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## MISCELLANEOUS

*From the Pilgrims of the Rhine.*

### THE FAIRY'S REPROACH.

By the glow-worm's lamp in the dewy brake;
By the gossamer's airy net;
By the shifting skin of the faithless snake;
Oh teach me to forget,
For none, ah none,
Can teach so well that human spell
As thou, false one!

By the *fairy* dance on the greenward smooth;
By the winds of the gentle west;
By the losing stars, when their soft looks soothe
The waves on their mother's breast:
Teach me thy lore!
By which like withered flowers,
The leaves of buried hours
Blossom no more!

By the tent in the violet's bell;
By the may on the scented bough;
By the lone green isle where my sister's dwell;
And thine own forgotten vow;
Teach me to live,
Nor turn with thoughts that pine
For love so false as thine!
—Teach me thy lore,
And one thou lov'st no more
Will bless thee and forgive!

### A DREAM.

*Shadows, this night, have struck more terror*
*To the soul of Richard, than could the substance*
*Of ten thousand soldiers, arm'd all in proof,*
*And led by shallow Richmond.—Shakespeare.*

As the last chime of the distant monastery clock died upon the breeze, I entered the stately ruins of a castle, whose mouldering walls, entwined with ivy and o'ergrown with moss, were now the habitation of ill-omened birds. I wandered musingly through its massive portals, and entered a spacious hall, whose roofs had oft resounded with shouts of merriment and laughter, over the flowing wassail cup.

Through a lofty gothic window streamed the pale light of Lunar. It fell upon a trap door, partailly closed, on the opposite side of the room. I made towards it, and laying hold of the ring exerted all my strength to raise it up. The rusty hinges grated harshly, and at length yielded to the pressure of my arm.—The damp moisture that proceeded from this dark recess, caused an involuntary chill to overspread my frame. The spirit of romantic adventure seizing me at the moment, and being impelled by some supernatural power, I determined to descend the flight of steps that presented themselves to my view, and explore the subterranean passage. I carefully groped my way down the slimy steps. All was dark as Erebus! Nothing daunted, I drew my cloak tightly around my person, and unsheathed my sword. I had not proceeded far, before a slight glimmering light was visible at the farther end of the cavern. I quickened my pace, not doubting to find a den of robbers.—After a little wearisome toil, I gained, without accident, a projection in the wall, against which I leaned for a few moments, undetermined whether to proceed or retrace my footsteps. A moment's thought, and I had decided. Heedless of danger, I unconsciously advanced with rapid steps, gaining every moment on the bright beacon that beamed before me like a star of hope. It was not long ere I reached the place from whence the light proceeded. A confused din, as of many voices in angry consultation, issued from the arched door. I silently crept close to it and listened: 'She must die,' said one of the men, whose coarse hollow voice seemed to indicate the passion that raged within his unmanly breast. 'Not to-night,' was the answer of another, 'we have shed blood enough Look! there lies the parents of this innocent girl, that your fiend-like malice would have butchered!—Think you I will suffer the deed to be perpetrated? Dare but raise thy hand to harm the lady, and here I swear in the presence of my comrades to strike you lifeless to the earth.' He ceased and the other instantly rejoined—'Think you I will be baffled in my desires? No! the heart of Egbert can never rest, till the last blood of this accursed race lies curdling on the damp floor of this vault. If 'tis still your wish to stay me in my revenge, I will seek it over your dead carcass.' Presently, the sound of swords, clashing violently together, issued from the room. I concluded, and rightly, they were engaged in mortal combat.

Deeming it compatible with the honour of a brave man, I determined to rescue the female prisoner from a cruel death. Agreeable to this conclusion, I cautiously advanced by the side of the wall some few paces, with the full purpose of my soul immoveably fixed. Obeying the sudden impulse of my fearless heart, I leaped into the room, and confronted the desperate band. Fortunately, I was not perceived by any of the desperadoes that thronged around the fighting chieftain and his adversary.

The first object that met my view, were the bodies of a man and woman, who lay upon the stone pavement dead. Their heads were severed from their shoulders; large and deep gashes were discernable in various parts of their persons. The blood curdled in my veins as I gazed upon this revolting spectacle; I turned my eyes from the spot.

In another part of the room, I perceived a very young and beautiful female, whose finely shaped form greatly contrasted with the rough and robust frames of the villains with which she was surrounded. Her dark auburn hair hung dishevelled down her finely chiseled and swan-like neck. Her hands were clasped together, as if imploring the protection of Heaven.

The conflict still continued with unabated fury. The curses of either grew louder and louder as they became more and more excited. Presently, one fell to rise no more. 'Bear the body hence. The fiendish wretch hath forfeited life for his presumption,' cried the victor. The band and their leader disappeared into the next room with the corpse. I rushed forward, seized the young lady gently by the arm, and implored her to follow me. She did not hesitate to comply with my desire, well knowing worse hands than those I was rescuing her from, she could not fall into. Finding her too weak to run, I raised her in my arms, and with the speed of thought hastened from the room.

Unfortunately for us, their quick ears detected the sounds of my retreating footsteps, and ere I had advanced an hundred paces from their hellish den, they were following in my path. What was to be done? My arms were encumbered with an almost lifeless burthen. Notwithstanding I still continued to fly along the vaulted passage with the swiftness of the deer. I could plainly distinguish the steps of six or seven men in the pursuit. The glaring light which they held gleamed amid the darkness and dispelled it.—With great exertion, I reached the projection in the wall, and sank exhausted behind it.—The action for a moment saved my life. Not an instant elapsed before my pursuers came up. Not thinking to find us behind the wall, they passed on, with rage sparkling in their countenances. The lights became mellowed in the distance, and I again breathed freely. 'Fear nothing,' I whispered into the ears of the gentle creature that leaned her head upon my bosom. Our safety was short lived The ruffians finding themselves baulked, and believing I had been too nimble for them, were now carelessly retracing their steps. They all passed the spot where we lay concealed, except one, who, as if impelled by some sudden thought, cast his fierce eyes behind the wall, and discovered us. I could see the flush of rage grow deeper upon his swarthy cheek, as with savage joy beaming in his eye, he scanned me from head to foot. He gave the alarm to his comrades who returned in great haste, but not in time to save their fellow murderer from the death he justly merited, and which I inflicted. There was no means of escape now left, other than that of fighting my way thro' them; therefore, springing on my feet, I determined to sell my life dearly. The point of my sword met the breast of the first advancing foe, who soon lay gasping at my feet.—The rest, exasperated at the death of two of their companions, pressed upon me, muttering curses, which, in the clatter of our swords, escaped my ears. Another fell—and but three remained to oppose me. They dreading lest I should escape them after all their efforts to prevent me, hollowed for more of their band, at the same time attacking me with greater fury than ever. They at length forced me on my knees, and in that posture I was obliged to defend myself for some minutes.

Conscious that I could not maintain the unequal contest much longer, I made a desperate effort, and recovered my footing. Meanwhile, several more of the gang were rapidly advancing to join in the combat. My trusty sword continually gleamed in the uncertain light emitted from their lamps; wherever it fell destruction followed. Now, as my reviving courage gave me double strength, a cowardly villain crept behind and stabbed me in the back. I fell. The young lady rushed within my extended arms, with the intention of shielding me from harm by her body. A savage shout of triumph rent the passage from end to end, as their weapons were drawn, dripping with the purple stream of life, from the wounds they had made. Grasping my sword, I feebly raised it, and pointing with unerring aim, pierced the heart of the vile caitiff that had laid me low. He fell heavily, and expired. The little strength I had left was exhausted by the effort.

The dim lights receded from my view—the dark, scowling visages of the murderers became pale—their swords were not felt with the same excruciating agony—the dead, heavy burden of my breast became lighter—my senses seemed to be fast sinking into the sleep of death,—I awoke,—thank God 'twas but *a Dream.*

*From Willis's First Impressions of Europe.*

### RELICS OF POMPEII.

I have devoted a week to the museum of Naples. It is a world! any thing like a description of it would tire even an antiquary. It is one of those things (and there are many in Europe,) that fortunately compel travel. You must come abroad to get an idea of it.

The first day I buried myself among the curiosities found in Pompeii. After walking through the chambers and street where they were found. I came to them naturally with an interest. I had visited a disentombed city buried for seventeen centuries—had trodden in their wheel tracks—and wandered in their dining rooms, their chambers and their market places. And here were gathered in one place, their pictures, their statues, their cooking utensils, their ornaments, the very food as it was found cooked upon their tables! I am puzzled in looking over my note book to know what to mention. The catalogue fills a printed volume.

A curious corner in one of those cases was that containing the articles found on the toilet of the wealthiest Pompeian's wife. Here were pots of rouge, ivory pins, necklaces, ear rings, bracelets, small silver mirrors, &c. In the next case were two loaves of bread, found in a baker's oven and stamped with his name. Two large cases of precious gems, cameos and antiglios of all descriptions, stand in the centre of the room, among which, by the way, the most exquisitely done, are two which one cannot look at without a blush. Another case is filled with eatables honey comb, grains, fruit, etc In the repository for ancient glass are several cinerary urns, in which the ashes of the dead are perfectly preserved, and numerous small glass lachrymatories, in which the tears of the survivors were deposited in the tombs.

The brazen furniture of Pompeii, the lamps particularly, are of the most beautiful models. Trees, to which the lamps were suspended like fruit, vines, statues holding them in their hands, and numerous other contrivances were among them, far exceeding in beauty any similar furniture of our time. It appears the ancients did not know the use of the fork, as every article of table service except this has been found here.

To conceive the interest attached to a thousand things in this museum, one must imagine a modern city. Boston, for instance, completely buried by a terrific and unexpected convulsion of nature. Its inhabitants mostly escape, but from various causes leave their city entombed, in a hundred years the grass grows over it, and its very locality is forgotten. Near two thousand years elapse and then a peasant digging in a field strikes upon its ruins, and is unearthed just as it stands this moment, with all its utensils, books, pictures, houses and streets in untouched preservation. What a subject for speculation! What food for curiosity! What living and breathing chapter of history were this? Far more interesting is Pompeii. For the age in which it lived and the characters who trod its streets are among the most remarkable in history. The brazen lamp shown to me as a curiosity, was lit every evening in the time of Christ. The handsome chambers through which I had wandered a day or two ago, and from which was brought the antique chair, were the home of Sallust, and doubtless had been honoured by the visits of Cicero, whose villa half excavated is near by, and by all the poets, scholars and statesmen of his time. One might speculate endlessly thus! and it is that which makes these lands of forgotten empires so delightful to the traveller. His mind is fed by the very air. He needs no amusements, company or books except the history of the place. The spot is peopled, wherever he may stray, and the common necessaries of life seem to pluck him from far reaching dream, in which he has summoned back receding ages and was communing face to face with philosophers, poets and emperors, like a magician before his mirror. Pompeii and Herculaneum seem to me visions, I cannot shake myself and awake to their reality. My mind refuses to go back so far. Seventeen hundred years.

### LEAF FROM A LOG BOOK.

PENSACOLA HARBOUR, April 10, 1834.

'Dear ——; after a passage from Norfolk of 26 days, in which we were forced to go round the southern coast of Cuba, to avoid the Bahama Banks, we have at length anchored in this harbour, and are now moored, by which sailors mean being held by two anchors. I know of no better way to give you an account of myself than by making some extracts from my private journals; so here goes.

* * * * *

'April 1.—At sea nearly a week, and today have seen the first sail since we left Norfolk. She was a brig, but at too great a distance to be hailed. The vast solitude was for a moment, and only for a moment, broken. It was curious to see with what interest all on board gazed at her. 'Leave the top-gallant forecastle, every man of you that don't belong there!' had to echo more than once, before the darkness of tarpaulins disappeared in the waist of the vessel.

'April 4.—This morning made Cape Maize, southern coast of Cuba. Imagination cannot conceive a more desolate shore. A little stunted vegetation is all of life that I have seen, for miles: no sign of a human habitation. A high and irregular chain of mountains and rocks is the prominent feature of the coast, and there are, here and there, ravines, dark and deep enough to sustain the gloominess of the prospect. It is well known that many acts of piracy have been committed near these shores. It seems to me that the arm of justice could never reach a villain who should retreat to these fearful solitudes for concealment.

'Witnessed, last night, the phosphorescent appearance of the sea, when the waves dash into foam. It is particularly bright and beautiful when they break against the bow of the ship. The sea seems to be covered with fragments of fire. This light is said to be caused by animalculæ.

'This afternoon the men were exercised at general quarters. They are taught to go through all the minutiae of an active battle. The guns are unlashed—the orders are given in every respect, as in an action; and though they do not discharge a single cannon, the marines, drawn up on the forecastle and poop, snap their locks most valorously. The powder boys are running, as if for powder—the officers sing out for shot. Suddenly, the enemy are supposed to board; the sailors leave the guns, snatch up pikes and cutlasses, and hurry to the point of attack. An order is given to board, and they go armed in the same manner. Two English cruisers passed us while at quarters, and the men appeared to be rushing on the poop, and flourishing their cutlasses in the direction of the English men. They may have put a wrong construction on the circumstance, as John Bull is apt to do, upon the conduct of Americans.

'The forecastle is a glorious place to lounge during an evening. The Mids gather there and talk over the enjoyments of land and home, and I often sit there and listen to the songs of the sailors. Their songs are almost always sentimental. It is somewhat strange that, reckless and depraved as many of them are, their songs should so generally partake of this character.

April 6th, Sunday.—Sea as smooth as a mill-pond; black fish, porpoises, and sharks swimming about the ship. These last seem to be as hateful in water as snakes upon land; crew were mustered as is usual on the Sabbath, in their clean clothing. This forenoon saw one of the most beautiful sights I ever beheld; there was a dark object upon the water at some distance from us which I supposed to be a porpoise or black fish. Taking the glass from the quarter master, I perceived that it was a log drifting over the waves, and a seagull perched upon it, floating away as composedly as if upon the wing in his own element.

'April 9th.—This morning, while moving with a faint breeze over the water, a general rush of the officers and men attracted my attention I looked up, and at the distance of about two miles, directly off our starboard beam, three water spouts, one of which the oldest sailors declared to be the largest they had ever seen; they were coming down upon us very fast. Every preparation was immediately made, in case they should break over us. The hatches were fastened down, and all the ports opened, two guns with shot were fired at them. Happily we escaped coming in contact with them: their appearance was most magnificent; they ascended about half a mile from the surface of the sea and hung in a curving direction from the clouds. The water, where they touched it boiled and whirled with a fury and velocity which would have been destructive to any boat in its circle.

'A night or two since there was a multitude of turtles about the ship. This afternoon, a little bird entirely red excepting the tip of the tail and its wings, came and perched upon the main brace.

'A vessel is in sight of us and we shall probably board her. So adieu.'

### HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

There are many curious anecdotes of the manners of the past times in the History of this Institution—the oldest College in the Union—by Mr. Pierce, (late Librarian.) We find it stated, among other things, that at the period of its foundation, 1636, corporal chastisement was a customary mode of discipline in the great schools of England, and other European countries, and that it was introduced here, and not unfrequently put in practice. There is a MS. diary of Judge Lowell's extant, in which one instance of the kind is recorded, in 1674, of a student named Sargeant, who was sentenced for blasphemy to be publicly whipped before all the scholars, sit alone by himself uncovered at meals, &c., and the former part of the sentence, adds the Judge, 'was presently put in execution in the Library before the scholars.' The late Dr. Holyoke of Salem, who died at the age of 100, was of the class of 1725, and he used to say that corporal punishment in his time was getting into disuse. In one instance, in 1733, a Tutor was prosecuted for the use, or more probably for the abuse of it; for a year afterwards—that is, just a century ago—we find it inserted in an article in the revised College laws, that 'it shall be lawful for the President, Tutors, and Professors, to punish undergraduates by boxing, when they shall judge the nature or circumstances of the offence call for it.

*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

### INDIAN FUN.

One of the earliest settlers of the country around Lake Champlain, was Col. Edward Raymond. He understood the character and disposition of the natives of the forest, and lived with them in much harmony; frequently employing them to row him up and down the lake, as he had occasion. One stout fellow by the name of Bigbear, had his wigwam at no great distance from the Colonel's dwelling, and was often there. The Colonel, having occasion to visit some distant shore of the lake, employed Bigbear to row him in his canoe. On their return, they passed near a high, yet sloping ledge of rocks, on which lay an immense number of rattlesnakes asleep and basking in the sun. The Indian gave a penetrating look at the Colonel, and thus enquired, 'Raymun love fun?' 'Yes,' was the answer. 'Well then, Raymun have fun; mind Indian, and hole a glum.' So he rowed along silent and slow, and cut a crotch-stick from a bunch of hazel upon the bank.—'Steady now, hole a glum, Raymun,' said he as he clapped the crotch-stick the neck of a serpent, that was asleep, close to the edge of a water. 'Take um now, Raymun; hole fass.' The Colonel then took hold of the stick, keeping the serpent down, while Bigbear tied up a little sack of powder, putting one end of a slow match therein. He then made it fast to the snake's tail, and touching fire to the match, gave orders to 'let um go,' at the same time pushing the canoe from the shore; the snake being liberated crawled away to his den. The Indian immediately then stood up and clapped his hands, making as loud a noise as possible, and thus roused the serpents, who all in a moment disappeared. 'Now, look, Raymun, now look; see fun,' said he, and in about a minute the powder exploded, when there was, to be sure, fun alive. The snakes, in thousands, covered the rocks, all hissing, rattling, twirling, whirling and jumping in every way imaginable! Col Raymond burst into a loud laugh, that echoed across the lake, pleased alike with the success of the trick, and the ingenuity of the savage's invention. But Bigbear, from the beginning to the end, was as grave as a judge, not moving a muscle, and having not the least show of risibility in his countenance. This is truly characteristic of the American aborigines; what causes the greatest excitability of laughter in others, has no effect upon them, they remain sober, sedate, and fixed as a bronze statue. They may love fun, but never in the smallest degree exhibit that character in their looks.—*Amaranth.*

A Boston paper states that the crew of the U. S. Frigate Potomac subscribed $200 whilst on her late voyage, to be expended in the purchase of Surgical Instruments, to be presented to Dr. H. D. W. Paulding, Assistant Surgeon of the ship, as a testimony of their regard and esteem for his kindness and attention to their sick shipmates.

The following letter, containing some interesting revolutionary reminiscences, is from the New York Courier and Enquirer. The writer is stated to be a distinguished revolutionary officer, and shows a familiarity with the incidents of that day which is highly attractive.

He is however, mistaken in making so broad an intimation of the neglect with which the *memory of Captain Hale has been treated*, compared with the sympathy and admiration *so profusely expended upon Major Andre.* It is ungrateful enough, that he should be seldom spoken of, and so lightly noticed in history, but it is not correct to intimate that 'no American, from patriotic or other motives, has ever written, or beyond the circle of his immediate friends spoken of the untimely fate' of Hale Several accounts have been at different times published of his noble conduct and heroic death in the service of his country. He was one of the earliest martyrs to *American Liberty; and by unanimous testimony* one of the worthiest. A scholar, a soldier, a *patriot, he volunteered to go into the* British camp on Long Island, after the retreat of the Americans to New York, in August 1776, and having obtained an accurate account of its position and force was on his return, when he was apprehended, brought before Sir William Howe, and ordered to immediate execution as a spy The order was executed with extreme rigor; the attendance of a clergyman was refused; a bible which he asked for was denied him; and the letters which he desired *to be forwarded to his mother and relations* were destroyed. The Court Martial assigned as a *reason for this extraordinary outrage* that 'rebels' should not know they had a man in their army 'who could die with such firmness.' Nathan Hale was born in Coventry in Connecticut, and educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1773. His execution took place in the beginning of September 1776. It is to him that Dr. Dwight, who knew him personally, refers in the following lines in the conquest of Canaan, more remarkable for the warmth of the panegyric, than their poetic merit:

'With genius' living flame his bosom glowed,
And science charmed him to her sweet abode,
In worth's fair path his feet adventured far,
The pride of peace, the rising grace of war;
In duty firm, in danger calm as even
To friends unchanging and sincere to Heaven.'

Injustice has been done to the memory of this young hero, in comparison with that of Andre, but not to such an extent as stated in the annexed letter. He has been spoken of, and is well known in history. He will be better known as in the process of time the anecdotes of American Revolutionary history are culled, and the finest instances of heroism and public virtue selected, as enduring traits for the admiration and imitation of posterity.

The dying words of *Hale* compare advantageously with those of Andre. They have less of self, and more of the fervor of the patriot. 'Take notice,' said the British Adjutant General, 'that I die like a brave man.' 'I only lament,' were the last words of the Connecticut martyr, 'that I have but one life to lose for my country.'

In a part of the letter below, the juxta-position of two paragraphs might lead the infe-

tence that the execution of Andre, as well as the arrest of Captain Asgill, was made necessary as a retaliation for the murder of Capt. Huddy, by Lippincott and the tories. It is stated also that Huddy was hung as a rebel. Both are errors. Andre was executed on the 2d October, 1780; the atrocious murder of Huddy took place on the 12th April, 1782, almost two years afterwards. It is not correct, to say that Huddy was hanged as a rebel, if by that is meant to be understood that the conduct of his murderers was ever justified by the British on that ground, or so defended by themselves. In fact, it did not occur until after the vote had been taken in the British House of Commons for putting an end to the war, even at the cost of acknowledging American Independence. The British had then evacuated all their posts in the United States except New York.

Huddy commanded a Block House in New Jersey, which was assaulted by a party of tories on the 24th of March 1782. They took him to New York and kept him in confinement until the 12th April. On that day a British adherent named Philip White was captured by some New Jersey Militia, and on attempting to make his escape, was killed. The tories who held Huddy, instantly seized upon this event, as a pretext, carried him over *to the Jersey shore*, and without trial, hanged him; shouting 'up goes Huddy for Philip White.' It was a lawless act of murder, and is not properly an instance of the execution of an American by the British authorities, as a 'rebel.'

With these comments on a portion of the letter, we recommend it to our readers, to whom every thing connected with the men and the incidents of the revolution must be acceptable.

*Major Andre.*—The following letter, from the pen of a distinguished Officer of the Revolution, on the subject of the execution of this officer, will be read with interest.

*Ed. Cour. and Enq.*

Col. Webb:—Observing in the Courier and Enquirer of Saturday, a letter from my old and worthy comrade Dr. Thatcher, relative to Major Andre, it may not be thought impertinent to add a few words respecting the trial and execution of that unfortunate person of whom so much has unnecessarily been written. The conduct and motives of General Washington, not only in regard to him but in relation to the confinement of Captain Asgill, have been brought into question by the partisans of the individuals themselves, or of their nation, and condemned. The murder of Huddy in cold blood by Lippincott, belonging to *one of the refugee corps*, made it necessary to retaliate, and thereby promptly stop such disgraceful and murderous crimes. Whatever may have been Major Andre's worth, he was guilty by the laws of honourable warfare; he was found within his enemy's lines, a spy, and died the death of a spy. No respectable man of the British army will say aught against the justice of this doom, though all may lament that there was occasion for it. I recollect the time well. A part of our army was stationed at Tappan. It was midnight, dark and mucky, when the aids-de-camp were called to the tent of their General. There they beheld the troops under arms; no drums beat, no loud words of *command were given*; all was gloomy and silent as the grave; no one knew the cause of the alarm, or conjectured what might be the desperate service on which they were to march. The horrid tale was told by the general to his aids. Arnold had sold the fortress and garrison of West Point to the enemy, and had deserted! The adjutant general of the British army had been taken as a spy—What questions could be asked; what answers given to an announcement so astounding in its nature? A council of general officers soon after assembled. Their suites waited in an adjoining room in expectation of the result, with feelings in which no levity was mixed. On the *retirement of the court*, it was observed to that excellent gentleman and soldier, Major General Baron Steuben, that no witnesses had been seen to enter the council chamber. 'No,' said that kind hearted man, 'there was no need; the unfortunate man fully confessed every thing.' 'What sentence has been, or will be awarded, sir?' 'No European army,' said he, 'ever awarded any other sentence to a spy than death, by hanging.' I saw but few officers, except those ordered for the duty, attend the execution; it was not a spectacle to be enjoyed. The last words of the unhappy man—'Take notice that I die like a brave man'—had better been omitted; a soldier only fears disgrace. The changes have been rung on this catastrophe for many years—let his ashes rest in peace.

But how comes it, Mr. Webb, that no American, from patriotic or other motives, has ever written, or, beyond the circle of his immediate friends, has spoken of the untimely fate of the brave, well accomplished Captain Hale, who was hanged by General Howe, not as a rebel, but as a spy? How comes it that no one has ever volunteered the removal of his remains: Excepting Huddy, none that I have heard of, were hanged as rebels. The prisoners taken in '76 on Long Island, were indeed threatened; and some of them with ropes curled around their necks, *were seated on coffins* that had been prepared for them. Of this number was Otho Williams, who, for courage, accomplishments, appearance, and every thing which might become a man, was inferior to none in any army. Several young officers were captured on the retreat from Long Island, and brought before General Howe. 'Do you know, young men,' said the general, 'that your rebellion against your King empowers me to hang you every one?' Lieutenant Dunscomb, a worthy son of a respectable father, of this city, answered—'Hang and be damned! I fought for my country, and am ready to die for her.'

Yours, A. B.

The account of the prevalence of the cholera at Fort Mitchell, in Alabama, copied a few days ago from the Boston Atlas, is believed to be entirely untrue. An official report from that post, received at Washington, dated on the 22d ult. makes no mention whatever of sickness of any kind.


# Maryland Gazette.

## ANNAPOLIS:
## *Thursday, June 12, 1834.*


TO THE CITIZENS OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

EDWARD HAMMOND, of Elk Ridge, is a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next House of Delegates of this State.

May 29.

The *Rev. Mr. Davis* will deliver a Sermon on the subject of Temperance, at the Methodist Church, *this evening at* 8 *o'clock.* The *public are respectfully invited to attend.*

June 12th, 1834.

COURT OF APPEALS—June Term, 1834.

Monday, June 9th.—This being the day fixed by law for the meeting of the Court of Appeals for the western shore of Maryland, the following Judges attended:

Hon. John Buchanan, Chief Judge.
Hon. John Stephen, }
Hon. Stevenson Archer, } Judges.
Hon. Thomas B. Dorsey, }

Before the calling of the June term, Mayer for the Appellant, moved the court to strike out the judgment, and hear an argument in No. 29, Frederick Crabbs vs. Mary Whitehill, affirmed at December term 1833.

No. 8. Thomas B. Crawford vs. Zachariah Berry use of Thomas F. Bowie. This case was argued by Alexander for the Appellant, and T. F. Bowie for the Appellee.

No. 11. Nathan J. Waters vs. Charles Duvall. This case was argued by Alexander and Stonestreet for the Appellant, and A. C. Magruder for the Appellee.

Tuesday, June 10th.—Present as yesterday.

On application, William B. Stone, Esquire, of Charles county was admitted as an attorney of this court.

No. 12. Henry A. Callis vs. Henry, William, and Alfred Tolson. This case was argued by Stonestreet for the Appellant, and Pratt and Duckett for the Appellees.

No. 15. John Jameson vs. Thomas Bruce. This case was argued by T. F. Bowie for the Appellant. No council argued for the Appellee.

No. 26. Archibald Lee vs. George Peter. This case was argued by A. C. Magruder for the Appellant. No counsel argued for the Appellee.

No. 32. Samuel Jordan vs. George Trumbo. The argument of this case was commenced by John Scott for the Appellant.

Wednesday, June 11th.—Present as yesterday. The argument of the above case was concluded by T. P. Scott for the Appellee, and John Scott for the Appellant.

No. 29. Peter Hoffman and others vs. Cromwell Ex'x. of Cromwell. The argument of this case was commenced by Meale for the Appellants, and Heath for the Appellee.

During the sitting of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocess of Maryland, at Easton, last week, the Rev. Lucien B. Wright, the Rev. Hugh T. Harrison, the Rev. F. R. Hanson, and the Rev. James McGregor Dale, were elevated to the order of Priesthood. At the same time Charles B. Dana and Alfred Holmead were ordained Deacons.

*From the New York Traveller.*

THE CATHOLIC ORPHANS.

A scene of touching interest occurred to Mr. and Mrs. Wood on Friday morning, when two little children, nearly infants, were ushered into the room, and sidling up to where they sate, each presented a trifling remembrancer of their gratitude for the relief obtained by the oratorio, given on Sunday at the Catholic Cathedral. One of the children presented to Mr. Wood a beautifully worked 'bead purse,' made in the school, and having this inscription in small gold beads under some pretty musical devices:

'*The Orphans Gratitude. New York*, 1834.'

The other child delivered to Mrs. Wood a paper with these few words, beautifully written by one of the orphans:

Madam,

This is but a slight token of the orphans gratitude, but it is hallowed by the orphans prayer. Whatever is happiness on earth, may it be yours; and when earth's labours are done, may those exquisite and thrilling tones, which have relieved our wants, be blended with the seraph voices around the throne of God in heaven

A most horrible suicide has been committed at Monticello in this state. A Mr. David Odell cut his throat under the following circumstances:—It appears he was afflicted with St. Vitus' dance, and much addicted to liquor, and *when refused, would frequently threaten* to kill himself. On this occasion it appears he had indulged rather freely, and was denied more, upon which he gave notice that he would destroy himself, and invited many present in the store to attend his funeral the day following. On returning home, he prepared for the deed with the greatest deliberation, fixing the razor in such a manner that it could not shut, and sharpened it to the keenest edge, then repaired to the kitchen of the family where he boarded, and in the presence of some of the members, he deliberately stood before the looking glass, and inflicted the deadly gash, severing the wind pipe and arteries; staggering back a few paces, he fell, with his head into the fire, the blood spouting out in every direction, covering the looking glass. He was a native of Connecticut, where he has a father residing.—*N. Y. Star.*

A NEW SORT OF SAFETY BANK.

On Sunday morning, two youths, named Samuel Armstrong and Thomas Hunt, who had been for a long time under the surveillance of the police, entered a cellar in Fulton market for the purpose of sleeping off the effects of the last night's drinking. The cellar was kept by a Mrs. Armstrong as a place to store goods in. They did not consider it probable that she would come there on the Sabbath, and therefore they were likely to have plenty of time to sleep. On minutely examining their new lodging they found, to their no little astonishment, a bag containing $469, nearly the whole of which was in 50 cents pieces. Armstrong at once proposed making off with it, but Hunt declined having any thing to do with it, as he strongly suspected it was counterfeit coin, on account of *the place it which it had been deposited.*—Armstrong then took the responsibility on himself, and removed it without further ceremony to a neighbouring public house, where he commenced counting it. The proprietors of the store perceived him, and judging that he could not have got so large a sum honestly, he immediately arrested and brought him to the police office.

The fellow then confessed where he got it, and the owner was sent for, who being asked why she placed the money in such a place, replied that she understood all the Banks were going to fail, and she was afraid to keep it in any of them, and so she put it in the cellar *for safety.* She was given back the money, and after a good deal of influence being used by some gentlemen present, she determined to place it in the Savings Bank, from which it is understood she drew it but a short time since. The thief was committed.—*N. York Jour. Com.*

The New York Commercial Advertiser says:—"The British cutter Post Boy, Capt. Toogood, arrived at this port on Wednesday evening from Falmouth, England, whence she sailed on the 5th of May. Her cargo as we learn, consisted of a single *letter*, addressed to a mercantile house in this city. She did not bring a single paper nor a ton of freight. Falmouth is a station on the southern coast of England, in the county of Cornwall, for despatch vessels; and the circumstances under which she has arrived very naturally excite no little curiosity on 'change and elsewhere. But be the contents of the 'single' letter what they may, they are considered *too good* for the public eye as yet. Its contents, however, can scarcely be as important as the secret intelligence brought by the *Bramble* at the close of the late war with England."

The Journal of Commerce, in allusion to this unusual arrival, says—

"There has been considerable speculation *this morning relative to the objects* which brought the British schr. Post Boy so rapidly to this port, with only a single letter, no papers, and in ballast as she was at first reported.

We have made some inquiries on the subject, and all we can ascertain is, that she belongs to Rothschild, has specie on board, (we do not know how much,) and that the consignees, Messrs. Sands, Turner & Co. to whom the letter was addressed, say they have no news by her. Her *arrival* at Deal from London, on her way to this port, is thus noted in a London paper:

"*Deal, April* 27 —Ar. Post Boy (schooner) *for the Westward.*"

*From the Philadelphia Intelligencer.*

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.

At Otaheite, Society Islands, Capt. Charles Spooner, of whale ship Erie, of Newport, to Miss Kingatara Oururuth.

We clip the above notice from one of our Eastern papers. Happily, we have received from our attentive correspondent, (that is the phrase) at Otaheite, an interesting account of the ceremonial.

The bride, Miss Kingatara Oururuth, says our correspondent, is the daughter of *Deanstrfrgwcmldammfr*, one of the chiefs of the island, is connected with most of the noble families of the kingdom. She is about 16 years of age, and of a bright mahogany colour, with her cheeks *tattoed in the most* lovely manner, and her ears slit in a style peculiarly fascinating. Her eyes are large, and of a greenish colour. Her lovely form, which was almost six feet six inches tall, was gracefully enveloped in an old blanket, and during the performance of the matrimonial rites, the fair bride stood before her happy lover modestly engaged in masticating a sugar cane. The young lady is said to be accomplished, and delighted the company assembled on this solemn occasion, by an exhibition of her superior skill in swimming. The bridegroom is a hearty mariner of Newport. He was elegantly dressed for the occasion in a blue jacket and white *trowsers.* He swore that the lovely Kingatara alone was fit to share the hammock of a Yankee sailor; and said that if the masters complained that he was unskilful in his business, whaling, they could not deny that his wife, at least is a *whaler.*

*From the Balt. American.*

The death of Richard Lander, the discoverer of the great geographical problem of the course of the Niger, has added another to the numerous victims who have perished in the attempt to explore the interior of Africa. Accounts brought by the last English packet state that he was murdered by the natives, several hundred miles up the river, whither he had gone on a commercial expedition.

The history of African Discovery is a history of unexampled mortality. Since the first feeble attempts of the Portuguese and English trading companies to penetrate into the interior, down through the numerous expedition fitted out by the 'African Association,' and the British Goverament, how few,—two or there at the most,—of the travellers have survived the journey.—Not one has survived a second attempt. Caille and John Lander are still living, though it would not be surprising if they should follow the example of their predecessors, and renew their efforts to share a similar fate. With this fatal prospect before them, there have never been wanting persons ready to embarke in the same undertaking. A more remarkable evidence cannot be found, in history, of the unconquerable spirit of enterprise, than the eagerness with which the places of the dead are filled up immediately by zealous competitors, at the risk of martyrdom, in the cause of knowledge.

Our own countryman, Ledyard, was the first adventurer, on this field, sent out after the establishment of the British 'African Association.' He arrived at Cairo in August 1788, and died there, shortly after.

The next was a Mr. Lucas, who penetrated but a little distance, and returned to Tripoli, abandoning the expedition.

The third was Major Houghton, the British Consul at Morocco, who undertook to reach the Niger by the route of the Gambia. After being robbed by the Moors, in the great Desert he was abandoned, and perished of hunger and fatigue, in 1791.

The celebrated Mungo Park followed. The story of his first voyage, which he commenced in 1795, is well known. He returned safely to England after an absence of three years. His second and fatal voyage commenced in 1805. The large expedition which he carried with him, melted away before the pestilential influence of the African climate. Of thirty eight Europeans who started with him, five only were left, all sick, and our deranged, when he embarked on board of his canoe, in November, 1805, on his voyage down the Niger; after which he was no more heard of with certainty until the voyage of Denham and Clapperton ascertained the particulars of his murder.

The Association had in the meantime despatched other travellers into Africa;—Horneman, who perished in 1810 by disease at a town on the Niger, and Mr. Nichols, who proposed to start from the Gulf of Benin and died there of fever. A German named Roentgen, was dispatched in 1809, under the *same auspices. He reached Mogadore,* but was robbed and murdered, a few miles from the place whence he set out.

The narratives of Riley and Adams, both Americans, are next in order. They both survived a slavery in Africa.

The expeditions sent out by the British Government were not more fortunate than those of the Association. A grand enterprise fitted out in 1816, was divided into two parties, one to descend the Niger, and one to ascend the Congo,—the last commanded by Captain Tuckey, and the former by Major Peddie, with numerous attendants. Most of the officers of the Congo expedition perished. The captain, the zoologist, the botanist, the geologist, who accompanied it, fell successively. The other party fared no better. Major Peddie died early; his successor in command, Col. Campbell, soon followed; the third in command, Lieutenant Stockoe, survived them only a few days. The miserable remains of the party returned in the fall of 1817.

The next enterprise was conducted by Messrs. Ritchie and Lyon. The former died at Fezzan, and the latter returned safe. Major Laing and Captain Gray had a little while before made short expeditions into the interior, and returned without loss of life.

The important expeditions of Denham and Clapperton, accompanied by Dr. Oudney, and Mr. Toole, were the next in point of time. The journal of their first voyage is familiar to most readers. Mr. Toole and Dr. Oudney died on that journey. Clapperton's second voyage was accompanied by Dr. Morrison and Captain Pearce. Their servant, Richard Lander, was the only survivor; the others died successively from the effects of the climate.

*Major Laing, the next victim,* was assassinated in the Desert.

The French Traveller Caille was the immediate predecessor of the Landers in their first and successful journey. He returned in 1828. Their first journey was terminated in 1831. The second has added the name of Richard Lander to this long list of mortality. On looking it over, and marking with how few exceptions the attempts of travellers have been fatal to them, one cannot but wonder at the pertinacious spirit with which the attempts are repeated.

DISINTERMENT OF KINGS.

*The following very interesting extract* is from the last North American Review. We sometimes hear of the disinterment of dead bodies, which after having been entombed for many years, have presented relics in a remarkable degree of preservation. Such accounts are for the most part vague, and we know not what credit to award them. The following cases are exceedingly interesting, in consequence of the antiquity, and historical relations of the subjects, and still more because the statements may be relied on as strictly authentic.

'One of the most interesting accounts of the preservation of a body, the identity of which was undoubted, is that of the disinterment of King Edward I. of England. The readers of English history will recollect that this monarch gave a dying charge to his son, that his heart should be sent to the Holy land, but that his body should be carried in the van of the army, till Scotland was reduced to obedience.

'He died in July, 1307, and notwithstanding his injunctions, was buried in Westminster Abbey in October of the same year. It is recorded, that he was embalmed, *and orders* for renewing the cerecloth about his body were issued in the reigns of Edward III. and Henry IV. The tomb of this monarch was opened and his body *examined in January,* 1774, under the direction of Sir Joseph Ayloffe, after it had been buried 467 years. The following extract is from a contemporaneous volume of the Gentlemen's Magazine.

'Some gentlemen of the
quaries being desirous of seeing
actual state of Edward Ist's bo
to the methods taken to preserv
leave to open the large stone
which it is known to have been deposited
the north side of Edward the Confess
chapel. This was accordingly done on
morning of January 2, 1774; when in a co
of yellow stone, they found the royal body
perfect perservation, enclosed in two wra
pers; one of them was of gold tissue, stro
ly waxed and fresh; the other and outerm
considerably decayed. The corpse was ha
ited in a rich mantle of purple, paned w
white, and adorned with ornaments of g
metal, studded with red and blue stones a
pearls, Two similar ornaments lay on th
hands. The mantle was fastened on the rig
shoulder by a magnificent *fibula* of the sa
metal, with the same stones and pearls. H
face had over it a silken covering, so fine,
so closely fitted to it, as to preserve the fe
tures entire. Round his temples was a g
coronet of fleurs de lys. In his hands, wh
were also entire, were two sceptres of g
metal; that in the right surmounted by a cr
fleure, that in the left by three clusters
oak leaves, and a dove on a globe; this scep
tre was about five feet long. The feet we
enveloped in the mantle and other covering
but sound, and the toes distinct. The wh
length of the corpse was five feet two inch

'This last statement, it will be observ
the only point in which the narrative appe
to disagree with history. We are general
given to understand that Edward I. was a ta
man; and that he was disignated in his ow
time by the name of Long shanks. Bak
in his Chronicle of the Kings of England, sa
of him that he was tall of stature, excee
most of other men by a head and should
We have not been able to find Sir Joseph A
loff's account of the examination, and kn
of no other mode of reconciling the disc
pancy, but by supposing a typographical err
of a figure in the account which has been quo
ed.

'Edward I. died at Burg upon Sands,
Cumberland, on his way to Scotland, July
1307, in the sixty eighth year of his age.

Another instance of partial preservation,
that of the body of King Charles I. the su
ject of the work at the head of this artic
The remains of this unfortunate monarch w
known to have been carried to Windsor, a
there interred by his friends, without pom
in a hasty and private manner. It is stat
in Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, th
when his son, Charles II. was desirous to re
*move and re-inter his corpse at Westminst*
Abbey, it could not by any search be foun
In constructing a Mausoleum at Windsor i
1813, under the direction of George IV. th
Prince Regent, an accident led to the disc
very of this royal body. The workmen,
forming a subterraneous passage under
choir of St. George's chapel, accidently ma
an aperture in the wall of the vault of Ki
Henry VIII. On looking through this ope
ing it was found to contain three coffins,
stead of two as had been supposed. Two
these were ascertained to be the coffins
Henry VIII. and one of his queens, Jane Se
mour. The other was formally examined,
*ter permission obtained*, by Sir Henry Ha
ford, in presence of several members of th
royal family and other persons of distinctio
The account since published by Sir Henr
corroborates the one which had been give
Mr. Herbert, a groom of King Charles's be
chamber, and is published in Wood's Athe
Oxonienses.

'On removing the pall,' says the accou
a plain leaden coffin presented itself to vie
with no appearance of ever having been in
closed in wood, and bearing an Inscriptio
'King Charles, 1648,' in large legible chara
ters on a scroll of lead encircling it.
square opening was then made in the upp
part of the lid of such dimensions as to a
mit a clear insight into its contents. The
were an internal wooden coffin, very m
decayed, and the body carefully wrapped
in cere-cloth, into the folds of which a qua
tity of unctious matter, mixed with resin,
it seemed, had been melted, so as to exclud
as effectually as possible, the external ai
The coffin was completely full; and from th
tenacity of the cere-cloth, great difficulty w
experienced in the detaching it successful
*from the parts which it enveloped.* Wher
ever the unctious matter had insinuated its
the separation of the cere-cloth was ea
and where it came off, a correct impressio
the features to which it had been applied, w
observed. At length the whole face was dis
gaged from its covering. The complexion
the skin of it was dark and discoloured. Th
forehead and temples had lost little or noth
of their muscular substance; the cartilage
the nose was gone; but the left eye, in th
first moment of exposure, was open and fu
though it vanished almost immediately;
the pointed beard, so characteristic of the p
riod of the reign of King Charles, was pe
fect. The shape of the face was a long ov
many of the teeth remained; and the left e
in consequence of the interposition of the un
tious matter between it and the cere-clo
was found entire.

'It was difficult at this moment, to withh
a declaration that, notwithstanding the dis
gurement the countenance did bear a stro
resemblance to the coins, the busts, and esp
cially to the picture of King Charles the fi
by Vandyke, by which it had been made f
miliar to us. *It is true,* that the minds of th
spectators of this interesting sight were w
prepared to receive this impression; but it
also certain, that such a facility of belief ha
been occasioned by the simplicity and truth
Mr. Herbert's Narrative—every part of wh
had been confirmed by the investigation so
as it had advanced; and it will not be deni
that the shape of the face, the forehead, t
eye, and the beard, are the most importa
features by which resemblance is determin

'When the head has been entirely disenga
ed from the attachments which confined it,

found to be loose, a
was taken out and
part of the scalp
had a remarkably f
pores of the skin being
tendons and ligaments
considerable substance a
was thick at the back pa
in appearance, nearly bl
which has since been cle
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beard was a redder brow
of his head it was not m
length, and had probabl
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death, in order to furnish
happy king.

'On holding up the h
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Charles the first.

'The foregoing are tw
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'During the present c
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It contained little else
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the sword blade of tha

*From the Balti*
COMMU
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of purpose against the
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...found to be loose, and without any dimculty was taken out and held up to view. The ...part of the scalp was entirely perfect ...and had a remarkably fresh appearance; the ...pores of the skin being more distinct and the ...tendons and ligaments of the neck were of ...considerable substance and firmness. The hair ...was thick at the back part of the head, and, ...in appearance, nearly black. A portion of it ...which has since been cleaned and dried, is of a beautiful dark brown colour. That of the beard was a redder brown. On the back part of his head it was not more than an inch in length, and had probably been cut so short for the convenience of the executioner, or perhaps by the piety of friends soon after death, in order to furnish memorials of the unhappy king.

'On holding up the head, to examine the place of separation from the body, the muscles of the neck had evidently retraced themselves considerably; and the fourth cervical vertebra, was found to cut through its substance transversely, leaving the surfaces of the divided portions perfectly smooth and even, an appearance which could have been produced only by a heavy blow, inflicted with a very sharpe instrument, and which furnished the last proof wanting to identify King Charles the first.

'The foregoing are two of the most successful instances of post'humous preservation. The care taken in regard to some other distinguished personages has been less fortunate in its result. The coffin of Henry VIII. was inspected at the same time with that of Charles, and was found to contain nothing but the mere skeleton of the king. Some portions of beard remained on the chin, but there was nothing to discriminate the personage contained in it.

'During the present century, the sarcophagus of King John has also been examined. It contained little else than a disoganized mass of earth. The principal substances found, were some half decayed bones, a few vestiges of cloth and leather, and a long rusty piece of iron, apparently the remains of the sword blade of that monarch.'

*From the Baltimore American.*

COMMUNICATION.

## TEXAS.

In the American of May 29th, is a notice of Texas, taken from a New Orleans paper, calculated, if true, to alarm the friends of this interesting Province, by alleging a hostility of purpose against the settlers, on the part of President Santa Anna, which I am happy to have it in my power, from the most authentic source, to assure all persons concerned, is without the least foundation. In the notice above referred to, Santa Anna is represented to have said, 'as soon as the war in the south is finished, I will send 4 or 6000 of the troops to Texas, and chastise those turbulent and insolent North Americans; and should the smallest resistance be made, the whole of their property shall be confiscated, and I will convert Texas into a desert.' Now it so happens, that by the last and very recent arrival at N. York, of the packet from Vera Cruz, a letter has been received from an American gentleman of first respectability, in which he mentions having spent a day with President Santa Anna, a short time previous to his departure for the city of Mexico, (where he has since been installed.) He writes, that the President expressed the most friendly feelings, both towards Col. Austin and the people of Texas. With regard to the latter, he declared his opinion that they had been shamefully vilified, as he knew they had no disposition to revolt. Of the former, that he had been outrageously oppressed and maliciously treated, and that as soon as he reached the city, he would put the Col. at liberty. That every reparation should be made him, as far as lay in his power. That he would also see that justice was done to the people of Texas, in the protection of their property, persons, &c. The intention of the President to liberate Col. Austin, is confirmed also, by information from another independent source of the very highest authority. So far, therefore, is any thing to be dreaded from the hostility of President Santa Anna, the people of Texas have every thing to hope from the enlarged views of public policy, the liberal principles and friendly feelings of this eminent patriot.

Col. Austin has, unfortunately fallen, for a season, into the hands of virulent political enemies, who have slandered him, imprisoned him, and, if it were in their power, would gladly order him to the scaffold. But their bloody purposes have been arrested by the interposition of men high in office and influence, whose good opinion was to be won, and valuable services obtained, only by real merit; and the palpable justice of the case. Whoever has read the account of Col. Austin's character and services, contained in an interesting little work entitled *Observations on Texas, by Mrs. Holley*, will be convinced that that gentleman has always maintained, under most trying circumstances, a character of integrity and prudence, which will not permit him to be, easily, seduced into any measures of questionable propriety; and that his faithfulness to the Mexican people, hitherto uniformly displayed, as it has been sincerely felt, forbid the idea that he can ever become, as he has been stigmatized in one of the Mexican journals, a 'traitor' to his adopted country. The writer of this communication has a right to know, by assurances from Col. Austin himself, more than once repeated, that it is no desire of his, nor of the great majority of the intelligent reflecting people of his colony, that Texas should become a state independent of the Mexican confederacy. They are too well convinced that it is not their interest to be so. Their only desire upon the subject, is, that the laws, under which they live, may be adapted to their peculiar local circumstances, and as the only mode of effecting this object, so indispensable to their prosperity and happiness, their earnest entreaty is, to have a State Legislature of their own, independent of the adjoining State of Coahuila to which Texas is now annexed, as a kind of appendage. That the General Constituent Congress will, in justice, sooner or later, concede this privilege to them, cannot be questioned, any more than that the Congress of the U. S. will, hereafter, grant a separate State Government to the present Territories of Michigan and Arkansas. The date of such an arrangement depends, of course, on the wisdom of the General Congress. The settlers think the time has already arrived when the concession should be made. That Col. Austin should feel an ardent interest for his constituents, on this important point, cannot be a matter of surprise. That he may have expressed himself warmly in his negotiation with the officers of Government, need not be questioned. But it must be remembered that the only representation of his conduct, in this affair, has hitherto been given by his enemies. A letter just received from Texas, states that the people of the Upper Jurisdiction have sent on a memorial to Government, assuming all the responsibility of his conduct, and declaring that Col. Austin had done no more than obey the instructions of the convention and people.

The two last years have been very unpropitious, and have borne with severe pressure upon the rising prosperity of Texas. First, an inundation or flood, unequalled by any that had happened in the memory of the oldest Indians. Then, that fatal scourge, the cholera. The present year, howe er, has opened with bright prospects. Emigration greater then ever—crops look well—five times more cotton planted than ever before. In short, all seem disposed to lose sight of past calamities, in the view of plentiful crops and the rapid prosperity of the colony. I say all, though exception must be made of a few individuals, who, from natural weakness of mind, or by the reaction of feelings originally too sanguine, have become disheartened, and very unreasonably give vent to their morbid feelings, in traducing the inhabitants and abusing the country. The public have sufficient discernment, however, to discriminate between the natural permanent characteristics of a country, and those occasional visitations of God, exhibited in inundations, pestilential diseases, &c. from which the most favoured land on earth cannot plead exemption. The friends of Texas, who have formed their opinion upon adequate information, have no reason, by any recent untoward event, to relinquish their admiration of this splendid country. They fully accord with the sentiment expressed by Mr. Archer, in Congress, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, in the recent debate on the Appropriation Bill, for a Minister to Mexico; If I were called upon to select any portion of the earth's surface, which was fitted by nature to become the garden spot of the globe, I should, without hesitation, point to the Province of Texas. C. C.

## HYMENEAL.

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, GEORGE WELLS, Esq. to Miss CATHERINE ELIZA, third daughter of the late Judge Harwood.

Married on Sunday evening by the Rev. S. T Walker, Mr. JESSE WHEAT to Mrs. ANN BURNETT, both of Anne Arundel county.

## NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY the second day of September next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order.

R. J. COWMAN. Clk.

June 12. 1m

STATE LIBRARY.

*Annapolis, June 7, 1834.*

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department, until TUESDAY, the 24th inst. for fitting up the *General Court Room*, or Hexagonal of the State House Hall for

## A LIBRARY.

Persons wishing to estimate, are referred to the undersigned, at the State Library, or to R. C. Long, Esq. the Architect, at Baltimore.—The plans and working drawings may be seen at either of the above places, and every information relative to the work, obtained.

By order of the Joint Committee on the State Library.

D. RIDGELY, Librarian.

June 18. 124je.

☞ To be published in the Gazette, Annapolis, and in the Gazette, Baltimore, until the 24th instant.

## S. STEWART,

TAKES this method to thank her friends for their patronage since her School has been in operation: She finds her duties so multiplied by having a few little girls under her particular care, that it will be impossible for her to attend to such a number of scholars as she now has. The large boys she is certain will be better situated elsewhere; and it must be understood, if she continues to teach any who are writing on paper, and ciphering, after the expiration of the present quarter, it must be at an advanced price, with such exceptions as she may think proper to make. The small children, who are but beginners, she wishes to retain at the same rate as heretofore.

June 5

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Horatio Ridout, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make payment.

ANNE RIDOUT,
JOHN RIDOUT, of H. } Ex'rs
JNO. RIDOUT.

June 5.

## CAPITAL PRIZE $12,000.

## MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 12, for 1834.

*Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.*

To be drawn at Baltimore, Tuesday, June 17th, 1834.

SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | 12,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 5,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 2,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 1,317 |
| 5 | prizes of | 1,000 |
| 5 | prizes of | 500 |
| 5 | prizes of | 400 |
| 10 | prizes of | 300 |
| 20 | prizes of | 200 |
| 35 | prizes of | 100 |
| 51 | prizes of | 50 |
| 51 | prizes of | 40 |
| 51 | prizes of | 30 |
| 102 | prizes of | 25 |
| 102 | prizes of | 20 |
| 1,479 | prizes of | 10 |
| 11,475 | prizes of | 5 |

13,395 *prizes, amounting to* $123,192

*Tickets* $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

## McLAUGHLIN'S LOTTERY.

A. McLAUGHLIN begs leave to call the attention of his friends to the following Scheme of a Lottery, granted by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1833, to authorise him to dispose of his estate by lot.

The Property is situated in the flourishing village of Ellicott's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, upon the Ohio Rail Road.

The Capital Prize consists of a large and extensive improvement known as the

## PATAPSCO HOTEL,

where all the cars going and returning from the West stop to breakfast and dine, valued by the Commissioners at $36,500.

There are several other buildings, and many valuable building lots, in the centre of the village—all separate prizes.

It is presumed, from the present demand for Tickets, that the Lottery will be drawn 1st July, or sooner if the Tickets are sold.

SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $36,500 |
| 1 | prize of | 3,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 2,050 |
| 4 | prizes of | 800 |
| 6 | prizes of | 750 |

And many smaller Prizes.

*Tickets* $10, *and no discount—all prizes are free.*

Tickets and shares for sale at

DUBOIS'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

(CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.)

## FOR RENT,

A ROOM in the New Brick Building, on East street, fronting on the Public Circle, and adjoining the Post Office. For terms apply to J. GREEN

## WEST RIVER LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will on SATURDAY the 19th day of July, offer at Public Sale at Cedar Park, his residence on West River, 500 Acres of the Tract so well known as West River Farm.

To those who are unacquainted with the many advantages which it enjoys, he would merely state, that it is as desirable an establishment as our country affords—combining considerable improvement with great natural fertility, and situated in a neighbourhood remarkable for the excellence of its society.

To any gentleman desirious of making a safe and profitable investment of money at this critical junction in the pecuniary affairs of the country, a more favourable opportunity could not be afforded; and all such are invited to view and examine the premises at any time previous to the day of sale. As this property is to be sold in order to discharge certain liens upon it, the purchase money will be applied to those purposes. A perfect and indisputable title will be made by the subscriber.

J. MERCER.

Cedar Park, June 5.

## FUNERALS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has discontinued the Cabinet Making Business, and intends to confine himself for the future altogether to that of an UNDERTAKER.

All orders for Funerals will be attended to at the shortest notice, either in the usual manner, or according to special direction.

He returns his thanks to the public for their patronage during the last twenty years, and hopes that his promptness and attention will continue to merit their favour.

WASHINGTON G. TUCK.

## BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE undersigned would respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he has recently received a valuable collection of Classical Books, together with a variety of first rate Stationary; which he will dispose of at Philadelphia and Baltimore retail prices.

FRANCIS M. JARBOE,

Church street, Annapolis.

## CASH.

CASH will be given by the writer for several Negroes, men hands, for life, or for terms of years, to settle on a farm near Annapolis. Enquire of the Printer.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Sanner, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, to the subscriber, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1834.

JAMES D. SUTTON, Adm'r.

May 22. 4w.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. B Saunders, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of May 1834.

JAMES D. SUTTON, Adm'r

May 22—4w.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robt. M Thompson, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, to the subscriber, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 15th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of May 1834.

JO. SPALDING, Adm'r.

May 22 4w

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John F. Helten, late of said county, deceased All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of May 1834

JAMES D. SUTTON, Adm'r

May 22. 4w.

## STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

*Anne Arundel County Orphans Court.*

April 22d, 1834.

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

SAM'L. BROWN, Junr.

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of testamentary on the personal estate of Gassaway Pindell, 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 subscribers, at or before the 22d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 22d day of April 1834.

SARAH PINDELL, } Ex'xs
MARY PINDELL }

April 24. 6w

All persons having claims against the deceased, will bring them in legally authenticated and those indebted will make immediate payment, to Robt. G Pindell, who is authorised by the Executrixes to settle for them.

SARAH PINDELL,
MARY PINDELL.

April 24.

## IN CHANCERY

1 May 1834.

Henrietta M. Hall, by Richard J. Cowman her next friend,

vs.

John N. Watkins, and others.

In obedience to an order of the Chancellor passed in this court, the creditors of Thomas H. Hall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified, to file their claims in the Chancery Office on or before the first day of August next.

JOHN N. WATKINS, Adm'r.

May 15.

## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN, That the Visitors and Governors, at their next meeting, will elect one Student, from Anne Arundel county, to be educated gratuitously at the College, a vacancy having occurred, in the number required by a law of the state. Applications to be made to the subscriber.

HECTOR HUMPHREYS,

Principal of St. John's College.

Annapolis May 8th, 1834.

## DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. J. A. SMITH, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Annapolis that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL at the City Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday 14th May. Terms per quarter, including all the different kinds of Dancing, and Waltzing, $10, one half to be paid on entering, the remainder at the close of the term.

May 1.

## SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.

*For Sale at the American Farmer Establishment, No. 16. S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.*

THE subscriber presents his respects to farmers gardeners, and dealers in Seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he has received from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from various parts of this country his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as favourable terms as can be afforded by any dealers in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubberry, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, and strawberry plants, bulbous and other flower roots, will at the proper seasons, be procured to order, from the best sources, including all the principal nurseries and gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent; also,

PLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn shellers, threshing machines, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements, will be procured from the best manufactories in Baltimore, at the manufacturers' prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, particularly cattle of the improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon, and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine wooled breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnitz breed; Dogs of several varieties, for the farmer and sportsman; various kinds of Poultry, such as white turkeys, Bremen and Westphalia geese game and other fowls, and several other species of animals, all of the choice breeds, (and no other,) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and botanical, in much greater variety than at the book stores; some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all article wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business, are intended either to be kept on hand, or procured when ordered, for a small commission.

☞ And though last in order, here, yet first in importance to every lover of the soil and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscriber offers to them the Seeds of Knowledge in their vocations, 'fresh and genuine,' having been carefully gathered from the field of Experience, and the garden of science—the whole done up in papers, and labelled 'THE FARMER AND GARDINER AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER AND MANAGER; and dispersed from the Printing Press of the establishment every Friday in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at $5 a year payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar to the late American Farmer the publication of which has been for some time past suspended. Address

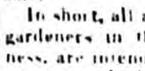
I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK.

American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An 'Extra' number of the Farmer, containing a Prospectus of the Establishment, a catalogue of Seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.

June 5

## IMPROVED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



THE subscriber has Two very promising YOUNG BULLS of the best crosses of Short Horn, Hereford Red, and Alderney Blood, just 3 years old, for sale—lowest price $35 each. Also a variety of Cattle of all ages of same blood, which he will dispose of on very moderate terms.

JOHN MERCER.

Cedar Park, June 5

## CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of five writs of fieri facias issued by Edward Warfield, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Anne Arundel county, at the suit of John W Ringgold against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements, of Allen Warfield, and to me directed I have levied and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, claim and demand, at law and in equity, of said Allen Warfield, in and to the following piece or parcel of land, lying and being in said county, about 4 miles south of Poplar Springs, and adjoining Erchison's Mill, and known by the name of "Silence and Resurvey on Disappointment," containing

## 185 ACRES

more or less and said to be the life estate of said Warfield, in said land. And I hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY the 20th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at Allen Dorsey's, Poplar Springs, I will offer for sale the said premises, so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction.

BELE WARFIELD, Constable.

May 29.

## A CARD.

MR. ALFRED S. WAUGH, late a Student of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, London, is desirous of spending a few days in Annapolis, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the Citizens. If a sufficient number of sitters, will arrange to have their likenesses painted, and notify the same to Gen. Harwood. Mr. W. will immediately attend to their wishes. As the money market is at present in a very depressed state, his charges will be moderate. The style is peculiary his own, and well calculated to give satisfaction.

Specimens will be forwarded in the course of this week.

May 1.

## BRUCE'S
## NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Printers that they have recently completed a variety of new fonts of letter in the style of the latest European specimens, well calculated for ornamental printing or tasteful display, and making their assortment of *PRINTING TYPES* unrivalled in beauty, extent and variety. A book of Specimens may be obtained at the Foundry, No. 13, Chambers street, near Chatham street. It contains specimens from Twelve Line Pica to Pearl, comprising

45 fonts of Roman Capitals with Lower Case,
25 " Italic do. do.
5 " Title Roman do. do.
5 " Title Italic do. do.
5 " Shaded Roman do. do.
17 " Antique do. do.
12 " Black do. do.
5 " Open Black do. do.
2 " Script do. do.
5 " German Text do. do.
2 " Open Text do. do.
25 " Two line Roman Capitals, with Figures.
11 " Two line Italic Capitals.
10 " Shaded Capitals of various kinds.
6 " Open do. do.
7 " Italian Capitals and Figures.

Besides Ornamental Letters, Blackslope, Music, Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Borders, and more than 1000 kinds of Cuts and Ornaments for school books, newspapers and scientific works: orders for any of which, or for Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, &c. will be executed with the utmost promptitude, a large stock being always on hand.

They will also execute orders for Printing Presses, Printing Paper, &c. which they will furnish at the manufacturer's prices.

Printers of newspapers will please publish this advertisement (with this note) three times and receive payment when they purchase four times the amount of their bill from the Foundry. GEO. BRUCE & CO.

New York, March 22, 1834.

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BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
Annapolis, March 15th, 1834.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Council cause to be published in two Newspapers in the city of Baltimore, in two papers in the city of Annapolis, in two papers in each county where there are two papers published, and in one paper in each county where but one paper is published, the act, entitled, "An act making it penal to sell a certain description of property under certain circumstances."

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Annapolis, March 20th, 1834.

IN compliance with the foregoing order, I request the Editors of the following Newspapers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, at Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald, at Frederick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagerstown; the Civilian and Advocate, at Cumberland; the Journal and Free Press, at Rockville; the Citizen and Republican, at Bel-Air; the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Republican, at Elkton; the Courant, at Port Deposit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times, at Centreville; the Gazette and Whig, at Easton; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald, at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow Hill; to publish the act designated in said order, once a week for three weeks.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.
Of the Council.

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## ACT.

*An act, entitled, an act making it penal to sell a certain description of property, under certain circumstances.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That whenever an action of replevin shall be brought in this State, and the property in dispute shall be any mulatto, negro, or negro slave, it shall not be lawful for either plaintiff or defendant, or any other person, in whose possession such mulatto, negro, or negro slave shall be, to sell such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, until such action of replevin shall first have been determined; and any sale thus made shall be void, unless an order of the Court authorising such sale be first had and obtained.

SEC 2. *And be it enacted*, That every person, his, or her councellors, aiders, or abettors, who shall be duly convicted of selling or transporting such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, beyond the limits of this State, before the final decision of said action of replevin, or without an order of the Court aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law directs; *Provided nevertheless*, this second section shall not extend to any person or persons, who by the finding of the jury in such action of replevin, shall be determined to be the rightful owner or owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

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BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

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BY THE SENATE,
March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.
JAMES THOMAS.

[L. S.]
March 27.

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## THE SACRED CLASSICS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to republish as fast as they are received from England, Series of the standard Theological works of England, under the general title of

THE SACRED CLASSICS,
OR
CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY.

With an original introductory essay to each author Edited by RICHARD COTTERMOLE, B. D. and the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

*The following is the Advertisement of the London Publisher:*

UNIFORM IN SIZE WITH DR. LARDNER'S CYCLOPÆDIA, THE SUNDAY LIBRARY, &c.

PRICE ONLY THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

*On the 1st of January*, 1834, *will be published Vol. I: of a Series of the Standard Theological Works of England, under the general title of*

THE SACRED CLASSICS,
OR, CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY:
With an original Introductory Essay to each Author.

EDITED BY
THE REV. RICH'D. CATTERMOLE, B. D.
AND
THE REV. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

NO other country is so rich as England in Sacred Literature. Her greatest Poets and Philosophers have shared with her Divines, in setting forth and establishing the truths of Revelation; while her Divines have been distinguished alike by the copiousness and the depth of their learning.

The soundness of character thus given to the standard Theology of England has, thro' a variety of circumstances, been happily prevented from degenerating into the harshness of scholasticism; and thus the whole series of our '*Sacred Classics*,' is a well of truth and consolation, as open to the general reader as to the most learned student.

It is *intended to comprise* in this collection, the best works of all the most celebrated writers, whose labours have been devoted to the elucidation and practical enforcement of the principles of revealed truth, whether in their application to the immortal interests of individuals, or to the order and well being of society. Treatises on the Doctrines, Morality, and Evidences of Christianity, which have received the permanent stamp of general approbation; select Sermons of the most eminent Divines; the most interesting specimens of Religious Biography; and the choicest examples of Devotional and Sacred Poetry, will succeed each other in the order which may be judged most conducive to the benefit and gratification of the reader.

To the *productions* of each author, or to each separate production, as the case may seem to require, will be prefixed an Introductory Essay, pointing out their characteristic excellencies; and, in some instances, comprehending a biographical sketch of the Author, with remarks on the state of religion in his times.

It is the desire of the Proprietors, in undertaking 'THE CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY,' to present the collection to the public at such a price, that he who purchases at present the cheapest of ephemeral publications, may, for the same money, possess himself of works which cannot fail to afford him guidance and support in the highest exercises of his faculties, and under every vicissitude of life.

*The work will be handsomely printed in Foolscap 8 vo. on good paper, cold-pressed, neatly bound in Morocco Cloth, lettered; and published (in Volumes of about 400 pages each) on the first day of every month,*
Price, Three Shillings and Sixpence:
Forming the cheapest series of works ever offered to the public.

The following names of Authors whose works are intended for publication, is submitted in evidence of the impartiality of the selection:—

Jeremy Taylor, Bates, Boyle, Baxter, Owen, Cudworth, Thomas A Kempis, Burnet, Howe, Butler, Wilson, Bunyan, Fenelon, Doddridge, South, Bull, Hammond, Barrow, Tillotson, Sherlock, Jortin, Farindon, Horsley, Hale, Stillingfleet, Porteus, Locke, Leighton, Cave, Chillingworth, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Flavel, Charnock, Wesley, Skelton, Watts, Lowth, Romaine, Waterland, Whichcote, Balguy, Pearson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Whitby, Hammond, Burkitt, Herbert, Doune, Merrick, &c. &c.

*Vol. I. (to be published on the 1st of January,) will contain*
THE LIBERTY OF PROPHESYING, by Jeremy Taylor—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Richard Cattermole, B. D.

*Vol. II. (to be published on the 1st of February) will contain*
CAVE'S LIVES OF THE APOSTLES—with Notes, and an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Henry Stebbing, M. A.

*Vol. III. (to be published on the 1st of March) will contain*
BATES'S SPIRITUAL PERFECTION, UNFOLDED AND ENFORCED—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. John Pye Smith, D. D.

LONDON: John Hatchard and Son; Piccadilly. Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria Lane, Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers' Court: D. A. Talboys, Oxford: J. & J. Deighton, Cambridge: Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh: and J. Cumming, Dublin.

And to be had of every Bookseller through out the Kingdom. March 4th, 1834

The English copy will cost, in England, about ten dollars. We propose to issue the American edition, under the superintendence of a learned American clergyman, in weekly numbers, on a single sheet of superfine paper, giving ninety-six large 12 mo. pages, to be folded and stitched, and covered with strong envelope paper, at the rate of five dollars per annum.

DUFF GREEN.

March 27.

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## PROSPECTUS
OF A
## NEW GAZETTEER
OF THE
## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CONTAINING A COPIOUS DESCRIPTION OF THE *States, Territories, Counties, Parishes, Districts, Cities and Towns—Mountains, Lakes, Rivers and Canals—Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, and the arts generally, of the United States.*

EMBRACING ALSO

*The extent, Boundaries, and Natural productions of the principal subdivisions, the Latitude and Longitude of Cities and Towns, with their bearing and distance from important places—and including other interesting and valuable Geographical, Historical, Political, and Statistical information—with the census of 1830, and the Post Offices, from the latest Official List.*

BY WILLIAM DARBY, ESQ.
OF MARYLAND.
AUTHOR OF A VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES, &c. &c.
AND
THEODORE DWIGHT, JR. ESQ.
OF NEW YORK.

The importance to the citizens of the United States, of a copious and accurate Gazetter of our country, will not, is believed, for a single moment be questioned. Whatever be a man's station in life, whether public or private, he frequently, almost daily, feels the convenience and necessity of such a book of reference. Of similiar works, embracing the Universe, it may with truth be said of the most voluminous of them, that they are necessarily brief, and greatly deficient in reference to our own country. This is undeniable—nor could it be otherwise in a work, which in the compass of 800 or 1000 pages, comprises so wide a field.

No such work, exclusively devoted to the United States, is now extant. None has ever been published—and the only one of a similar kind ever issued from the press, was a pocket volume of less than three hundred pages; nor has that been re printed in ten years. Within that period, important changes in the country, which it is the object of a Gazetteer to embrace, have taken place; new States have been formed—new counties erected—new townships laid out—new villages sprung up. In a word, the civil, literary, geographical and statistical condition of the country, has materially changed; and these changes are not to be found recorded in any single volume.

This deficiency, the compilers of the proposed Gazetteer have undertaken to supply. And in presenting it to the public for their patronage, the publisher feels confident that it will be found as copious—as complete—and as accurate—as the nature of the case will admit. The names of the respectable gentlemen who have undertaken its compilation—one of whom is already well known as the author of several valuable geographical works—will, it is believed, be a sufficient guaranty of the fidelity and accuracy of the proposed volume. The labour of more than two years has already been bestowed upon it; and it is presumed that access has been had, to every publication which could in any degree enhance the value of the work. These facts, together with the high commendations bestowed upon the first edition of the work, and the rapidity of its sale—(it having been entirely disposed of within four months from the day of its publication)—induces the publisher to undertake a second and improved edition. A Map of the United States, (not contained in the former) will be added to the work; and the publisher confidently believes, that such measures have been taken to secure a careful revision of the first, as will ensure the accuracy of the forthcoming edition. With these facts in mind, he trusts that the proposed volume will be found more rich in every kind of information proper to be stored in such a work—in historical, geographical, political, literary, and statistical information—and presenting a larger amount of facts relative to our country, its institutions, and resources, than can be found in any other volume.

CONDITIONS.

The paper will be of a fine quality, and the type new and handsome.

The volume will be of a royal octavo size, and will contain 600 or more printed pages; a well executed Map of the United States, 15 by 20 inches, and neatly coloured, will also be comprised in the work. It will be well bound, in sheep, and in a neat, appropriate and substantial manner. The price to subscribers will be four dollars, payable on delivery of the work.

May 1.

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## NOTICE.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 7th May 1834, a Negro Man by the *name of* ISAAC YOUNG, and says he belongs to Charles Waters, Esq. of Anne Arundel county; his complexion is dark, about thirty two years of age, five feet seven inches high; his clothing consists of a cotton shirt, a grey roundabout and grey cloth trowsers, old white hat, and old shoes and stockings. His owner is hereby notified to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, he will otherwise be discharged agreeable to law.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Sh'ff. A. A. county.

May 22.

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## A CARD.

ELI DUVALL, Attorney at Law, offers his Professional Services to his Friends and the Public generally. He can be found at all times at his Office on the State House Circle, next door to Mr. Wm McNier's Printing Office.

April 24.

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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber forwarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner, on his farm in Anne Arundel county, near the Governor's Bridge. The law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

EDWARD HARVEY.

May 15.

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## BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE subscriber has received from the President and Directors of this Company the appointment of AGENT for the city of Annapolis.

Its capital is Fifty Thousand Dollars, and the company intends to execute the following business:

1st. *Insurance on Lives.*
2d. *Purchase and Sale of Annuities.*
3d. *Receiving Endowments.*
4th. *Receiving Money in Trust.*
5th. *The Management of Trust Estates.*

Applications made to the subscriber at his Office in West street, opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will be promptly attended to.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

November 28.

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## BASIL SHEPHARD, MERCHANT TAILOR.

OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL AND WINTER GOODS, from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, consisting of

Black Blue, Dutch Rifle Dahlia, Invisible Green, and Russia Raven; Brown, double milled Drab, Olive, and Gray

CLOTHS.
AND ALSO
*CAMBLET, for Over Coats.*
Diagonal, Zigzag, Polish Mixed and Printed, Mixed, Ribbed and Plain CASSIMERES, and Printed CASSINETS.
Merinos, Matelasse Silk, Satin, plain and twilled Silk, Florentine, Medley Silks, Cashmire & Toilinette

VESTINGS.
*White, Black and Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SHIRT SHAMS, STOCKS, COLLARS and*
ORIENTAL DRESSING GOWNS

All of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine.

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## THE NEW-YORKER.

UNDER this title, a new Literary Journal, of the largest imperial size, was issued by the subscribers on Saturday, the 22d of March. Its leading features are as follows:

"THE NEW YORKER" is equal in size and execution to any of the literary weeklies of this city, and at the same time afforded at a much lower rate than the cheapest of them—It will combine more completely than any of its immediate rivals the distinguishing characteristics of a literary journal with those of a regular and systematic chronicle of passing events. In short, it is designed to commend itself as a general newspaper, alike acceptable to the lover of literature, the devotee of business, and the gleaner of intelligence. It will contain—

I. *LITERATURE OF THE DAY*—embracing Reviews of New Publications, Original Tales, Essays, Poems, &c. with selections from the whole range of English and American periodical literature.

II *GENERAL INTELLIGENCE*—comprising the current news of the day foreign and domestic, whether civil or political—carefully avoiding, however, the least semblance of partisan bias in politics, and confined strictly to the presentation of a general and impartial account of the movements of all parties whatever, without discrimination and without the exhibition of personal preference.

Should then journal receive the approbation and the support of the public, the undersigned pledge themselves to spare neither exertions nor expense to render its literary character and general interest at least equal to those of its cotemporaries; and, whatever may be the measure of their encouragement, they confidently assert that it shall be excelled by few in *quantity* of matter, or in the variety and originality of its contents.

H GREELEY & CO.

*** The New Yorker has no connection whatever with an ephemeral affair with the same title, which was published last season; but, in order to free 'our good name' from all opprobium, we hereby agree to send our paper GRATUITOUSLY to all the patrons of that concern for the whole term for which they have paid the publisher thereof.

Office 114 Fulton street.

CONDITIONS.

THE NEW YORKER is published every Saturday morning, on a large imperial sheet, containing twenty four wide and closely printed columns, and forwarded to its patrons, whether in the city or country, at the rate of *TWO DOLLARS* per annum, payable in advance. When payment is delayed till the end of the second quarter, fifty cents will be added.

Any person procuring us six subscribers in the country, and forwarding $10 free of postage, will be entitled to the remainder for his trouble, and in the same proportion for a larger number. Companies uniting in a remittance will be supplied on the same terms.

Postmasters, Booksellers, and General Agents for the circulation of periodicals are respectfully solicited to interest themselves in our behalf, and are hereby assured that they shall in all cases receive the highest remuneration which the low price of our paper will enable us to give.

New York, March 22, 1834.

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## NOTICE

I WILL sell my Farm on [illegible] Private Sale. It contains [illegible] THOUSAND [illegible] and possesses more advantages than most [illegible] Any information which may be required [illegible] be afforded to those who will call upon me at my residence in this city, or on H. H. Harwood, Esq. at the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

Jan. 23.

The Editors of the Baltimore Gazette, the American Farmer, will insert the above [illegible] a week until otherwise required.

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## WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY

NOTICE.—For the sake of combining the old and new series, and making the volume correspond both in date and number, the subscriber has concluded to print thirteen additional numbers to the second volume of the first or old series. These numbers will be furnished *gratuitously* to those who commenced with No. 1 and No. 6, and who have paid their subscription, or who shall have paid before the 26th No. of Volume 2 is issued. Those whose subscriptions remain unsettled at the publication of that No. will be struck from the list, and charged SIX DOLLARS, as [illegible] announced.

To those who have *really patronized* the "Library," by prompt payment of their subscription, very sincere acknowledgments are tendered, and a continuance of their patronage respectfully requested.

ADAM WALDIE.

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## WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed upon him, and begs leave to inform them, that he has been compelled from the heavy calamity which befel him on the 29th October, to remove his shop to the brick building owned by Washington G. Tucker, Esq. one door below the Store of Messrs. Rich & Franklin, and nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Dennis Claude, where he intends carrying on his business in his usual manner; and where he will be happy to accommodate his friends in the line of his profession. He was by the aid of his fellow-citizens, enabled, the morning of the above calamity, to save a portion of his Stock in hand, and hopes, in a short time, to be enabled to reinstate his whole stock. He therefore confidently solicits the former patronage of his friends, together with that of the public at large.

Nov. 7.

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## Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition, in writing, of John T. Larmer of said county, stating that he is now in custody for debts he is unable to pay, praying for the benefit of the several acts of the general assembly of Maryland passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, to a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, hereto annexed thereto, and the said John T. Larmer having satisfied me that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland preceding the time of this his application, and the said John T. Larmer having taken the oath for giving up his property as stated in his schedule, and having given security for his appearance at court, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said John T. Larmer be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three months before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the county court for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John T. Larmer should not have the benefit of said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 14th day of March 1834.

GIDEON WHITE.

April 3.

From the above it will be seen that the undersigned has been compelled to resort to the provisions of the Insolvent Laws of this state, and in order to prevent misrepresentation, he will state the cause which compelled him to adopt this disagreeable alternative. He became security for an individual at Anne-Arundel county court for a considerable sum of money, at which time the individual alluded to has left the state of Maryland, and the person to whom the debt was due has sued for and obtained judgment against him. The undersigned, therefore, feeling himself totally unable to pay the debt, has been compelled to resort to the above.

J. T. LARMER.

April 3.

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FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, commander her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 3 o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Centreville passengers

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, $2.50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50
Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, 2.00
Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2

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## CASH IN MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a number of Slaves of both sexes, for which he will pay in Cash a higher price than any other purchaser in the market. Persons having them to dispose of will communicate with him at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Annapolis Oct. 24—tf.

# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1834. NO 25.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
AT THE BRICK BUILDING ON THE PUBLIC CIRCLE.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.


## MISCELLANEOUS

Gray's Elegy in a country church yard has probably been more read and admired than a piece of composition in the English language. It was seven years from the time the author began this exquisite morceau before it was finished. It has had a thousand imitators, but will not be contended that any one has reached the touching simplicity of the original. It has been more successfully approached by an American writer than by any other person. Several years since an anonymous author published in a Rhode Island paper, the following amendment, thinking 'that Gray had not given the subject of his muse enough of a religious character to make the charm complete.' It was suggested that it should follow the stanza, beginning:

'Far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife.'

There is piety and poetry in every line of it.

*N. Y. Star.*

airy dreams the r simple fancies fixed,
thirst for wealth, nor panting after f me.
truth divine, sublimer hopes inspired,
d urged them onward to a nobler aim.
om every cottage, with the day arose,
e hallowed voice of spirit-breathing prayer;
d artless anthems, at the peaceful close,
e holy incense, charmed the evening air
hough they, each tome of human lore unknown,
e brilliant path of science never trod,
e sacred volume claimed their hearts alone,
hich taught the way to glory and to God.
re they from Truth's eternal fountain drew
e pure and gladdening waters day by day;
ow, since our days are evil, fleet, and few,
walk in wisdom's bright and peaceful way,
yonder pile, o'er which hath sternly pass'd
e heavy hand of all destroying Time,
hough whose low mouldering aisles now sighs the blast,
d round whose altars grass and ivy climb;
ey gladly thronged their grateful hymns to raise,
n the calm and holy sabbath shone;
e mingled tribute of their prayers and praise,
sweet communion rose before the throne.
re, from those honoured lips, which sacred fire
om heaven's high chancery hath touched, they hear
ghs which zeal inflame, their hopes inspire,
ng wings to faith, and check affliction's tear!
hen life flowed by, and like an angel, Death
me to release them to the world on high,
ey trembled still on each expiring breath,
d holy triumph beamed from every eye.
ir gentle hands their 'dust to dust' consign;
ear quiet tears the simple rites are said;
d here they sleep, till at the trump divine,
e earth and ocean render up their dead.

## THE WIDOW.

Mine has been a troublous and a perilous in matters of love; no sooner have I emerged from one ocean of sighs and tears, than have plunged headlong into another. It is passing strange that I never fell into matrimony in my very early days; my father did so, and so did my mother, and also my respectable grandame. She, good soul, originally was Letitia Simpson, at fifteen married her first husband, a Mr. Jeffrey Wilson; at sixteen, gave birth to my mother. Her husband was died without any other issue, leaving her more than well *provided for*. At seventeen she espoused a Mr. Winckworth, who, in his turn, consigned her to single blessedness and a fat dowery; after which, having quarrelled with all her race, or all her race with her, she abjured them and the realm, betook herself to the continent, and was barely heard of afterwards. My mother, following the part of her example, married at sixteen, impoverished the world with me at seventeen. I are, however, I suppose..(for I am a believer in fate,) destined me to—

'Waste my sweets upon the desert air;'

and thus only can I account for my escaping all the matronly and matrimonial snares that beset me in my youth. But to my tale.

On my arrival on the Continent, I had been at a short time at——, when my health visibly and seriously declined, and the medical men who attended me advised a visit to—— for its restoration. In accordance with their directions, I, nothing loth, (for a seat at a desk never was a desideratum with me,) sat out; and, as I was alone, and was not overenamoured of my monosyllabic patronyme, assumed one more suited to the euphony of a billet-doux and having, therefore, rebaptized myself, I made my appearance at my journey's end as Augustus Montague, with moreover, a dash of black down on my upper lip, which I dignified to my own mind, with the title of *moustache*. Thus yclept, and thus accoutred, I began my way at——and by dint of my modest looks, a little foppery, and my good name, I won my way into a circle of acquaintance.

At a party to which I had, through these means been asked, I one night met a Madame Perollet, whose appearance, and more, her deference of my attentions, made some impression upon me. She was an extremely fine woman, and English, seemingly about five and thirty, though less favoured fair ones spoke of her having numbered fifty years. Her hair and eyes were of the blackest; her eyebrows of the same colour, and long thick and silky, her complexion fair, but not ruddy, such as best contrasts with, and best becomes the raven lock; her features were more beautiful in their expression than in their individuality, although then even they were beautiful; her teeth were the finest I ever saw; and I opine no woman can lay claim to beauty who cannot show, nay even display, her teeth. She bore an easy, dignified and complacent smile; her figure was of the strictest proportions, and her carriage most graceful: moreover she was rich, and consequently amiable. She was a widow, too; and with all these qualifications, of course was greatly sought after by the men. But she had sense and caution—and while she smiled on all, and enamoured many, she never gave more than hope, and preserved all her own freedom. The women, who wished her dead, or married, consequently called her a coquette, and some of the *vieux garcons* with them—but this was suspicious evidence; while the younger men, whom the aunts and mothers of standing spinsters admonished to beware of the widow, only bowed, and then turned on their heel to laugh.

The first time I met her, a glove which she dropped, and which I proffered her, gave me an opportunity of opening a conversation with her. At first, conscious of my youth, I hesitated a little, although my looks bespoke an age riper by some years, than I had attained; but her answers were so mild, so *suave* and so condescending,—her manner to me so kind and easy,—and her whole conduct so engaging and assuring,—that, before I left her, I had, although blushingly, adventured on some little gallant badinage, for which, to the mortification of my elder competitors, she shook her delicate finger at me, and tapped me with her fan. Encouraged thus, I might have proceeded farther; but as she knew how to commence a conquest, so she knew to who continue one; and assuming a dignity not violent but perceptible, she restrained my further advances; and being even then sensible that an independent respect is the surest way to a woman's heart, (for I had begun to think of hers,) I contented myself for that time, by expressing a hope that I should have the happiness to meet her again, and bowed myself away.

That night I rose 50 per cent. in my own esteem. 'Truly,' said I to myself, 'the man whom that woman distinguishes must own some attractions; she is a lovely and intellectual specimen of her sex; to possess the love of such a one would be something to pride ones self on. What honour is the love of a giddy, indiscriminating girl, who runs the market of matrimony with her heart in her hand eager to bestow it on the first bidder'—Truly, I'll be a chapman no more for such common wares. But vanity! vanity! Can the rich, beautiful, sought at in age, when prudence has usurped passion, think of such a one as me? Yet she seemed very kind.' 'But kindness never marries,' said a still small voice. 'Yet she sometimes gives birth to love,' I thought in answer.—'But she is wealthy, has a wide range for choice, is a widow, and has the whole town after her,' replied my monitor. 'True, true,' I whispered; 'but she interested me, and by —— I'll try it.

Again we met—'Et je contait encore quelques fleurettes.' The widow smiled at them, and threatened, if I persisted, to reprove me.—'Cela va bein,' said I to myself, and I retired, for my vanity, or little else, was as yet interested.

A third time we met. 'Now then, Ephraim,' said I 'fort he *coup d'essai*—this time you must be serious and distant, and if she has thought upon you, the result will tell.' I approached her with a low and most respectful reverence; inquired after her health; without giving her time to answer, made some dry remarks on the wet weather; broached a recent murder; remarked on the Almanac, and the last new flounce; and was retiring, when she said.—

'But, Mr. Montagu, I wish to trouble you with a commission, if you can find time to execute it for me.' I assured her I was at her service.

'Then you will have the goodness to see my carriage ordered here at twelve, as I have been out all the week and am fatigued. Perhaps you will let me know when it is at the door, as I don't wish to be seen leaving so early.'

'Allons, mon bon ami,' thought I; 'cela va du mieux.' And thanking her for the honour of her commands, in a tone of deep and grateful respect, I left her to execute them.

That done, and 12 o'clock came, I made my way to her. She was seated near the door, and whispering to her, (for the secrecy she wished to practice gave me the privilege to do so) that the carriage was ready, I offered myself as her escort to it. She accepted my offer, and placed her arm within mine; as she did so, I felt a fluttering in my heart I was unprepared for, and as the stair case was deserted, I looked up in trembling and confusion into her face, and perceived she looked at me. One instant our eyes met, and the next they were cast down or averted, and I thought the confusion was mutual—I positively shook. As I handed her into the carriage, I stammered out an expression of hope that she would feel relieved from her fatigue next day, and begged her permission to call and enquire after her health in the morning: a gracious smile, a graceful inclination of the head, answered me, and the coach drove off.

'Fool,' said I, as I slowly reascended, 'to match your puny wits against a woman's charms and wiles! Your own weak snares have entrapped you.'

In the morning, having dressed myself, with more than ordinary care, I found myself about two o'clock, with a very unsettled pulse at Madame Perollet's door and being announced, was ushered into the drawing-room, where the widow was seated on a couch at a small and elegantly carved writing table, drawing her small white hands over some invitation cards. The usual enquries made and answered, our conversation turned on the previous night's party, and she told me she was busy when I entered writing cards for one of her own.

'But do you know,' she said 'I *write* so little lately, that my hand is quite stiff, and I am so awkward. See,' said she, laying it over the table to me, 'see how I have blacked my fingers with ink.'

'Indeed said I, rising and advancing to the table, and with an affectation of short sight, taking her hand in mine to examine it. 'This ink of yours is a most sacreligious violator. Would you permit me,' I added, as she drew her hand away, 'to finish your task.'

'Oh indeed!' she answered, rising and vacating her place to me, 'you will oblige me much, if you will undertake that kind office for me.'

'Rather say for myself,' I said; 'for I fear I am selfish in seeking the pleasure I ask.'

She made no reply, but smiled, and pleased herself opposite, with a list of names to dictate.

'What is this?' said I taking up the last she had finished. 'This is my name. Am I the only Mr Montague of your acquaintance?'

She nodded acquiescence.

'And am I to have the honour of attending you?'

'If,' she answered, 'no better, no more agreeable engagement.'

'Heavens!' said I, 'what better, what more agreeable engagement is it possible I could have. What other engagement could induce me to forego——'

'Mr. Montague,' said the widow, 'I will read the names.'

'I thank you—but, madam I resumed, 'you must first permit me to thank you for the honour you have done me, or you will make me believe you think so meanly of me as to deem me insensible to it.'

'If your thanks are on each recurrence of the occasion to be as fervent,' said the widow, 'I fear the task will be irksome to you, for I have just made up my mind if you will promise to write all my cards, and be a little more sedate in your gratitude, to put down your name in my book for the season.'

'Is it possible, Madam? then I will be sworn like Hebrew copyist, never to pen aught else: and will attend you, too happy as your bidden your bounden scribe—nay, but there is no room for that dubious smile, I will swear.'

'Don't pray,' she replied, 'remember, if you write for me only, how many damsels will die for lack of the elegant food of your billet-doux!'

'Not one, I assure, Madam, if I have polluted paper with a line to woman since my arrival, or dared to harbour thoughts of more than one, and she, one to whom I can never presume to aspire——'

'Then there is one Mr. Montague? but pray remember my cards. I fear you will make a very negligent amanuensis.'

'There is indeed one, Madam, if I dared reveal her.'

'Well, well, Mr Montague,' she said, 'I don't wish to confess you.'

'And yet, Madam,' I answered, you could absolve me.'

'Mr. Montague,' said the widow hastily, 'do, pray, think of my cards, or I must write them: only see how the nasty ink has stained my fingers.'

'It only serves as a foil to the snowy lustre of the rest,' I said.

'But yet you would not like it if the hand were yours——'

'If it were mine—if it could ever be mine,' said I warming as I spoke, and raising it to my lips.

Have done then have done, Mr Montague, see how you have kept your promise, not one card written—Sh, fie! and now we really must leave till! to-morrow for I must go out.'

'I hope not,' I said, 'I will complete them instantly.'

'But, indeed, I must go out.'

'To-morrow then, perhaps, you will permit me to show my industry?'

'Yes,' she said, 'if you will promise, very faithfully, really to write.'

'As closely as a pundit on my honour,' and once more pressing her hand, and having fully received her pardon for my sins, I withdrew.

The next day and the next, our seats were resumed I pen in hand, Madame with her pocket book, but still the cards remained stationary. Not so with other matters: I progressed in love and boldness, until I won from the widow's lips a confession of regard, and the sweetest assurance of it that lips can give. Never did love sit so lightly or happily on me, though my passion for Matilde, for that she told me was her name, was ardent; and she was beautiful, fascinating, and in every way engaging; but she was not to be treated with sentimental scenes, and her own demonstrations of love were of that nature which satisfied without ever exciting the heart. We felt rather than told each others hopes, thoughts, and wishes, and I enjoyed serenely what I had before and have often since squandered in unnecessary and unavailing suffering. Her actions spoke more than her words, and I was too proud of her to doubt her for her silence—her and her only have I loved rationally—I loved her as a woman; others I have adored as angels, till adoration became torture; and I have phrenzied myself in seeking and worshipping their attributes.

About four months I led in this way a very happy life when it was agreed we should be married: a *coutrat de marriage* was necessary, and I was to wait upon a notary to instruct him to prepare it. To enable me to do so, Matilde explained the nature and amount of her property, which was made.

'And now, Augustus,' said she, 'I must own I have deceived you in one point.'

'Indeed!' said I, 'I am sure it is in a very venial one.'

'It is so indeed, but it is necessary that I should now explain it to you—my name is not Matilda Parollet.'

'Indeed!' said I, at the same time thinking to myself how easy a way this confession would make for my own on the same subject.

'That name I assumed to escape the importunities of relations in England. Listen, and you shall soon be acquainted with the brief story of my life. My maiden name, you must know was Sunpson.'

'Indeed!' I said, 'we have that name already in our family.'

'On my first marriage with Mr. Wilson—'

'Who?' I cried.

'Wilson!' she answered.

My hair stood on end—'Were you married a second time?'

'I was.'

To whom?'

'To Mr. Winckworth.'

'Winckworth!' I exclaimed, 'Simpson, Wilson, Winckworth! Heavens! you are my grandmother.'

## THE WIDOW.

At the battle of Wagram, Napoleon sent an order to one of the Marshals by his favourite equerry and aid de-camp, General Durosnel, and suddenly uttered a cry as he watched him with his telescope through the field. He had seen Durosnel struck by a bullet and rolling in the dust.

His death was the cause of mourning—he was yet young, and by his intelligent gallantry had acquired the love and esteem of his comrades, as well as of the Emperor, who eulogized him in the bulletin.

There was one being whose heart was struck by this fatal bullet; the young and loving widow, whose visions of paradise were changed, in a moment, to grief and despair.

Durosnel, as upright as brave, had nothing to leave her; expectations of provision rested on the Emperor, but at all events, she could no longer reside in Paris. Her father therefore, came from the country, to fetch her, and preparations were making for their departure, when about ten days after the news reached Paris, the Empress Josephine received a letter from the Emperor, in which he said:—

'Durosnel is not killed—he is not even wounded, the bullet struck only his horse;—*let his wife know this.*'

The commission was not easy of execution So inured is the poor human heart to every variety of suffering, that grief in any form cannot surprise it; but joy, a joy that snatches us at once from despair to bliss, oh! that must not be too rudely administered.

The Empress, knowing the effect her news must have on Madam Durosnel, was in great perplexity, and meditated going herself to her, when Lavalette and his wife arrived to breakfast with her Majesty.

'Ah! Heaven has sent you to my aid,' she exclaimed.

Then explaining the whole affair, she imposed the task on Lavalette, and adding the caution of:

'Take care what you are about, for you may kill her;' she pushed him by the shoulders, and sent him to Madam Durosnel. The good natured Lavalette gladly undertook to carry peace to an afflicted bosom, but just as he reached the door he began to be staggered by the amount of happiness his tidings imported, and to comprehend the delicacy of his mission.

'Diable!' thought the ambassador, as he ascended the stairs, 'I almost repent my hasty compliance.'

It was barely eleven o'clock: an ill assorted hour for a visit, as the father would probably have hinted, but the Empress's name silenced all objection, and he was immediately introduced into Madame Durosnel's boudoir; where she was seated on a sofa, silent and sorrowful, dressed in weeds, weepers, and all the mournful paraphernalia of early widowhood. As he gazed on her pale and altered countenance, and on the languid eye, raised to meet his, he thought:

"The Empress is right: I shall certainly kill her.'

He sat down beside her, but after the first salutations had not a word to offer; while Madame Durosnel supposing he came to announce some favour from the Emperor, properly waited till he should open the conference. Finding him, however, obstinately silent, she at length began with a trembling voice:

'Her majesty is doubly gracious in condescending—'

Lavalette started as if suddenly aroused from a dream.

'Madame,' said he, 'are you beginning to feel consolation.'

'Ah, sir!' was all the wretched mourner could reply, and her face was instantly bathed with tears.

'Deuce take it,' he inwardly ejaculated, 'if she reverts to her despair, what can I do?'

And he began turning over every expedient that could put her upon the scent; none appeared more likely than an inquiry whether she believed in ghosts?

Alas! no, sir; would that I could both believe and see them; and her tears flowed afresh.

In proportion as her grief interested him, did the perplexity of her comforter increase; but as something must be done, he at last devised a tale of a woman buried in a trance, and recalled from the tomb by the grave digger opening it with a design of plunder. The story he related with all the accompaniments of romance, and dwelling with especial emphasis on the ineffable joy of this heroine's family on recovering their beloved from the jaws of death.

'Alas! ejaculated Madame Durosnel in a voice interrupted by sobs, 'they were very happy!'

And she buried her head in the cushions, both to weep at liberty, and to avoid the sight of a man who seemed to be making a jest of affliction.

Lavalette began to think his task hopeless, but resolving on a new attempt, he assumed an air of cheerfulness, that contrasted strangely with his anxiety. Putting on his best smiles, he asked Madame Durosnel whether she had breakfasted.

'Ah! *Mon Dieu!*' she exclaimed, beginning to suspect the Empress Josephine's nephew was somewhat crazed.

Lavalette grew impatient, and repeated the inquiry.

'I do not know, Sir,' she answered, 'whether you are aware that your discourse is very extraordinary—I beg permission to retire.'

'And how is it, Madame,' retorted Lavalette 'that you cannot discover the real object of my mission?'

His expressive countenance conveyed all the rapture his news imported, and Madame Durosnel as she surveyed it, fell back on the sofa, exclaiming:—

'What has happened?'

'Why nothing at all! nothing has happened! Do you now understand me, Madame? will you divest yourself of those villainous weeds? Your husband is not dead!—'

And having uttered the decisive words, he sunk down exhausted with the effort. Meanwhile, an alarming shriek from the overjoyed wife brought her father to her aid, and Lavalette hastened to escape. The blunt manner in which, after all his affections, he had communicated such joyful tidings had nearly overset Madame Durosnel's reason.

## THE CAPITOL.

The Capitol is probably the most splendid building of the kind in the world. It is built of granite and painted white. In the center is a vast circular hall, 100 feet in diameter, called the *Rotunda*. In the northern end, besides *many* smaller rooms for committees, &c is the Senate Chamber, and under it the Hall where the United States' Court holds its sessions. In front of the Rotunda and over the vestibule of the western front, is the library of congress, with its 40,000 volumes, including many valuable works of literature; whilst in the southern end is the House of Representatives' Hall.

The chamber of the Senate and Representatives are very beautifully fitted up, each member has his own desk, and the walls are tastefully adorned. The columns of the latter made of a peculiar kind of marble, obtained near the Potomac, above this city, I believe, are very beautiful. They appear as if they were composed of an infinite number of small stones, of a great variety of colours, and all susceptible of the finest polish.

The Rotunda, which is surmounted by a splendid dome, is ornamented with four grand paintings made by Col. Trumbull. They represent the declaration of Independence, the surrender of Burgoyne, the surrender of Cornwallis, and Gen. Washington resigning his commission to congress, at Annapolis. There are several basso-relief scenes above the four entrances to this Rotunda, representing events in the early history of our country—Spaces remain for four more large paintings, which will some day or other be occupied.

On the west front of the Capitol, and a few feet from the foot of the flight of steps which lead up to the vestibule, is a naval monument to the memory of Wadsworth, Somers, and others who were killed in the Tripolitan war. But it was a sad want of taste which led to the placing of that monument there, especially to have it surrounded by a small and deep basin of water.

The grounds around the Capitol are now beautifully adorned with shrubbery and small forest trees. It is altogether a most enchanting place. The view is fine from the east portico over the large and elegantly laid-out

yard on that side, whilst that on the west side, which carries the eye over the city of Washington in that direction, and especially along the Pennsylvania Avenue, exceeds any thing of the kind which I have ever seen.

The cost of this immense building, with all its furniture, Library, &c. including the expenditure in improving the grounds around, and enclosing them with a high iron fence, has exceeded, if I mistake not, the sum of *three million of dollars.*

But interesting as this building is in itself, it ceases to be an object of regard when compared with what it contains. Here assemble every year those bodies of men upon whose deliberations not only the happiness of millions of our fellow citizens, but also the hopes of the world, as it regards the success of our grand experiment, to determine whether men can be governed by republican institutions. Probably there never was a collection of men on the earth in legislative and judicial bodies, which embraced as much talent as is to be found in this Capitol this winter.—*Sunday School Jour*


# Maryland Gazette.

**ANNAPOLIS:**

*Thursday, June 19, 1834.*


TO THE CITIZENS OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

EDWARD HAMMOND, of Elk Ridge, is a Candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next House of Delegates of this State.

May 29.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The Rev. Mr. Woodley intends preaching at St. Mary's Church on Sunday the 22d inst. being the fifth Sunday after Pentecost. Divine service will commence at half after ten. In the evening Vespers and a Lecture.

POST OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS.

*New Mail Arrangement.*

Arrive, from Baltimore pr Steam Boat, every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday.
Return—Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday.
——— By Land—Arrive Monday and Wednesday.
Return—Tuesday and Thursday.
For Eastern Shore—Arrive, on Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday.
Return—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday.
For Washington City, as usual, Arrive Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Return, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
For Calvert—Arrive on Tuesday and Friday.
Return—Wednesday and Saturday.

☞ The Mails pr. Steam Boat are closed at ten o'clock in the morning. Those by land at nine o'clock the night previous to their departure.

☞ The Office will be open on the Sabbath from eleven o'clock, A. M. until three P. M. J. GREEN, P. M.

*Mr. Green:* The following lines are copied from the American Quarterly Review, which, to use the language of the Editor of that periodical, "are really beautiful." You can publish them if you think proper.

*"The World's delusive figure flies"*

BY CHARLES CONSTANTINE PISE, D. D.

The World's delusive figure flies;
The wing of death flits o'er me!
And all that lately charm'd my eyes
Is melting from before me!
So melt the lovely evening beame,
That revelled by in gladness;
And all that lately charmed, now seems
Forever lost in sadness!

Alas! when youth, in smiles arrayed,
Came tripping forth with pleasure,
Then joyful round my heart surveyed
The fastly waning treasure!
And when their blooming flowers appeared,
O'ed them my bosom slumbered;
Nor once the bright illusion feared,
Nor dreamed my days were numbered!

Too oft I heard that mortal life
Was but a shade of even;
And blest repose from mortal strife
Was only found in Heaven!
But while the youthful smiles of bliss
Around my heart were cleaving;
I told my soul that truths like this
Were hardly worth believing!

But now, like evening's rainbow hue
Which joyless twilight covers
The scene is fading from my view,
And death around me hovers!
Farewell thou cheating earth below,
Thou only bod'st to sorrow;
Thy beams, that shine so brightly now,
Shall set in shade to-morrow!

COURT OF APPEALS—June Term, 1834.

Thursday, June 12th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of No. 29, Peter Hoffman and others vs. Cromwell, Ex'x. of Cromwell, was continued by Heath and Mayer for the Appellee, and Alexander for the Appellants.

Friday, June 13th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above case was concluded by Alexander for the Appellants.

On application W. A. Dulany, Esquire, of Charles county, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

No. 30. John W. Bronaugh vs. Griffith, Adm'r. of Griffith. The argument of this case was commenced by John Scott for the Appellant, and Mayer and Johnson for the Appellee.

Saturday, June 14th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above case was concluded by A. C. Magruder for the Appellant.

No. 36. The President, &c. of the Union Bank of Maryland vs. David Hoffman and C. F. Mayer, trustees of Hollins and McBlair and others. The argument of this case was commenced by Kennedy for the Appellants.

Monday, June 16th.—The argument of the above case was continued by Kennedy for the Appellants, and Alexander for the Appellees.

Tuesday, June 17th.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Mayer for the Appellees, and McMahon and Johnson for the Appellants.

Wednesday, June 18th.—The President, Directors and Company of The Union Bank of Tennessee vs. Thomas Ellicott, John B. Morris, and trustees of the Bank of Maryland. The argument upon motion for injunction, was commenced by Meredith for the President, &c. of the Union Bank of Tennessee.

On application, General Geo. W. Gibbs, of the state of Tennessee, was admitted as an attorn y of this court.

On application, J. J. Meredith, Esquire, of Washington county, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

*From the Balt. Amer. of yesterday.*

The riot among the labourers employed on the Washington Rail Road, of which we made brief mention in yesterday's American, it seems first assumed an appearance that attracted notice, on Sunday evening. The parties arrayed against each other are known as the *Fardowns* and the *Corkonians*. On Monday morning a body of militia hastily collected in the neighbourhood, succeeded for a time in restoring apparent quietness by the arrest of a number of the rioters, but they afterwards congregated in greater numbers and came to open collision. Some of the shantees, or temporary houses of the labourers, were destroyed, but the injury on that day seems to have been confined to the selves.

Yesterday morning, Gen. Ch. S. Ridgely having transmitted a requisition to this city for a re inforcement of troops, a detachment of Infantry and Riflemen, under the command of Major Finley, proceeded to the scene of disturbance. It was composed of Captains Hickman's, Brauson's and Chevis' corps of Infantry, and Captains Cook's and Maguire's corps of Riflemen. The troop of horse commanded by Captain Boutdin also marched on the same service.

POSTSCRIPT.—At half past eight, last night, we saw one of the members of the troop of horse, who had just returned to the city. He informs us that the troop arrived at the place of riot yesterday morning, in advance of Major Finley's command, and that they found the rioters pretty well tranquilised, although in the early part of the day there had been some violent passes between them One of the rioters, who had fired at Gen. Ridgely was shot in the mouth, and this, our informant states, was the only occasion on which fire arms were used. Major Finley's detachment arrived on the ground in the afternoon, and when our informant left, matters were apparently quiet. In the course of the contests which had already taken place, a number of shantees were burnt. Four persons, it appears, were killed in the affrays, one of whom was a female. The rioters arrested will, it is supposed, be escorted to Annapolis jail to-day.

*From the Baltimore Gazette.*

The recent decision of the Judges in South Carolina upon the Constitutionality of the Test Oath, has produced considerable excitement among the State Rights party in Columbia, and the feeling evinced on this occasion shows that the party are determined if possible to push things to the last extremity. It appears, from the Charleston Courier, that Dr. Thomas Cooper, an exile from his native land, who has sought protection and received favours and honours under the benign institutions of our free country, an aged man too, 'standing, as it were, on the horizon of time, ready to step into eternity,' is at the head of this wicked project. Strange indeed that he should thus requite the bounty of his adopted country, that he should thus employ the last sands of life; that one who has himself so much need of unbounded toleration, should engage in a war of oppression against others for opinion's sake.'

On Monday, while the court was delivering its opinion on the Test Oath, the Doctor seated himself immediately in front of the Judges, and took notes, apparently with much feeling of disapprobation at the views of the court. In the afternoon, a handbill was issued from the office of the *Times and Gazette, purporting* to give briefly the leading views of Judge O'Neall and Johnson, accompanied with very harsh and declamatory comments, addressed to the passions and prejudices of the people.

The author having succeeded in drawing public attention, by the inflammatory style of his address, loose handbills were distributed through the town and District the next day, addressed to the State Rights party, to rally at the Town Hall meeting, on highly important business.

The following are the proceedings of the meeting above alluded to.

At a meeting of the State Rights party of Richland district held at the Town hall in Columbia, on Thursday evening June 5, 1834 on motion of Mr. N. Herbemont, Dr. Edward Fisher was called to the chair, and Col E. H. Maxcy appointed secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting. Col. P. M. Butler, after some preliminary remarks, submitted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That whilst we are at all times disposed to acquiesce in the impartial and unprejudiced decisions of the judiciary, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the late decision by a majority of the Court of Appeals on the Military Oath, is the result of party and prejudiced opinions, expressed and published by two members of the court in the proceedings of the Union Convention, in December, 1832.

*Resolved*, That the opinions of the majority of the court in this case contain doctrines anti-republican, conformable to the infamous Proclamation, dangerous to Liberty, and subversive of the Rights of the State.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the late convention of the state was not and could not be limited by the Legislature; and did not in any instance violate or abuse the trust confided by the people.

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Court of Appeals should be remodelled or abolished; and one established more competent to administer justice and maintain the rights and privileges of the people of this Commonwealth.

*Resolved*, That the deliberate opinion of this meeting is, that the Legislature ought to pass a law defining and punishing treason against the state.

*Resolved*, That in the present alarming crisis of public affairs, new safe guards are required to secure the Liberties of the people of this commonwealth, and the Governor be requested to convene the Legislature to devise such measures as the public welfare requires.

EDWARD FISHER, Chairman.

E. H. Maxcy, Sec'y.

Since the above was prepared, we have received Charleston papers of the 12th of June, which contain a detailed account of a meeting of the State Rights and Free Trade party, held at the Circus in that city on the 11th inst. General Hamilton addressed the meeting, in a speech called eloquent and argumentative, and moved sundry resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The meeting resolved that the recent decision of the majority of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, is a judicial usurpation, violating the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution of the state, and the sovereignty of the people. The State Rights Association, which, it appears, had been suspended, is revived by a special resolution to that effect, and, in the name of the party, the meeting declares its existence, 'and empowers the officers who were in office at the suspension of the Association, forthwith to organize the same, and when such organization is complete, they are requested and authorised to put forth an Address to the People of South Carolina, exposing the heresies of the Court of Appeals, the danger of the present crisis, the true principles on which South Carolina must rest this controversy, and the necessity of her good people coming forth in their might at the ballot box, and putting down by their sovereign power, that violence, faction, and sedition, which has so long distracted our beloved State.'

GREEN FIELD, *Mass.*

A few days since, a child of Mr. E Rythey in this place, about three years old, was discovered in a well near the house, into which it had probably fallen by seizing the bucket and carrying that down with it. When Mrs. Rythey discovered it, it was holding fast by the side of the bucket with its little hands, and crying for 'mother.' The mother ran to a neighbour's for assistance; but before she could return, a girl living in the house had raised the bucket with the child clinging to it the whole way, and supporting its weight by the mere power of its arms and hands. After it was safely landed, there was considerably difficulty in disengaging its hands from their convulsive grasp of the bucket. The well was more than twenty feet deep, with twelve feet of water.

We have been furnished by a gentleman, that took much pains to ascertain the facts connected with the accident on the Columbia Rail Road, with the following particulars.

*Phil. U S Gazette.*

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT

Two of the Union Rail Road Cars, of the Union Line Co. were, this morning attached to a train of burthen cars to ascend the inclined plane on the west side of the Schuylkill, bridge, when they had nearly arrived at the summit, the coupling of the burthen cars gave way, by which accident one of the laden cars, with the two containing passengers, were forced down the plain, with an impetus that is beyond description. When within a few rods of the bridge the train came in contact with a burthen car loaded with sand, the shock was tremendous, the pleasure cars rose in the air and came down in atoms; the passengers were thrown in different directions, and, what is most remarkable, all escaped with their lives, and none dangerously injured, though several were bruised, and one gentleman had his arm fractured. The two cars belonging to Messrs. S R. Slaymaker and Co. are completely torn to pieces. From our recollection of those splendid pieces of workmanship, we should suppose the damage to the company, could not be less than $2500. which is to be attributed entirely to the neglect or stupidity of the individual (in the service of the state) in attaching the pleasure cars to the burthen cars in advance of them, contrary to the positive instructions of Mr. Eardman, the superintendent of the machinery at the inclined plane.

A NEW MUZZLE FOR DOGS.

In the Select Council, on Friday evening, Mr. Meredith introduced an ordinance calculated more effectually than those now in existence to secure our citizens against the dangers apprehended from dogs in the summer season. It provides that after the first of July next, instead of the leather strap now used, all dogs shall be muzzled with a substantial wire basket, placed so as effectually to enclose the mouth, and prevent snapping or biting. This muzzle is believed to be much easier for the animal than the strap now used, while at the same time it is more effectual. A dog with a strap is not prevented from biting, but with the wire basket, this will be impossible, as the whole mouth is enclosed. The apertures between the wires will enable him to drink with as much facility as if he were without a muzzle.

Mr. Meredith, in supporting this ordinance, remarked that the present regulations in regard to dogs, were entirely insufficient, as fully appeared by the late accident in Washington Square, where a gentleman from the south, his lady, and child, were all bitten, a few days since, by an animal supposed to be in a rabid state. He said that this incident was disgraceful to the city, and called imperatively for the prompt action of Councils. He believed the wire basket muzzle would be an effectual security against the bite of dogs, as the experiment had already been tried in this city, with entire success. Mr. M. added that in France, a regulation of this kind has long been in existence.

The ordinance was adopted without opposition, and promptly concurred in by the Common Council. A similar ordinance should be passed by each of the incorporated districts of the county, when the nuisance to which it refers would be in a great measure removed. —*Phila. Gazette.*

LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC.

The editors of the *American* are indebted to the attention of Mr. Wm. Martin, for the annexed late information from the Pacific, by the fast sailing ship Ann McKim, of which he is supercargo:

*On board the Ship Ann McKim,*
Chesapeake Bay, June 15, 1834.

*To the Editors of the American,*

Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to acquaint you with the arrival of the ship Ann McKim, Walker, in 72 days from Huasco, with a valuable cargo of hides, copper, platina and specie, to the Hon. Isaac McKim, We left Valparaiso, 9th March for Coquimbo; the United States ship Vincennes, Com. Wadsworth just arrived there from United States, via Rio de Janeiro; ship McLellen, Street, of and from New York; brigs George and Henry, Smith, and Argyle, Codman, of and from Baltimore, and brig Navarre, Girdon, of and from Philadelphia, all just arrived. The schooner Peruvian, of and from Boston, bound to the Sandwich Islands, put into Valparaiso with loss of all her cables and anchors in coming through the streights of Magellan.—Left Calao Bay 8th Feb. The United States ship Fairfield, Captain Vallette, and the United States schooner Dolphin, Capt Voorhies, sailed to leeward 29th January. The brig Index, Clark, of New York, to sail in a few days for Payti; brig Hardy, Shirtly of Marblehead from Balt. with 3400 bbls flour, brig Central America, Cunningham, of and from Balt. with a cargo of flour, just arrived; barque Don Quixotte, Meek of New York sailed 5th Feb. for California; the brig Hiperion of N. York from Gibraltar, repairing; the brig George Gardner, Harvey and ship St. Peter, Mickle, sailed in January, the former for Cabija, and the later for Africa and Valparaiso The brig Celeno of Baltimore, was expected at Calao daily from the Intermedios

While lying at Huasco, 1st April, taking in Copper, a coasting brig arrived there 4 days from Valparaiso, in reporting that the United States ship Fairfield, Capt. Vallette, had just arrived there from Calla in 17 days passage, and the brig John Gilpin, Walsh, of Boston, from Canton

Advices from Lima were received at Valparaiso to 19th February, which stated that Grammarra had reached Pasco, and took possession of a quantity of silver and money. Bermudez had arrived at Cuzco, and Genl. Miller, who had just arrived at Lima from Chili, was placed immediately at the head of Orbigoso's troops, and had proceeded for Pasco in pursuit of Grammarra.

The following named gentlemen came passengers in the ship Ann McKim, viz:—P. H. Vandervoort, Esqr. of New York, bearer of despatches, and Capt John G. Scott and Thos. H. Seymour, of Boston, John Edison, Esq. of Bridgewater.

LATEST FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON

A letter to the Editors of the New York Journal of Commerce, dated 'U. S. ship United States, May 1st, 1834,' communicates the following particulars.

"The Frigate United States left Port Mahon on her cruize for the summer, on the 22d of April, and arrived at Toulon on the 25th, from which place she was to proceed by Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, &c. to the Archipelago. The officers of the United States 1st of May, were as follows:—Commander, Capt. Ballard, Lieutenants, Buchanan, Magruder, Selfridge, Long, and Lee—Purser, Todd—Surgeon, Ravelie—Chaplain, Stewart—Sailing Master, Hitchcock—Lieuts. of Marines, Macomber and Young—passed Midshipmen, Glasson, Griffith, Hunt and Warts—Midshipmen Fraily, Lynch, Renshaw, Tilghman, Colvocressies, Howard, Johnson, Contee, Cummings, Williamson and Randolph.

The U. S. ship Delaware, 74, bearing the flag of Commodore Patterson, was expected to sail on the 25th of April from Mahon for Toulon, to procure salt provisions.—The store ship from America, with the usual supply for the spring, not having arrived at Minorca.

The frigate Constellation, Capt. Read, was at Toulon 1st May, waiting the arrival of Com Patterson.

The U. S. schr. Shark, Capt. Paulding, was refitting at Mahon, after a cruize to Gibraltar, Tangier, &c..

All was quiet in Toulon and the south of France.

The vice roy of Sicily landed a few days previous to 1st May from a steamboat at Marseilles, and proceeded to Paris on a visit to the Court of St. Cloud. It is said that the special object of the Prince, is a marriage with the Princess Mary, the eldest of the unmarried daughters of Louis Phillippe.

LATEST FROM JAMAICA.

By the ship Orbit, Capt Moncrief, we have received Jamaica papers to May 20th.

H. M. ship Forte arrived at Kingston on the 14th, from Barbadoes, with £90,000 sterling, all in shillings and sixpences, which had been transhipped from H. M. ship Belvidera. A Kingston paper of the 20th says, 'The quantity of specie issued on Saturday, by the Receiver General, appears to have given new life to the city. Change now being afforded, complaints will necessarily cease.

There has been a total failure of the plantain crop at Demarara.

The Legislature of Tobago have passed resolutions expressive of their approbation of the Emancipation Act, the arrangements of the Governor for the distribution of the compensation money.

*The Earthquake in South America.*—One of the papers contains some further particulars of this terrible calamity. We make the following extract:

Pasto, 22d Feb. 1834.—I have to inform you that the town of Santiago, adjoining the parish of Sibundoi, situated to the east, and at the distance of 12 or 14 leagues, was built over a hidden volcano, which burst on the 20th ult. at 7 o'clock in the morning.—The earth shook so violently, that that alone rended the ancient Rio Bamba, which may afford you some means of drawing a comparison. A run of land about 3 leagues long and two broad, sunk, with the forest which covered it, and its superfices presents now the aspect of a savanna, covered with stones and sand. Although the trees which covered the spot were as old as the world, there has not a root of them remained, nor even a leaf to indicate the place where they stood.

During 24 hours that the earth shook without ceasing for one instant; the town and environs were rendered a heap of ruins; the cottages of the peasants were swallowed up by the earth which yawned at every point, and the churches of Santiago and Sabundoi were ruined, and also my house, under the ruins of which I was buried. But as if by miracle I escaped from my sepulchre.—for the same convulsion which swallowed up my house threw it up afterwards upon the superfices of the earth, and I then managed to get out, although I was dreadfully crippled. The wave which the earth formed, rolled, in every sense of the word, similar to those of the sea and to as great a height as happens when the ocean is enraged by a tempest.—Eighty persons were swallowed up by them, with all their live stock, and the only ones that could escape were those of us who were able to run up a hill, which although it shook as well as the rest, did not sink, neither did the waves of the earth affect it.

PEDRO LEON Y LOPEZ.

FROM KEY WEST.

We have received the Key West Sentinel of May 24th.

The Spanish polacre Filanthropis, bound from Charleston to Havana, with a cargo of rice, was totally lost on Carrysford reef, May 10. Captain and crew taken off by Sloop Spy and arrived at Key West 23d.

The schr. Eliza Ann, Thrane, bound from Charleston to New Orleans, arrived at Key West on the 13th, having been ashore on Long Key. On being surveyed, she was condemned as unseaworthy, and ordered to be sold for the benefit of all concerned.

The schr. Robert Bruce, Thatcher, from Tampico to N. York, with a cargo of fustic, sarsaparilla and specie, got ashore on one of the Tortugas, but was relieved by sloop Plume, which arrived at Key West a few days previous to the 24th, with part of her cargo.

In the case of brig Paragon and cargo, estimated to be worth $40,000, the Court of Admiralty had decreed 10 per cent or $4000 in favour of the salvors.

## FOREIGN.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

New York, June 13.

Our news schr. Eclipse, boarded Wednesday night, at nine o'clock, the Havre packet ship Havre, Captain Stoddard, but owing to head winds, was unable to reach the city before seven o'clock yesterday morning. She brings us Havre dates of the 7th and Paris the 6th May.

We translate from a Havre paper a statement of the unfortunate event said to have occurred on firing a salute by the ship United States, at Toulon.—*Cour. and Enq.*

Havar, May 7.

We received from Toulon under date of 1st instant, the account of so extraordinary a circumstance that notwithstanding the positive terms in which it is stated, we dare not give publicity to it without expressing our doubts of its truth.

The following is the language in which the event in question is related to us by a person who was on the spot. But we again repeat the affair appears to us so unexplicable, that we advise our readers to withhold their belief from it as we do until more ample information.

Toulon, 1st May, 1834.

A tragic event has occurred here on the anniversary of St. Philip. I have already informed you that there were two American frigates in the roads of Toulon, the Constellation and the United States. The latter, which arrived here three days ago, in saluting the vessels in the roads, fired with ball on the Suffrein ship of the line, and killed or wounded seven men.

It was on the midday salute. One ball entered a port hole of the Suffrein, broke a camboose of the first cook at the moment he was distributing provisions, cut one sailor in two, mortally wounded two more, and wounded in a great or less degree four others. One of the sailors died immediately; another whose abdomen was partly carried away, expired in the hospital a few hours afterwards; a third, whose thigh is broke, will be operated upon this day.

The commander of the Suffren was on shore when this unfortunate event occurred. He hastened on board with Admiral Massieu de Clerval, commanding the Roadstead. A lieutenant and Midshipman from the American frigate United States, came on board the French Admiral, to tender their excuses, which were rather badly received by our officers in sight of the dead bodies of their comrades. Another bullet from the frigate struck another of our vessels in quarantine. The redoubt on the large tower has also been injured. There must thus have been many

loaded with ball—nine have been which have done some damage to

parties were on shore, which were immediately compelled to put off for fear of collision between our sailors and the Americans. A pinnace station has been reinforced by a detachment of gendarmerie and troops of the line, to avoid all further disasters. Some Americans were on shore. The Consul, M. Truguet, accompanied them on board in person, to avoid all disturbances.

The editor of *le Journal du Havre*, from which we copy the above, again cautions the public from placing full faith in all the details. He justly observes that it is impossible to believe that in firing a salute a number of guns should be loaded with ball by mistake.

*From the New York Times and Mercantile Advertiser.*

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Orpeus, Capt. Buraley, arrived at N. York on Saturday night from Liverpool, having sailed thence on the 16th inst. to which date the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received regular files of papers, &c. including London papers of the 15th.

The political intelligence is unimportant—it appears that the report received by the last arrival, that there was a prospect of a speedy arrangement between the contending parties in Portugal, was without foundation.

The London Times of the 15th says—It has been before mentioned, that the treaty of the quadruple alliance lately agreed to in London, has been accepted and ratified by the Court of Madrid. Our Madrid correspondent, in his late letter of the 5th inst. confirms this information. The intelligence received by the last packet from Lisbon states that the Government of Don Pedro had likewise sanctioned the treaty by its ratification. The Spanish army is, therefore, now acting in concert with the stipulations of the convention.

The papers contain the following extract of a letter, dated Toulon, May 4. 'The Maritime Prefect went yesterday on board the American frigate United States, accompanied by the Count de Labrettoniere, Major. General of the Marine at Toulon. The master gunner of the frigate was in irons, and about to be tried by a court martial. The commander of the ship has, it is said, sent 5 000f. a relief for families of the men killed and wounded by the deplorable occurrence of the 1st; but the Prefect refused the money, saying that it was an affair to be settled between the two governments. This morning a boat with Americans came to shore. The authorities, having timely notice of her arrival, placed a picket of gendarmes on the quay, in order to prevent them from being assailed by the French sailors, who are in a state of deperation.'

France—Paris cannot be said to be tranquil. Conflicts between the students who frequent the Guinguett s (tea gardens) in the quarter of Mont Barnasse, and the police, and between the populace and some soldiers of the 35th regiment, took place on Thursday last, outside the barriers, and appear, indeed, to be of hourly occurrence. Great numbers of arrests and domiciliary visits continue in Paris and throughout France. On the other hand, the Chamber of Peers daily discharge scores of prisoners against whom no evidence appears on the investigation of their cases.

Dr. Gervais and the Editor of the Manager, having refused to go to trial on Saturday, they were condemned respectively to fines of 1000 francs, and to imprisonment for an alleged libel on the police. A new trial will be the consequence of this curious proceeding. We regret to learn that very serious apprehensions are entertained for the consequences of the first public discussion of the late melancholy events in Paris—Morning Herald.

## SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

It was announced on the authority of a telegraphic despatch, received at Paris, from Bayonne, and dated the 6th May, that an arrangement had taken place between Don Pedro and Don Miguel—that Don Carlos had given up the contest in Spain, and embarked for England, and, as a necessary consequence, that the civil war in Spain and Portugal was at an end. The statement was very circumstantial, and no doubt was expressed of its correctness. It now turns out, however, to have been nothing more than a stock jobbing report, wholly without foundation.

By the African steamer, we have intelligence from Lisbon to the 5th inst. She brings despatches from Lord Howard de Walden to the British government the nature of which has not yet transpired. They are said to relate to the reception by Don Miguel of the proposition made to him, founded upon the treaty of amity between the Four Powers. The tenor of his answer is not known, but from all that can be gathered, it was in the repulsive. The armies are still idle, and remain in the same position as before. Miguel is still represented as strong in forces; his troops well founded and well disciplined, and the country in his rear well cultivated and productive.

Of his other resources, too there is no lack reported of the stock of obstinacy, for the Don expressed his determination to hold out to the last extremity.

Letters from Paris state that the fortress of Elvas had proclaimed Donna Maria on the 27th ult, as soon as the Spanish troops crossed the river. The garrison of the fortress had previously been ordered to encounter Col Isasel S. on the frontiers of the Algarves.

The statement as to the movements of Don Carlos turns out to be equally untrue. Instead of retiring from the contest it appears that he was meditating and expedition into Spain in *propria persona*, the effect of which would certainly be to encourage his partisans and protract the war. The last accounts mention several trifling successes of the Carlists in Biscay and Navarre. The Cortes are convoked for the 1st July.

Died, on Monday the 9th inst. at an advanced age, and after a lingering illness, JOHN LAMB, Blacksmith, formerly of this city, but recently of the county.

## DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a dividend of Thirty Cents per share, for the last six months, on the capital stock of said company. The same will be paid on or after the first day of July next to the stockholders in person or to their order.

By order of the President & Directors,
THOS. FRANKLIN, Treasurer.
June 19—3w.

## *Farmers Bank of Maryland,*

Annapolis, June 18th 1834

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 Fifteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

By order.
SAM MAYNARD Cashier
R 6w

The Gazette, and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week until Election. June 19

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Tennison, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of June 1835, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of June 1834.

THO'S K BISCOE, Ex'r.
June 19. 4w.

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, to divide the real estate of the late John Randall among his devisees, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A M. on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, the

**Lot and Stone House**

thereon, lying on the wharf, in the city Annapolis, part of the said estate, now in the occupation of Philip S. Wales as a dwelling and Grocery Store. This property is in fee simple extending from the wharf back to Prince George's street. The House is very large, and can be conveniently occupied as two distinct tenements, each of them suitable for a Store and Dwelling.

THIRTERMS OF SALE—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the ratification of the sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments from the day of sale the whole with interest from the day of sale to be secured by bonds with approved security.

A. RANDALL, Trustee.
June 19. ts.

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the undersigned trustee, will offer at public Sale, on SATURDAY the 19th July next, at 12 o'clock M. at the residence of John M. reer, Esq. on West River, a number of valuable negroes, consisting of Men Women and Children. The Terms of Sale will be cash, to be paid at the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor. If payment is delayed until the ratification of the sale, the purchaser will be required to pay interest from the day of sale.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER Trustee.
June 19 R ts.

*Maryland—Anne-Arundel county, to wit:*

I HEREBY certify, that Derastus Welch of said county, brought before me (as a stray trespassing on his enclosures,) a dark Sorrel GELDEN about fifteen hands high, supposed to be eight or nine years old, a small scar on his fore head, and some white spots occasioned by the collar, and some white saddle spots no perceivable brand, trots and canters, has a long switch tail, has one old shoe on the off fore foot. Given under hand of me a Justice of the peace in and for said county, this 12th day of June 1834.

EDWARD WARFIELD.

The owner of the above described stray is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DERASTUS WELCH,
6th Election District A. A. County.
June 19.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Horatio Ridout, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make payment.

ANNE RIDOUT,
JOHN RIDOUT, of H. } Ex'rs.
JNO RIDOUT.

June 5

## CASH.

CASH will be given by the writer for several Negroes, men hands, for life, or for terms of years, to settle on a farm near Annapolis Enquire of the Printer.

April 10.

## 3 PRIZES OF $8,000.

## WASHINGTON CITY LOTTERY,

*By authority of Congress.*

CLASS No. 2, for 1834.

*Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.*

To be drawn in the city of Washington, On Tuesday, June 24th, 1834.

SCHEME

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | | $8,000 |
| 1 prize of | | 8,000 |
| 1 prize of | | 8,000 |
| 1 prize of | | 3,376 |
| 4 prizes of | | 1,000 |
| 4 prizes of | | 400 |
| 4 prizes of | | 300 |
| 10 prizes of | | 200 |
| 10 prizes of | | 150 |
| 10 prizes of | | 120 |
| 10 prizes of | | 100 |
| 46 prizes of | | 50 |
| 46 prizes of | | 40 |
| 46 prizes of | | 30 |
| 92 prizes of | | 20 |
| 1,038 prizes of | | 10 |
| 8,280 prizes of | | 5 |

9,624 Prizes, amounting to $99,216.

*Tickets* $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

## McLAUGHLIN'S LOTTERY.

A. McLAUGHLIN begs leave to call the attention of his friends to the following Scheme of a Lottery, granted by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1833, to authorise him to dispose of his estate by lot.

The Property is situated in the flourishing village of Ellicott's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, upon the Ohio Rail Road.

The Capital Prize consists of a large and extensive improvement known as the

**PATAPSCO HOTEL,**

where all the cars going and returning from the West stop to breakfast and dine, valued by the Commissioners at $36,500.

There are several other buildings, and many valuable building lots, in the centre of the village—all separate prizes.

It is presumed, from the present demand for Tickets, that the Lottery will be drawn 1st July, or sooner if the Tickets are sold.

SCHEME.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $36,500 |
| 1 prize of | 3,000 |
| 1 prize of | 2,050 |
| 4 prizes of | 800 |
| 6 prizes of | 750 |

And many smaller Prizes.

*Tickets* $10, *and no discount—all prizes are free.*

Tickets and shares for sale at

**DUBOIS'**

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.)
June 19.

## NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY the second day of September next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order.
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
June 12. 3m

STATE LIBRARY.
*Annapolis, June 7, 1834*

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department, until TUESDAY, the 24th inst. for fitting up the General Court Room, or Hexagonal of the State House Hall for

**A LIBRARY.**

Persons wishing to estimate, are referred to the undersigned, at the State Library, or to R. C. Long, Esq. the Architect, at Baltimore.—The plans and working drawings may be seen at either of the above places, and every information relative to the work, obtained.

By order of the Joint Committee on the State Library.

D. RIDGELY, Librarian.
June 18. 124Je.

☞ To be published in the Gazette, Annapolis, and in the Gazette, Baltimore, until the 24th instant.

## S. STEWART,

TAKES this method to thank her friends for their patronage since her School has been in operation: She finds her duties so multiplied by having a few little girls under her particular care, that it will be impossible for her to attend to such a number of scholars as she now has. The large boys she is certain will be better situated elsewhere; and it must be understood, if she continues to teach any who are writing on paper, and ciphering, after the expiration of the present quarter, it must be at an advanced price, with such exceptions as she may think proper to make. The small children, who are but beginners, she wishes to retain at the same rate as heretofore.

June 5

## FOR RENT,

A ROOM in the New Brick Building, on East street, fronting on the Public Circle, and adjoining the Post Office. For terms apply to J. GREEN.

May 29.

## BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE underwritten would respectfully notify his friends and the public that he has recently received a valuable collection of Classical Books, together with a variety of first-rate Stationary; which he will dispose of at Philadelphia and Baltimore retail prices.

FRANCIS M. JARBOE.
Church street, Annapolis.

## WEST RIVER LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will on SATURDAY the 19th day of July, offer at Public Sale at Cedar Park, his residence on West River, 500 Acres of the Tract so well known as West River Farm.

To those who are unacquainted with the many advantages which it enjoys, he would merely state, that it is as desirable an establishment as our country affords—combining considerable improvement with great natural fertility, and situated in a neighbourhood remarkable for the excellence of its society.

To any gentleman desirous of making a safe and profitable investment of money at this critical junction in the pecuniary affairs of the country, a more favourable opportunity could not be afforded; and all such are invited to view and examine the premises at any time previous to the day of sale. As this property is to be sold in order to discharge certain liens upon it, the purchase money will be applied to those purposes. A perfect and indisputable title will be made by the subscriber.

J. MERCER.

Cedar Park, June 5.

## FUNERALS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has discontinued the Cabinet Making Business, and intends to confine himself for the future altogether to that of an UNDERTAKER.

All orders for Funerals will be attended to at the shortest notice, either in the usual manner, or according to special direction.

He returns his thanks to the public for their patronage during the last twenty years, and hopes that his promptness and attention will continue to merit their favour.

WASHINGTON G. TUCK

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Sanner, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, to the subscriber, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1834.

JAMES D. SUTTON, Adm'r.
May 22. 4w.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of St Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. B Saunders, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of May 1834.

JAMES D. SUTTON, Adm'r
May 22—4w

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robt. S. Thompson, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, to the subscriber with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 15th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of May 1834.

JO. SPALDING, Adm'r
May 22 4w

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of St Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John F. Hellen, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of May 1834.

JAMES D. SUTTON, Adm'r
May 22. 4w.

## IN CHANCERY,

1 May 1834.

Henrietta M. Hall, by Richard J. Cowman her next friend,

vs.

John N. Watkins, and others.

In obedience to an order of the Chancellor passed in this court, the creditors of Thomas H. Hall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified, to file their claims in the Chancery Office on or before the first day of August next.

JOHN N. WATKINS. Adm'r.

## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN. That the Visitors and Governors, at their next meeting, will elect one Student, from Anne Arundel county, to be educated gratuitously at the College, a vacancy having occurred, in the number required by a law of the state. Applications to be made to the subscriber.

HECTOR HUMPHREYS,
Principal of St. John's College.
Annapolis May 8th, 1834.

## DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. J. A. SMITH, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Annapolis that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL at the City Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday 14th May. Terms per quarter, including all the different kinds of Dancing, and Waltzing, $10, one half to be paid on entering, the remainder at the close of the term.

May 1.

## CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of five writs of fieri facias issued by Edward Warfield, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Anne Arundel county, at the suit of John W. Ringrose, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements, of Allen Warfield, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, claim and demand, at law and in equity, of said Allen Warfield, in and to the following piece or parcel of land, lying and being in said county, about 4 miles south of Poplar Springs, and adjoining Etchison's Mill, and known by the name of "Silence and Resurvey on Disappointment," containing

**185 ACRES**

more or less, and said to be the life estate of said Warfield, in said land. And I hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY the 20th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A M. at Allen Dorsey's, Poplar Springs, I will offer for sale the said premises, so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction.

BELE WARFIELD, Constable.
May 29.

## A CARD.

MR. ALFRED S. WAUGH, late a Student of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, London, is desirous of spending a few days in Annapolis, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the Citizens. If a sufficient number of sitters, will arrange to have their likenesses painted, and notify the same to Gen. Harwood, Mr. W. will immediately attend to their wishes. As the money market is at present in a very depressed state, his charges will be moderate. The style is peculiary his own, and well calculated to give satisfaction.

Specimens will be forwarded in the course of this week.

May 1.

## SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.

*For Sale at the American Farmer Establishment, No. 16. S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.*

THE subscriber presents his respects to farmers gardeners, and dealers in Seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he has received from Europe, from his own Seed Garden and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as favourable terms as can be afforded by any dealers in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubberry, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, and strawberry plants, bulbous and other flower roots, will at the proper seasons, be procured to order, from the best sources including all the principal nurseries and gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent; also

PLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn shellers, threshing machines, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements, will be procured from the best manufactories in Baltimore, at the manufacturers' prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, particularly cattle of the improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon, and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine woolled breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnitz breed; Dogs of several varieties, for the farmer and sportsman; various kinds of Poultry, such as white turkeys, Bremen and Westphalia geese game and other fowls, and several other species of animals, all of the choice breeds, (and no other,) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and botanical, in much greater variety than at the book stores; some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all article wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business, are intended either to be kept on hand, or procured when ordered, for a small commission.

☞ And though last in order, here, yet first in importance to every tiller of the soil, and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscriber offers to them the Seeds of Knowledge in their vocations, 'fresh and genuine,' having been carefully gathered from the field of Experience, and the garden of science—the whole done up in papers, and labelled 'THE FARMER AND GARDINER, AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER AND MANAGER; and dispensed from the Printing Press of the establishment every Friday in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at $5 a year payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar to the late American Farmer the publication of which has been for some time past suspended. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An 'Extra' number of the Farmer, containing a Prospectus of the Establishment, a catalogue of Seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.

June 5.

## IMPROVED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

THE subscriber has Two very promising YOUNG BULLS of the best crosses of Short Horn, Hereford Red, and Alderney Blood, just 3 years old, for sale—lowest price $35 each. Also a variety of Cattle of all ages of same blood, which he will dispose of on very moderate terms.

JOHN MERCER.

Cedar Park, June 5.

## BRUCE'S
## NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Printers that they have recently completed a variety of new fonts of letter in the style of the latest European specimens, well calculated for ornamental printing or tasteful display, and making their assortment of *PRINTING TYPES* unrivalled in beauty, extent and variety. A book of Specimens may be obtained at the Foundry, No. 13, Chambers street, near Chatham street. It contains specimens from Twelve Line Pica to Pearl, comprising

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 45 fonts of | Roman | Capitals with Lower Case, | |
| 25 " | Italic | do. | do. |
| 5 " | Title Roman | do. | do. |
| 5 " | Title Italic | do. | do. |
| 5 " | Shaded Roman | do. | do. |
| 17 " | Antique | do. | do. |
| 12 " | Black | do. | do. |
| 5 " | Open Black | do. | do. |
| 2 " | Script | do. | do. |
| 5 " | German Text | do. | do. |
| 2 " | Open Text | do. | do. |
| 25 " | Two line Roman Capitals, with Figures. | | |
| 11 " | Two line Italic Capitals. | | |
| 10 " | Shaded Capitals of various kinds. | | |
| 6 " | Open | do. | do. |
| 7 " | Italian Capitals and Figures. | | |

Besides Ornamental Letters, Blackslope, Music, Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes, Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Borders, and more than 1000 kinds of Cuts and Ornaments for school books, newspapers and scientific works: orders for any of which, or for Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, &c. will be executed with the utmost promptitude, a large stock being always on hand.

They will also execute orders for Printing Presses, Printing Paper, &c. which they will furnish at the manufacturer's prices.

Printers of newspapers will please publish this advertisement (with this note) three times and receive payment when they purchase four times the amount of their bill from the Foundry. GEO. BRUCE & CO.

New York, March 22, 1834.

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BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
Annapolis, March 15th, 1834.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Council cause to be published in two Newspapers in the city of Baltimore, in two Newspapers in the city of Annapolis, in two Newspapers in each county where there are two papers published and in one paper in each county where but one paper is published, the act, entitled, "An act making it penal to sell a certain description of property under certain circumstances."

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Annapolis, March 20th, 1834.

IN compliance with the foregoing order, I request the Editors of the following Newspapers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, in Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald, at Frederick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagerstown; the Civilian and Advocate, at Cumberland; the Journal and Free Press, at Rockville; the Citizen and Republican, at Bel-Air; the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Republican, at Elkton; the Courier, at Port Deposit; the Enquirer, at Chestertown; the Times, at Centreville; the Gazette and Whig, at Easton; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald, at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow Hill; to publish the act designated in said order, once a week for three weeks.

THOS. CULBRETH, C[illegible]
Of the Council.

## ACT.

*An act, entitled, an act making it penal to sell a certain description of property, under certain circumstances.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That whenever an action of replevin shall be brought in this State, and the property in dispute shall be any mulatto, negro, or negro slave, it shall not be lawful for either plaintiff or defendant, or any other person, in whose possession such mulatto, negro, or negro slave shall be, to sell such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, until such action of replevin shall first have been determined; and any sale thus made shall be void, unless an order of the Court authorising such sale be first had and obtained.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That every person, his, or her councellors, aiders, or abettors, who shall be duly convicted of selling or transporting such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, beyond the limits of this State, before the final decision of said action of replevin, or without an order of the Court as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law directs; *Provided nevertheless,* this second section shall not extend to any person or persons, who by the finding of the jury in such action of replevin, shall be determined to be the rightful owner or owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

BY THE SENATE,
March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

[L. S.] JAMES THOMAS.

March 27.

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## THE SACRED CLASSICS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to republish as fast as they are received from England, Series of the standard Theological works of England, under the general title of

### THE SACRED CLASSICS,
OR
### CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY.

With an original introductory essay to each author. Edited by RICHARD COTTERMOLE, B. D. and the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

*The following is the Advertisement of the London Publisher:*

UNIFORM IN SIZE WITH DR. LARDNER'S CYCLOPÆDIA, THE SUNDAY LIBRARY, &c.

PRICE ONLY THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE. *On the 1st of January, 1834, will be published Vol. I. of a Series of the Standard Theological Works of England, under the general title of*

THE SACRED CLASSICS,
OR, CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY.
With an original Introductory Essay to each Author.

EDITED BY
THE Rev. RICH'D. CATTERMOLE, B. D.
AND
THE Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

NO other country is so rich as England in Sacred Literature. Her greatest Poets and Philosophers have shared with her Divines, in setting forth and establishing the truths of Revelation; while her Divines have been distinguished alike by the copiousness and the depth of their learning.

The soundness of character thus given to the standard Theology of England has, thro' a variety of circumstances, been happily prevented from degenerating into the harshness of scholasticism; and thus the whole series of our 'Sacred Classics,' is a well of truth and consolation, as open to the general reader as to the most learned student.

It is intended to comprise in this collection, the best works of all the most celebrated writers, whose labours have been devoted to the elucidation and practical enforcement of the principles of revealed truth, whether in their application to the immortal interests of individuals, or to the order and well being of society. Treatises on the Doctrines, Morality, and Evidences of Christianity, which have received the permanent stamp of general approbation; select Sermons of the most eminent Divines; the most interesting specimens of Religious Biography; and the choicest examples of Devotional and Sacred Poetry, will succeed each other in the order which may be judged most conducive to the benefit and gratification of the reader.

To the productions of each author, or to each separate production, as the case may seem to require, will be prefixed an Introductory Essay, pointing out their characteristic excellencies; and, in some instances, comprehending a biographical sketch of the Author, with remarks on the state of religion in his times.

It is the desire of the Proprietors, in undertaking 'THE CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY,' to present this collection to the public at such a price, that he who purchases at present the cheapest of ephemeral publications, may, for the same money, possess himself of works which cannot fail to afford him guidance and support in the highest exercises of his faculties, and under every vicissitude of life.

*The work will be handsomely printed in Foolscap 8 vo. on good paper, cold-pressed, neatly bound in Morocco Cloth, lettered; and published (in Volumes of about 400 pages each) on the first day of every month.*

Price, Three Shillings and Sixpence: forming the cheapest series of works ever offered to the public.

The following names of Authors whose works are intended for publication is submitted in evidence of the impartiality of the selection:—

Jeremy Taylor, Bates, Boyle, Baxter, Owen, Cudworth, Thomas A Kempis, Burnet, Howe, Butler, Wilson, Bunyan, Fenelon, Doddridge, South, Bull, Hammond, Barrow, Tillotson, Sherlock, Jortin, Farindon, Horsley, Hale, Stillingfleet, Porteus, Locke, Leighton, Cave, Cudworth, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Flavel, Charnock, Wesley, Skelton, Watts, Lowth, Romaine, Waterland, Whichcote, Balguy, Pearson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Whitby, Hammond, Burkitt, Herbert, Doune, Merrick, &c &c.

*Vol. I. (to be published on the 1st of January,) will contain*

THE LIBERTY OF PROPHESYING, by Jeremy Taylor—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Richard Cattermole, B. D.

*Vol. II. (to be published on the 1st of February,) will contain*

CAVE'S LIVES OF THE APOSTLES—with Notes, and an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Henry Stebbing, M. A.

*Vol. III. (to be published on the 1st of March) will contain*

BATES'S SPIRITUAL PERFECTION, UNFOLDED AND ENFORCED—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. John Pye Smith, D. D.

LONDON: John Hatchard and Son; Piccadilly. Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria Lane, Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers' Court; D. A Talboys, Oxford; J. & J. Deighton, Cambridge; Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; and J. Cumming, Dublin.

And to be had of every Bookseller throughout the Kingdom. March 4th, 1834

The English copy will cost in England, about ten dollars. We propose to issue the American edition, under the superintendence of a learned American clergyman, in weekly numbers, on a single sheet of superfine paper, giving ninety-six large 12 mo. pages, to be folded and stitched, and covered with strong envelope paper, at the rate of five dollars per annum.

DUFF GREEN.

March 27.

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## PROSPECTUS
OF A
## NEW GAZETTEER
OF THE
## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CONTAINING A COPIOUS DESCRIPTION OF THE *States, Territories, Counties, Parishes, Districts, Cities and Towns—Mountains, Lakes, Rivers and Canals—Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, and the arts generally, of the United States.*

EMBRACING ALSO

*The extent, Boundaries, and Natural productions of the principal subdivisions, the Latitude and Longitude of Cities and Towns, with their bearing and distance from important places—and including other interesting and valuable Geographical, Historical, Political, and Statistical information—with the census of 1830, and the Post Offices, from the latest Official List.*

BY WILLIAM DARBY, ESQ.
OF MARYLAND.
AUTHOR OF A VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES, &c. &c.
AND
THEODORE DWIGHT, JR. ESQ.
OF NEW YORK.

The importance to the citizens of the United States, of a copious and accurate Gazetteer of our country, will not, is believed, for a single moment be questioned. Whatever be a man's station in life, whether public or private, he frequently, almost daily, feels the convenience and necessity of such a book of reference. Of similar works, embracing the Universe, it may with truth be said of the most voluminous of them, that they are necessarily brief, and greatly deficient in reference to our own country. This is undeniable—nor could it be otherwise in a work, which in the compass of 800 or 1000 pages, comprises so wide a field.

No such work, exclusively devoted to the United States, is now extant. None has ever been published—and the only one of a similar kind ever issued from the press, was a pocket volume of less than three hundred pages; nor has that been re printed in ten years. Within that period, important changes in the country, which it is the object of a Gazetteer to embrace, have taken place; new States have been formed—new counties erected—new townships laid out—new villages sprung up. In a word, the civil, literary, geographical and statistical condition of the country, has materially changed; and these changes are not to be found recorded in any single volume.

This deficiency, the compilers of the proposed Gazetteer have undertaken to supply. And in presenting it to the public for their patronage, the publisher feels confident that it will be found as copious—as complete—and as accurate—as the nature of the case will admit. The names of the respectable gentlemen who have undertaken its compilation—one of whom is already well known as the author of several valuable geographical works—will, it is believed, be a sufficient guaranty of the fidelity and accuracy of the proposed volume. The labour of more than two years has already been bestowed upon it; and it is presumed that access has been had, to every publication which could in any degree enhance the value of the work. These facts, together with the high commendations bestowed upon the first edition of the work and the rapidity of its sale—(it having been entirely disposed of within four months from the day of its publication)—induces the publisher to undertake a second and improved edition. A Map of the United States, (not contained in the former) will be added to the work; and the publisher confidently believes, that such measures have been taken to secure a careful revision of the first, as will ensure the accuracy of the forthcoming edition. With these facts in mind, he trusts that the proposed volume will be found more rich in every kind of information proper to be stored in such a work—in historical, geographical, political, literary, and statistical information—and presenting a larger amount of facts relative to our country, its institutions, and resources, than can be found in any other volume.

### CONDITIONS.

The paper will be of a fine quality, and the type new and handsome.

The volume will be of a royal octavo size, and will contain 600 or more printed pages; a well executed Map of the United States, 15 by 20 inches, and neatly coloured, will also be comprised in the work. It will be well bound, in sheep, and in a neat, appropriate and substantial manner. The price to subscribers will be four dollars, payable on delivery of the work.

May 1.

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway on the 7th May 1834, a Negro Man by the name of ISAAC YOUNG, and says he belongs to Charles Waters, Esq. of Anne Arundel county; his complexion is dark, about thirty two years of age, five feet seven inches high; his clothing consists of a cotton shirt, a grey roundabout and grey cloth trowsers, old white hat and old shoes and stockings. His owner is hereby notified to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, he will otherwise be discharged agreeable to law.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Sh'ff. A. A. county.

May 22.

## A CARD.

ELI DUVALL, Attorney at Law, offers his Professional Services to his Friends and the Public generally. He can be found at all times at his Office on the State House Circle, next door to Mr. Wm. McNier's Printing Office.

April 24.

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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber forwarns all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner on his farm, in Anne-Arundel county near the Governor's Bridge. The law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

EDWARD HARVEY.

May 15.

## BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE subscriber has received from the President and Directors of this Company the appointment of AGENT for the city of Annapolis.

Its capital is Fifty Thousand Dollars, and the company intends to execute the following business:

*1st. Insurance on Lives.*
*2d. Purchase and Sale of Annuities.*
*3d. Receiving Endowments.*
*4th. Receiving Money in Trust.*
*5th. The Management of Trust Estates.*

Applications made to the subscriber at his Office in West street, opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will be promptly attended to.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

November 28.

## BASIL SHEPHARD,
## MERCHANT TAILOR.

OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL AND WINTER GOODS, from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, consisting of Black Blue, Dutch Rifle Dahlia, Invisible Green, and Russia Raven; Brown, double milled Drab, Olive, and Gray

### CLOTHS.
AND ALSO
*CAMBLET, for Over Coats.*

Diagonal, Zigzag, Polish Mixed and Printed. Mixed Ribbed and Plain CASSIMERES, and Printed CASSINETS.

Merinos, Matelasse Silk, Satin, plain and twilled Silk, Florentine, Medley Silks, Cashmire & Toilinette

### VESTINGS.

*White, Black and Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SHIRT SHAMS, STOCKS, COLLARS and* ORIENTAL DRESSING GOWNS

All of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine.

## THE NEW-YORKER.

UNDER this title, a new Literary Journal, of the largest imperial size, was issued by the subscribers on Saturday, the 22d of March. Its leading features are as follows:

"THE NEW YORKER" is equal in size and execution to any of the literary weeklies of this city, and at the same time afforded at a much lower rate than the cheapest of them.—It will combine more completely than any of its immediate rivals the distinguishing characteristics of a literary journal with those of a regular and systematic chronicle of passing events. In short, it is designed to commend itself as a general newspaper, alike acceptable to the lover of literature, the devotee of business, and the gleaner of intelligence. It will contain—

I. *LITERATURE OF THE DAY*—embracing Reviews of New Publications, Original Tales, Essays, Poems, &c with selections from the whole range of English and American periodical literature.

II. *GENERAL INTELLIGENCE*—comprising the current news of the day foreign and domestic, whether civil or political—carefully avoiding, however, the least semblance of partisan bias in politics, and confined strictly to the presentation of a general and impartial account of the movements of all parties whatever without discrimination and without the exhibition of personal preference.

Should their journal receive the approbation and the support of the public, the undersigned pledge themselves to spare neither exertions nor expense to render its literary character and general interest at least equal to those of its cotemporaries; and, whatever may be the measure of their encouragement, they confidently assert that it shall be excelled by few in *quantity* of matter, or in the variety and originality of its contents.

H. GREELEY & CO.

*** The New Yorker has no connection whatever with an ephemeral affair with the same title, which was published last season; but, in order to free 'our good name' from all opprobium, we hereby agree to send our paper GRATUITOUSLY to all the patrons of that concern for the whole term for which they have paid the publisher thereof.

Office 114 Fulton street.

### CONDITIONS.

THE NEW YORKER is published every Saturday morning, on a large imperial sheet, containing twenty four wide and closely printed columns, and forwarded to its patrons, whether in the city or country, at the rate of *TWO DOLLARS* per annum, payable in advance. When payment is delayed till the end of the second quarter, fifty cents will be added.

Any person procuring us six subscribers in the country, and forwarding $10 free of postage, will be entitled to the remainder for his trouble, and in the same proportion for a larger number. Companies uniting in a remittance will be supplied on the same terms.

Postmasters, Booksellers, and General Agents for the circulation of periodicals are respectfully solicited to interest themselves in our behalf, and are hereby assured that they shall in all cases receive the highest remuneration which the low price of our paper will enable us to give.

New York, March 22, 1834.

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## NOTICE.

I WILL sell my Farm at Private Sale. It contains [illegible] THOUSAND [illegible] and [illegible] Any information which may [illegible] be afforded to those who will call upon me at my residence in this city, or on H. H. Harwood, Esq. at the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

Jan. 23.

The Editors of the Baltimore Gazette, and American Farmer, will insert the above once a week until otherwise required.

## WALDIE'S
## CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

NOTICE.—For the sake of combining the old and new series, and making the third volume correspond both in date and numbers, the subscriber has concluded to print thirteen additional numbers to the second volume of the first or old series. These numbers will be furnished *gratuitously* to those who commenced with No. 1 and No. 6, and who have paid their subscription, or who shall have paid before the 26th No. of Volume 2, is issued. Those whose subscriptions remain unsettled at the publication of that No. will be struck off the list, and charged SIX DOLLARS, as lately announced.

To those who have *really patronised* the "Library," by prompt payment of their subscription, very sincere acknowledgments are tendered, and a continuance of their patronage respectfully requested.

ADAM WALDIE.

## WILLIAM BRYAN,
## MERCHANT TAILOR,

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed upon him, and begs leave to inform them, that he has been compelled from the heavy calamity which befel him on the 29th October, to remove his shop to the brick building owned by Washington G. Tuck, Esq. one door below the Store of Messrs. Hall & Franklin, and nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Dennis Claude, where he intends carrying on his business in his usual manner; and where he will be happy to accommodate his friends in the line of his profession. He was by the aid of his fellow-citizens, enabled on the morning of the above calamity, to save a portion of his Stock in hand, and hopes, in a short time, to be enabled to reinstate his whole stock. He therefore confidently solicits the former patronage of his friends, together with that of the public at large.

Nov 7.

## Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition, in writing, of John T. Larmer of said county, stating that he is now in custody for debts he is unable to pay, praying for the benefit of the acts of the general assembly of Maryland passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed thereto, and the said John T. Larmer having satisfied me that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland preceding the time of this his application, and the said John T. Larmer having taken the oath for giving up his property as stated in his schedule, and having given security for his appearance at court, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said John T. Larmer be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three months before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the county court for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John T. Larmer should not have the benefit of said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 14th day of March 1834.

GIDEON WHITE.

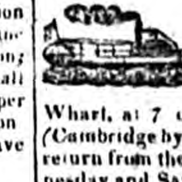
April 3.

From the above it will be seen that the undersigned has been compelled to resort to the provisions of the Insolvent Law of this state, and in order to prevent misrepresentation, he will state the cause which led him to adopt this disagreeable alternative. He became security for an individual at Anne-Arundel county court for a considerable sum of money, since which time the individual alluded to has left the State of Maryland, and the person to whom the debt was due has sued for and obtained judgment against him. The undersigned, therefore, feeling himself totally unable to pay the debt, has been compelled to resort to the above.

J. T. LARMER.

April 3.

## FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.



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

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, | $2.50 |
| Passage to or from Annapolis, | 1.50 |
| Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, | 2.00 |

Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2.

## CASH IN MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a number of Slaves of both sexes, for which he will pay in Cash a higher price than any other purchaser in the market. Persons having them to dispose of will communicate with him at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Annapolis Oct. 24—tf.

# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1834. NO 26.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
IN THE BRICK BUILDING ON THE PUBLIC CIRCLE.
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

## MISCELLANEOUS

The following beautiful lines will find a response in the bosom of every reader.

### A DIRGE.

BY THE REV. GEO. CROLY.

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"
Here the evil and the just;
Here the youthful and the old;
Here the fearful and the bold;
Here the matron and the maid,
In one silent bed are laid;
Here the vassal and the king
Side by side lie withering;
Here the sword and sceptre rust;
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

Age on age shall roll along,
O'er this pale and mighty throng;
Those that wept them, those that weep,
All shall with these sleepers sleep.
Brothers, sisters of the worm,
Summer's sun, or winter's storm,
Song of peace, or battle's roar,
Ne'er shall break their slumbers more;
Death shall keep his sullen trust.
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

But a day is coming fast,
Earth, thy mightiest and thy last!
It shall come in fear and wonder,
Heralded by trump and thunder;
It shall come in strife and toil;
It shall come in blood and spoil;
It shall come in empire's groans,
Burning temples, trampled thrones;
Then, Ambition, rue thy lust!
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

Then shall come the judgment sign,
In the east, the king shall shine;
Flashing from heaven's golden gate,
Thousands, thousands round his state;
Spirits with the crown and plume;
Tremble then thou solemn tomb!
Heaven shall open on our sight,
Earth be turned to living light,
Kingdom of the ransom'd Just!
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

Then thy mount, Jerusalem,
Shall be gorgeous as a gem:
Then shall in the desert rise
Fruits of more than Paradise,
Earth by angel feet be trod,
One great garden of her God!
Till are dried the martyr's fears,
Through a thousand glorious years!
Now in hope of him we trust,
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

*From the Pilgrims of the Rhine.*

BY E. BULWER.

### THE FALLEN STAR.

And the Stars sat, each on his ruby throne, and watched with sleepless eyes upon the world. It was the night ushering in the new year, a night on which every Star receives from the Archangel that then visits the universal galaxy, its peculiar charge. The destinies of men and empires are then portioned out for the coming year, and, unconsciously to themselves, our fates become minioned to the stars. A hushed and solemn night is that in which the dark Gates of Time open to receive the ghost of the Dead Year, and the young and radiant stranger rushes forth from the clouded chasms of Eternity. On that night, it is said, that there is to the Spirits that we know not a privilege and a power; the dead are unshrouded in their forgotten graves, and men feast and laugh while demon and angel are contending for their doom.

It was night in heaven; all was unutterably silent, the music of the spheres had paused, and not a sound came from the angels of the stars; and they who sat upon those shining thrones were three thousand and ten, each resembling each. Eternal youth clothed their radiant limbs with celestial beauty, and on their faces was written the dead of calm, that fearful stillness which feels not—sympathizes not with the dooms over which it broods. War, tempest, pestilence, the rise of empires and their fall they ordain, they compass, unexultant and uncompassionate.—The fell and thrilling crimes that stalk abroad when the world sleeps, the parricide with his stealthy steps, and horrent brow, and lifted knife; the unwifed mother that glides out and looks behind, and behind, and shudders, and casts her babe upon the river, and hears the wail and pities not—the splash and does not tremble; these the starred kings behold—to these they lead the unconscious step, but the guilt blanches not their lustre; neither doth remorse wither their unwrinkled youth. Each Star wore a kingly diadem; round the loins of each was a graven belt, graven with many and mighty signs; and the foot of each was on a burning ball, and the right arm drooped over the knee as they bent down from their thrones; they moved not a limb or feature, save the finger of the right hand, which ever and anon moved, slowly pointing, and regulated the fates of men as the hand of the dial speaks the career of time.

One only of the three thousand and ten wore not the same aspect as his crowned brethren; a star, smaller than the rest, and less luminous; the countenance of this star was not impressed with the awful calmness of the others; but there were sullenness and discontent upon his mighty brow.

And this star said to himself:—'Behold! I am created less glorious than my fellows, and the Archangel apportions not to me the same lordly destinies. Not for me are the dooms of kings and bards, the rulers of empires, or, yet nobler, the swayers and harmonists of souls. Sluggish are the spirits and base the lot of the men I am ordained to lead through a dull life to a fameless grave. And wherefore?—is it mine own fault, or is it the fault which is not mine; that I was woven of beams less glorious than my brethren! Lo! when the Archangel comes, I will bow not my crowned head to his decrees. I will speak as the ancestral Lucifer before me: he rebelled because of his glory, I because of my obscurity; he from the ambition of pride, and I from its discontent.'

And while the star was thus communing with himself, the upward heavens were parted, as by a long river, of light, and adown that stream swiftly, and without sound, sped the Archangel Visiter of the stars; his vast limbs floated in the liquid lustre, and his outspread wings, each plume the glory of a sun, bore him noiselessly along; but thick clouds veiled his lustre from the eyes of mortals, and while above all was bathed in the serenity of his splendor, tempest and storm broke below over the children of the earth: 'He bowed the heavens and came down and darkness was under his feet.'

And the stillness on the faces of the stars became yet more still, and the awfulness was humbled into awe. Right above their thrones paused the course of the Archangel; and his wings stretched from east to west, overshadowing, with the shadow of light, the immensity of space. Then forth, in the shining stillness rolled the dread music of his voice: and, fulfilling the heraldry of God, to each star he appointed the duty and the charge, and each star bowed its head yet lower as it received the fiat, while his throne rocked and trembled at the Majesty of the Word. But at last, when each of the brighter stars had, in succession, received the mandate, and the viceroyalty over the nations of the earth, the purple and diadem of kings; the Archangel addressed the lesser star as he sat apart from his fellows:

'Behold,' said the Archangel, 'the rude tribes of the north, the fishermen of the river that flows beneath, and the hunter of the forests, that darken the mountain tops with verdure! these be thy charge and their destinies thy care. Nor deem thou, O star of the sullen beams, that thy duties are less glorious than the duties of thy brethren: for the peasant is not less to thy master and mine than the monarch; nor doth the doom of empires rest more upon the sovereign than on the herd. The passions and the heart are the dominion of the stars, a mighty realm; nor less mighty beneath the hide that garbs the shepherd, than the jewelled robes of the eastern kings.'

Then the star lifted his pale front from his breast, and answered the Archangel:

'Lo!' he said, 'ages have past, and each year hast thou appointed me to the same ignoble charge. Release me, I pray thee, from the duties that I scorn; or, if thou wilt that the lowlier race of men be my charge, give unto me the charge, not of many, but of one, and suffer me to breathe unto him the desire that spurns the valleys of life, and ascends its steeps. If the humble are given to me, let there be among them one whom I may lead on the mission that shall abase the proud; for behold, Oh Appointer of Stars, as I have sat for uncounted years upon my solitary throne, brooding over the things beneath, my spirit had gathered wisdom from the changes that shift below. Looking upon the tribes of earth, I have seen how the multitude are swayed, and tracked the steps that lead weakness into power; and fain would I be the ruler of one who, if abased, shall aspire to rule.'

As a sudden cloud over the face of noon, was the change on the brow of the Archangel.

'Proud and melancholy star,' said the Herald, 'thy wish would war with the courses of the invisible Destiny, that, throned far above, sways and harmonizes all; the source from which the lesser rivers of fate are eternally gushing through the heart of the universe of things. Thinkest thou that thy wisdom of itself can lead the peasant to become a king?'

And the crowned star gazed undauntedly on the face of the Archangel, and answered,

'Yea!—grant me but one trial!

Ere the Archangel could reply, the furthest centre of the heaven was rent as by a thunderbolt; and the Divine Herald covered his face with his hands, and a voice low and sweet, and mild with the consciousness of unquestionable power, spoke forth to the repining star.

* * * * * * *

It was the last night of the old year, and the stars sat, each upon his ruby throne, and watched with sleepless eyes upon the world. The night was dark and troubled, the dread winds were abroad, and fast and frequent hurried the clouds beneath the thrones of the kings of night. And ever and anon fiery meteors flashed along the depths of heaven, and were again swallowed up in the grave of darkness. But, far below his brethren, and with a lurid haze around his orb, sat the discontented star that watched over the hunters of the north.

And on the lowest abyss of space there was spread a thick and mighty gloom, from which, as from a chaldron, rose columns of wreathing smoke; and still, when the great winds rested for an instant on their paths, voices of wo and laughter, mingled with shrieks, were heard booming from the abyss to the upper air.

And now, in the middest night, a vast figure rose slowly from the abyss, and its wings threw blackness over the world. High upward to the throne of the discontented star sailed the fearful shape, and the star trembled on his throne, when the form stood before him face to face.

And the shape said, 'Hail, brother!—all hail!'

'I know thee not,' answered the star: 'thou art not the Archangel that visitest the things of night.'

And the shape laughed loud: 'I am the fallen star of the Morning—I am Lucifer, thy brother! Hast thou not, O sullen king! served me and mine?—and hast thou not wrested the earth from thy Lord that sittest above, and given it to me, by darkening the souls of men with the religion of fear? Wherefore come, brother, come—thou hast a throne prepared beside my own in the fiery gloom—Come!—The heavens are no more for thee.'

Then the star rose from his throne, and descended to the side of Lucifer. For ever to the gulf of doom.

It was the first night of the new year, and the stars sat, each upon his ruby throne, and watched with sleepless eyes upon the world. But sorrow dimmed the bright faces of the kings of night, for they mourned into silence and in fear for a fallen brother.

And the gates of the heaven of heavens flew open with a golden sound, and the swift Archangel fled down on his silent wings: and the Archangel gave to each of the stars, as before, the message of his Lord, and to each star was his appointed charge. And when the heraldly seemed done, there came a laugh the spirit of discontent had sympathy with the soul of pride, and they sank slowly down from the abyss of gloom, and half way from the gulf rose the lurid shape of Lucifer the Fiend.

'Thou countest thy flock ill, O radiant shepherd! Behold! one star is missing from the three thousand and ten!'

'Back to thy gulf, false Lucifer; the throne of thy brother hath been filled.'

And lo! as the Archangel spake, the stars beheld a young and all lustrous stranger on the throne of the erring star; and his face was so soft to look upon, that the dimmest of human eyes might have gazed upon its splendor unabashed; but the dark Fiend alone was dazzled by its lustre, and with a yell that shook the flaming pillars of the universe, he plunged backward into the gloom.'

Then, far and sweet from the Arch Unseen, came forth the voice of God—

'Behold! on the throne of the Discontented star sits the star of hope; and he that breathed into mankind the religion of fear, hath a successor in him who shall teach earth the religion of love.'

And evermore the star of Fear dwells with Lucifer, and the star of Love keeps vigil in heaven!

### THE LOVER'S STRATAGEM.

A TALE.

One fine winter evening, early in the present century, Colonel —— and his maiden sister, Patty, were sitting, one on each side of a delightful hickory fire, enforing their otium cum dignitate, without any interruption, for neither of them had spoken a word for at least an hour; and that considering the sex of Miss Patty, was certainly very remarkable. The colonel was sitting cross legged in a great arm chair, with his pipe in one hand, newspaper in the other, spectacles on—fast asleep. Miss Patty was moving herself gently backward and forward in a low rocking chair. Close at her feet was her cat, while Carlo was stretched out at full length on the rug in front of the fire, and like his master—sound asleep.

At length the colonel, rousing from his nap, took off his spectacles, and rubbed his eyes, then glancing them at a huge pile of papers that lay on the table near him, said, yawning, at the same time most emphatically,—'I wish Henry was here to help me about my rents.'

'Well, I really wish he was,' answered his sister. 'I can't expect him this month, yet,' yawned the colonel. 'Hadn't you better send for him?' said his sister. Upon this the dog got up and walked towards the door. 'Where are you going, Carlo?' said the old gentleman.

The dog looked in his master's face, wagged his tale a little, but never said a word, and pursued his way towards the door; and as he could not very well open it himself, Miss Patty got up and opened it for him. The Colonel seemed perfectly satisfied, and was composing himself for another nap, when the loud and joyful barking of the dog, announcing the approach of some one, induced him to alter his determination. Presently the door opened and a young man gaily entered the room.

'Why, William Henry, is that you?' said Aunt Patty. 'Henry, my boy, I'm heartily glad to see you,' said the Colonel, getting entirely out of his chair, and giving his nephew a substantial shake of his hand. 'Pray what has brought you home so suddenly?' 'Oh! I don't know,' said Henry. 'It's rather dull in town, so I thought I would just step up and see how you all come on.' 'Well, I'm glad to see you—sit down,' said the Colonel.

'So do,' said his sister. 'There, aunt, is a bottle of first-rate stuff for you—and here, uncle, is one of capital Maraschino.' 'Thank you, my boy,' said the Colonel. 'Positively, it does my heart good to see you in such fine spirits.'

'And mine too,' said his sister.

Henry, anxious either to help his uncle or himself, I cannot tell which, broke the seal from the top of the bottle of cordial, and drew the cork, while Aunt Patty got some glasses.

'Well, my boy,' said the Colonel, whose good humour increased every moment,' what's the news in B——? any thing happened.'

'No—yes,' said Henry, 'I have got one of the best jokes to tell you that you ever heard of in your life.'

'Come, let's have it,' said he, filling his glass.

'Well, you must know,' said Henry, 'that while I was in town I met with an old and particular friend of mine, about my own age. About two months ago he fell desperately in love with a young girl, and wants to marry her, but dares not without the consent of his uncle, a very fine old gentleman, as rich as Crœsus—do take a little more cordial '——

'Why, don't his uncle wish him to marry?'

'Oh! yes, but there is the rub. He is very anxious that Bill should get a wife, but he's terribly afraid that he'd be taken in. Because it is generally understood that he is to be the old gentleman's heir. And for this reason his uncle, although very liberal in every thing else, suspects that every young lady that pays his nephew the least attention, of being a fortune hunter.

'The old rip,' said the Colonel; 'why can't he let the boy have his own way?'

'I think as much,' said Patty.

'Well, how did he manage?' said the Colonel.

'Why,' said Henry, 'he was in a confounded pickle. He was afraid to ask his uncle's consent right out; he could not manage to let him see the girl, for she, lives at some distance. But he knew that his uncle enjoyed a good joke, and was an enthusiastic admirer of beauty. So, what does he do—but go and have her miniature taken, for she was extremely beautiful, besides being intelligent and accomplished.'

'Beautiful! intelligent! and accomplished!' exclaimed the Colonel, 'pray, what objection could the old fool have to her?'

'Why—she is not worth a cent,' said Henry.

'Fudge,' said the Colonel, I wish I had been in the old chap's place—but how did he get along?'

'Why, as I said, he had her picture taken, and as it was about time for collecting rents, he thought it would make the old gentleman good natured if he went home and offered to assist him. And so, after answering all inquiries, he takes the miniature out of his pocket, and handed it to his uncle, asked him how he liked it, telling him that a particular friend lent it to him. The old gentlemen was in an ecstacy of delight, and declared he would give the world to see a woman as handsome as that, and that Bill might have her.' 'Ha!' shouted the Colonel, 'the old chap was well come up with. The best joke I ever heard of—but was she really beautiful?' 'The most angelic creasture I ever saw,' said Henry. But you can judge for yourself. He lent me the picture, and knowing your taste that way, I brought it for you to look at.' Here Henry took it out of his pocket and handed it to his uncle, at the same time refilling his glass. Aunt Patty got out of her chair to look at the picture. 'Well now, if that ain't a beauty' 'You may well say that sister,' said the Colonel. 'Shoot me, if I don't wish I had been in Bill's place. Deuce take it, why didn't you get the girl yourself Harry? The most beautiful creature I ever laid my eyes on! I'd give a thousand dollars for such a niece.' 'Would you?' said Henry, patting the dog 'Yes, that I would,' said the colonel, 'and nine thousand more upon the top of it, and that makes ten thousand, shoot me, if I wouldn't!' 'Then I'll introduce her to you to-morrow,' said Henry.

And so he did; and in due time they were married.

*From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.*

### BLIGHT OF PEAR TREES.

In one of your numbers which is not before me, you notice the general opinions, of the cause of the decay of Pear trees by what is commonly termed fire blight

I have seen many opinions on the subject, but none that I believe to be the true cause, which I attributed to the bursting of the sap vessels. I will give the proofs in support of my opinions.

About twenty five years since I bought a lot in Harford, Connecticut, on which there were two large pear trees. They had been neglected, and wanted pruning, but appeared in good health, although they grew but moderately, in consequence of the earth being very hard and sterile about them. I loosened the earth about them, and manured them very late in September, and in March next pruned them faithfully, and the growth through the spring, was very strong and rapid. During the most vigorous part of their growth, I found them attacked by what is termed *fire blight.*—Limbs that were in full vigor one day were blighted the next. My first apprehension was, that they were stung, or bored by some poisonous insect, but on examination, and dissection, I found in all cases, by help of a strong magnifying glass, that the sap vessels, were turned of a dark chesnut colour longitudinally, since which time, I have seen many circumstances that have confirmed my opinion.

A gentleman in Harford purchased a farm in the vicinity, on which was a large pear orchard, which had long been in bearing; the ground was covered with green sward which had been pastured for many years. The trees were in good health.—He ploughed a part of it, and put it in a high state of cultivation. The trees grew very rapid, were attacked, as the others above mentioned, and some of them entirely destroyed, while those which were in that part which remained in grass were entirely free.

In the garden where I am now there are twelve large pear trees of different sorts, which when I came here five years since, were in good health. The garden was in a neglected state, the soil was worn out.—I put it in a high state of cultivation, the trees grew rapidly and were all attacked with the blight, and I was obliged to take the rich earth away from them and replace it with poor soil, which saved them all with the loss of a few limbs, and they are now doing well.

From the above it will be seen that the cause is a sudden change from a stinted to a rapid growth, and the sap vessels not being as elastic as in other trees, burst and destroy the tree, but may be easily prevented by care being taken, not to increase the growth too rapidly.

Other trees are affected in a degree in the same manner. The quince is liable next to the pear. NATHAN RUGGLES.

New Haven, (Ct ) Feb. 27, 1834

*From the Baltimore American.*

We have already announced the death of Mr. Lander, the enterprising adventurer into Africa. A late London paper furnishes the following particulars of this melancholy event, derived from a letter from the agent at Lloyd's at Fernando Po, dated February 6, 1834. Mr. Lander had left that place some weeks before, in the Craven cutter, taking with him a long boat:

On his arrival at the Nunn, he left the cutter and proceeded up the river, with about £400 worth of goods, to join the iron steamboat, which he had sent up a few weeks before; she was to proceed about 500 miles up, to a small island, which he had purchased from the king, and where he had a factory. They had proceeded about 100 miles up, the current being strong against them, they were in good spirits tracking the boat along shore, when they were fired on from the bush; three men were killed, and four wounded; Mr. Lander was one of the latter. They had a canoe of their own, and at the time they were fired on the boat was aground, and, to save themselves, they were obliged to leap into the canoe, and make the best of their way. They were immediately followed by five or six war canoes, full of men, keeping up a continued fire for five hours until it grew dark, when they lost sight of them: they arrived here on the 27th ult. Mr. Lander expired of the wound on the 6th of February The ball entered near his hip, and worked down to the thick of the thigh. It was a most malicious and treacherous affair. Mr. Lander's papers are all lost—Mr Lander estimated the parties that attacked him at from eight to ten thousand all armed with swords or muskets—a number, no doubt, much exaggerated—and felt convinced, from the judicious position they occupied, that some Europeans were assisting—which, from the slaves being much opposed to the English, and any trade on the coast is very probable. A Mrs. Brown, (wife of an English merchant up the river,) with her child and wounded black boy, were unavoidably left in the boat when she was abandoned, but Mr Lander communicated with King Boy, who immediately sent about them, and had great hopes they would be returned uninjured. The loss to the Company, in arms, goods &c. on the occasion, is stated to be about £450.

The following is indeed 'a change of measures.' Married, at Washington, on the 17th ult. Mr. JOSHUA PECK, to Miss AMELIA BUSHEL.

Adzooks, bobs, and wedding cakes!
What change of *Measures* marriage makes!
Quick as a thought, at Hymen's beck,
A Bushel's changed to a Peck.

*To save Horses' Shoulders from being chafed by the Collar.*

Some of the gentlemen of South Carolina are in the habit of making long journeys by land in their own conveyances, and are obliged to resort to every method of affording relief to their horses. From one of them I derived the following simple expedient for preventing the shoulders of harness horses from being chafed by the collar. The shrewd practical sense of the gentleman referred to, is a strong guarantee of the value of his suggestions. A short trial of my own has fully convinced me of the utility of what is *classically* denominated the sweater. This simple and effectual contrivance is made of two pieces of leather, which for an ordinary horse may be about 5 1 2 inches wide at the top, and 6 at the bottom, and 9 at the greatest protuberance, the front edge being straight, the posterior curved with a gradual swell adapted to the shape of the collar behind. These

pieces must be sewed together at the bottom, and connected at the top by two small straps and buckles, so as to be let out or taken up at will. The lower part must be so shaped as to fit the throat of the horse. A strap passes from the bottom of the sweater between the legs to the girth by means of which it is kept in place. The strap should not be too tight, lest it might incline a baulking horse to stop, when ascending a hill; and the buckle at the end near the girt, if it chafe may be covered, the leather should be tolerably stout upper, rendered pliant by the occasional application of tallow to the outside. The inner side should be kept clean and smooth.

The sweater is in fact a sheath to the shoulders, and the collar rests on it instead of the skin of the animal. H.

*Waynesboro, Va.*

# FOREIGN.

## LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

On Thursday morning the packet ship Silas Richards, Captain Barsley, arrived at New York from *Liverpool*, whence she sailed on the 24th of May. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received numerous files of London papers to the 23d May, and Liverpool to the 24th, both inclusive.

### DEATH OF LAFAYETTE.

The first item of intelligence that attracted our attention, and before the tidings of the fact had reached us by rumour, was the death of the last surviving General of the glorious army of the American Revolution—the immortal LAFAYETTE! The accounts of his indisposition reaching us from time to time for several weeks past, together with his great age, had indeed prepared us for this event. Still it will carry sadness to every American heart. We have given ample details of this melancholy event below. The English journals, of all parties seem vying with each other to dim the lustre of the deceased patriot's character and renown. He died 20th of May. His funeral was to be celebrated on the 25th ultimo. The papers of the 21st—the day after his decease—were chiefly filled with remarks and particulars relative to his death. With two exceptions only—and those the two ever-strong advocates of the fallen cause of legitimacy—*the French papers* unite in bearing testimony to the eminent political qualities and private virtues of the departed patriot.

The death of General Lafayette is one of those events which cannot take place without *striking home to a nation's* heart with that force of mighty sadness which is remembered once and forever. No corner of the earth but will be affected by the tidings. Filling the highest and the proudest station in public opinion, that was perhaps ever occupied by a mortal—inseparably associated with the birth and progress of the grand events which have placed this age in an unapproachable advance of every other, and which have given a new tone to the political aspect of the world,—the death of the purest and most consistent republican of his time—will startle with the contrast of their own degeneracy the profligate anarchists of France, and the tottering idols of exploded despotism will exult in the removal for ever from the scene of life, of the incorruptible patriot—the sway of whose holy principles made them shake and tremble on their lofty thrones.

And America! how will the voice of universal sadness ring from her thousand hills, now that the last of the memorable men who guided her arm in the dark hour of her revolutionary struggle, is no more! The friend of her Washington—the last link that bound his living memory with her present greatness—the first in her affections—the first in her gratitude—*whose memory* will live last in her remembrance. Lafayette! thou great and good! the time will never come when the recollection of thy virtues and thy services will be effaced from the heart of the country of thy adoption, and to which thy exertions so greatly contributed to give rank among the nations of the earth.

This is not the time, and not the place, to give that view of Lafayette's character to which it is entitled. What vicissitudes of political life have been his! He commenced his career when the light of the Fifty monarchy of France was still bright upon the land. Actuated by the impulses of his generous enthusiasm, he enlisted his energies in that infant cause of liberty which attained a vigorous manhood in America, and stretching across the wide Atlantic, soon grew to a giant's might in his native land. 'The Royal Ship of France went down.' The feudal rule of a thousand years was supplanted by the genius of Revolution, which, drunk with license, and mad with new found power, stalked on from desolation to desolation—subverting all, controling all, destroying all,—until mankind grew sick with horror, and turned frighted from the sight.

But Lafayette had no part with its blood, its terrors or its crime—his voice was heard above the storm—the pure serenity of his principles prevailed at last, and for a moment France seemed to have settled into the grandeur and dignity of regulated freedom. Then came the iron sway of a sterner but more imposing despotism. Napoleon went on from conquest to conquest—gathering glory from successive victories—and, concentrating the Nation's energy with his own fame and power, till the bubble burst, and he fell, crushed beneath the massive weight of the edifice he had created.

Lafayette never bowed down to the splendid idol. When the world went wild with adoration,—aloof and in retirement, the republican General, unawed, unflattered, and unintimidated, preserved his consistency and his principles. The Bourbons, supported by the bayonets of the Holy Alliance, returned to the throne which mocked their imbecility. The patriot of 1787 was true to himself in 1814—He had no common cause with men whose promises were faithless—whose presence was an incubus on the land. And in the hundred days, still faithful to the guiding principles of his life, he distrusted the suspicious love for constitutions, when found in the despot master of the Confederation of the Rhine.

When the dynasty of Napoleon was crushed by the arm of England never to rise, on the plains of Waterloo—the unseduced pureness, and far-reaching wisdom of Lafayette saved the nation from the tremendous horrors of a protracted struggle which the defeated and desperate monarch could have created.

For fifteen years, the chafed and uneasy nation again endured the Bourbon sway. Lafayette, throughout, distrusted them—and when with madness weak as it was wicked, they attempted in 1829 to wield the sceptre of Louis the Fourteenth—they fell, in an instant, beneath the fearful reaction they had created.

The all-powerful character and spotless integrity of Lafayette was interposed to save the nation. All France was in his hands. With the ease of instant determination he might have stepped into the vacant throne—but he preferred the greatness of saving his country to the glory of ruling it.

His conduct then, completed his renown, and gained him a distinction of pure and unadulterated fame which no public character ever before attained. From that time he has remained the idol of his country and the wonder of the world—the man whose character and whose consistency alone preserved the nation.

Acknowledged by all to be the man who held the jarring destinies of Europe and of the earth in his hand—acknowledged by all, and proved, by events, to have been the only man existing *who could not* abuse his trust, who could not be tempted by his situation.

Such, in a few words, was Lafayette—the morning star of one Revolution, and the guiding light of another—he lived to see his principles triumpant and his glory complete—by saving his country at the most tremendous crisis of its whole history—and has gone down to the grave with an honour, a celebrity, and a purity of reputation rarely if ever before attained by any public character.

The particulars of this melancholy event, says the Journal of Commerce, are contained in the annexed letter from our correspondent.

*Lafayette is no more*—The brave, the noble, the generous, the patriotic hero—died on the morning of the 20th, at a quarter before five o'clock. His illness was at first exceedingly slight, and no one calculated upon the lamentable result. He followed the remains of Dulong to the grave, and it is believed that he then caught a cold, which fixing upon his lungs, has caused his dissolution. Like Canning, who suffered in the same way, after attending the funeral of the Duke of York, Lafayette owes his death to an attendance at the tomb. He was in his seventy-seventh year, having been born on the 6th of September 1757. He was attended by Drs Andral, Majorlin, Cloquet, and several other eminent medical characters, who up to the 18th gave it as their opinion, that their illustrious patient would recover.

On the 19th five of them issued a bulletin descriptive of his state, and anticipating his recovery. But in the course of the night a most material change took place. his breathing became very difficult, and when an effort was making to apply a blister to his chest, he mildly observed that it would be of no avail, and soon afterwards expired in the arms of George Lafayette. On the 19th considerable sensation was experienced in the Chamber of Deputies, at the prospect of the dissolution of their venerable colleague, and M. Dupin in the course of the morning thus addressed the Chamber:—'According to a wish expressed by several deputies, I feel no doubt but that the Chamber will authorise me to send, in its name, to make enquiries relative to the health of our illustrious colleague—General Lafayette. (Numerous cries of 'yes' 'yes.') 'I have already,' said the President 'sent in my own name.'

This distinguished compliment is generally reserved for members of the Royal Family, and therefore can be the more appreciated when applied to the departed. The following was the reply to the message of the Chamber:—

'Mr. President—All my family feel grateful for the interest the Chamber has so kindly taken in my father's health. I have the satisfaction to inform you that there is a slight improvement in his situation. Have the kindness, Mr. President, to present the homage of our respectful gratitude to the Chamber—and accept for yourself the assurance of my very high consideration. (Signed,)

GEORGE LAFAYETTE.'

This note was loudly cheered by nearly every member in the Chamber, but, unhappily, this joy was but of short duration, for on the next day the President thus announced the death of their colleague:—'I have the affliction of announcing to the Chamber, the decease of the Honourable General Lafayette. He died this morning at five o'clock. I shall now proceed to draw the names of the members who shall attend his funeral, but I have no doubt but a great number of his colleagues will consider it a duty to accompany his remains.' Mr. Dupin was very much affected while addressing the Chamber, and so also were several of its members. His intimate friend Mr Francois Delessert moved that the President should be instructed to write a letter to the General's family expressive of the profound grief felt by the Chamber for the great loss his colleagues and the entire of France had experienced.

This was instantly acceded to, and the Chamber suspended its proceedings for an hour, so that the letter of condolence should be immediately written. A Council was held at the Thuilleries soon after his demise, for the purpose of agreeing as to the necessity of calling out the National Guard, and permitting them to attend the funeral of their devoted chieftain. It is not yet known what the intentions of the Government are, but it is believed that they will not in any way interfere. One account that I have seen, states that he will have a public funeral, and that the two sons of Louis Phillippe will be ordered to attend as chief mourners. If so, what a mockery will this be! That Monarch who could insult, and attempt to disgrace Lafayette during his lifetime, is now amongst the most afflicted at his death, and would have us believe that his tears are proofs of his sincerity. I am not so credulous, for I firmly conceive those tears—to be tears of joy. Louis Phillipe always dreaded Lafayette, and was afraid of the immense power which the veteran had always at command. He is rejoiced as much if not more so, than he was when he heard of the demise of young Napoleon. He now imagines that two powerful factions will be annihilated—that of the empire, in the death of the Duke of Reichstadt, that of the Republican, in the decease of Lafayette.

### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Tuesday, (May 20.) 4 o'clock, P. M.

General Lafayette died this morning at five o'clock. The close of his earthly career is an event which will be duly recorded in the history of France. During the last 15 years of his life he was the only individual alive who had taken a leading part and figured in a conspicuous manner, in the events of the first revolution. His political career is so well known that it would be hardly necessary to enter into any thing like an account of it here. Many persons will rejoice at his death, some on account of what they were pleased to call his treachery to the 'order' to which he belonged by birth; others, because they looked upon the moral influence of his name be to such, that the existence of the Government, which he so powerfully contributed in raising, depended greatly, up to the last day of his life, on his will.

General Lafayette never sought to use against the present Government the power which he well knew to be at his command. He had certainly looked for the guarantee of a different system of government than that which is now pursued. He had, in fact, persuaded himself that a 'monarchy, surrounded by republican institutions,' which, of all forms of Government, appeared to him the best adapted to the political temper of the French, could only be assured to France by being intrusted to a man like Louis Phillippe, who happily combined a descent from royal blood with principles of a very republican kind, and whom many years of adversity had brought in continued contact with all classes of men, and qualified, in a peculiar manner, to fill a truly 'republican throne.' Lafayette had disapproved of the gradual deviation, and finally to the total separation from the principles which monarchy was continued in France in the person of Louis Phillippe; but he contented himself with expressing on all suitable occasions his disapprobation of that course, without ever uttering a word or committing an act which could be construed into a rebellious appeal to the passions of the many whom that course had disaffected in a much greater degree than himself.

Up to his last hour he retained the fullest possession of his mental faculties. The infirmities of age had only visited his physical frame. Both he and his intimate friends had perceived many months ago that he had begun to sink. The decay of nature, however, was more rapid with him than it had threatened when its first decided symptoms became visible. His age was 77. You will perceive that the Chamber of Deputies paid him yesterday the distinguished compliment of sending in its name to inquire after the state of his health.

PARIS, May 20—In simply announcing to you the demise of General the Marquis de Lafayette, I believe that I do all in my power to give interest to the statement. The venerable patriot and heroic soldier was in the 77th year of his age, having been born on the 6th of Sept., 1757. He expired at his house in the rue d'Anjou this morning, a few minutes before 5 o'clock.

Had this event occurred 6 weeks earlier, it might, and I think would, have been followed by others of very serious import. The recollection that General Lafayette had incurred the local attack which eventually terminated in his death, by following on foot to the cemetery of Pere la Chaise the remains of M. Dulong (a patriot himself and the nephew of our still more celebrated Dupont de l'Eure,) and the remembrance that the life of M. Dulong had been taken in a duel by the ——— champion, (I suppose I must call him) of the Court, General Bugeaud, would have provoked more of public indignation than it can or will now occasion. A sentiment of grief will now supercede that of rage. The revolt, or whatever other name shall be given to the affair of the 13th and 14th of April last in Paris—the insurrection at Lyons—the attempts of a similar kind elsewhere—the massacres, and the innumerable arrests that accompanied and have succeeded to them—the trials of the prisoners now impending—the granting of all the real demands of Government by the Chamber of Deputies—and the tone of despair taken by the opposition—have all contributed to throw a damp on the spirits of the people, of whom, with all his weakness, Lafayette was the idol. The consequence will be, that his remains will now be interred with pomp certainly, but unaccompanied by any movement of an insurrectionary character.

King Louis Philippe is unquestionably the spoiled child of fortune. Death seems to strike with peculiar energy for him, and even the frailties of human nature appear to develope themselves but to serve and promote his purposes. Napoleon the Second, Lamarque, and Lafayette, are numbered with the dead. The empire and the republic have succumbed with them. The cause of Henry V. was lost by the occurrence at the Chateau de Blaye.

The funeral of General Lafayette will be a splendid—it will be an interesting—even a touching spectacle, but it will not be productive of great consequences. Orations—numerous orations will be pronounced over his grave ere the earth cover him, but none of them in the spirit of Antony. 'Grief will have way'—garlands of flowers will rise in pyramids 'over the grave of his rest,' and Lafayette will repose among the great and the unfortunate already entombed in the square of Massena, (including Ney, Davoust, Massena, Lefebvre, Suchet, St. Cyr, &c.) and the people will disperse, and the fate of France will remain for some time longer undecided. Peace to his manes.

### EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

*Times Office*, May 23, 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, which we have received, are, as might have been expected, chiefly filled with remarks and particulars relative to the death of General Lafayette. With two exceptions, they all agree in bearing testimony to the many eminent political qualities and private virtues of the departed patriot. It is hardly necessary to say that the two exceptions are to be found among the journals which still think it worth while to advocate the fallen cause of legitimacy. The General's funeral was to take place on Thursday morning, 22d. The Chamber of Deputies had exhausted on Tuesday the business brought before it, and therefore adjourned sine die. A great number of the members had already taken passports to repair to their homes; so that there is every appearance that when the next Chamber meets, it will be for the purpose of hearing either the king's speech or his proclamation for its dissolution.


# Maryland Gazette.

## ANNAPOLIS:
*Thursday, June 26, 1834.*


### CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

"The Theta Delta Phi Association of St. John's College," will celebrate the fifty-eighth Anniversary of American Independence, in the Hall of the House of Delegates, on FRIDAY the 4th of July, at *half-past* 10 *o'clock, A M.*

*John H. Culbreth, Esq.* an alumnus of the College, and an honorary member of the Association, will deliver an Oration.

The Declaration of Independence will be read by Mr. *N. B. Worthington*, a member of the Association. These ceremonies will be opened and closed with Prayer.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

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The two Companies of Militia commanded by Captain Hobbs and Thompson, which left this city on Friday morning last, under the command of Col. Chase, for the scene of riot on the Rail Road, returned on Monday evening, after a fatiguing expedition, having marched upwards of fifty miles in two days, over a heavy sandy road. Ten of the Rioters are now confined in our gaol, and it is thought a Special Court will be called for their trial.

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### COURT OF APPEALS—June Term, 1834

Thursday, June 19th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the application for an injunction by the Union Bank of Tennessee vs the trustees of the Bank of Maryland, was continued by McMahon for the defendants.

Friday, June 20th—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above application was continued by Johnson for the Defendant, and Gibbs for the Complainants.

Saturday, June 21st—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above application was concluded by Gibbs for the Complainants.

Monday, June 23d—Present as on Saturday; except Dorsey, Judge.

No. 39. Joshua Stewart, and Charles D. Warfield, vs Philips, Duvall and Lyde Griffith. This case was argued by A. C. Magruder for the Appellants, and Alexander and Duckett for the Appellees.

No. 41. Otho B. Beall vs Benj. Lee.

The argument of this case commenced by Alexander for the Appellant.

Tuesday, June 24th—Present as yesterday, and Dorsey, Judge.

The above case was further argued by A. C. Magruder for the Appellee, and Jones for the Appellant.

Wednesday, June 25th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of above case was concluded by Jones for the Appellant.

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The death of General LAFAYETTE, which it becomes our duty to announce to our readers, is an event which will produce, throughout the whole of this country, an universal sensation for the loss of a friend so old, so true and dear, mingled with sincere sympathy for the country and the kindred by whom the loss of him will be more immediately and keenly felt.

The two Houses of Congress and the Executive of the United States, the moment the news was received, took measures preparatory to paying the national honours due to his memory. In Congress, a numerous joint committee of both Houses, has been raised, at the head of which is the distinguished Ex President, Mr. ADAMS, to report the measures proper to carry this purpose into effect.

*Nat. Intel.*

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## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE,

Saturday, June 21.

A Message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Franklin, their Clerk, stating that the House had passed a joint resolution providing for a joint committee to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it was proper for Congress to manifest the deep sensibility of the nation on the event of the decease of General LAFAYETTE.

Mr. Webster said, that he had a resolution, which, as it happened, was in precisely the same words as that received from the House. He should have moved it as soon as the journal was read, if it not been intimated to him that, probably a communication would be made to Congress on this interesting occasion, by the President. In consequence of that intimation, he had forborne, for the moment, to propose the resolution; but, as the House had so promptly moved in the business, he rose to move that the Senate concur in the resolution, and appoint a Committee on its part.

The motion having been agreed to—

Mr. Poindexter suggested that the Committee consist of nine members.

Mr. Forsyth named thirteen, the number of the old States, as the most appropriate. This last number was agreed to; and,

On motion of Mr. Chambers, the committee was appointed by the chair.

A Message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary, communicating the afflicting intelligence of the death of the illustrious LAFAYETTE, and stating that he had issued orders to have the appropriate honours paid to the memory of the deceased by the Army and Navy of the United States, which message was ordered to be referred to the Select Committee appointed on the subject.

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### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the Journal—

Mr. J. Q. Adams rose to state that, on coming to the House, he had been informed that since the last adjournment of the House, intelligence had been received of the occurrence of a calamity which had befallen the whole race of civilized men. He had not time to prepare a resolution fitting such an occasion, but he presumed it would be obvious to every person that it was an occurrence peculiarly becoming the Congress of the United States to adopt some suitable measure to express the deep sense they entertained of the misfortune involved in the decease of one of the most eminent benefactors of the age and of mankind. It occurred to him that such a day should be discharged in a manner suitable once to the dignity of the Representatives of the People and States of this Union, and to the merits of him to whose memory the tribute should be paid. This he supposed would be, in the form of a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress. He would not, therefore, submit a motion that a committee should be appointed to consider in what manner a tribute of affection and respect may be shewn by the Congress of the United States expressive of the sensibility of the nation, on the event of the decease, and of their veneration for the memory of the illustrious General LAFAYETTE.

Mr. Adams then offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed on the part of the House, such Committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation on the occasion of the decease of General LAFAYETTE.

Mr. Archer rose to suggest that the blank for the number to be appointed on the Committee should be filled up with 'five' instead of 'seven.'

Mr. J. Q. Adams would assent to any number the House might think proper to name.

Mr. Watmough suggested the number thirteen.

Mr. Cambreleng proposed that the Committee should consist of one member from every state in the Union.

Mr. E Whittlesey expressed his hope that every State would be permitted to be represented on the Committee in paying this tribute of respect.

After some further verbal modifications at the suggestion of Mr. Wayne,

The Committee on the part of the House was, on motion of Mr. Hubbard, ordered to consist of twenty four.

The following gentlemen were appointed to compose the said committee:

From Massachusetts—
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Chairman.
From Maine.....Rufus McIntire.
From N. Hampshire...Henry Hubbard.
From Rhode Island....Tristam Burgess.
From Connecticut.....Noyes Barber.
From Vermont.....Heman Allen.
From New York.....C. C. Cambreleng.
From New Jersey.....James Parker.
From Pennsylvania....Henry A. Muhlenberg.
From Delaware.....John J. Milligan.
From Maryland.....Isaac McKim.
From Virginia.....William S. Archer.
From N. Carolina.....Lewis Williams.
From S Carolina.....Henry L. Pinckney.
From Georgia.....James M. Wayne.
From Kentucky.....Richard M. Johnson.
From Tennessee.....John Blair.
From Ohio.....Elisha Whittlesey.
From Louisiana.....Philemon Thomas.
From Indiana.....John Carr.
From Mississippi.....Harry Cage.
From Illinois.....Joseph Duncan.
From Alabama.....John Murphy.
From Missouri.....William H. Ashley.

Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill making provision for the families of those killed on occasion of firing a salute at Toulon; and for the wounded survivors.

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### HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S *Office*,
*Washington, June 21st*, 1834.

The Major General commanding the army has received through the War Department the following 'General Orders' from the President of the United States:

GENERAL ORDERS.

*Washington, June 21, 1834.*

Information having been received of the

...of General Lafayette, the President ...s it due to his own feelings, as well ...character and services of that lament... to announce the event to the Army ... Navy.

Lafayette was a citizen of France, but he ...the distinguished friend of the U. States. ...early life he embarked in that contest ...which secured freedom and independence to ...country. His services and sacrifices con... stituted a part of our revolutionary history, ...and his memory will be second only to that ...of Washington in the hearts of the American ...people. In his own country, and in ours, he ...was the zealous and uniform friend and ad... vocate of rational liberty. Consistent in his ...principles and conduct, he never, during a ...long life, committed an act, which exposed ...him to just accusation, or which will expose ...his memory to reproach.

Living at a period of great excitement and ...of moral and political revolutions, engaged in ...many of the important events which fixed the ...attention of the world, and invited to guide the ...destines of France at two of the most me... morentous eras of her history; his political in... tegrity, and personal disinterestness have not ...been called in question. Happy in such a ...life, he has been happy in his death. He has ...been taken from the theatre of action, with ...faculties unimpaired, with a reputation un... questioned, and an object of veneration wher... ever civilization and the rights of man have ...spread; and mourning as we may and must ...his departure, let us rejoice that this associ... ate of Washington has gone, as we humbly ...hope, to rejoin his illustrious commander, in ...the fullness of days and of honours. He came ...in youth to defend our country. He came in ...the maturity of his age to witness her growth ...in all the elements of prosperity. And while ...witnessing these, he received those testimo... nials of national gratitude, which proved how ...strong was his hold upon the affections of the ...American People.

One melancholy duty remains to be per... formed. The last Major General of the Re... volutionary Army has died. Himself a young ...and humble participator in the struggles of ...that period, the President feels called on, as ...well by personal as public considerations, to ...direct the appropriate honours be paid to the ...memory of this distinguished Patriot and sol... dier. He therefore orders that the same hon... ours be rendered on this occasion at the differ... ent military and naval stations as were ob... served upon the decease of Washington, the ...father of his country and his contemporary ...in arms.

In ordering this homage to be paid to the ...memory of one so eminent in the field, so ...wise in council, so endeared in private life, ...and so well and favourably known to both ...hemispheres, the President feels assured, that ...he is anticipating the sentiments, not of the ...Army and Navy only, but of the whole Ame... rican People. ANDREW JACKSON.

In obedience to the commands of the Pre... sident, the following Funeral Honours will ...be paid at the several stations of the Army: ...At daybreak, twenty four guns will be fired ...in succession, and one gun at the in... tervals of every half hour thereafter, till sunset. ...The flags of the several stations will, dur... ing the day, be at half mast. The officers of ...the Army will wear crape on the left arm for ...the period of six months.

This order will be carried into effect under ...the direction of the commanding officer of ...each post and station, the day after its recep... tion. By command of

Major General MACOMB,
Commanding in Chief:
R. JONES, Adj't Gen'l.

CIRCULAR.

*To the Commander of each Naval Station.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
June 21st 1834.

In conformity with the General Order from the President of the United States, in honour of the memory of General LAFAYEETE, you will, on the day following the receipt of this, cause twenty four guns to be fired in quick succession, at day break, and one gun every half hour thereafter till sunset; and the flags of the several stations will be, during the day, at half mast.

All officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear crape on the left arm for six months.

LEVI WOODBURY.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Thursday, the 20th instant, STEVENS, the only son of Dr. Stevens Gambrill, of Brotherton, an interesting child, in the 3d year of his age. The Saviour said, 'Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven.' This of itself should console their parents, and impress upon all the necessity of a preparation, for they know not when the Son of Man cometh. B.

Departed this life, June 8, 1834, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Warring, in Brotherton, WILLIAM WARRING, in the 15th year of his age, leaving a testimony behind that he pleased God.

## CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by Gideon White, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Anne Arundel county, and to me directed, I shall offer at public sale, at the court house door in Annapolis, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of July next, all the interest, right, property and estate, of Henry Hammond, in and to the House, Lot, and Premises, in the city of Annapolis whereon the said Hammond now resides, taken to satisfy a debt due Richard H. Sterrikes. Terms, Cash. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, M.

SAMUEL ARMIGER, Constable.

June 26.

## CASH.

CASH will be given by the writer for several Negroes, men hands, for life, or for terms of years, to settle on a farm near Annapolis. Inquire of the Printer.

## ATTENTION!

ALL persons who are desirous of joining a Uniform Company are requested to meet at the Assembly Room on SATUDAY EVENING next at early candle light,

A VOLUNTEER.

June 26.

## STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

*Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,*
June 24, 1834.

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

SAM'L. BROWN, Junr.
Reg. 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 Gassaway Simmons, 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 24th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of June 1834.

SARAH SIMMONS, Adm'x.

June 26.

## WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU,

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—

Kreutzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass; written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Family Portraits

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page: a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.; by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above cost in the "Library" but $2 50!!!

Office No 207 Chesnut street, below 7th

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at $5 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

☞ Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

June 26.

## WEST RIVER LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will on SATURDAY the 19th day of July, offer at Public Sale at Cedar Park, his residence on West River,

500 ACRES

of the Tract so well known as WEST RIVER FARM.

To those who are unacquainted with the many advantages which it enjoys, he would merely state, that it is as desirable an establishment as our country affords—combining considerable improvement with great natural fertility, and situated in a neighbourhood remarkable for the excellence of its society.

To any gentleman desirous of making a safe and profitable investment of money at this critical juncture in the pecuniary affairs of the country, a more favourable opportunity could not be afforded; and all such are invited to view and examine the premises at any time previous to the day of sale. As this property is to be sold in order to discharge certain liens upon it, and the purchase money will be applied to those purposes, a perfect and indisputable title will be made by the subscriber.

J. MERCER.

Cedar Park, June 26.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Alexander Morgan, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of June, 1834.

JAMES MORGAN, of Jas. Adm'r.

June 26. 4w.

## MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 13, for 1834.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Tuesday, July 1st, 1834.

SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | 5,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 5,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 5,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 5,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 5,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 5,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 4,570 |
| 5 | prizes of | 1,000 |
| 10 | prizes of | 500 |
| 10 | prizes of | 300 |
| 20 | prizes of | 200 |
| 32 | prizes of | 100 |
| 51 | prizes of | 50 |
| 51 | prizes of | 40 |
| 51 | prizes of | 30 |
| 51 | prizes of | 25 |
| 102 | prizes of | 20 |
| 1,530 | prizes of | 10 |
| 11,475 | prizes of | 5 |

13,395 *prizes, amounting to* $136,880

*Tickets* $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25

## McLAUGHLIN'S LOTTERY.

A. McLAUGHLIN begs leave to call the attention of his friends to the following scheme of a Lottery, granted by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1833, to authorise him to dispose of his estate by lot.

The Property is situated in the flourishing village of Ellicott's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, upon the Ohio Rail Road.

The Capital Prize consists of a large and extensive improvement known as the

PATAPSCO HOTEL,

where all the cars going and returning from the West stop to breakfast and dine, valued by the Commissioners at $30,500.

There are several other buildings, and many valuable building lots, in the centre of the village—all separate prizes.

It is presumed, from the present demand for Tickets, that the Lottery will be drawn 1st July, or sooner if the Tickets are sold.

SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $36,500 |
| 1 | prize of | 3,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 2,650 |
| 4 | prizes of | 800 |
| 6 | prizes of | 750 |

And many smaller Prizes.

*Tickets* $10, *and no discount—all prizes are free.*

Tickets and shares for sale at

DUBOIS'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.
(CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.)

June 26.

## Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition, in writing, of Spedden Wilson, praying for the benefit of the several acts of Assembly for the benefit of insolvent debtors, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them on oath, being annexed thereto, and having satisfied me that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland next preceding this his application, and having appointed a trustee for the benefit of his creditors, and said trustee having given bond and security for the faithful performance of said trust, it is thereupon ordered and adjudged by me, that the said Spedden Wilson be discharged from confinement for debts, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette one a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the 4th Monday in October next, to shew cause, if any they have why the said Spedden Wilson should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly as prayed.

GIDEON WHITE.

June 26—3m

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the undersigned, trustee, will offer at public Sale, on SATURDAY the 19th July next, at 12 o'clock M. at the residence of John Mercer, Esq on West River, a number of valuable negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children. The Terms of Sale will be cash, to be paid at the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor. If payment is delayed until the ratification of the sale, the purchaser will be required to pay interest from the day of sale.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER Trustee.

June 19. R ts.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Horatio Ridout, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make payment.

ANNE RIDOUT,
JOHN RIDOUT, of H. } Ex'rs.
JNO. RIDOUT

June 5.

## DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a dividend of Thirty Cents per share, for the last six months, on the capital stock of said company. The same will be paid on or after the first day of July next to the stockholders in person or to their order.

By order of the President & Directors,

THOS. FRANKLIN, Treasurer.

June 19—3w.

## *Farmers Bank of Maryland,*

Annapolis, June 18th 1834.

IN compliance with the Charter of the Farmers Bank of Mary.and, 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 Fifteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

By order,

SAM. MAYNARD Cashier.

R 6w

The Gazette. and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week until Election.

June 19.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Tennison, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of June 1835, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of June 1834.

THO'S K. BISCOE. Ex'r.

June 19. 4w.

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, to divide the real estate of the late John Randall among his devisees, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, the

Lot and Stone House

thereon lying on the wharf, in the city of Annapolis, part of the said estate, now in the occupation of Philip S. Wales as a dwelling and Grocery Store. This property is in fee simple extending from the wharf back to Prince George's street. The House is very large, and can be conveniently occupied as two distinct tenements, each of them suitable for a Store and Dwelling.

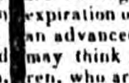
THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the ratification of the sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments from the day of sale, the whole with interest from the day of sale to be secured by bonds with approved security.

A. RANDALL, Trustee.

June 19. ts

*Maryland—Anne-Arundel county, to wit:*

THEREBY certify, that Dorastus Welch of said county, brought before me (as a stray trespassing on his enclosures,) a dark Sorrel



GELDEN about fifteen hands high, supposed to be eight or nine years old, a small scar on his fore head, and some white spots on each side of the collar, and some white saddle spots, no perceivable brand, trots and canters, has a long switch tail, has one old shoe on the off fore foot. Given under hand of me a Justice of the peace in and for said county, this 12th day of June 1834.

EDWARD WARFIELD.

The owner of the above described stray is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DERASTUS WELCH,
6th Election District A. A. County.

June 9.

## NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis on TUESDAY the second day of September next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order.

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

June 12. tm

## S. STEWART,

TAKES this method to thank her friends for their patronage since her School has been in operation: She finds her duties so multiplied by having a few little girls under her particular care, that it will be impossible for her to attend to such a number of scholars as she now has. The large boys she is certain will be better situated elsewhere; and it must be understood, if she continues to teach any who are writing on paper, and ciphering, after the expiration of the present quarter, it must be at an advanced price, with such exceptions as she may think proper to make. The small children, who are but beginners, she wishes to retain at the same rate as heretofore.

June 5.

## FOR RENT,

A ROOM in the New Brick Building, on East street, fronting on the Public Circle, and adjoining the Post Office. For terms apply to J. GREEN.

May 29.

## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN, That the Visitors and Governors, at their next meeting, will elect one Student, from Anne Arundel county, to be educated gratuitously at the College, a vacancy having occurred, in the number required by a law of the state. Applications to be made to the subscriber.

HECTOR HUMPHREYS,
Principal of St. John's College.

Annapolis May 8th, 1834.

## A CARD.

MR. ALFRED S. WAUGH, late a Student of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, London, is desirous of spending a few days in Annapolis, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the Citizens. If a sufficient number of sitters, will arrange to have their likenesses painted, and notify the same to Gen: Harwood, Mr. W. will immediately attend to their wishes. As the money market is at present in a very depressed state, his charges will be moderate. The style is peculiary his own, and well calculated to give satisfaction.

Specimens will be forwarded in the course of this week.

May 1.

## DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. J. A. SMITH, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Annapolis that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL at the City Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday 14th May. Terms per quarter, including all the different kinds of Dancing, and Waltzing, $10, one half to be paid on entering, the remainder at the close of the term.

May 1.

## FUNERALS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has discontinued the Cabinet Making Business, and intends to confine himself for the future altogether to that of an UNDERTAKER.

All orders for Funerals will be attended to at the shortest notice, either in the usual manner, or according to special direction.

He returns his thanks to the public for their patronage during the last twenty years, and hopes that his promptness and attention will continue to merit their favour.

WASHINGTON G. TUCK.

May 29.

## SEED, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.

*For Sale at the American Farmer Establishment, No. 16. S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.*

THE subscriber presents his respects to farmers and dealers in Seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he has received from Europe, from his own Seed Garden and from various parts of this country his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as favourable terms as can be afforded by any dealers in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubberry, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, and strawberry plants, bulbous and other flower roots, will at the proper seasons, be procured to order, from the best sources, including all the principal nurseries and gardens in the country, for most of which the subscriber is agent; also,

PLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn shellers, threshing machines, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements, will be procured from the best manufactories in Baltimore, at the manufacturers' prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, particularly cattle of the improved Durham Short-horn, the Devon and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine woolled breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnitz breed; Dogs of several varieties, for the farmer and sportsman; various kinds of Poultry, such as white turkeys, Bremen and Westphalia geese game and other fowls, and several other species of animals, all of the choice breeds, (and to order,) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this establishment, or can be procured from the best sources to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and botanical, in much greater variety than at the book stores; some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all article wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business, are intended either to be kept on hand, or procured when ordered, for a small commission.

☞ And though last in order, here, yet first in importance to every order of the soil and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscriber offers to them the seeds of Knowledge in their vocations, fresh and genuine, having been carefully gathered from the field of Experience, and the garden of science—the whole alone upon paper, and labelled 'THE FARMER AND GARDINER AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER AND MANAGER,' to be issued from the Printing Press of the establishment every Friday in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at $5 a year payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar to the late American Farmer, the publication of which has been for some time past suspended. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An 'Extra' number of the Farmer, containing a Prospectus of the Establishment, a catalogue of Seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.

June 5

## IMPROVED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

THE subscriber has Two very promising YOUNG BULLS of the best crosses of Short Horn, Hereford Red, and Alderney Blood, just 3 years old, for sale—lowest price $35 each. Also a variety of Cattle of all ages of same blood, which he will dispose of on very moderate terms.

JOHN MERCER.

Cedar Park, June 5.

4

pieces must be sewed together at the bottom, and connected at the top by two small straps and buckles, so as to be let out or taken up at will. The lower part must be so shaped as to fit the throat of the horse. A strap passes from the bottom of the sweater between the legs to the girth by means of which it is kept in place. The strap should not be too tight, lest it might incline a baulking horse to stop, when ascending a hill; and the buckle at the end near the girt, if it chafe may be covered, the leather should be tolerably stout upper, rendered pliant by the occasional application of tallow to the outside. The inner side should be kept clean and smooth.

The sweater is in fact a sheath to the shoulders, and the collar rests on it instead of the skin of the animal. H.

*Waynesboro, Va.*

## FOREIGN.

### LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

On Thursday morning the packet ship Silas Richards, Captain Bursley, arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of May. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received numerous files of London papers to the 23d May, and Liverpool to the 24th, both inclusive.

### DEATH OF LAFAYETTE.

The first item of intelligence that attracted our attention, and before the tidings of the fact had reached us by rumour, was the death of the last surviving General of the glorious army of the American Revolution—the immortal LAFAYETTE! The accounts of his indisposition reaching us from time to time for several weeks past, together with his great age, had indeed prepared us for this event. Still it will carry sadness to every American heart. We have given ample details of this melancholy event below. The English journals, of all parties seem vying with each other to dim the lustre of the deceased patriot's character and renown. He died 20th of May. His funeral was to be celebrated on the 25th ultimo. The papers of the 21st—the day after his decease—were chiefly filled with remarks and particulars relative to his death. With two exceptions only—and those the two recreating advocates of the fallen cause of legitimacy—the French papers unite in bearing testimony to the eminent political qualities and private virtues of the departed patriot.

The death of General Lafayette is one of those events which cannot take place without striking home to a nation's heart with that force of mighty sadness which is remembered once and forever. No corner of the earth but will be affected by the tidings. Filling the highest and the proudest station in public opinion, that was perhaps ever occupied by a mortal—inseparably associated with the birth and progress of the grand events which have placed this age in an unapproachable advance of every other, and which have given a new tone to the political aspect of the world,—the death of the purest and most consistent republican of his time—will startle with the contrast of their own degeneracy the profligate anarchists of France, and the tottering idols of exploded despotism will exult in the removal for ever from the scene of life, of the incorruptible patriot—the sway of whose holy principles made them shake and tremble on their lofty thrones.

And America! how will the voice of universal sadness ring from her thousand hills, now that the last of the memorable men who guided her arm in the dark hour of her revolutionary struggle, is no more! The friend of her Washington—the last link that bound his living memory with her present greatness—the first in her affections—the first in her gratitude—whose memory will live last in her remembrance. Lafayette! thou great and good! the time will never come when the recollection of thy virtues and thy services will be effaced from the heart of the country of thy adoption, and to which thy exertions so greatly contributed to give rank among the nations of the earth.

This is not the time, and not the place, to give that view of Lafayette's character to which it is entitled. What vicissitudes of political life have been his! He commenced his career when the light of the lofty monarchy of France was still bright upon the land. Actuated by the impulses of his generous enthusiasm, he enlisted his energies in that infant cause of liberty which attained a vigorous manhood in America, and stretching across the wide Atlantic, soon grew to a giant's might in his native land. 'The Royal Ship of France went down.' The feudal rule of a thousand years was supplanted by the genius of Revolution, which, drunk with license, and mad with new found power, stalked on from desolation to desolation—subverting all, controling all, destroying all,—until mankind grew sick with horror, and turned frighted from the sight.

But Lafayette had no part with its blood, its terrors or its crime—his voice was heard above the storm—the pure serenity of his principles prevailed at last, and for a moment France seemed to have settled into the grandeur and dignity of regulated freedom. Then came the iron sway of a sterner but more imposing despotism. Napoleon went on from conquest to conquest—gathering glory from successive victories—and, concentrating the Nation's energy with his own fame and power, till the bubble burst, and he fell, crushed beneath the massive weight of the edifice he had created.

Lafayette never bowed down to the splendid idol. When the world went wild with adoration,—aloof and in retirement, the republican General, unawed, unflattered, and unintimidated, preserved his consistency and his principles. The Bourbons, supported by the bayonets of the Holy Alliance, returned to the throne which mocked their imbecility. The patriot of 1787 was true to himself in 1814—He had no common cause with men whose promises were faithless—whose presence was an incubus on the land. And in the hundred days, still faithful to the guiding principles of his life, he distrusted the suspicious love for constitutions, when found in the despot master of the Confederation of the Rhine.

When the dynasty of Napoleon was crushed by the arm of England never to rise, on the plains of Waterloo—the unseduced pureness, and far-reaching wisdom of Lafayette saved the nation from the tremendous horrors of a protracted struggle which the defeated and desperate monarch could have created.

For fifteen years, the chafed and uneasy nation again endured the Bourbon sway. Lafayette, throughout, distrusted them—and when with madness weak as it was wicked, they attempted in 1829 to wield the sceptre of Louis the Fourteenth—they fell, in an instant, beneath the fearful reaction they had created.

The all-powerful character and spotless integrity of Lafayette was interposed to save the nation. All France was in his hands. With the ease of instant determination he might have stepped into the vacant throne—but he preferred the greatness of saving his country to the glory of ruling it.

His conduct then, completed his renown, and gained him a distinction of pure and unadulterated fame which no public character ever before attained. From that time he has remained the idol of his country and the wonder of the world—the man whose character and whose consistency alone preserved the nation.

Acknowledged by all to be the man who held the jarring destinies of Europe and of the earth in his hand—acknowledged by all, and proved, by events, to have been the only man existing who could not abuse his trust, who could not be tempted by his situation.

Such, in a few words, was Lafayette—the morning star of one Revolution, and the guiding light of another—he lived to see his principles triumpsant and his glory complete—by saving his country at the most tremendous crisis of its whole history—and has gone down to the grave with an honour, a celebrity, and a purity of reputation rarely if ever before attained by any public character.

The particulars of this melancholy event, says the Journal of Commerce, are contained in the annexed letter from our correspondent.

*Lafayette is no more.*—The brave, the noble, the generous, the patriotic hero—died on the morning of the 20th, at a quarter before five o'clock. His illness was at first exceedingly slight, and no one calculated upon the lamentable result. He followed the remains of Dulong to the grave, and it is believed that he then caught a cold, which fixing upon his lungs, has caused his dissolution. Like Canning, who suffered in the same way, after attending the funeral of the Duke of York, Lafayette owes his death to an attendance at the tomb. He was in his seventy-seventh year, having been born on the 6th of September 1757. He was attended by Drs Andral, Majorlin, Cloquet, and several other eminent medical characters, who up to the 18th gave it as their opinion, that their illustrious patient would recover.

On the 19th five of them issued a bulletin descriptive of his state, and anticipating his recovery. But in the course of the night a most material change took place, his breathing became very difficult, and when an effort was making to apply a blister to his chest, he mildly observed that it would be of no avail, and soon afterwards expired in the arms of George Lafayette. On the 19th considerable sensation was experienced in the Chamber of Deputies, at the prospect of the dissolution of their venerable colleague, and M. Dupin in the course of the morning thus addressed the Chamber:—'According to a wish expressed by several deputies, I feel no doubt but that the Chamber will authorise me to send, in its name, to make enquiries relative to the health of our illustrious colleague—General Lafayette. (Numerous cries of 'yes' 'yes.') 'I have already,' said the President 'sent in *my own name.*'

This distinguished compliment is generally reserved for members of the Royal Family, and therefore can be the more appreciated when applied to the departed. The following was the reply to the message of the Chamber:—

'Mr. President—All my family feel grateful for the interest the Chamber has so kindly taken in my father's health. I have the satisfaction to inform you that there is a slight improvement in his situation. Have the kindness, Mr. President, to present the homage of our respectful gratitude to the Chamber—and accept for yourself the assurance of my very high consideration. (Signed,)

GEORGE LAFAYETTE.'

This note was loudly cheered by nearly every member in the Chamber, but, unhappily, this joy was but of short duration, for on the next day the President thus announced the death of their colleague:—'I have the affliction of announcing to the Chamber, the decease of the Honourable General Lafayette. He died this morning at five o'clock. I shall now proceed to draw the names of the members who shall attend his funeral, but I have no doubt but a great number of his colleagues will consider it a duty to accompany his remains.' Mr. Dupin was very much affected while addressing the Chamber, and so also were several of its members. His intimate friend Mr Francois Delessert moved that the President should be instructed to write a letter to the General's family expressive of the profound grief felt by the Chamber for the great loss his colleagues and the entire of France had experienced.

This was instantly acceded to, and the Chamber suspended its proceedings for an hour, so that the letter of condolence should be immediately written. A Council was held at the Thuilleries soon after his demise, for the purpose of agreeing as to the necessity of calling out the National Guard, and permitting them to attend the funeral of their devoted chieftain. It is not yet known what the intentions of the Government are, but it is believed that they will not in any way interfere. One account that I have seen, states that he will have a public funeral, and that the two sons of Louis Phillippe will be ordered to attend as chief mourners. If so, what a mockery will this be! That Monarch who could insult, and attempt to disgrace Lafayette during his lifetime, is now amongst the most afflicted at his death, and would have us believe that his tears are proofs of his sincerity. I am not so credulous, for I firmly conceive those tears—to be tears of joy. Louis Phillipe always dreaded Lafayette, and was afraid of the immense power which the veteran had always at command. He is rejoiced as much if not more so, than he was when he heard of the demise of young Napoleon. He now imagines that two powerful factions will be annihilated—that of the empire, in the death of the Duke of Reichstadt, that of the Republican, in the decease of Lafayette.

### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Tuesday, (May 20.) 4 o'clock, P. M.

General Lafayette *died this morning* at five o'clock. The close of his earthly career is an event which will be duly recorded in the history of France. During the last 15 years of his life he was the only individual alive who had taken a leading part and figured in a conspicuous manner, in the events of the first revolution. His political career is so well known that it would be hardly necessary to enter into any thing like an account of it here. Many persons will rejoice at his death, some on account of what they were pleased to call his treachery to the 'order' to which he belonged by birth; others, because they looked upon the moral influence of his name be to such, that the existence of the Government, which he so powerfully contributed in raising, depended greatly, up to the last day of his life, on his will.

General Lafayette never sought to use against the present Government the power which he well knew to be at his command. He had certainly looked for the guarrantee of a different system of government than that which is now pursued. He had, in fact, persuaded himself that a 'monarchy, surrounded by republican institutions,' which, of all forms of Government, appeared to him the best adapted to the political temper of the French, could only be assured to France by being intrusted to a man like Louis Phillippe, who happily combined a descent from royal blood with principles of a very republican kind, and whom many years of adversity had brought in continued contact with all classes of men, and qualified, in a peculiar manner, to fill a truly 'republican throne.' Lafayette had disapproved of the gradual deviation, and finally to the total separation from the principles which monarchy was continued in France in the person of Louis Phillippe; but he contented himself with expressing on all suitable occasions his diapprobation of that course, without ever uttering a word or committing an act which could be construed into a rebellious appeal to the passions of the many whom that course had disaffected in a much greater degree than himself.

Up to his last hour he retained the fullest possession of his mental faculties. The infirmites of age had only visited his physical frame. Both he and his intimate friends had perceived many months ago that he had begun to sink. The decay of nature, however, was more rapid with him than it had threatened when its first decided symptoms became visible. His age was 77. You will perceive that the Chamber of Deputies paid him yesterday the distinguished compliment of sending in its name to inquire after the state of his health.

PARIS, May 20—In simply announcing to you the demise of General the Marquis de Lafayette, I believe that I do all in my power to give interest to the statement. The venerable patriot and heroic soldier was in the 77th year of his age, having been born on the 6th of Sept., 1757. He expired at his house in the rue d'Anjou this morning, a few minutes before 5 o'clock.

Had this event occurred 6 weeks earlier, it might, and I think would, have been followed by others of very serious import. The recollection that General Lafayette had incurred the local attack which eventually terminated in his death, by following on foot to the cemetery of Pere la Chaise the remains of M. Dulong (a patriot himself and the nephew of our still more celebrated Dupont de l'Eure,) and the remembrance that the life of M. Dulong had been taken in a duel by the ——— champion, (I suppose I must call him) of the Court, General Bugeaud, would have provoked more of public indignation than it can or will now occasion. A sentiment of grief will now supercede that of rage. The revolt, or whatever other name shall be given to the affair of the 13th and 14th of April last in Paris—the insurrection at Lyons—the attempts of a similar kind elsewhere—the massacres, and the innumerable arrests that accompanied and have succeeded to them—the trials of the prisoners now impending—the granting of all the real demands of Government by the Chamber of Deputies—and the tone of despair taken by the opposition—have all contributed to throw a damp on the spirits of the people, of whom, with all his weakness, Lafayette was the idol. The consequence will be, that his remains will now be interred with pomp certainly, but unaccompanied by any movement of an insurrectionary character.

King Louis Philippe is unquestionably the spoiled child of fortune. Death seems to strike with peculiar energy for him, and even the frailties of human nature appear to develope themselves but to serve and promote his purposes. Napoleon the Second, Lamarque, and Lafayette, are numbered with the dead. The empire and the republic have succumbed with them. The cause of Henry V. was lost by the occurrence at the Chateau de Blaye.

The funeral of General Lafayette will be a splendid—it will be an interesting—even a touching spectacle, but it will not be productive of great consequences. Orations—numerous orations will be pronounced over his grave ere the earth cover him, but none of them in the spirit of Antony. 'Grief will have way'—garlands of flowers will rise in pyramids 'over the grave of his rest,' and Lafayette will repose among the great and the unfortunate already entombed in the square of Massena, (including Ney, Davoust, Massena, Lefebvre, Suchet, St. Cyr, &c.) and the people will disperse, and the fate of France will remain for some time longer undecided. Peace to his manes.

### EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

*Times Office*, May 23, 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, which we have received, are, as might have been expected, chiefly filled with remarks and particulars relative to the death of General Lafayette. With two exceptions, they all agree in bearing testimony to the many eminent political qualities and private virtues of the departed patriot. It is hardly necessary to say that the two exceptions are to be found among the journals which still think it worth while to advocate the fallen cause of legitimacy. The General's funeral was to take place on Thursday morning, 22d. The Chamber of Deputies had exhausted on Tuesday the business brought before it, and therefore adjourned sine die. A great number of the members had already taken passports to repair to their homes; so that there is every appearance that when the next Chamber meets, it will be for the purpose of hearing either the king's speech or his proclamation for its dissolution.


# Maryland Gazette.

**ANNAPOLIS:**
*Thursday, June 26, 1834.*


### CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

"The Theta Delta Phi Association of St. John's College," will celebrate the fifty-eighth Anniversary of American Independence, in the Hall of the House of Delegates, on FRIDAY the 4th of July, at *half-past* 10 *o'clock, A M.*

*John H. Culbreth, Esq.* an alumnus of the College, and an honorary member of the Association, will deliver an Oration.

The Declaration of Independence will be read by Mr. *N. B. Worthington*, a member of the Association. These ceremonies will be opened and closed with Prayer.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

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The two Companies of Militia commanded by Captain Hobbs and Thompson, which left this city on Friday morning last, under the command of Col. Chase, for the scene of riot on the Rail Road, returned on Monday evening, after a fatiguing expedition, having marched upwards of fifty miles in two days, over a heavy sandy road. Ten of the Rioters are now confined in our gaol, and it is thought a Special Court will be called for their trial.

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### COURT OF APPEALS—June Term, 1834

Thursday, June 19th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the application for an injunction by the Union Bank of Tennessee vs the trustees of the Bank of Maryland, was continued by McMahon for the defendants.

Friday, June 20th—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above application was continued by Johnson for the Defendant, and Gibbs for the Complainants.

Saturday, June 21st—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above application was concluded by Gibbs for the Complainants.

Monday, June 23d—Present as on Saturday; except Dorsey, Judge.

No. 39. Joshua Stewart, and Charles D. Warfield, vs Philips, Duvall and Lyde Griffith. This case was argued by A. C. Magruder for the Appellants, and Alexander and Duckett for the Appellees.

No. 41. Otho B. Beall vs Benj. Lee.

The argument of this case commenced by Alexander for the Appellant.

Tuesday, June 24th—Present as yesterday, and Dorsey, Judge.

The above case was further argued by A. C. Magruder for the Appellee, and Jones for the Appellant.

Wednesday, June 25th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of above case was concluded by Jones for the Appellant.

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The death of General LAFAYETTE, which it becomes our duty to announce to our readers, is an event which will produce, throughout the whole of this country, an universal sensation for the loss of a friend so old, so true and dear, mingled with sincere sympathy for the country and the kindred by whom the loss of him will be more immediately and keenly felt.

The two Houses of Congress and the Executive of the United States, the moment the news was received, took measures preparatory to paying the national honours due to his memory. In Congress, a numerous joint committee of both Houses, has been raised, at the head of which is the distinguished Ex President, Mr. ADAMS, to report the measures proper to carry this purpose into effect.

*Nat. Intel.*

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### CONGRESS.

#### IN SENATE,

Saturday, June 21.

A Message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Franklin, their Clerk, stating that the House had passed a joint resolution providing for a joint committee to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it was proper for Congress to manifest the deep sensibility of the nation on the event of the decease of General LAFAYETTE.

Mr. Webster said, that he had a resolution, which, as it happened, was in precisely the same words as that received from the House. He should have sented it as soon as the journal was read, it not been intimated to him that a communication would be made to Congress on this interesting occasion, by the President. In consequence of that intimation he had forborne, for the moment, to propose the resolution; but, as the House had so promptly moved in the business, he rose to move that the Senate concur in the resolution, and appoint a Committee on its part.

The motion having been agreed to—

Mr. Poindexter suggested that the Committee consist of nine members.

Mr. Forsyth named thirteen, the number of the old States, as the most appropriate. This last number was agreed to; and,

On motion of Mr. Chambers, the committee was appointed by the chair.

A Message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Donelson, his secretary, communicating the afflicting intelligence of the death of the illustrious LAFAYETTE, and stating that he had issued orders to have the appropriate honours paid to the memory of the deceased by the Army and Navy of the United States, which message was ordered to be referred to the Select Committee appointed on the subject.

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#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

After the reading of the Journal—

Mr. J. Q. Adams rose to state that, on coming to the House, he had been informed that since the last adjournment of the House, intelligence had been received of the occurrence of a calamity which had befallen the whole race of civilized man. He had not time to prepare a resolution fitting such an occasion, but he presumed it would be obvious to every person that it was an occurrence peculiarly becoming the Congress of the United States to adopt some suitable measure to express the deep sense they entertained of the misfortune involved in the decease of one of the most eminent benefactors of the age and of mankind. It occurred to him that such a day should be discharged in a manner suitable once to the dignity of the Representatives of the People and States of this Union, and to the merits of him to whose memory the tribute should be paid. This he supposed would be, in the form of a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress. He would, therefore, submit a motion that a committee should be appointed to consider in what manner a tribute of affection and respect may be shown by the Congress of the United States expressive of the sensibility of the nation on the event of the decease, and of their veneration for the memory of the illustrious General LAFAYETTE.

Mr. Adams then offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of —— be appointed on the part of this House to join such Committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation on the event of the decease of General LAFAYETTE.

Mr. Archer rose to suggest that the blank for the number to be appointed on the Committee should be filled up with 'five' instead of 'seven.'

Mr. J. Q. Adams would assent to any number the House might think proper to name.

Mr. Watmough suggested the number thirteen.

Mr. Cambreleng proposed that the Committee should consist of one member from every state in the Union.

Mr. E Whittlesey expressed his hope that every State would be permitted to be represented on the Committee in paying this tribute of respect.

After some further verbal modifications of the suggestion of Mr. Wayne,

The Committee on the part of the House was, on motion of Mr. Hubbard, ordered to consist of twenty four.

The following gentlemen were appointed to compose the said committee:

From Massachusetts—
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Chairman.
From Maine.....Rufus McIntire.
From N. Hampshire...Henry Hubbard.
From Rhode Island....Tristam Burgess.
From Connecticut.....Noyes Barber.
From Vermont.....Heman Allen.
From New York.....C. C. Cambreleng.
From New Jersey.....James Parker.
From Pennsylvania....Henry A. Muhlenberg.
From Delaware.....John J. Milligan.
From Maryland.....Isaac McKim.
From Virginia.....William S. Archer.
From N. Carolina.....Lewis Williams.
From S Carolina.....Henry L. Pinckney.
From Georgia.....James M. Wayne.
From Kentucky.....Richard M. Johnson.
From Tennessee.....John Blair.
From Ohio.....Elisha Whittlesey.
From Louisiana.....Philemon Thomas.
From Indiana.....John Carr.
From Mississippi.....Harry Cage.
From Illinois.....Joseph Duncan.
From Alabama.....John Murphy.
From Missouri.....William H. Ashley.

Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill making provision for the families of those killed on occasion of firing a salute at Toulon; and for the wounded survivors.

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### HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S *Office*,
*Washington, June 21st, 1834.*

The Major General commanding the army has received through the War Department the following *'General Orders'* from the President of the United States:

GENERAL ORDERS.
*Washington, June 21, 1834.*

Information having been received of

of General Lafayette, the President deems it due to his own feelings, as well as to the character and services of that lamented man, to announce the event to the Army and Navy.

Lafayette was a citizen of France, but he was the distinguished friend of the U. States. In early life he embarked in that contest which secured freedom and independence to our country. His services and sacrifices constituted a part of our revolutionary history, and his memory will be second only to that of Washington in the hearts of the American people. In his own country, and in ours, he was the zealous and uniform friend and advocate of rational liberty. Consistent in his principles and conduct, he never, during a long life, committed an act, which exposed him to just accusation, or which will expose his memory to reproach.

Living at a period of great excitement and of moral and political revolutions, engaged in many of the important events which fixed the attention of the world, and invited to guide the destinies of France at two of the most momentous eras of her history; his political integrity and personal disinterestedness have not been called in question. Happy in such a life, he has been happy in his death. He has been taken from the theatre of action, with faculties unimpaired, with a reputation unquestioned, and an object of veneration wherever civilization and the rights of man have extended; and mourning as we may and must his departure, let us rejoice that this associate of Washington has gone, as we humbly hope, to rejoin his illustrious commander, in the fullness of days and of honours. He came in youth to defend our country. He came in the maturity of his age to witness her growth in all the elements of prosperity. And while witnessing these, he received those testimonials of national gratitude, which proved how strong was his hold upon the affections of the American People.

One melancholy duty remains to be performed. The last Major General of the Revolutionary Army has died. Himself a young and humble participator in the struggles of that period, the President feels called on, as well by personal as public considerations, to direct the appropriate honours be paid to the memory of this distinguished Patriot and soldier. He therefore orders that the same honours be rendered on this occasion at the different military and naval stations as were observed upon the decease of Washington, the Father of his country and his contemporary in arms.

In ordering this homage to be paid to the memory of one so *eminent* in the field, so wise in council, so endeared in private life, and so well and favourably known to both hemispheres, the President feels assured, that he is anticipating the sentiments, not of the Army and Navy only, but of the whole American People. ANDREW JACKSON.

In obedience to the commands of the President, the following Funeral Honours will be paid at the several stations of the Army:

At day break, twenty-four guns will be fired in quick succession, and one gun at the interval of every half hour thereafter, till sunset.

The flags of the several stations will, during the day, be at half mast. The officers of the Army will wear crape on the left arm for the period of six months.

This order will be carried into effect under the direction of the commanding officer of each post and station, the day after its reception.

By command of
Major General MACOMB,
Commanding in Chief:
R. JONES, Adj't Gen'l.

CIRCULAR.

*To the Commander of each Naval Station.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
June 21st 1834.

In conformity with the General Order from the President of the United States, in honour of the memory of General LAFAYETTE, you will, on the day following the receipt of this, cause twenty four guns to be fired in quick succession, at day break, and one gun every half hour thereafter till sunset; and the flags of the several stations will be, during the day, at half mast.

All officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear crape on the left arm for six months.

LEVI WOODBURY.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Thursday, the 20th instant, STEVENS, the only son of Dr. Stevens Gambrill, of Brotherton, an interesting child, in the 3d year of his age. The Saviour said, 'Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven.' This of itself should console their parents, and impress upon all the necessity of a preparation, for they know not when the Son of Man cometh. B.

Departed this life, June 8, 1834, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Waring, in Brotherton, WILLIAM WARRING, in the 15th year of his age, leaving a testimony behind that he pleased God.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by Gideon White, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Anne Arundel county, and to me directed, I shall offer at public sale, at the court house door in Annapolis, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of July next, all the interest, right, property and estate, of Henry Hammond, in and to the House, Lot, and Premises, in the city of Annapolis whereon the said Hammond now resides, taken to satisfy a debt due Richard H. Merriken. Terms, Cash. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, M.

SAMUEL ARMIGER, Constable.
June 26.

CASH.

CASH will be given by the writer for several Negroes, field hands, for life, or for terms of years, to settle on a farm near Annapolis. Enquire of the Printers.

ATTENTION!

ALL persons who are desirous of joining a Uniform Company are requested to meet at the Assembly Room on SATUDAY EVENING next at early candle light.

A VOLUNTEER.
June 26.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

*Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,*
June 24, 1834.

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

SAM'L. BROWN, Junr.
Reg. 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 Gassaway Simmons, 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 24th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of June 1834.

SARAH SIMMONS, Adm'x.
June 26.

WALDIE'S

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU,

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—

Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass; written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.; by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above cost in the "Library" but $2 50!!!

Office No 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at $5 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

☞Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.
June 26.

WEST RIVER LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will on SATURDAY the 19th day of July, offer at Public Sale at Cedar Park, his residence on West River,

500 ACRES

of the Tract so well known as WEST RIVER FARM.

To those who are unacquainted with the many advantages which it enjoys, he would merely state, that it is as desirable an establishment as our country affords—combining considerable improvement with great natural fertility, and situated in a neighbourhood remarkable for the excellence of its society.

To any gentleman desirous of making a safe and profitable investment of money at this critical juncture in the pecuniary affairs of the country, a more favourable opportunity could not be afforded; and all such are invited to view and examine the premises at any time previous to the day of sale. As this property is to be sold in order to discharge certain liens upon it, and the purchase money will be applied to those purposes, a perfect and indisputable title will be made by the subscriber.

J. MERCER.
Cedar Park, June 26.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Alexander Morgan, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of June, 1834.

JAMES MORGAN, of Jas. Adm'r.
June 26. 4w.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 13, for 1834.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Tuesday, July 1st, 1834.

SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | 5,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 5,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 5,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 5,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 5,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 5,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 4,570 |
| 5 | prizes of | 1,000 |
| 10 | prizes of | 500 |
| 10 | prizes of | 300 |
| 20 | prizes of | 200 |
| 32 | prizes of | 100 |
| 51 | prizes of | 50 |
| 51 | prizes of | 40 |
| 51 | prizes of | 30 |
| 51 | prizes of | 25 |
| 102 | prizes of | 20 |
| 1,530 | prizes of | 10 |
| 11,475 | prizes of | 5 |

13,395 *prizes, amounting to* $136,880

*Tickets* $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25

McLAUGHLIN'S LOTTERY.

A. McLAUGHLIN begs leave to call the attention of his friends to the following scheme of a Lottery, granted by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1833, to authorise him to dispose of his estate by lot.

The Property is situated in the flourishing village of Ellicott's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, upon the Ohio Rail Road.

The Capital Prize consists of a large and extensive improvement known as the

PATAPSCO HOTEL,

where all the cars going and returning from the West stop to breakfast and dine, valued by the Commissioners at $36,500.

There are several other buildings, and many valuable building lots, in the centre of the village—all separate prizes.

It is presumed, from the present demand for Tickets, that the Lottery will be drawn 1st July, or sooner if the Tickets are sold.

SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $36,500 |
| 1 | prize of | 3,000 |
| 1 | prize of | 2,650 |
| 4 | prizes of | 800 |
| 6 | prizes of | 750 |

And many smaller Prizes.

*Tickets* $10, *and no discount—all prizes are free.*

Tickets and shares for sale at

DUBOIS'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.)
June 26.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition, in writing, of Spedden Wilson, praying for the benefit of the several acts of Assembly for the benefit of insolvent debtors, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them on oath, being annexed thereto, and having satisfied me that he has resided two years in the state of Maryland next preceding this his application, and having appointed a trustee for the benefit of his creditors, and said trustee having given bond and security for the faithful performance of said trust, it is thereupon ordered and adjudged by me, that the said Spedden Wilson be discharged from confinement for debts, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette one a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the 4th Monday in October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Spedden Wilson should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly as prayed.

June 26—3m GIDEON WHITE.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the undersigned, trustee, will offer at public Sale, on SATURDAY the 19th July next, at 12 o'clock M. at the residence of John Mercer, Esq on West River, a number of valuable negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children. The Terms of Sale will be cash, to be paid at the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor. If payment is delayed until the ratification of the sale, the purchaser will be required to pay interest from the day of sale.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER Trustee.
June 19. R ts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Horatio Ridout, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make payment.

ANNE RIDOUT,
JOHN RIDOUT, of H. } Ex'rs.
JNO. RIDOUT,
June 5.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a dividend of Thirty Cents per share, for the last six months, on the capital stock of said company. The same will be paid on or after the first day of July next to the stockholders in person or to their order.

By order of the President & Directors,
THOS. FRANKLIN, Treasurer.
June 19—3w.

*Farmers Bank of Maryland,*

Annapolis, June 18th 1834.

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 Fifteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

By order,
SAM. MAYNARD Cashier.
R 6w

The Gazette, and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week until Election.
June 19.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Tennison, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of June 1835, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of June 1834.

THO'S K. BISCOE, Ex'r.
June 19. 4w.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, to divide the real estate of the late John Randall among his devisees, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, the

Lot and Stone House

thereon, lying on the wharf, in the city of Annapolis, part of the said estate, now in the occupation of Philip S. Wales as a dwelling and Grocery Store. This property is in fee simple extending from the wharf back to Prince George's street. The House is very large, and can be conveniently occupied as two distinct tenements, each of them suitable for a Store and Dwelling.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the ratification of the sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments from the day of sale, the whole with interest from the day of sale to be secured by bonds with approved security.

A. RANDALL, Trustee.
June 19. ts

*Maryland—Anne-Arundel county, to wit:*

I HEREBY certify, that Derastus Welch of said county, brought before me (as a stray trespassing on his enclosures,) a dark Sorrel

GELDEN about fifteen hands high, supposed to be eight or nine years old, a small scar on his fore head, and some white spots occasioned by the collar, and some white saddle spots, no perceivable brand, trots and canters, has a long switch tail, has one old shoe on the off fore foot. Given under hand of me a Justice of the peace in and for said county, this 12th day of June 1834.

EDWARD WARFIELD.

The owner of the above described stray is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DERASTUS WELCH,
6th Election District A. A. County.
June 9.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis on TUESDAY the second day of September next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
June 12. tm

S. STEWART,

TAKES this method to thank her friends for their patronage since her School has been in operation: She finds her duties so multiplied by having a few little girls under her particular care, that it will be impossible for her to attend to such a number of scholars as she now has. The large boys she is certain will be better situated elsewhere; and it must be understood, if she continues to teach any who are writing on paper, and ciphering, after the expiration of the present quarter, it must be at an advanced price, with such exceptions as she may think proper to make. The small children, who are but beginners, she wishes to retain at the same rate as heretofore.

June 5.

FOR RENT,

A ROOM in the New Brick Building, on East street, fronting on the Public Circle, and adjoining the Post Office. For terms apply to J. GREEN.
May 29.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN, That the Visitors and Governors, at their next meeting, will elect one Student, from Anne Arundel county, to be educated gratuitously at the College, a vacancy having occurred, in the number required by a law of the State. Applications to be made to the subscriber.

HECTOR HUMPHREYS,
Principal of St. John's College.
Annapolis May 8th, 1834.

A CARD.

MR. ALFRED S. WAUGH, late a Student of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, London, is desirous of spending a few days in Annapolis, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the Citizens. If a sufficient number of sitters, will arrange to have their likenesses painted, and notify the same to Gen. Harwood, Mr. W. will immediately attend to their wishes. As the money market is at present in a very depressed state, his charges will be moderate. The style is peculiarly his own, and well calculated to give satisfaction.

Specimens will be forwarded in the course of this week.
May 1.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. J. A. SMITH, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Annapolis that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL at the City Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday 14th May. Terms per quarter, including all the different kinds of Dancing, and Waltzing, $10, one half to be paid on entering, the remainder at the close of the term.
May 1.

FUNERALS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has discontinued the Cabinet Making Business, and intends to confine himself for the future altogether to that of an UNDERTAKER.

All orders for Funerals will be attended to at the shortest notice, either in the usual manner, or according to special direction.

He returns his thanks to the public for their patronage during the last twenty years, and hopes that his promptness and attention will continue to merit their favour.

WASHINGTON G. TUCK.
May 29.

SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS,
DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.

*For Sale at the American Farmer Establishment, No. 16. S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.*

THE subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in Seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he has received from Europe, from his own Seed Garden and from various parts of this country his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as favourable terms as can be afforded by any dealers in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubberry, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, and strawberry plants, bulbous and other flower roots, will at the proper seasons, be procured to order, from the best sources, including all the principal nurseries and gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent; also,

PLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn shellers, threshing machines, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements, will be procured from the best manufactories in Baltimore, at the manufacturers' prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, particularly cattle of the improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine woolled breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnitz breed; Dogs of several varieties, for the farmer and sportsman; various kinds of Poultry, such as white turkeys, Bremen and Westphalia geese game and other fowls, and several other species of animals, all of the choice breeds, (and no others,) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this establishment, or can be procured from the best sources to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and botanical, in much greater variety than at the book stores; some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all article wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business, are intended either to be kept on hand, or procured when ordered, for a small commission.

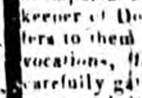
☞And though last in order, here, yet first in importance to every tiller of the soil and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscriber offers to them the seeds of Knowledge in their vocations, 'fresh and genuine,' having been carefully gathered from the field of Experience, and the garden of science—the whole done up in papers, and labelled "THE FARMER AND GARDINER AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER AND MANAGER," [illegible] it on the Printing Press of the establishment every Friday in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at $5 a year payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar to the late American Farmer, the publication of which has been for some time past suspended. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An 'Extra' number of the Farmer, containing a Prospectus of the Establishment, a catalogue of Seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.
June 5

IMPROVED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



THE subscriber has Two very promising YOUNG BULLS of the best crosses of Short Horn, Hereford Red, and Alderney Blood, just 3 years old, for sale—lowest price $35 each. Also a variety of Cattle of all ages of same blood, which he will dispose of on very moderate terms.

JOHN MERCER.
Cedar Park, June 5.

## BRUCE'S
## NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Printers that they have recently completed a variety of new fonts of letter in the style of the latest European specimens, well calulated for ornamental printing or tasteful display, and making their assortment of *PRINTING TYPES* unrivalled in beauty, extent and variety. A book of Specimens may be obtained at the Foundry, No. 13, Chambers street, near Chatham street. It contains specimens from Twelve Line Pica to Pearl, comprising

45 fonts of Roman Capitals with Lower Case,
25 " Italic do. do.
5 " Title Roman do. do.
5 " Title Italic do. do.
5 " Shaded Roman do. do.
17 " Antique do. do.
12 " Black do. do.
5 " Open Black do. do.
2 " Script do. do.
5 " German Text do. do.
2 " Open Text do. do.
25 " Two line Roman Capitals, with Figures.
11 " Two line Italic Capitals.
10 " Shaded Capitals of various kinds.
6 " Open do. do.
7 " Italian Capitals and Figures.

Besides Ornamental Letters, Blackslope, Music, Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Borders, and more than *1000 kinds of* Cuts and Ornaments for school books, newspapers and scientific works: orders for any of which, or for Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, &c. will be executed with the utmost promptitude, a large stock being always on hand.

They will also execute orders for Printing Presses, Printing Paper, &c. which they will furnish at the manufacturer's prices.

Printers of newspapers will please publish this advertisement (with this note) three times and receive payment when they purchase four times the amount of their bill from the Foundry. GEO. BRUCE & CO.

New York, March 22, 1834.

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By the House of Delegates,
*Annapolis*, March 15th, 1834.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Council cause to be published in two Newspapers in the city of Baltimore, in two Newspapers in the city of Annapolis, in two Newspapers in each county where there are two papers published and in one paper in each county where but one paper is published, the act, entitled, "An act making it penal to sell a certain description of property under certain circumstances."

Council Chamber,
Annapolis, March 20th, 1834.

IN compliance with the foregoing order, I request the Editors of the following Newspapers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, a Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, in Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald, at Frederick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagerstown; the Civilian and Advocate, at Cumberland; the Journal and Free Press, at Rockville; the Citizen and Republican, at Bel-Air; the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Republican, at Elkton; the Courier, at Port Deposit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times, at Centreville; the Gazette and Wing, at Easton; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald, at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow Hill; to publish the act designated in said order, once a week for three weeks.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.
Of the Council.

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## ACT.

*An act, entitled, an act making it penal to sell a certain description of property, under certain circumstances.*

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That whenever an action of replevin shall be brought in this State, and the property in dispute shall be any mulatto, negro, or negro slave, it shall not be lawful for either plaintiff or defendant, or any other person, in whose possession such mulatto, negro, or negro slave shall be, to sell such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, until such action of replevin shall first have been determined; and any sale thus made shall be void, unless an order of the Court authorising such sale be first had and obtained.

Sec 2. *And be it enacted*, That every person, his, or her counsellors, aiders or abettors, who shall be duly convicted of selling or transporting such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, beyond the limits of this State, before the final decision of said action of replevin, or without an order of the Court as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law directs; *Provided nevertheless*, That this second section shall not extend to any person or persons, who by the finding of the jury in such action of replevin, shall be determined to be the rightful owner or owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

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By the House of Delegates,
March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

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By the Senate,
March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.
JAMES THOMAS.
[L. S.]
March 27.

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## THE SACRED CLASSICS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to republish as fast as they are received from England, Series of the standard Theological works of England, under the general title of

THE SACRED CLASSICS,
OR
CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY.

With an original introductory essay to each author Edited by Richard Cottermole, B. D. and the Rev. Henry Stebbing, M. A.

*The following is the Advertisement of the London Publisher:*

UNIFORM IN SIZE WITH DR. LARDNER'S CYCLOPÆDIA, THE SUNDAY LIBRARY, &c.

PRICE ONLY THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

*On the 1st of January, 1834, will be published Vol. I. of a Series of the Standard Theological Works of England, under the general title of*

THE SACRED CLASSICS,
OR, CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY:
With an original Introductory Essay to each Author.
EDITED BY
THE Rev. RICH'D. COTTERMOLE, B. D.
AND
THE Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

NO other country is so rich as England in Sacred Literature. Her greatest Poets and Philosophers have shared with her Divines, in setting forth and establishing the truths of Revelation: while her Divines have been distinguished alike by the copiousness and the depth of their learning.

The soundness of character thus given to the standard Theology of England has, thro' a variety of circumstances, been happily prevented from degenerating into the harshness of scholasticism; and thus the whole series of our 'Sacred Classics,' is a well of truth and consolation, as open to the general reader as to the most learned student.

It is intended to comprise in this collection, the best works of all the most celebrated writers, whose labours have been devoted to the elucidation and practical enforcement of the principles of revealed truth, whether in their application to the immortal interests of individuals, or to the order and well being of society. Treatises on the Doctrines, Morality, and Evidences of Christianity, which have received the permanent stamp of general approbation; select Sermons of the most eminent Divines; the most interesting specimens of Religious Biography; and the choicest examples of Devotional and Sacred Poetry, will succeed each other in the order which may be judged most conducive to the benefit and gratification of the reader.

To the productions of each author, or to each separate production, as the case may seem to require, will be prefixed an Introductory Essay, pointing out their characteristic excellencies; and, in some instances, comprehending a biographical sketch of the Author, with remarks on the state of religion in his times.

It is the desire of the Proprietors, in undertaking 'The Cabinet Library of Divinity,' to present the collection to the public at such a price, that he who purchases at present the cheapest of ephemeral publications, may, for the same money, possess himself of works which cannot fail to afford him guidance and support in the highest exercises of his faculties, and under every vicissitude of life.

*The work will be handsomely printed in* Foolscap 8 *vo. on good paper, cold-pressed, neatly bound in Morocco Cloth, lettered; and published (in Volumes of about* 400 *pages each) on the first day of every month,*

Price, Three Shillings and Sixpence:

Forming the cheapest series of works ever offered to the public.

The following names of Authors whose works are intended for publication is submitted in evidence of the impartiality of the selection:—

Jeremy Taylor, Bates, Boyle, Baxter, Owen, Cudworth, Thomas A Kempis, Burnet, Howe, Butler, Wilson, Bunyan, Fenelon, Doddridge, South, Bull, Hammond, Barrow, Tillotson, Sherlock, Jortin, Farindon, Horsley, Hale, Stillingfleet, Porteus, Locke, Leighton, Cave, Cudworth, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Flavel, Charnock, Wesley, Skelton, Watts, Lowth, Romaine, Waterland, Whichcote, Balguy, Pearson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Whitby, Hammond, Burkitt, Herbert, Doune, Merrick, &c &c

*Vol. I. (to be published on the 1st of January,) will contain*

THE LIBERTY OF PROPHESYING, by Jeremy Taylor—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Richard Cottermole, B. D.

*Vol. II. (to be published on the 1st of February) will contain*

CAVE'S LIVES OF THE APOSTLES—with Notes, and an Introductory Essay, by the Rev Henry Stebbing, M. A.

*Vol. III. (to be published on the 1st of March) will contain*

BATES'S SPIRITUAL PERFECTION, UNFOLDED AND ENFORCED—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. John Pye Smith, D D

LONDON: John Hatchard and Son; Piccadilly. Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria Lane, Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers' Court: D. A Talboys, Oxford: J. & J Deighton, Cambridge: Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh: and J. Cumming, Dublin.

And to be had of every Bookseller through out the Kingdom. March 4th, 1834

The English copy will cost, in England, about ten dollars. We propose to issue the American edition, under the superintendence of a learned American clergyman, in weekly numbers, on a single sheet of superfine paper, giving ninety-six large 12 mo. pages, to be folded and stitched, and covered with strong envelope paper, at the rate of five dollars per annum.

DUFF GREEN.

March 27.

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## PROSPECTUS
OF A
## NEW GAZETTEER
OF THE
## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Containing a copious description of the *States, Territories, Counties, Parishes, Districts, Cities and Towns—Mountains, Lakes, Rivers and Canals—Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, and the arts generally, of the United States.*

EMBRACING ALSO

*The extent, Boundaries, and Natural productions of the principal subdivisions, the Latitude and Longitude of Cities and Towns, with their bearing and distance from important places—and including other interesting and valuable Geographical, Historical, Political, and Statistical information—with the census of 1830, and the Post Offices, from the latest Official List.*

BY WILLIAM DARBY, ESQ.
OF MARYLAND.
AUTHOR OF A VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES, &c. &c.
AND
THEODORE DWIGHT, JR. ESQ.
OF NEW YORK.

The importance to the citizens of the United States, of a copious and accurate Gazetteer of our country, will not, is believed, for a single moment be questioned. Whatever be a man's station in life, whether public or private, he frequently, almost daily, feels the convenience and necessity of such a book of reference. Of similar works, embracing *the Universe*, it may with truth be said of the most voluminous of them, that they are necessarily brief, and greatly *deficient in reference* to our own country. This is undeniable—nor could it be otherwise in a work, which in the compass of 800 or 1000 pages, comprises so wide a field.

No such work, exclusively devoted to the United States, is now extant. None has ever been published—and the only one of a similar kind ever issued from the press, was a pocket volume of less than three hundred pages; nor has that been re printed in ten years. Within *that period, important* changes in the country, which it is the object of a Gazetteer to embrace, have taken place; new States have been formed—new counties erected—new townships laid out—new villages sprung up. In a word, the civil, literary, geographical and statistical condition of the country, has materially changed; and these changes are not to be found recorded in any single volume.

This deficiency, the compilers of the proposed Gazetteer have undertaken to supply. And in presenting it to the public for their patronage, the publisher feels confident that it will be found as copious—as complete—and as accurate—as the nature of the case will admit. The names of the respectable gentlemen who have undertaken its compilation—one of whom is already well known as the author of several valuable geographical works—will, it is believed, be a sufficient guaranty of the fidelity and accuracy of the proposed volume. The labour of more than two years has already been bestowed upon it; and it is presumed that access has been had, to every publication which could in any degree enhance the value of the work. These facts, together with the high commendations bestowed upon the first edition of the work, and the rapidity of its sale—(it having been *entirely* disposed of within four months from the day of its publication)—induces the publisher to undertake a *second and improved* edition. A Map of the United States, (not contained in the former) will be added to the work; and the publisher confidently believes, that such measures have been taken to secure a careful revision of the first, as will ensure the accuracy of the forthcoming édition. With these facts in mind, he trusts that the proposed volume will be found more rich in every kind of information proper to be stored in such a work—in historical, geographical, political, literary, and statistical information—and presenting a larger amount of facts relative to our *country, its institutions, and resources*, than can be found in any other volume.

### CONDITIONS.

The paper will be of a fine quality, and the type new and handsome.

The volume will be of a royal octavo size, and will contain 600 or more printed pages; a well executed Map of the United States, 13 by 20 inches, and neatly coloured, will also be comprised in the work. It will be well bound, in sheep, and in a neat, appropriate and substantial manner. The price to subscribers will be four dollars, payable on delivery of the work.

May 1.

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## NO'TICE.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway on the 7th May 1834, a Negro Man by the name of ISAAC YOUNG, and says he belongs to Charles Waters, Esq. of Anne Arundel county; his complexion is dark, about thirty two years of age, five feet seven inches high; his clothing consists of a cotton shirt, a grey roundabout and grey cloth trowsers, old white hat, and old shoes and stockings. His owner is hereby notified to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, he will otherwise be discharged agreeable to law.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Sh'ff. A. A. county.

May 22.

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## A CARD.

ELI DUVALL, Attorney at Law, offers his Professional Services to his friends and the Public generally. He can be found at all times at his Office on the State House Circle, next door to Mr. Wm McNier's Printing Office.

April 24.

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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber forwarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner, on his farm, in Anne-Arundel county, near the Governor's Bridge. The law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

EDWARD HARVEY.

May 15.

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## BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE subscriber has received from the President and Directors of this Company the appointment of AGENT for the city of Annapolis.

Its capital is Fifty Thousand Dollars, and the company intends to execute the following business:

1st. *Insurance on Lives.*
2d. *Purchase and Sale of Annuities.*
3d. *Receiving Endowments.*
4th. *Receiving Money in Trust.*
5th. *The Management of Trust Estates.*

Applications made to the subscriber at his Office in West street, opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will be promptly attended to.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

November 28.

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## BASIL SHEPHARD, MERCHANT TAILOR.

OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL AND WINTER GOODS, from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, consisting of

Black Blue, Dutch Rifle Dahlia, Invisible Green, and Russia Raven; Brown, double milled Drab, Olive, and Gray

### CLOTHS.

AND ALSO

*CAMBLET, for Over Coats.*

Diagonal, Zigzag, Polish Mixed and Printed, Mixed, Ribbed and Plain CASSIMERES, and Printed CASSINETS.

Merinos, Matelasse Silk, Satin, plain and twilled Silk, Florentine, Medley Silks, Cashmire & Foilinette

### VESTINGS.

*White, Black and Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SHIRT SHAMS, STOCKS, COLLARS and* ORIENTAL DRESSING GOWNS

All of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine.

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## THE NEW-YORKER.

UNDER this title, a new Literary Journal, of the largest imperial size, was issued by the subscribers on Saturday, the 22d of March. Its leading features are as follows:

"The New Yorker" is equal in size and execution to any of the literary weeklies of this city, and at the same time afforded at a much lower rate than the cheapest of them—It will combine more completely than any of *its immediate rivals* the distinguishing characteristics of a literary journal with those of a regular and systematic chronicle of passing events. In short, it is designed to commend itself as a general newspaper, alike acceptable to the lover of literature, the devotee of business, and the gleaner of intelligence. It will contain—

I. *LITERATURE OF THE DAY*—embracing Reviews of New Publications, Original Tales, Essays, Poems, &c. with selections *from the whole range* of English and American periodical literature.

II *GENERAL INTELLIGENCE*—comprising the current news of the day, foreign and domestic, whether civil or political—carefully avoiding, however, the least semblance of partisan bias in politics, and confined strictly to the presentation of a general and impartial account of the movements of all parties *whatever, without discrimination and* without the exhibition of personal preference.

Should their journal receive the approbation and the support of the public, the undersigned pledge themselves to spare neither exertions nor expense to render its literary character and general interest at least equal to those of its cotemporaries; and, whatever may be the measure of their encouragement, they confidently assert that it shall be excelled by few in *quantity* of matter, or in the variety and originality of its contents.

H GREELEY & CO.

*** The New Yorker has *no connection* whatever with an ephemeral affair with the *same title*, which was published last season; but, in order to free 'our good name' from all opprobium, we hereby agree to send our paper GRATUITOUSLY to all the patrons of that concern for the whole term for which they have paid the publisher thereof.

Office 114 Fulton street.

### CONDITIONS.

THE NEW YORKER is published every Saturday morning, on a large imperial sheet, containing twenty four wide and closely printed columns, and forwarded to its patrons, whether in the city or country, at the rate of *TWO DOLLARS* per annum, payable in advance. When payment is delayed till the end of the second quarter, fifty cents will be added.

Any person procuring us six subscribers in the country, and forwarding $10 free of postage, will be entitled to the remainder for his trouble, and in the same proportion for a larger number. Companies uniting in a remittance will be supplied on the same terms.

Postmasters, Booksellers, and General Agents for the circulation of periodicals are respectfully solicited to interest themselves in our behalf, and are hereby assured that they shall in all cases receive the highest remuneration which the low price of our paper will enable us to give.

New York, March 23, 1834.

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## NOTICE

I WILL sell my Farm on South River, Private Sale. It contains upwards of

THOUSAND ACRES,

and possesses more advantages than most farms. Any information which may be required will be afforded to those who will call upon me at my residence in this city, or on R. H. Harwood, Esq. at the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

Jan. 23.

The Editors of the Baltimore Gazette, and American Farmer, will insert the above once a week until otherwise required.

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## WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

NOTICE.—For the sake of combining the old and new series, and making the third volume correspond both in date and manner, the subscriber has concluded to print *thirteen* additional numbers to the second volume of the first or old series. These numbers will be furnished *gratuitously* to those who commenced with No. 1 and No. 6, and who have paid their subscription, or who shall have paid before the 26th No. of Volume 2 is issued. Those whose subscriptions remain unsettled at the publication of that No. will be struck off the list, and charged six DOLLARS, as lately announced.

To those who have *really patronized the "Library,"* by prompt payment of their subscription, very sincere acknowledgments are tendered, and a continuance of their patronage respectfully requested.

ADAM WALDIE.

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## WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general for the liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed upon him, and begs leave to inform them, that he has been compelled, from the heavy calamity which befel him on the 29th October, to remove his shop to the brick building owned by Washington G. Tuck, Esq. one door below the Store of Messrs. Hall & Franklin, and nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Dennis Claude, where he intends carrying on his business in his usual manner; and where he will be happy to accommodate his friends in the line of his profession. He was, by the aid of his fellow-citizens, enabled, on the morning of the above calamity, to save a portion of his Stock in hand, and hopes, in a short time, to be enabled to reinstate his whole stock. He therefore confidently solicits the former patronage of his friends, together with that of the public at large.

Nov. 7.

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## Anne-Arundel County, Set.

ON application to the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition, in writing, of John T. Larmer of said county, stating that he is now in custody for debts he is unable to pay, praying for the benefit of the acts of the general assembly of Maryland passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed thereto, and the said John T Larmer having satisfied me that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland preceding the time of this his application, and the said John T. Larmer having taken the oath for giving up his property as stated in his schedule, and having given security for his appearance at court, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said John T. Larmer be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three months before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the county court for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John T Larmer should not have the benefit of said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 26th day of March 1834.

GIDEON WHITE, Jun.

April 3.

From the above it will be seen that the undersigned has been compelled to resort to the provisions of the Insolvent Laws of this state, and in order to prevent misrepresentation, he will state the cause which led him to adopt this disagreable alternative. He became security for an individual at Anne Arundel county court for a considerable sum of money, since which time the individual alluded to has left the state of Maryland, and the person to whom the debt was due has sued for and obtained judgment against him. The undersigned, therefore, feeling himself totally unable to pay the debt, has been compelled to resort to the above.

J. T. LARMER.

April 3.

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FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

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

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, $2.50
Passage to or from *Annapolis*, 1.50
Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, 2.00
Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2

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## CASH IN MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a number of Slaves of both sexes, for which he will pay in Cash a higher price than any other purchaser in the market. Persons having them to dispose of will communicate with him at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Annapolis Oct. 24—tf.