans court, letters of administration on the personal property of John Thompson, late of said county, deceased, hereby warns all persons indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them legally authenticated for settlement, to

Eleanor Thompson, Adm'r.  
N. B. A like NEGRO GIRL for sale  
Aug. 8. 6w

**SHERIFFALTY.**

John Knighton,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the sheriffalty of said county, at the election of October, 1822, and will be thankful for their support.  
July 25, 1822.

**JUST PUBLISHED**

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,  
THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS  
Of Cases Argued and Determined in the  
GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND  
From the year 1800 to 1805, inclusive,  
PRICE—\$6.50.  
Sept. 27.

**Take Notice.**

All persons indebted to the firm of **GEORGE & JOHN BARBER,** are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted.

They have on hand, and intend keeping, an assortment of  
**Shorts, Bran, and Horse Feed,**  
At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.  
January 17. 40 BARBER.

**CABINET MAKING.**

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c.  
Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and superintend  
**FUNERALS,**  
On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of  
**Upholstering and Paper Hanging.**  
JONATHAN WEDDON.  
Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

**DISSOLUTION.**

The subscribers have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their business under the firm of D. RIDGELY & CO. All persons having claims against said concern, are requested to bring them in for adjustment, and all those indebted to it are hereby called on to come forward, and make immediate payment to David Ridgely, or John W. Clagett, who are solely authorized to settle all the transactions of said firm.

DAVID RIDGELY,  
WM WARFIELD,  
JNO W. CLAGETT.  
August 6, 1822.

**NOTICE.**

All persons having claims against the late firm of WARFIELD & RIDGELY, are requested to present the same to David Ridgely for adjustment; and all those in any way indebted to said firm, are now called on to make immediate payment to David Ridgely, who is alone authorized to receive and pay away monies, and to manage all the business of said concern.  
WM. WARFIELD,  
DAVID RIDGELY.  
August 8, 1822.

**Land for Sale.**

The subscriber offers for sale part of a tract of land called Abingdon, lying in Anne Arundel county, and containing about 57 and three quarters of an acre. This tract of land adjoins the farm of Henry Woodward, Esquire. The soil is good, and well adapted to tobacco, corn, wheat, rye and oats. There is a sufficiency of timber and wood on the land for the support of the place, also a good dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Persons who may wish to see the land, will apply to John A. Reigle, who now resides on it, or to Henry Woodward, Esquire. The terms of sale can be known by application to the subscriber, living in Annapolis. Ann Gambrell.  
August 8.

**Sixty Dollars Reward.**

Ranaway from the subscriber, about the first of July last, a negro man by the name of Perry Young, on or about 25 years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish complexion, of a pleasant countenance when not irritated; he has a scar on one of his cheeks, somewhat in the shape of a letter C; his clothing rent. He was at Mr. Mayer's, at Sandy Point, just above Annapolis, harvesting, stating that he was going from there to the copperas factory for employment, at which place he was hired at in 1820. I will give sixty dollars reward if brought home, and forty dollars to secure him in goal so that I get him.  
WALTER K WHITE  
Love Point, Queen Anne's county,  
Md. August 8, 1822. 5w.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

To those persons who purchased property at the sale of the personal estate of Charles Pettibone, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, and whose notes are still unpaid, that said notes must be settled by the first day of September next, otherwise suits will be brought on the same to the next county court, without respect to persons.

Robert Welch, } Ex'rs.  
Horatio Ridout. }  
August 8. 4w

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Ward, late of said county, deceased. This is to request all persons having claims against the said deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

Joseph McCaney, Adm'r.  
July. Tw.

**PRINTING**

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

**The University of Maryland.**

**ST. JOHN'S  
AND  
WASHINGTON  
COLLEGES.**

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply affected by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to reconstruct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to re-ascend and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Friday in December next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to effect it.

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-animated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite.

P. S The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective Journals.  
May 16. tld.

**THE STEAM-BOAT  
MARYLAND,**

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce-street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore for Queen's-town & Chester town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce-street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester-town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's-town and Baltimore, during the season.

Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.  
Feb. 28. 20

**For Sale,**

**THE HOUSE AND LOT,**  
Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, esq. Annapolis.  
Jan. 17. 32

**Chancery Sale.**

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Saturday the 7th day of September next, at the Black Horse Tavern, being the residence of George Watson,

**Two Valuable Negro BOYS,**

One named Samuel, aged about 21 years, the other named Daniel, aged about 16 years, now in the possession of said Watson. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser is to pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof, by the chancellor. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.  
Geo. Watson, Trustee.  
Aug. 16.

**A Farm for Sale.**

The subscriber offers for sale a tract of land lying in South River Neck, containing upwards of 300 acres. This land, (from the subscriber's own experience) is susceptible of being brought to a high state of improvement, by the application of clover and plaster; a considerable part of this land is adapted to the growth of wheat, and other grain, and other parts to the cultivation of tobacco. There is a small dwelling house upon the premises, (which will receive an addition sufficient to accommodate a large family by the expiration of the present year, at which time possession will be given;) also other out houses suitable for the purposes of farming and planting.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will survey the premises before they determine to buy. This land will be sold on very accommodating terms; the purchaser, by paying a part in cash, can have their own time to pay the balance of the purchase money. Persons wishing to purchase will please to make application to the subscriber at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis. Mr. R. Thorn, the present tenant, will show the land to those wishing to purchase. Should the above land not be sold at private sale before Wednesday the 4th day of September next, it will on that day be offered at public auction on the premises, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

JOS. MAYO.  
June 17. 16.

**Family Flour**

The subscribers keep, and intend keeping, a regular supply of the  
**Best Family Flour,**  
which they will sell at a very small advance on the Baltimore price, for Cash.  
July 4. 8m and Jno. Miller.

**Notice is hereby Given.**

That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Azel Ward, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same legally authenticated, and those indebted, are called on to make immediate payment.

Elizabeth P. Field, Admrs.  
Richard P. Field, Admrs.  
Aug. 15th 1822. 3w

**This is to give Notice,**

That the subscriber intends to apply, by petition in writing, to the Honourable the judges of the county court for Anne Arundel county, to be held at the City of Annapolis on the third Monday in October next, for a commission to mark and bound all the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne Arundel County, and State of Maryland, known by the name of "Bear Hills," "Benson's Request," "Boyes Beginning," and "Robert Lot;" whereof all persons in any way concerned or interested, are hereby desired to take notice.

THOMAS WASHINGTON,  
Nicholas J.

**FOR SALE,**

**Two Likely Black Boys**  
One aged eight years, the other seven. For terms apply to Jacob Wheeler, Prince-George's county, or to  
BAUCCH D. WHEELER.  
July 25.

**For Sale,**

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq. consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable, Carriage House, and other buildings, an extensive garden containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall. Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable residence to a large family.

For terms apply to col. Henry Manadier, Annapolis. C. BIRNIE.  
July 1822. 8

**Just Published**

And for sale at this Office and at Geo. Shaw's Store—price 25c  
**The Constitution of Maryland**  
To which is prefixed,  
**The Declaration of Rights**  
With the amendments thereto  
Oct. 25.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A decision in law interesting to the Ladies in the case of

BLACK vs. BLUE.

The eyes that glow with sparkling jet, And those that swim in orbs of blue;

Black versus Azure, strove to get The prize to beauty's empire due.

The Courts below were mov'd, but fail'd To solve a case of such impression;

Even pleaders melted at the tale, I was told with such a soft expression.

Conflicting claims inflame dispute, Black was too bold, and blue too stupid;

At length this most important suit Came on before the Justice Cupid:

And never was a case before Perplex'd with such intense confusion—

And never had the dark rob'd corps Before been fed with such profusion.

The witnesses were—Burning Kisses; The advocates—Voluptuous Sighs;

The proofs—Unutterable Blisses; And the reporters—Estasies.

Forbear, to both the prize is due, 'Twas thus the God decreed forbear!

Woman is fair with eyes of blue, With eyes of black she still is fair.

Black more vivacity impart; In blue more tenderness we find;

Black indicate finesse and art, And blue the gentleness of mind.

Black is too subject to caprice—Woe to the gazer's heart! but blue

Is free from guile and artifice, Is tender, delicate and true.

In black, I've plac'd my shafts of fire, But blue in liquid languor roll;

Black, sparkling black, transport, inspire, But blue enchant, dissolve the soul.

Black more vivacity impart; In blue more tenderness we find;

Black indicate finesse and art, And blue the gentleness of mind.

Black is too subject to caprice—Woe to the gazer's heart! but blue

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Black, sparkling black, transport, inspire, But blue enchant, dissolve the soul.

ELOQUENCE OF ST. PAUL.

From the effects produced by the eloquence of St. Paul, in converting the heathen in shaking the conscience of the voluptuous Felix, and in almost persuading the temporising Agrippa to be a Christian, we are justified in believing that his powers were of a high order. A circumstance is mentioned in the Spectator, No. 633, which is entitled to credit, is worthy of remark. It is there stated, that a fragment of Longinus is preserved at the beginning of a manuscript in the Vatican Library, in which this renowned critic, after enumerating the most celebrated Grecian orators, says, "Add to these Paul of Tarsus, the patron of an opinion not yet fully proved." If authentic, this passage proves that his fame had widely extended itself. Indeed, his powers could not but be distinguished, to whom the inhabitant of Lystra were about to offer sacrifice, as to Mercury, the god of eloquence. Col. Star.

VIRTUE AND RELIGION.

"Let this idea dwell in our minds, that our duties to God and our duties to men, are not distinct & independent duties, but are involved in each other—that devotion and virtue are not different things, but the same things, either in different stages or different stations; in different points of progress or circumstances of situation. What we call devotion, for the sake of distinction, during its military and instrumental exercises, is devotion in its infancy;—the virtue, which after a time it produces, is devotion in its maturity;—the contemplation of Deity is devotion at rest—the execution of his commands is devotion in action. Praise is religion in the temple, or in the closet; industry from a sense of duty, is religion in the shop, or in the field; commercial integrity is religion in the mart, the communication of consolation is religion in the house of mourning; tender attention is religion in the moment of sickness; parental instruction is religion at the hearth; judicial justice is religion on the bench; patriotism is religion in the public councils."

ON A HAPPY LIFE.

Petrarch, in a letter to a friend, says, "I have fixed bounds to my desires. What greater happiness can be proposed, than to pass our lives with proved united friends, with whom we think alike?—Or what more agreeable than faces always serene, minds still agreed, hearts ever open, conversations where truth wholly reigns, without constraint, reserve, or preparation?—Human life, like the sea, is exposed to hurricanes, & the evening of the brightest day is often obscured and tempestuous. The wise ought to say of the world as Palinurus, that famous pilot, said of the sea, Shall I confide in that monster?—Should we not learn to distinguish the facilities of nature from the chimeras of the world, and to discover truth in the midst of the shades that surround it? To do this, should be the constant aim of every mortal: it is indeed the one thing necessary.—This manner of life is the object of all my desires; if I can obtain it, I shall have no cause for envy."

EXTRACT.

We mistakingly adorn most that part of life which least requires it, and neglect to provide for that which will want it most. It is for that sober period when life has lost its freshness, the passions their intensity, and the spirits their hilarity, that we should be preparing. Our wisdom would be to anticipate the wants of middle life, to lay in a store of notions, ideas, principles and habits, which may preserve or transfer to the mind, that affection which was at first partly attracted by the person. But to add a vacant mind to a form which has ceased to please; to provide no subsidiary aid to beauty while it lasts, and especially no substitute when it is departed, is to render life comfortless, and marriage dreary.

TREATMENT.

Kind treatment, good advice and good examples, are the best means to render children and domestics virtuous and obedient; but harsh and tyrannical treatment must cause them to be stubborn and disaffected.

From the Emporium.

THE CAPTIVE BOY.

"But who is he that yet a dearer lad, Remembers over hills and far away."

All who are conversant with the early history of our country will recollect, that our frontier settlements were, many years ago, before the power of the aborigines was broken and subdued, frequently laid desolate, by the incursions of the Indians, who, not content with pillaging & destroying whatever property laid in their way, marked their footsteps with blood, and made captives of all whom gluttony vengeance or caprice induced them to spare.

It happened in one of these incursions that a young man by the name of Bird, with his wife and child, an infant boy of about six months old, was made a prisoner. The quantity of plunder in possession of the savages making the assistance of the unfortunate father and mother important, their lives were spared for the sole purpose of assisting in carrying it off, they were shown their burdens, and directed to follow. The mother, knowing the fate which, in these circumstances awaited her infant, should it be discovered, contrived to conceal it from her inhuman captors, and having wrapped it up in her burden close to her breast journeyed, by the side of her husband, towards the wilderness; sorrowing no doubt, but in invoking the protection of Him whose Almighty arm can succour the most unfortunate, & deliver in the greatest peril.

After travelling from sunrise until late at night; through a long summer's day the party arrived at an Indian village, and the captives being secured, the Indians threw themselves on the ground, and were soon asleep; but it may well be supposed that Bird and his wife, even after so much fatigue, felt little disposition to close their eyes. How they might escape occupied, alone, their thoughts; they matured their plan and put it in execution; but to avoid recapture required even more vigilance and resolution than it required ingenuity and strength to free themselves from the cords that bound them.

They however set out, and, with their helpless babe, which, as by a miracle they had still succeeded in preserving unnoticed, began, at midnight to retrace their steps: But before day, fatigue, anxiety, and the want of nourishment so completely exhausted them both, that they found this dilemma placed before them—the child must be left in the wilderness or they must remain and perish with it. The morning was already streaking the east with grey, and they knew that their flight must have been already discovered, they knew, too, the characters they had to deal with, and that to escape there was not a moment's time to be lost. Distracted with opposing resolutions, a sense of duty to themselves finally prevailed over the parents' fondness, the mother for the last time pressed her innocent offspring to her breast, bedewed its unconsciously smiling cheek with tears, and sat it down on the green bank of a little tinkling rill, to perish, where, as she cast a last anguished look, after she had left it, she saw it scrambling after the flowers that grew around it.

The father and mother escaped to the settlements, and Mr. Bird speedily collected a large party of his neighbours and returned to the spot where the child had been left, but it was gone; and, in the lapse of years, blest with riches and a numerous progeny, the parents ceased to weep over their lost boy.

Fifteen summers had smiled upon the harvests, when, in a treaty with a distant tribe of Indians, an article of which bound them to deliver any captives that might be in their possession, a boy was put into the charge of the commissioners on the part of the whites, with the declaration that he was a white, found in infancy upon the very spot where young Bird had been left. He was sent to his parents who immediately recognized him by a remarkable scar on his right hand, which he had received in his father's house.

The measure of the parents joy was full; but the boy wandered thro' the rich possessions of his father, without a smile—His bow and his blanket were his only joy—He despised alike the dress, the habits and the luxuries that were proffered

him—and his mind constantly brood-

ed over the forest scenes and sports, in which he had passed his boyhood. Vain were all the attempts to wean him from his native habits—and as vain the efforts to obliterate the recollection of his adopted home from his mind; while persuasion and indulgence were, alone, resorted to, he modestly resisted; but when force was tried, and he was compelled to change his blanket for the garment of civilized life, and his favourite bow for a book, he grew sullenly discontented, and at last was missing in his father's house, and seen the same evening, arrayed in the Indian garb, crossing a distant mountain, and bending his way toward the setting sun.

It was upwards of twenty years after this event, that Mr. Bird and his wife, now advanced somewhat in years, removed to a new settlement, where Mr. B. had purchased a tract of land, at a great distance from their former residence; and while a more commodious building was erecting, they inhabited a small hut, adjacent to a thick wood. One day when the old lady was left alone, the men of the neighbourhood having gone to a distance of several miles to assist at a raising; she saw from her door, several armed and painted Indians approaching her. Alarmed, but resolute, she seized a hatchet, and ascending a ladder into the loft of the dwelling, drew it up after her, and determined to defend herself to the last. The savages entered, and finding their efforts to entice her down in vain, laid down their rifles and prepared to ascend after her. But the first hand that was thrust through the trap door, was severed from the arm at a single blow, by the intrepid heroine, and an alarm being taken at the moment, that the whites were coming, the Indians retreated and disappeared in the woods instantly; while, almost at the same moment, Mr. Bird and his party came in sight.

But scarcely had the deliverers of her life approached, before Mrs. Bird's eye caught sight of the severed hand, and lo! there appeared before her the scarred right hand of her eldest son.

Such is the story of the Captive Boy; and from it I draw the inference that it is habit that endears the savage to his wilds; that teaches him to love his own pursuits—and to delight in blood and treachery; and that between the natural passions, affections, and dispositions of men there is no difference, except such as is created by education and custom.

ROYAL MANNERS.

The father of Frederick the great, so famed for his passion for tall soldiers and for beating his wife and children, being one day at dinner with his family, his favourite daughter ventured to complain of their fare, which had long been very bad? "What do you mean?" replied the Prussian Monarch; "what fault is there in my table?" The fault is, said the Princess, that there is not enough to satisfy one's hunger, and that the little there is consists of coarse vegetables, which we cannot digest." This put the best of Princes in a furious rage, but his passion vented itself on the Prince Royal (afterwards Frederick the Great) and the Princess Royal (subsequently Margravine of Bareith, who relates this story in her Memoirs.)—The Monarch first threw a plate at the head of the Prince, who avoided the blow; he then threw one at the head of the Princess Royal, which she also avoided. A pelting storm of abuse followed. He flew in a rage at the Queen, scolding her for the bad education she gave to her offspring: and, turning to the Princess Royal, he said, "You ought to curse your mother; she is the cause of your being so ill bred." After abusing them till he wanted breath, they rose from the table, and, as they were obliged to pass close by him, he aimed a blow at the Princess Royal with one of his crutches, which she luckily avoided, or it would have felled her to the ground. He pursued her for some time in his gouty rolling car; but those who dragged it (what a dignified scene) gave her time to escape from the paternal vengeance of the Lord's appointed.

PUERTO RICO,

Or the Richer Golden Land, is inferior only to Cuba, and scarce so in fertility, beauty, and variety. It is in magnitude not inferior to the Kingdom of Ireland, but as infinitely superior to it in beauty and produce, as in its bright and southern climate. It obtained this name from its manifest opulence, and under a more skilful cultivation, would well deserve it.

Upon landing on this island after a voyage from Europe, nothing can exceed the picturesque scene which extends itself before the eyes of the traveller—a land of hill and valley, a gently undulated surface, beautifully diversified by water, is closed in the distance by a line of mountains, wooded nearly to the top, and embellished by the white houses and plantations of the inhabitants. A southern sun sheds its dazzling brilliancy over the whole scene, whilst the heat is tempered by the abundant rivulets which diversify the face of the country. The remoter parts of the interior are still covered with the original forests and their thick underwood, in which roam the descendants of those wild dogs, which the early Spanish conquerors employed in hunting the natives.

The forests also abound with parrots and other tropical birds, whose rich and highly coloured plumage add much to the character of the landscape. Cattle of a very superior quality, originally brought from Europe, and now exceedingly multiplied, are the prize of every one who can take them; poultry of all kinds is cheap and plentiful, and the rivers and sea supply the inhabitants with all kinds of fish. Living is considerably cheap and easy to those who choose to live in the country, and who will make use of their gun.

The southern coast is the most healthy as well as the most fertile. It produces as articles of commerce and use, sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, flax, ginger, and odoriferous gums; the three first articles in vast quantity. The north side of the island is supposed to contain mines of gold and silver, but from the want of capital they have not been as yet worked.

The total population of the island is estimated at 150,000, but possibly it greatly exceeds this estimate. The capital of the island is Puerto Rico, which is a strong town and very pleasantly situated. It is one of the towns of which we read in the romantic voyages of Sir Francis Drake, who made an attack on it in one of his buccanering adventures, and very deservedly failed in his attempt. In the year 1797, our troops from Jamaica made a similar attempt, and with a like failure.

The plantations of the island are very numerous, and from the extreme fertility of the soil, productive. The cultivation, however, might be very greatly extended, if British capital, or in other words British commerce should find its access to this island. Sugar and cotton might be raised in any quantity, and Jamaica grows nothing which could not equally be procured from Puerto Rico and Cuba.

There are no accounts of the exports of this island, but they may be rated at not less than one million pounds English, and under an intelligent system of commerce, might be greatly increased.

There is a great number of free labourers on this island. The neighbourhood of Hayti has caused the slaves to be well treated, and generally speaking, they are not dissatisfied with their condition.

Puerto Rico would extremely well suit an English settler with a capital from two hundred & fifty to one thousand pounds. Bell's Mess.

THE LATE GEN. STARK.

The speech made by General Stark, at the battle of Bennington, to his troops. Drawing his sword, and pointing to the enemy, he said: "I am not much given to speech making; but, my brave fellows, there are the British—we must beat them, or Molly Stark sleeps a widow to night."

It is needless to say, that the soldiers caught his fire and determination, and that they killed, wounded and captured the whole British detachment.

Advertisement text on the left margin, including "Flour", "Sale", "Notice", "BIRMINGHAM", "D. WHEELER", "C. BIRNIE", "Published".

# FOREIGN.

## Late from Europe.

New York August 22.  
By the arrival of the James Monroe last evening, in 35 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the American has received his regular files of English papers, containing London dates to the 14th and Liverpool, to the 16th of July.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords the Corn Bill was read a third time on the 10th ultimo, and after some discussion was passed. The bill provides that, when the price shall reach seventy shillings, foreign grain shall be admitted into English ports at a duty of seventeen shillings per quarter for the first three months; and after that period, should the ports still continue open, to be reduced to twelve shillings sterling, and with a further descending scale of duty in proportion to any additional rise of price. On the next day the Earl of Lauderdale and Lord Erskine severally entered their protests against it, principally on the ground that it was inexpedient to allow the growers of foreign wheat to come in competition with the English agriculturists before the price rose to 80 shillings, as the former law stood.

It will be perceived that this bill may have a very fortunate bearing upon the interests of the wheat growers in our own country, especially in those parts of this state that can convey their produce to Canada—for should a supplemental law confine its operation to the importations of wheat from their own colonies, yet the effect would be that all the Canada wheat would be carried to England, & the vacuum supplied, as has been the case more than once before, by wheat that was grown in the states.

The English papers abound with accounts of the starvation that prevails among the peasantry of Ireland, and of the subscriptions that have been made for their relief. It is stated that 140 persons died of starvation and fever, in one parish of Mayo county, during the 10 days preceding the 10th July.

Another conspiracy similar to Gen. Berton's, had been detected at Colmar, in the east of France. The principal actor was named Caron, an ex-colonel. The conspiracy was detected, and the conspirators secured.

### FRANCE.

The artillery of the army of the Loire is said to have been sent off to cordon sanitaire on the frontiers of Spain. The French government are represented to have been more prompt in their prosecution of the conspirators at Colmar than they are of Gen. Berton. A house was set on fire to favour the escape of the latter by withdrawing the attention of the soldiers from their prisoner, but it did not succeed.—Advices had been received from Paris to Wednesday, the 12th, inclusive.

### SPAIN.

The accounts from this kingdom, present appearances more indicative of serious consequences to the present state of political affairs, than the previous statements had led us to apprehend. The provincial disturbances we have from time to time noticed, could not reasonably excite apprehensions that the national tranquillity will be extensively disturbed. It appears however that a mutual jealousy subsists between the King and the Cortes. The latter seem to manifest an apprehension that his majesty is disposed to throw himself into the arms of the soldiery, and with their aid to overthrow the constitutional system of government.

An affray took place on the 30th of June in Madrid, between the populace and the Royal Guards, in which an officer by the name of Landaburu, was killed. This has awakened great sensation in the capital, and throughout the kingdom. "What security, says the Universal, is there for a monarch in seeing himself surrounded with unprincipled Janissaries? The honour of the army, the honour of the nation, and the security of the throne, imperiously demand that this scandal, which afflicts and endangers us, should be removed from our sight."

A London paper of July 14, gives the latest advices on the subject in the following terms:

Further intelligence arrived yesterday from Madrid, bringing down our information from that city to the evening of the 6th. At that period, we understand, no concession had been made by the mutinous

troops, nor had any thing occurred to inspire hopes of bringing the affair to an amicable accommodation. Frequent interviews are said to have taken place between the King and his ministers, in which the latter strongly urged his majesty, to sanction with his name the promulgation of some official document, declaring his disapprobation at the conduct of the Royal Guards, and designating them by the title of rebels to their country. It is added, that with this proposition Ferdinand has firmly refused compliance, declaring that his guards were his friends, and should never be stigmatized, or brought into peril by any act of his. An apprehension, to which the vacillating conduct of the King gave some cause, appears to have been entertained by the ministers, that Ferdinand might suddenly adopt the resolution of placing himself under the protection of the refractory troops; and they urged him, therefore, to repair to some place of safety, where his person, should the troops be incited to so daring an attempt, might be secure from seizure. To this proposition also, the king returned a decided negative, with the remark that his guards were faithful, and that he had nothing to fear from them. In this situation affairs at Madrid were left on the 6th instant. The conduct of the King inspiring the most serious alarm among that portion of the people who are well affected to the constitution. All the impartial reports of travellers and of private letters, relate with the utmost confidence, that the great bulk of the Spanish nation is decidedly attached to the constitution, and that the only dangerous disaffection exists in the Royal Guards, unless there should also be added the King himself.

In consequence of the intelligence received at Paris in relation to the troubles and commotions in Spain, the rents fell on Thursday the 11th, to 21. 30c.

The latest accounts state that General Lopez Banos has completely defeated Quesada, the chief of the army of the Faith. The conflict was desperate, and upwards of 300 of the insurgents were killed upon the field of battle, which is nearly the whole number of persons capable of using arms, amongst the 1500 who had assembled in the valley of Runcal. The rest fled towards Aragon, not being able to retreat upon France by the wood of Hyrati.

Among the number of killed are several chiefs, including the famous Sartan Ladron. It is not known what has become of Gen. Quesada. Thus the army which was to overthrow the Constitutional Government of Spain, and which arrogated the right of interpreting the intentions of allied Princes, is entirely destroyed.

Thirty of those unfortunate men, who formed a part of the band of the Curate Zavala, in Biscay, have arrived at Bayonne; they were enlisted to march to Runcal, but they arrived too late.

A report was circulated that Quesada, the hepe of the counter revolution had returned alone to France, disguised as a peasant. He is said to have arrived at Bordeaux.

### PORTUGAL.

Intelligence from this Kingdom has been received to the 29th of June. The proceedings of the Cortes are important, and the debates have been conducted with a great degree of vehemence. It is augured that they will lead to a declaration of the independence of Brazil. The committee to whom that subject had been referred, declared in their report that an absolute union between the two kingdoms was impossible—they therefore proposed, "that there shall be in the kingdom of Brazil, and in that of Portugal and Algrave, two assemblies of Cortes, one in each kingdom, composed of representatives elected by the people in the manner prescribed by the constitution." After two days discussion, the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

M. Fernandez Thomas, proposed, and the proposition was agreed to, that the Cortes should frankly declare to the people of Brazil, what were the intentions of the congress towards them.

### RUSSIA.

"We have received," says the London Courier of the 13th of July, "a document which may be considered as an official exposition of the system and conduct of Russia with respect to her differences with Turkey."

The document alluded to is dated Hamburg, July 4. It speaks of the

policy and conduct of the Emperor in terms of the most exaggerated praise. The material part of the article is as follows:

"The high-minded Alexander therefore, will not disengage himself from the cause of the Greeks, but forever secure to them, by guarantee, what humanity and religion command, what right and treaties require, as soon as the direct negotiations now preparing at Vienna have begun. It is to be expected that the other powers will second his amicable intentions, and with the harmony that now exists between all the Courts, it cannot be doubted that this desirable object will be attained, if the Divan remains faithful to the disposition which it has lately shown. It is clear that the threatening attitude of its neighbours the energetic language of the mediators, and above all the union and harmony of all the European powers, have produced a great change in its way of thinking. The troops in Moldavia and Wallachia, whatever may be publicly reported on the subject, will be withdrawn. A declaration of amnesty in favour of the Greeks, is likewise to be expected as soon as they have laid down their arms. We have reason to believe that preliminary steps to this end are already taken."

### GREECE AND TURKEY.

The last accounts from Constantinople, received at Paris on the 11th July, state that the Divan has resumed its insincere and dilatory mode of proceeding, and that the Reis Effendi, in answer to the pressing notes of the English and Austrian ministers, has declined, on the part of the sultan, sending a diplomatic agent to the approaching congress, on the ground that there is no matter of dispute between Russia and the Porte, and that it only remained for Russia to send M. de Stroganoff, or a successor to him, again to Constantinople.

The Janissaries destined to serve on board the fleet had formed the plan of plundering Pera, but the vigilance of the governor once more defeated their criminal intentions.

Accounts from the frontiers of Moldavia, dated June 21, state, that the Austrian troops had rebelled at Braila and at Routschong, and had taken post on both banks of the Danube.

Letters from Trieste of the 23d ult. state, that the British government of Corfu had recognized and proclaimed the blockade of the Ottoman coasts decreed by the Greek Senate. They also mention that the Greek vessels are well supplied with Congreve rockets, which form their chief strength and hope in case of an engagement with the large Turkish ships.

Chourschid Pacha, is said to have been artfully drawn by the Sultans amidst the defiles of their native mountains, where they had destroyed a great portion of his force and taken many superior officers, for whose ransom they demanded enormous sums. Three Turkish vessels and a corvette, laden with spoils and captives from Scio, had been taken by a Greek squadron and carried to Missolongi.

Courschid Pacha is reported to have been defeated by the Greek forces in a battle which was renewed four days, the 29th, 30th and 31st of May, and the 1st of June. On the last day the Turks were completely worsted, and fled towards Ckyky, vigorously pursued by the Greeks, who became masters of their baggage.

Accounts had been received at Paris, of the failure of an attempt, on the part of the Greeks to carry Napoli di Romania by storm. This is attributed to the want of concert in the operations of the Patriots.—Other accounts say, that the fortress had surrendered. The statements respecting the English government co-operating with the Turks, in their attempts to subdue the Greeks, are reiterated. An English vessel captured by the Patriot squadron, for a violation of the blockade of Canea in Crete, is said to have been forced back by the British vessel of war, Medina. To show that the blockade of the Ottoman ports was not illusory, the Provincial government of Greece had sent twelve ships of war, to cruise before Patras, in the gulph of Lepanto and on the coasts of Albania. Four Austrian vessels, laden with supplies for the Turks, had been captured; but the Greeks, out of respect for the great power under whose flag they sailed, had ordered them to be set free, on condition that their cargoes should be sold in a Christian port.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Aug. 29.

### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE EDITOR anxious to improve the appearance of the Gazette, and make it a more valuable publication, contemplates enlarging it to an imperial size. This undertaking will be attended with considerable expense, and to effect it the aid of his subscribers and advertising friends is indispensable. Many of them stand charged on his books to a considerable amount. The exercise of ordinary justice on their part, by a liquidation of his claims, will remove every obstacle to the proposed undertaking, and will enable him to furnish them weekly with a larger sheet, and greater variety of matter. With a view to further this object, he requests all persons indebted for the paper, or printing, to adjust their accounts as soon as practicable. In cases where it may not be convenient to call at his office for this purpose, and where it may not be so to pay the whole amount due, he invites delinquents to remit by mail (at the Editor's risk), such portions of their respective accounts, as they know to be due, and can spare without immediate detriment to themselves.

### RELICKS OF ROYALTY.

The Gloves worn by Mary Queen of Scots, those worn by King Charles II. and the Cap worn by Queen Anne, at their respective coronations, are now in the possession of a lady residing in this city. They are made of fine linen cambric, and are remarkably plain. The Gloves of Queen Mary, are long; those of King Charles, short, and bound round with white ribbon. The Cap is likewise bound with white ribbon, and trimmed with lace about one inch and a quarter in width. These ancient relics were left by Bishop Spratt, to his niece, and by her to her daughter, the late Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, at whose death, they came into the possession of the lady alluded to above.

We have been requested to state that the following named gentlemen are candidates to represent Saint-Mary's county in the next legislature:

- Samuel Maddox,
- John L. Millard,
- William H. Llewellyn,
- Alexander W. Keeder, and
- George S. Leigh.

Raphael Neale and Thomas Blakistone, Esquires, are candidates to represent the district comprising St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert, in the next Congress.

Mr. Green,

Sir, I enclose you the copy of a letter that has been lately received by the Missionary Society of Taney Town, from Catharine Brown, a native of the Cherokee nation, who came about five years ago an untutored heathen to the Missionary Establishment at Brainard, and of whom mention is made in the Missionary Herald for Feb. 1821. The box of clothing, of which the acknowledgments receipt, was sent from the Missionary Society of Taney Town, consisting of the Sunday School teachers and scholars of that place, who meet on Saturday afternoons, and work for charitable purposes, the articles sent to the station at Creek Path were to the value of \$170 and obtained from the labour of one year, from the month of March to December.

Creek Path, April 10th, 1822.

Dear Sister,  
Your kind letter dated Oct. 16th, 1821, together with the box of clothing for this station, arrived a few weeks ago, and I feel very happy to have this opportunity of addressing you a few lines, in this distant land. I received with gratitude the valuable present your society sent to Creek Path. I am pleased to think, that the Lord is giving us Christian friends, who are willing to distribute their property, and provide for our wants, while receiving an education. The Lord is truly gracious to us, in giving us friends to support, and instruct us in human knowledge, particularly to lead us in the way of everlasting happiness which is beyond the grave. It is my sincere prayer that the Lord may reward you for your act of benevolence. The suit you designed for me was just the proper size. My dear friend, my heart feels warm while I address you—what shall I say that would be interesting to you? Shall I describe to you the deplorable state of my country, which is yet covered with sin and darkness; many hundreds of immortal beings in this Cherokee nation have never heard the glorious news of salvation, they are asleep, as it were in death, and rolling down to everlasting destruction, where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth for ever. They are ignorant of that blessed Saviour who came down from Heaven to suffer and to die for the whole world. Could you but behold this people, and converse with them on religious subjects, they would enquire of you, what is that you call religion, and Jesus Christ, which you call the Saviour? I have never heard of him before. Methinks your pious heart would bleed for them, and cause you to lift up your heart immediately, and beseech the Lord to bring them from evil to the light of his glorious gospel. My heart ought truly to glow with praise and gratitude to God, in permitting me to accept of the fountain of living waters, which is freely offered to us by Christ. Surely our God is love and mercy, or I should not have it to say,

"Why was I made to hear thy voice,  
And enter while there's room,  
While others make a wretched choice,  
And rather starve than come."

I hope the time is not far distant, when the Heathen shall become acquainted with a merciful Redeemer. He has already begun a glorious work in different parts of the world, for which we have much reason to rejoice. I hope you will remember us at the throne of grace, particularly for the dear scholars, that the spirit of God may come this way, and cause them to believe.

and leave the only living and true God as some of them are saying, enquiring the way to heaven. I presume you have heard before this time, that Mr. and Mrs. P. have taken charge of the school. It has been under their care more than two months, and had charge of the girls school for a few months, and was much delighted in teaching my dear sisters to read. I am now attending school.—hope the Lord will prepare me to do some good amongst the people. For what should we live but to do good. My love to all the ladies and children who assisted to fill the box, with a request that I may be remembered in your prayers. I subscribe myself your sister in Christ,  
CATHARINE BROWN.  
To Mrs. Catharine Darby, Secretary of the Missionary Society of Taneytown, Frederick county, Md.

### WESTERN VIEWS.

The Western Herald noticing the growth and improvement of the City of Washington, appends to the account the following note:

"St. Louis, Missouri, being the geographical centre of our territory, it cannot be rationally supposed that Washington City will remain the seat of government for many years. Power is travelling westward, the seat of government must travel the same road.

### LATE FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival of the brig Cuba, at Boston, in 36 days from Gibraltar, advices have been received from that place to the 11th ultimo.

The intelligence from Madrid is to July 4th Disturbances of a serious aspect had taken place in Madrid. The populace had been fired upon by the King's guards, and in consequence had evinced a disposition to attack him in his palace, but by the intervention of the Cortes any more serious fray was prevented.

On the following day a report having prevailed that the guards would be disbanded, a large portion of them, 4000, marched out of Madrid, and bent their course towards a province, where the malcontents were reported to have gained some considerable success. Most of their officers deserted them, when this measure was resolved upon.

Another account of the mutiny among the King's guards, states, that they had proceeded to one of the King's palaces in the vicinity of Madrid, where they had an interview with the King, who in vain endeavoured to persuade them to return to Madrid.

A private letter of the 5th ult. mentions that some strange reports were abroad, that a Regency was talked of, that an extraordinary Cortes would be convoked, and that the King might be considered in a state of captivity.—The same letter adds that the accounts from the provinces were unfavourable, the malcontents increasing in strength, and Catalonia represented as having large forces on foot.

A plan has been had before the Cortes for an entire new division of the kingdom of Portugal into circles, districts and parishes.

Another account represents that four battalions of the guards, comprising about 1800 men marched out of Madrid on the 1st, and on the 4th were at the Prado. Their object was to enforce the royal authority in Navarre, &c. The government had sent Gen. Morillo to prevail upon them to return and submit to the constituted authorities. He had made several offers to them to cope back, but without success.

The town council of Cadix made known to the inhabitants on the 6th, that a committee had been appointed to inspect the fortifications of their island, in order to render that "strong hold of liberty" impregnable under any circumstances.

Precautionary measures had been adopted in Gibraltar, to guard against the plague that has made its appearance at Algiers.

### THE DROUGHT.

From the Baltimore Chronicle of Saturday. Remarkable accounts, confirming the distressing reports of the privations produced by the great drought now prevailing all through the upper counties of Maryland, and that part of Pennsylvania, contiguous, are daily received.

Yesterday a wagon arrived in town, consigned to Messrs. Elder and Taylor, which left Carlisle, (Pennsylvania,) with 20 barrels flour for Baltimore. The wagoner states, that he could not get to town with flour, such was the distress for bread on the road (occasioned by the mills stopping to grind for want of water,) that he in charity, sold it out at 7 dollars a barrel, to relieve the immediate wants of the public on the road.

Another fact, to show the distress created by this unprecedented drought, is, that a house in this town, who owns mills on the Susquehanna, on the appearance of a rise of the water, (occasioned from a fall of rain higher up,) started some arks from York Haven, which could not get down on account of the water leaving them. This flour was stored on the river, and but since been sold at \$1.2 per barrel in the neighbourhood, to supply their immediate wants. Such an occurrence we trust and hope, may not happen again. But flour is going coming in, not one of which can get to town with a full load of flour.

A letter from Augusta, Georgia, dated August 10, after mentioning the report that Mess. M'Duffie and Cumming were to have another fight in the course of next week, says that nothing certain is known, save that a second challenge has been given and accepted. The writer adds, "they are to fight sitting on stools, as M'Duffie is unable to stand any length of time from his former wound having affected his hip." Union.

Mr. Jukes, surgeon, Westminster, recommends, in cases where laudanum has been taken in dangerous quantity, that some pious draughts of warm water should be given as an anti-lethargic. Should it be impossible to rouse the patient, he recommends the injection of water of the temperature of 100 degrees, into the stomach, by means of a tube made of elastic gum, heat being the most powerful stimulus to rouse the suspended functions, and the action of the poison being moreover weakened by dilution.—London paper.

It is said, that Dr. Physick has discovered that a species of consumption, and many instances of a very formidable character, is produced by the irritation from elongated uvula, and which is relieved by simply cutting off a portion of it.—Lancaster Journal.

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**LIVER COMPLAINT.**

A gentleman of Lexington, Kentucky, states that he was cured of what the Doctor had called a liver complaint, by taking a large table spoonful of pulverized charcoal night and morning, in half a tea cup of sweet milk. He thought himself benefited by the first dose; but after 6 days use of the charcoal restored him to tolerable health. He has since taken two or three doses a week, feels no symptoms of bile, and enjoys better health than he had for ten years previous to the use of this medicine. Lancaster Journal.

**A DISAPPOINTMENT.**

Wheeling, (Va.) Aug. 17. On Monday last, a commission merchant in this place delivered a trunk to a waggoner, to take it to Baltimore with particular injunctions to be careful of it, as it was of great value. The next morning the wagoner was not a little alarmed to find that it was missing but was soon relieved from his disagreeable feelings by discovering it at no great distance. The probability is, that some thief had carried it off, imagining, no doubt, that he had a very great prize. At a convenient place he carefully opened the trunk by taking off the hinges, and emptied it of its contents, when instead of finding something to gratify his avarice, he beheld a human form!

It was the mummy of one of the female aborigines of this country, that had remained for ages in a cavern in Kentucky, and was on her way to the eastward to be exhibited for the gratification of the curious.

It was reported at Gibraltar July 12, that 30,000 French troops had marched into Spain.

Our naval service has in a time of profound peace and in the short space of seven months, (since the first of January last) as the rolls of the navy will testify, lost no less than fifty-two officers, from death or resignation. A state of the most active hostility could have scarcely produced a like result, and yielded fairer prospects of promotion.

**SINGULAR.**

A remarkable Vegetable Production may be seen at G. Thornburn & Sons seed store, No. 20, Nassau-street. It was raised in the garden of Mr. Isaacs, of this city, from a vine, the seed of which was supposed to be a Cantelope Melon, and resembling in shape size and appearance a rattlesnake, lying in coil ready to spring. It measures three feet nine inches long, head 6 inches in circumference, and tail three inches.

**A PRIZE.**

A pot, containing several thousand dollars in gold and silver, has been dug up in the vicinity of Hancocksville, N. C. by a young man while at work on his plantation. No one in the neighbourhood could say any thing about this treasure, which, it is supposed, was deposited during the Revolutionary war, and its owner might have fallen a martyr in that struggle before he could disclose the deposit.

The Gettysburg Compiler of August 21st says, "I understand that, in consequence of the sickness and mortality, and the great drought which have prevailed in this county for some weeks past, the clergymen of this borough and its vicinity, with the advice and approbation of other pious persons, have recommended to their several congregations to observe Thursday the 29th instant, as a day of Fasting and Prayer."

**INLAND NAVIGATION—HOLLAND.**

Above 30,000 men are now employed upon the Grand Canal from the Texel through North Holland to Amsterdam. The marshy soil under the water is removed by means of nets, and above 1000 small vessels are daily employed in carrying it away. The depth of the canal is fixed at twenty six feet, that the largest East and West Indiamen may be able to reach Amsterdam without unloading any part of their cargo in the Texel. The canal will be above ten German (fifty English) miles in length; and, including the great sluices, will probably cost nearly 100 millions of Dutch florins.

From the National Gazette. Extract from a letter of an American gentleman to a friend in this city, dated

Smymna, 27th May, 1822. "You will probably have a variety of accounts of the murders committed upon the Greeks here, after the insurrection at Scio. As far as I can ascertain, about one hundred have been killed in the streets, all in cold blood, without the least provocation or shadow of resistance, & (although the government pretend to discourage it) with impunity to the assassins. The reports which may reach you of the disturbances here may possibly be exaggerated; but from the information we have from Scio, and from what I have been told by persons of veracity who have witnessed the transactions there; an exaggeration of the barbarities committed by the Turks on the population of that island—is almost beyond human ingenuity; the males have been destroyed, (many by the most cruel torments) and the females and children made slaves to the barbarians. Great numbers have been brought to this place, and upon an attempt of the Franks to rescue some of them, a crier was sent round the town forbidding any sales of them to Christians, and many who were formerly in affluence remain slaves to the worst of the human race. I have seen such sights during my stay here, that make humanity recoil at the idea."

Lancaster, August 19. We have had little or no rain for some months past. The corn, potatoes and pasture, are nearly burnt up. Many of the springs and wells of water in the city and neighbourhood, and almost all the cisterns are dry.

Private letters from New York state, that the Banks and the Custom-House had come to the determination of removing, in consequence of the increased number of cases of fever.

**THE MALIGNANT FEVER.**

Which occasions the present alarm in this city, appears to have commenced and progressed thus far in a very similar manner to that which visited Philadelphia, in 1820. The first case reported there in that year occurred in Water-st. on the 24th of July. From that time to the 2d of August, there appeared in that immediate neighbourhood 14 cases of malignant disease, of which 9 died. On the first appearance of the disease, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were removed, and the place fenced in. These measures appear to have arrested the disease until the 9th of August, when it re-appeared in the vicinity of Walnut st. wharf, and in the course of eight days 20 cases were reported. The same measures were taken to clear the inhabitants from this district. Between that time and the 1st of Sept. the daily report of cases were similar in number to the present reports here, the highest being, on one day, 13. They were all traced to the neighbourhood of the two spots where the disease originated. From the 1st of Sept. the disease gradually subsided, and on the 23d of that month the board of health announced its entire extinction, and furnished vessels with bills of health.

The intercourse with this city was prohibited from the 18th of August to the 21st of September.

It is said by manufacturers and millers in and near this town, that the springs are lower now, than they have been at any time past for 40 years. Many factories find it difficult and some impossible to prosecute their business with the little water that runs in their streams.

**OBITUARY.**

COMMUNICATED "When faith is strong, & conscience clear, And words of peace thine irksome cheer, And vision's glories half appear, 'Tis joy, 'tis triumph then to die."

Departed this life, on Sunday the 18th instant, at his farm on West-River, JOHN JOHNS, Esq. in the 64th year of his age.

He served his country faithfully as a soldier during her arduous struggle for independence, and throughout life sustained the character of an honest man.

At Lexington, Kentucky, THOMAS DOUGHERTY, Esquire, of Washington, and for the last eight years clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

**POSTSCRIPT.**

From the Baltimore American. FROM HAVANA.

By the Spanish brig Orestes, Capt. Garcia, we are favoured with Havana papers, including the 14th inst. We can only glean the following from them: On the 13th arrived from Palma in 30 days the American brig Factor. The Canaries remained in the utmost tranquillity, and firmly devoted to the Constitutional System. The rumours of their independence were given from the vague report of a contrabandist of tobacco, at Gibraltar, who had fled.

Tarragona, 27th June. On the 24th June, the political chief of the province of Gerona, issued an address to the inhabitants, announcing a victory, gained over the rebels, on the day before, at Blanes, by a column under the command of Colobi, in which they were beaten and completely dispersed, leaving on the field a considerable number killed, and among them Besieres, a great many wounded, including the apostate Curate Carominolas, called Chaplain of the first regiment of the faith. On the part of Colobi, the loss consisted of but two or three killed and one wounded. He remained in pursuit of the fugitives.

Under date of the 2d July, is published a despatch of the 30th June, from Don A. Baiges, detailing a skirmish he had with the rebels. He proceeded with a detachment from Villa Franca, to protect the route of the Diligences, and restrain the ravings of the factious. In the town of Llorons he attacked a body of at least 300 with the bayonet. They left 19 killed, besides a number wounded. His own loss was two killed. The names of the permanent deputation of the Cortes are D. Cayetano, Valdes, Quintanes, Castillon, Romero, Benito, Florez Calderon and D. Toribio Nunez; and of the supernumeraries, Messrs. Soria and Casas.

**THUNDER STORM.**

In a storm of thunder and lightning, which occurred in Scituate (R. I.) on the 15th inst. a house was struck by the electric fluid and part of it laid open, some cotton yarn set fire to, the pewter dishes melted, the crockery broken to pieces, &c. but although there were nineteen persons within the walls, all of whom were struck down, yet none of them received any material injury.

Boston, August 22.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday in the barque Garland from St. Petersburg, which place he left June 28, informs that it was the general opinion that there was not the most remote prospect of war between Russia and the Turks. Most of the Imperial Guards had arrived near there, and many of the officers were already in the city.

**M'DUFFIE AND CUMMING.**

A friend of ours, says the Norfolk Herald, has conversed with a gentleman recently from Savannah, who informed him, that no appointment had as yet been made by Col. C. and Mr. McD. for a second meeting, as stated so confidently by a Philadelphia editor, and that it was the general belief that there would be none.

**THE MACEDONIAN'S CREW.**

On Friday last, there were 43 on the sick report—and only one death had taken place during the week. Several new cases of a high grade of billious fever had been added to the sick on the island, but of a much milder character than the original cases.

**WONDERFUL.**

On the 27th July, there was killed in the town of Ogden, a large snake, which, upon examination was found to contain one hundred and six live snakes! One of the snakes had two complete heads and necks, with one body; another had two heads with one neck and body; and a third had one and a half heads; with one neck and two bodies! what is more singular still, these deformed snakes were as active and sprightly as the others. They are now in the possession of one of the canal engineers, where they may be seen by the curious.—Rochester Telegraph, Aug. 29.

**THE COURT OF INQUIRY.**

From the Boston Patriot of Aug. 22. The Court of Inquiry were engaged on Monday and Tuesday last in the examination of Lieut. Abbot. His examination was conducted with great particularity. The whole of Monday was occupied with his answers to the first interrogation proposed to him by the Court.

**SPAIN.**

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, July 11, received at Boston. We have very serious accounts from Madrid. The Anti-Constitutional party are taking measures to reinstate the old order of things—an unlimited Monarchy, privileged Clergy, &c.

The country is in a state of anxious disquietude, and much blood is about to be shed in civil strife. Spain is in a wretchedly forlorn condition; and her capitalists are getting their property out of jeopardy. Nearly a million of dollars have been remitted to this place within a fortnight.

Lynchburg, Aug. 20.

On the 12th inst. the house of Mr. David Price, on Singing Creek, Gilles county, was consumed by fire, together with all of its contents, and dreadful to relate, four of his children perished in the flames.

**REMOVAL.**

FDK. SHAFFER & ITTIG, Has removed his store from opposite the City Tavern to the store kept as a vendue opposite the Market; where he respectfully invites the attention of the public to a very large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Stationary,

purchased for cash at auction, which he will sell lower than the Baltimore retail prices, for cash. Also an invoice of Men's, Women's, Boys, Girls and Children's SHOES. Annapolis, Aug. 29. 3w.

**A TEACHER**

Who can produce satisfactory testimonials of his moral character, and capability to take charge of an English school, will find an advantageous situation by applying at this Office, or to W. Wilson in Annapolis. August 29.

**Public Sale**

Will be exposed at public sale on the premises of Seley Kelly, in the Swamp, on Saturday the 21st day of September, 1822, a valuable young Negro, about 28 or 30 years of age, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, also about two hogheads of Tobacco, already packed. The above property will be sold for cash, or a short credit to suit purchasers. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

**JACOB WITWRIGHT.**

Aug. 29.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the county court, and to the directed, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 20th day of September next, on the premises,

**Fifty Acres of Land,**

lying on the west side of Stockett's Run, and two Negro Boys. Taken as the property of George C. Stewart, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Claytor & Randall, for the use of James Cox and Richard G. Cox, Ex'rs. of James Cox, Jr. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for Cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Late Shff. A. A. County.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William J. Brooke, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are respectfully notified to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement; those indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to

John J. Millard, Adm'r. August 29. 3w.

**To Land Buyers.**

Agreeable to former notices, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on Wednesday the fourth day of September next, on the premises, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, the land advertised as before mentioned. Those wishing to purchase will find it much to their advantage to attend. The terms which will be very accommodating, will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH MAYO. Aug. 29.

**The Levy Court**

Of Anne-Arundel County, is requested to meet in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday in September next.

By order, W. S. Green, Clk. Aug. 29.

**NEGROES.**

Liberal price in cash will be given for a few Likely Young Negroes. Persons wishing to dispose of such, will please give me a call at Mr. William Caton's Tavern, or apply to Mr. William Caton, Annapolis. Aug. 29.

**State of Maryland, sc.**

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, August 24th, 1822.

On application by petition of Nicholas Brewer, jun administrator of William Kilty, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills. A. A. County.

**Notice is hereby given,**

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of William Kilty, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of August 1822. Nicholas Brewer, jun. Adm'r. Aug. 29. 6w.

**State of Maryland, sc.**

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, Aug. 24th, 1822.

On application by petition of George Mackubin, administrator of Richard Mackubin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

THOMAS H. HALL, Reg. Wills. A. A. County

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Mackubin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of August, 1822. George Mackubin, Adm'r. Aug. 29. 6w.

**FOR SALE,**

By SHAW & GAMBRILL, Annapolis Price \$3 00.

**A REPORT**

Of all such ENGLISH STATUTES

As existed at the time of the first emigration of the people of Maryland, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances; and of such others as have been made in

**ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN**

And have been introduced and practised, by the

**COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY;**

And also a such parts of the same as may be proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the

**STATUTE LAW OF THE STATE.**

Made according to the directions of the Legislature.

BY WILLIAM KILTY, Chancellor of Maryland.

To which are prefixed,

**AN INTRODUCTION.**

And Lists of the Statutes which had not been found applicable to the circumstances of the people:

With Full and Complete Indexes.

The proceeds of the sale of the above work are, by a resolution of the General Assembly, to be appropriated, under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Chancellor of Maryland, to the purchase of a Public Library, for the use of the Superior Courts, and the General Assembly.

Aug. 16.

**Treasury Office,**

Annapolis, August 1st, 1822.  
Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the general assembly of Maryland passed on the 9th day of February 1822, entitled, "An act relating to the Maryland Penitentiary," authorizing the Treasurer of the Western Shore to constitute certificates of stock to the amount of \$28,000,

**Notice is hereby given**

That sealed proposals for lending the State of Maryland the sum of \$28,000 payable at the option of the lenders at any time within 30 days from the date hereof, will be received at the Treasury of the Western Shore at Annapolis, until the first Monday in September next.

It is required that the proposals shall specify the sum which the parties are willing to give for every \$100 of stock, bearing an interest of 5 per cent per annum, payable quarterly yearly, and redeemable at the expiration of thirty years. If not redeemed at that time, it is to bear an interest of 6 per cent per annum from that time until paid. The money offered to be lent (if the proposals be accepted,) is to be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the Western Shore in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, or in the Bank of Baltimore, within the time prescribed, and upon the production of the cashier's receipt for the amount so deposited, certificates of stock of the description before mentioned, and bearing interest from the day of payment will be issued by the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

No proposal will be received for a less sum than \$500 in amount, nor certificates of a less denomination be issued.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.  
Aug 8

The Editors of the American, Patriot, Federal Gazette and Federal Republican, Baltimore, the Aurora, Philadelphia, and the National Intelligencer, Washington, will insert the above twice in each week until the first Monday in September next, and forward their accounts.

**A Farm to Rent.**

The subscriber wishes to rent her Farm on the north side of Severn River, (in Broad Neck,) about five miles from the city of Annapolis.

ANN BOONE.  
August 22. 2

**St. John's College.**

The Visitors and Governors of this Institution having determined to appoint a Professor, whose duties shall be "to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, and to carry students through the Latin Grammar and Corderius, so as to prepare them for being placed under the Professor of Languages," and the salary being fixed at \$500 per annum, together with one half of the whole amount of the tuition money, and the price of tuition being fixed at \$24 per annum, give notice that the appointment will be made on the first Friday in September next. Candidates are requested to make personal application, in order that they may be examined as to their qualifications.

By order of the Board,  
WM. E. PINKNEY, Secretary.  
The number of pupils now in the English room is between thirty and forty.  
July 18.

The Editors of the Md. Republican, Patriot and Federal Gazette, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week until the first Friday in September.

**20 Dollars Reward.**

Ranaway from the subscriber living on the head of Severn, Anne Arundel county, on the 12th of this month, a mulatto woman named

**MARIA,**

aged about 40 years, formerly the property of Mr. Basil Brown of this county. She has a sullen, obstinate look, no particular mark, except the loss of a toe. She has a brother living in Baltimore, where it is most likely she has gone. If taken in the city of Baltimore, and lodged in gaol, I will give the above reward, and if taken above 20 miles from home, and secured, I will give fifty dollars.

J. MEWBURN.  
A. A. county, July 18, 1822.

**Notice.**

All persons indebted to the late firm of George and John Barber, & Co are requested to call and settle their accounts, before the 15th Sept. next, otherwise suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons, as it is very necessary that the concern should be settled in as speedy a way as possible, in consequence of my having to settle with the representatives of the late John T. Barber, John Miller Jr.

**State of Maryland, Sc.**

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,  
Aug. 9th, 1822.

On application by petition of Henry Maynadier, administrator of William Bowser, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills  
A. A. County.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Bowser, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of Aug. 1822.

Henry Maynadier, Adm'r.  
Aug. 15. 6w.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

The Partnership of W. M. HOHNE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted are requested to settle with W. M. Hohne, either by cash or notes.

In future the business will be conducted under the names of

HOHNE, HOLLAND & CO.

Who have on hand and intend keeping the most choice

**LIQUORS,**  
With a well selected assortment of  
**GROCERIES.**

ALSO,  
**China, Glass and Queen's Ware.**

**OILS AND PAINTS,**  
&c. &c. which they will sell low for CASH, or on short credits to punctual customers.

H. H. & Co. intend keeping a constant supply of

**Best Family FLOUR.**

Annapolis, July 17, 1822. 7

**Six Dollars Reward.**

Unlawfully absented himself, or ran away from the subscriber, of Calvert county, Maryland. William Kershaw, an apprentice regularly bound by the orphans court of the county and state aforesaid, about 19 years of age, of a swarthy complexion, spare and genteel, and with black hair. The above reward will be given for the apprehension, so that I get him, of the said William Kershaw, and all reasonable charges if delivered to

GAMALIEL BOWEN.  
Huntingtown, July 11. 4

NB. All persons, especially master and owners of vessels, are forewarned from harbouring said Wm Kershaw, under all the pains and penalties of the law in such case made and provided.

GAMALIEL BOWEN.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber having obtained from Anne Arundel county orphans court, letters of administration on the personal property of John Thompson late of said county, deceased, hereby warns all persons indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them legally authenticated for settlement, to

Eleanor Thompson, Adm'r.  
N. B. A likely NEGRO GIRL for sale.

Aug. 8. 4 6w

**SHERIFFALTY.**

John Knighton,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the sheriffalty of said county, at the election of October, 1822, and will be thankful for their support.

July 25, 1822. 6

**JUST PUBLISHED**

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store,  
**THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS Of Cases Argued and Determined in the GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive, PRICE—\$6 50. Sept. 27.**

**Take Notice.**

All persons indebted to the firm of **GEORGE & JOHN BARBER,** are requested to call and settle their accounts. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted.

They have on hand, and intend keeping, an assortment of

**Shorts, Brags, and Horse Feed,**

At their New Warehouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate terms.

G. & J. BARBER. 6  
January 17.

**CABINET MAKING.**

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the

**Cabinet Making Business, &c.**

Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and superintend

**FUNERALS,**

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of

**Upholstering and Paper Hanging.**

**JONATHAN WEDDIN.**

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822. 25

**DISSOLUTION.**

The subscribers have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their business under the firm of **D. RIDGELY & CO.** All persons having claims against said concern, are requested to bring them in for adjustment, and all those indebted to it are hereby called on to come forward, and make immediate payment to David Ridgely, or John W. Clagett, who are solely authorised to settle all the transactions of said firm.

**DAVID RIDGELY, WM WARFIELD, JNO. W. CLAGETT.**

August 6, 1822.

**NOTICE.**

All persons having claims against the late firm of **WARFIELD & RIDGELY,** are requested to present the same to David Ridgely for adjustment; and all those in any way indebted to said firm, are now called on to make immediate payment to David Ridgely, who is alone authorised to receive and pay away monies, and to manage all the business of said concern.

**WM. WARFIELD, DAVID RIDGELY.**

August 8, 1822.

**Land for Sale.**

The subscriber offers for sale part of a tract of land called Abingdon, lying in Anne Arundel county, and containing about 57 and three quarters of an acre. This tract of land adjoins the farm of Henry Woodward, Esquire. The soil is good, and well adapted to tobacco, corn, wheat, rye and oats. There is a sufficiency of timber and wood on the land for the support of the place, also a good dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Persons who may wish to see the land, will apply to John A. Reigle, who now resides on it, or to Henry Woodward, Esquire. The terms of sale can be known by application to the subscriber, living in Annapolis.

August 8. 4

**Sixty Dollars Reward.**

Ranaway from the subscriber, about the first of July last, a negro man by the name of Perry Young, on or about 25 years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish complexion, of a pleasant countenance when not irritated; he has a scar on one of his cheeks, somewhat in the shape of a letter C, his clothing rent. He was at Mr. Mayer's, at Sandy Point, just above Annapolis, harvesting, stating that he was going from there to the copperas factory for employment, at which place he was hired at in 1820. I will give sixty dollars reward if brought home, and forty dollars to secure him in so doing that I get him.

**WALTER K WHITE.**

Love Point, Anne Arundel county, Md. August 8, 1822. 5w.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

To those persons who purchased property at the sale of the personal estate of Charles Pettibone, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, and whose notes are still unpaid, that said notes must be settled by the first day of September next, otherwise suits will be brought on the same to the next county court, without respect to persons.

Robert Welch, } Ex'rs.  
Hortatio Ridout. }  
August 6. 4w

**NOTICE.**

The creditors of the late Thomas Worthington, jun. are notified that a second dividend of the personal estate will be made on the third Monday of September next, at the Office of the Register of Wills, in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place they are requested to attend to receive their respective proportions of the dividend.

Thos. Worthington, of Thos. 3  
Aug. 15. 3w.

**PRINTING**

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

**The University of Maryland.**

**ST. JOHN'S AND WASHINGTON COLLEGES.**

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply afflicted by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to re-construct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to resuscitate and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Friday in December next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to effect it.

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-animated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite.

**ALUMNUS.**  
P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective Journals.  
May 16 16



**THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND,**

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton. Leaving Annapolis at half past 12 for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning. The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore for Queen's-town & Chester on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's-town and Baltimore, during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will find for them when the boat arrives, by freight and take them away.

Feb. 28.

**For Sale,**

**THE HOUSE AND LOT,** now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, Esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, of Ben. esq. Annapolis.

James Newburn. 33  
Jan. 17.

**Anne Arundel County, Md. sc.**

This is to certify, that on the 6th day of August Henry H. Brown, of the said county, brought before the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, a **DAY GELDING COLT,** which he alleged has been taken up by him in the act of trespass on his premises.—The natural and artificial marks of which said Colt are as follows:—Colour bay, with a dock tail, marked with the letters E D on the left shoulder, and appears to be about three years old.

Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of August 1822

A Sappington, (Seal.)  
The owner of the above described colt, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, & take him away.

Henry H. Brown, head of severn 3

**A Farm for Sale.**

The subscriber offers for sale a tract of land lying in South River, containing upwards of 300 acres. This land, (from the subscriber's own experience) is susceptible of being brought to a high state of improvement, by the application of clover and plow, a considerable part of this land is adapted to the growth of wheat, and other grain, and other parts to the cultivation of tobacco. There is a small dwelling house upon the premises (which will receive an additional accession to accommodate a large family by the expiration of the present year, at which time possession will be given;) also other out houses suitable for the purposes of farming and planting.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will survey the premises before they determine to buy. This land will be sold on very accommodating terms; the purchaser, by paying a part in cash, can have their own time to pay the balance of the purchase money. Persons wishing to purchase will please to make application to the subscriber at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis. Mr. R. Thorn, the present tenant, will show the land to those wishing to purchase. Should the above land not be sold at private sale before Wednesday the 4th day of September next, it will on that day be offered at public auction on the premises, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

JOS. MAYO, Adm'r.  
June 17. 10

**Family Flour**

The subscribers keep, and intend keeping, a regular supply of the

**Best Family Flour,**

which they will sell at a very small advance on the Baltimore price, for Cash

Adam and Jno. Miller.  
July 9

**Notice is hereby Given.**

That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Azel Warfield, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same legally authenticated, and those indebted, are called on to make immediate payment.

Elizabeth Warfield } Admrs.  
Richard Warfield }  
Aug. 15th 1822. 3w

**This is to give Notice,**

That the subscriber intends to apply, by petition in writing, to the Honourable the judges of the county court for Anne Arundel county, to be held at the City of Annapolis on the third Monday in October next, for a commission to mark and bound all the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne Arundel County, and State of Maryland, known by the name of "Bear Hills," "Benson's Request," "Boyce Beginning," and "Robert's Lot," whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested, are hereby desired to take notice.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON (of Nicholas.)  
July 25th 1822

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Bicknell, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, requests those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those who have claims, to bring them in, or inform the subscriber of their amount.

Nicholas Brewer, Jun. 3w.  
August 22.

**For Sale,**

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq. consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall. Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable residence to a large family.

For terms apply to col. Henry Maynadier, Annapolis.

O. BIRNIE  
July 1822. 9

**Just Published**

And for sale at this Office and at Geo. Shaw's Store—price 25c  
**The Constitution of Maryland,** To which is prefixed,  
**The Declaration of Rights—** With the amendments thereto  
Oct. 25.