

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, Church Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE WORM AND THE FLOWER.

BY JAMES MONAGHAN, ESQ.

You're spinning for my lady, worm! Silk garments for the fair; You're spinning rainbows for a form More beautiful than air.

You're training for my lady, flower! You're opening for my love; The glory of her summer bower, While sky-larks soar above.

Go to the flower that decks her tomb, And breathe upon her breast; While shepherds turl the water-floods, And rock the halcyon's nest.

But oh! there's another worm Ere long will visit her, And reel on her lonely form In the dark sepulchre; Yet from that sepulchre shall spring A flower as sweet as this;

From the Literary Cadet. The annexed event, and plaintive effusion, is from the pen of J. Miller Rogers, of our Theatre, who is so well known as a comedian, and ingenious imitator.

HOPE IN HEAVEN.

(Written in mental anguish.)

In mercy bind this bruised heart, Thou Power, who bade me smile and weep! Hush its wild throbs—or bid it part— And endless sleep!

Oh! where's the hope for lofty minds? Those souls of oak, who will not crave To bend—though rent by ruthless winds! Where?—In the grave.

His co-mates fly the wounded deer; The moon hangs sickly when she waxes; And wintry storms, and hoar frosts drear, Strip autumn's plains.

But there's a rest for those who mourn; A balm for bosom's wrung and riven; Mild dreams for eyes with anguish worn; 'Tis—Hope in Heaven.

THE INDIAN BRIDE.

My dear Atterley, you little know the strength of woman's love.

YOUNG TO THE MOON.

The plate we have chosen for our present number, represents an imposing view of those great natural curiosities, the Rocky Mountains. The following story, the scene of which is laid partly in these romantic regions, will be read with great interest.

The funeral mounds, scattered over the fertile plains lying upon the tributaries of the Mississippi, that majestic parent of waters, have, for two centuries, attracted the eye of the solitary hunter, and awakened the sympathies of the humane and contemplative traveller.

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traditions is the foundation and material of the present narrative.

About the year 1800, a surveyor of the Natchez district was employed to compromise the difference existing between the landed proprietors, by the re-survey of certain conflicting lines, which produced feuds and collisions fraught with agitation to the community.

The eye of the practised surveyor is extremely acute; his curiosity was, on this occasion, much excited; and, after careful examination, he declared to his companions his belief, that the earth had been raised to mark an important corner.

"If," said he, "it were larger, I should pronounce the mound to be a place of burial; but the Indians didn't do these matters in a small way; they were never over fond of hard work, and instead of digging graves, to save labour, they piled the bodies in layers, you see, one over another, until the height became distressing, and then began again."

"It can't be a Spanish corner," said one of his companions, "for this oak grew here long before a Spaniard ever trod the soil; its size speaks it above a hundred years old, and more than that, it's a planted tree."

"Aye, aye," rejoined the surveyor; "but it may have been set in French times."

"Hardly," exclaimed the third; "the Frenchmen, God knows, took as little care of lines and corners as their copper-faced friends.—Land was too plenty, in their day, to make them particular about boundaries, even if the lazy devils had been disposed to drive a plough, which they never were. Niggers now, Indians then. The Natchez were the cooks and bottle-washers for Mounseer; and the fattest turkey, the best quarter of venison, and first choice of women always fell to number one!"

"Spaniard or French," now shouted the surveyor triumphantly, "here's the mark."

His companions hastened to the tree; but though they examined with interested eyes, they could not discover what professional experience so easily distinguished and eagerly pointed out.

"Nothing but the car of a poor shin," said one, "from a flash of lightning" or a falling tree."

"Or the marks of a red-headed ivory bill, or the practicing of a January buck," said the other.

Neither bark, nor bird, nor buck, nor yet a thunderbolt," replied the surveyor, "but the work of man, and done with steel. But hand a hatchet and the story is soon told."

The axemen were forthwith called, and a chip of large dimension, running well towards the centre of the tree, was detached, and exposed to view the rude representation of a Roman cross. At this denouement the man of the compass was exceedingly puzzled.

"It was done by the hand of man," said he, "as I told you; but is no corner. A St. Andrew," he continued very gravely, "would have settled the matter; but a Roman cross was never a surveyor's sign manual."

Here the investigation ceased; the chain-bearers recommenced their labour, and the whole party proceeded to matters having for them higher interest and greater attraction.—Since that period an aged Indian has related the fragment of a tradition leading to the history of the oak, and of the mound on which it grew. It was intended, as our friend the umpire remarked, only for a "pair" and a hapless pair were they who slumbered in that green and silent valley.

The close of the seventeenth century found the adventurous Frenchmen, who penetrated the wilderness of the Mississippi, in great favour with the Natchez nation. The politeness so proverbial of this versatile people, and the ease with which they assimilate themselves to the strangers among whom they may be thrown, give them advantages among savage tribes, over all other nations. As regards the unfortunate Natchez, the French did not properly appreciate their motives; and the honest effusions of native benevolence were ascribed to duplicity or cowardice.

It is not now intended to detail the wrongs of that race, who were distinguished above every other within the limits of northern America, for the refinement of their manners, the ardour of their affections, the chivalric character of their courage, and the unsuspecting hospitality which resulted from this felicitous combination of moral virtues. It is sufficient to allude to the infliction of a merciless and notorious oppression by the French, and the vindictive spirit which the fiery Indians, driven to desperation, would naturally exhibit.

A young man, whose father bore a commission in the service of the French king, had accompanied him to the Mississippi, at a period when the best intelligence existed between the natives and the emigrant strangers. The youth, though scarcely seventeen, possessed talents of a high order, a sound judgment, and a most ingenious disposition. His form was just assuming the finest proportions and graces of manhood; and, though withdrawn at this early age from the discipline of the schools, he was deeply imbued with the love of virtue and a thirst after knowledge; indeed, his whole character presented a striking contrast to the reckless spirits by whom he was surrounded.

On his arrival in the western world, he became soon charmed with the brave and adventurous character of the natives; he loved to unite in their expeditions in pursuit of game, and, urged on by a spirit of curiosity and enterprise, he roamed far and wide over those vast prairies which spread across the centre of our continent, and whose western limits are only fixed by the pointed summits of the Rocky Mountains, which dart high into the blue atmosphere, and reigned then, as they yet reign, over vast regions scarcely tributary to man. Settling at length among the Natchez, his kindness and suavity speedily rendered him a favourite. He engaged in their pursuits, and joined in their pastimes; no difficulty subdued his enterprise, no danger repelled his intrepidity. The hunter extolled the keenness of his glance and the fleetness of his foot; the warrior contemplated, with admiration, the calmness of his courage and his self-possession in the hour of peril. Mild and engaging in his manners, as he was dauntless of soul, the children thronged tumultuously around him, and in the warmth of their affection they named him "the good Frenchman."

He climbed the trees for the grape and the pecan; distributed among them the simple ornaments which they admired; gathered wild flowers for their hair, and selected for them the most beautiful feathers from the spotted heron and rose-coloured flamingo. But beyond the mere desire of pleasing, he aimed at being useful; and he instructed this docile people, so far as they came within his influence, in those domestic arts most calculated to prove beneficial. To the elder he taught agriculture and the manual occupations adapted to their capacities; to the younger, the literature of his native land; and to all he held out in their grandeur and sublimity, the bright promises of that religion which influenced his own actions and exalted his virtues.

Among the pupils of St. Pierre was the daughter of a chief, in whose family he maintained the most friendly intercourse. She was, at this period, but twelve years of age, and in his estimation, as well as in fact, a child. She listened with delight to his instructions, and her attentive manners and entire confidence won his affections, while her expanding intellect promised the most gratifying success in the cultivation of her mind. This result became daily more evident; his exertions were redoubled, and, in the lapse of four years, the native genius of the interesting Natchez shone forth in intellectual beauty.

She was named, in the figurative language of her race, "the Morning Star." St. Pierre, in playfulness, or for the sake of brevity, called her Etoile. They at length became inseparable; they walked together through the boundless forests, which bloomed in their native beauty around them; together, they trod the margin of that stream whose living waters, even at that early day, bore upon their bosom the silver strains of melody, and which now, in the holy calm of a summer sunset, or beneath the glittering serenity of a mellow moon, are unsurpassed in brightness together; they admired the sublime works of the Creator—distant and resplendent worlds wheeling in their immensity, their silent majesty, and their unapproachable magnificence; and together they knelt in adoration of the Almighty Author, amidst the stupendous works of his hands and the evidence of his omnipotence.

It is necessary to ask, if hearts thus in unison had imbibed other sentiments than those which characterized their earlier intercourse; or whether the enthusiasm of the instructor, and the emulation of the pupil had not been exchanged for mutual admiration and deep and ardent affection? At the age of twenty-one, manly grace distinguished the stately form of St. Pierre; and sixteen summers had unfolded the beauties and matured the attractions of this child of the wilderness, whom he now loved beyond all the world besides.

At this period of our narrative, the encroachments of the French had attained a point which became intolerable to the Natchez, and every circumstance unequivocally proved that opportunity alone was wanting to bring down retributive vengeance on the aggressors. Intercourse had gradually decreased, mistrust took possession of the minds of the French, and they resumed, in appearance at least, the discipline of a military post. St. Pierre had witnessed these indications with regret, and saw the approach of a storm, ominous in its aspect, and destined, at no distant period, to burst with unexampled fury.

The stern warrior, who had heretofore regarded the intimacy of the Christian youth and his daughter with the indifference of a barbarian, was unsuspecting of that league of the heart which united them. He announced to them that their intercourse must terminate.

To St. Pierre he declared that faith and traces with his nation were at an end, and that his person would be unsafe among the Indians; for the Natchez warriors were sworn to immitable hate and deadly vengeance.

"I have no crime to allege against St. Pierre," said the chief, "but that he is a Frenchman. Go again across the great lake, over which your nation have come to the distress and ruin of an offending people. You are now safe; when we meet again, which I hope we may not, it must be as enemies in battle. The spirits of my slaughtered children, from the deep gloom of our forests, cry aloud for blood."

Arguments were lost on the inexorable warriors. St. Pierre urged, with impassioned eloquence, every motive by which he hoped to attain his purpose. As a friend to the Natchez and a Frenchman, he proposed a mediation between the exasperated parties, and hinted at a new and permanent compact.

"We have sworn by our God," said the old man, pointing to the sun, whose setting beams seemed to linger among his white locks, as if to listen, "we have sworn by our God, and the oath is irrevocable."

But when the unhappy lovers confessed the nature of their attachment, the glance which met the submissive look of the trembling girl, too plainly indicated the high displeasure of her father. He upbraided her as one unworthy of her lineage and nation, who could consent to mingle her blood with the enemies of her race. He spurned the idea with scorn; and bade her prepare for a union with a warrior of her own tribe.

This sentence Etoile and St. Pierre knew to be irrevocable. They contrived, however, to arrange, during the busy interview, a mode and place of meeting, should opportunity permit; they renewed their pledges of unalterable attachment, and resigned themselves to their fate, anticipating more auspicious days. Weeks elapsed; but the obstacles presented to a meeting, in the increased vigilance of the hostile parties, were almost insurmountable.

Circumstances now transpired, rendering action indispensable, without regard to consequences. Etoile was informed by her father that the period of her marriage, with a warrior of the Natchez was fixed, and that the young and brave of the nation were to signalize the occasion by a hunting party, such as had not been witnessed in their generation. She betrayed no emotion, seemed to acquiesce in the wishes of her father, but determined to avoid, at any hazard, a fate to her more awful than death.

By the promise of a great reward, she induced a young Indian to bind himself to her service, she instructed him to proceed by night to the French encampment, cautiously to approach the chain of sentinels, and to send an arrow, which she had prepared, within the lines. To it she attached a small piece of paper, on which was inscribed, in emblematic characters, the intelligence she was desirous of communicating to St. Pierre. She informed him that at the rising of the moon, on the night appointed for her marriage, she would meet him at a place designated by her, that they might fly from scenes which, to them both, were fraught with peril. This communication, being firmly fixed to the arrow, was given to the messenger, who faithfully performed his engagement. The missile was picked up in the morning by one of the soldiers; curiosity, surmises and suspicions were excited, but no explanation could be made of what was called "the Indian picture." It circulated among the officers, day after day, until all excitement ceased, and the incident was forgotten. To St. Pierre it presented no mystery, and he silently and joyfully prepared to obey the summons. The eventual moment at length arrived. Etoile appeared calm and even happy. Arrayed in the picturesque costume of her nation, heightened in effect by her own exquisite taste, she never looked more beautiful or seemed more tranquil. Suspicion was thus disarmed, and she was left to the exercise of her own inclination.

The young warriors had accompanied their companion, whose singular good fortune was that day to be completed in the possession of the most lovely maiden of her tribe, upon an expedition which her father had represented to her as one of hunting, in honour of her bridal. The party was to return at night, and the marriage to be solemnized amidst general rejoicing. Towards the close of the day, Etoile wandered off, as if accidentally, from her unsuspecting companions; and pursuing her object with great rapidity, a few hours brought her to the place of meeting, agreed upon with St. Pierre. The latter had arrived before her, and they were once more in each other's arms. No time was to be lost; the night was advancing, and they knew that the absence of the intended bride must soon be discovered. They therefore turned their steps towards the French camp as a place of present refuge, resolved to remain there until opportunity should enable them to reach a seaport, whence they might embark for Europe.

But what a scene awaited them! They were surprised on reaching the lines, to find their approach undisturbed and unopposed. The challenge of the sentinel, the hum of the camp, the roll of the evening drum were unheard; and the solitude of the desert, only broken by the ominous shriek of the owl, fell heavily upon their hearts. They reached what had once been the encampment of the French, where a smouldering heap of rains,

and the ghastly spectacle of mangled and consuming carcasses, too surely indicated the fate of the ill-starred garrison. So secret had been the plan of the Natchez, and so fatal their expedition, which under the disguise of a hunting party, was intended against the French, that they fell upon them at sunset and massacred them to a man. This was the chase destined to distinguish the marriage pageant of a warrior's daughter, and was emphatically called by the Indians, "the hunt of the French dogs."

The onset was made, and the catastrophe accomplished, during the time occupied by St. Pierre and Etoile in reaching the place agreed upon for an interview. To describe their sensations were a hopeless attempt, nor had they leisure for the indulgence of unavailing sorrow, danger pressed sharply upon them; for they well knew that pursuit would be speedy.

At the distance of thirty miles, on the route to the next French post, there lived in safety and seclusion, a venerable priest of the Roman Catholic order; he had retired from the irreligion and depravity which latterly degraded the French, and undisturbed by the Indians, who respected him for his humanity and spotless life, devoted his days to prayer and contemplation. To the hospitality of this holy man they therefore resolved to commit themselves, in order to solicit his services in the solemnization of their marriage; after which it was their determination to seek the sea-board and sail for France. In the prosecution of these intentions, they entered the wilderness, and on the following evening reached the residence of the priest. He received them with kindness, and heard the sad tale of his countrymen with undiminished grief; but well knowing the vigilance, sagacity, and matchless perseverance of the Indians, the good man urged them to prosecute their flight without unnecessary delay. He first confirmed their vows in the holy sacrament of marriage, and pronounced their indissoluble union. A hasty repast was provided by their host, a blessing pronounced, and again they sought the depths of the forest.—The moon rose in cloudless majesty, seeming by the cold serenity which sat upon her changeless disk, to mock the thousand emotions which alternately agitated the wanderers. St. Pierre, well versed in the habits of the Indians, pursued his path through the most intricate woods and defiles. On reaching a stream, the fugitives would plunge into the water and follow its meanders a long distance, that their trace might be lost to their pursuers. In the practice of these and similar stratagems, they passed the night. On the ensuing morning the sun shone out in splendour, the forest resounded with the gush of music, hope held out bright prospects for the future, and their spirits seemed to re-act under these reflections, and the vivifying beauties of the coming day. Exhausted nature, however, after such exertions, required repose; and the sun had passed the zenith before the wearied youth awoke from the false visions which transported him, with that beloved one, to home and kindred, far from persecution and danger, among the green hills and sunny glades of his own time-clad land. Etoile was yet slumbering on his side, and he most unwillingly dispersed the fair dreams which seemed to impart to her repose unbroken serenity. They now arose; the evening was delightful, the sky was unobscured by a cloud, and a balmy and refreshing breeze, with almost a conviction of safety, inspired the travellers with renewed vigour. Apprehension, though thus allayed, was not banished from their minds.—The anxious and vigilant St. Pierre had paused frequently within an hour, as if in the attitude of listening; he climbed a tree to the topmost branch, and again descending, pressed his ear closely to the earth.

"My fears are groundless," said he, "it is but the moaning of the forest wind."

"But hark! Again? Pah! It is the cry of the wolf; he is early on the chase; some straggling deer has passed his den, and the savage is roused by the scent of blood."

And now at briefer intervals there came upon the breeze, low and broken, but not unmelodious sounds, like the closing ring of a distant guitar, or the parting wail of an Arabian harp; now for a moment pausing, as if in doubt and perplexity, and again bursting forth in the ecstasy of triumph. The strain came booming on, the deep notes swelled out to their fullest scope, and paled sullenly among the drowsy echoes of these deathlike solitudes.

"It is not the cry of the wolf," resumed the agitated St. Pierre; "nor yet the yell of the panther; and dogs, there are none in the wilderness."

The wild sounds, now opening from the highlands and approaching the valley where the travellers stood, fell coldly on the heart of the terrified girl; for it was beyond a doubt, that a foot, unerring as death, hung like destiny on their flight. Etoile sunk back her luxuriant hair, turned her ear towards the quarter whence the sounds proceeded, and a fixed look of speechless amazement too truly told the sequel.

"It is the bay of Sanglant," at length she exclaimed; "we are lost, for ever lost! My father's blood-hound is out, and when this cry is heard, death—death is on the wind. Faith herself may now abandon hope."

With but sufficient strength to utter these words, the agonized wife sunk into the arms of her husband.

(See fourth Page.)

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FOREIGN.

FROM HAVRE.

The ship Egense, at New York from Havre, brings advices to the 26th April. The political intelligence is not so late as that already received by way of England.

The private letters state that on the 26th there were three cases of cholera in Havre, two among the German emigrants and one a soldier at the garrison; this was the first day of its appearance, the number on the following day, according to the letter we have already published, appears to have augmented to eight.

HAVRE, April 26.

At Graville, between the 18th and 24th inst. there were 24 cases, of which 17 proved fatal. Three inhabitants of the place were included in the number of deaths. The other 14 dead were emigrants.

A circular from the Prefect of Meurthe, to the Mayors of this department, directs them to make known to emigrants who wish to enter France, without the means of reaching Havre, the uncertainty of the departure of vessels in which they may sail for the United States.

A few foreigners who arrived at Paris, sick, ill-clad, dirty and wretched, have, it is true, fallen victims to the disease. But this does not constitute an invasion of the epidemic.

The symptoms of the disease so much dreaded have become milder within two days. There is, therefore, reason to hope that persons at a distance should be encouraged by the state of the health of our arrondissement.

In our city, that is to say in Havre, within the walls, not a single case of cholera has yet occurred—not even a case of spasmodic cholera has been substantiated by any of the physicians.

CHOLERA AT ROUEN.

Twenty-one new cases of the cholera occurred in Rouen on the 23d, and 25th of April. The whole amount from the commencement stands thus—Sick, 203; cured 10; dead 80; remaining 113.

Business in Havre, it is added, begins to feel the effect of the spreading of cholera throughout France. The cotton market was dull in consequence of the unfavourable advices received of the state of the English market. Flour was also of dull sale, in consequence of large supplies.

HAVRE, April 26.

We call the whole attention of our government to the deplorable condition of the little town of Graville, which is given up to its own resources, without a hospital, a physician or police, in the face of a scourge which rages in the face of 7 or 800 emigrants.

The municipal council of Deville, near Rouen, have voted 800 francs for the expense of general health.

It is in vain to deny any longer the attacks of the disease. Twenty-three unfortunate beings proceeded from that place, have fallen sacrifices since the 18th of April, and in the space of 7 or 8 hours, the evil has triumphed over each of them.

We know the good intentions of the sub-prefect of our city, and the prefect of our department; it is to them that we entrust the fate of our neighbours and it is to be regretted that we are reduced to invoke the assistance of government in a case in which the zeal of the citizens alone ought to provide for the public safety.

In justice to all, we will say that the authority and inhabitants of Graville have done all that was, humanely speaking, possible; and that at the hospital of Ingouville, the physicians, and particularly M. Le Cachear, have lavished their attention upon the sick.

But the day is not distant when the hospital will not be able to receive any more patients, the number of which will increase. And where shall we put them then—On the high roads?

Extract of a letter, dated 26th.

Our commission of health have just reported three cases of the cholera in our city; one a soldier of the garrison, and two among the emigrants. There is no death as yet. They persist in saying there have been no cases until now. At Paris the disease is rapidly abating.

The sickness of Casimir Perier is looked upon with much interest. He is decidedly a peace man, and his death would have an important effect on the nations of Europe. We think, however, his place could be filled. In the mean time his sickness has let loose the intrigues who infest our court. In Rouen there are several cases of cholera, but only a few deaths.

From the N. Y. Journal of Com. May 31.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION AT RIO JANEIRO.

By the brig Draco, captain Bangs, we have received Rio Janeiro papers to the 18th April inclusive. In the space of 18 days (our previous advices being to the 1st) two revolutions had been attempted.

On the 9d, as we learn from a passenger, a party of Republicans, about 400 in number, succeeded in getting possession of the two forts commanding the harbour. About 300 then landed, and marched to the Campo St. Anna, where they were met by the National Guard and immediately routed, about twenty being killed in the skirmish. The avowed object was to effect a change in the regency.

Twenty-four hours after their defeat at the Campo, those in the forts capitulated, through the interposition of the English Admiral. One of the leaders who was taken prisoner, complained that they had been deserted by their party, a great number having pledged themselves to rendezvous at the Campo, immediately on the arrival of the 30d.

Under these circumstances, the Regency demanded that the young Emperor, Don Pedro II. should be removed from St. Christoph to his palace in the city; but his tutor, Ad. Dreke, refused to consent. His removal, however, took place on the 14th.

On the 17th, about 400 men assembled at St. Christoph, and being joined by some of the Emperor's servants, marched towards the city, declaring in favour of Don Pedro I. They were met and defeated by the National and Permanent Guards.—About 30 were killed.

On the 19th, when the Draco sailed, all was quiet. No American ship of war in port, all having gone to Buenos Ayres. We understand that the conduct of Capt. Duncan in the affair of the Falkland Islands, had been approved by the commodore, G. W. Rodgers, Esq.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

RIO JANEIRO, 18th April, 1832.

So definite have been the movements of the various political associations of this country, for many months past, that it has been utterly impossible to form any rational speculation as to the final issue of their repeated attempts to overthrow the existing government.

The parties which have rendered themselves most conspicuous, are the Republican and Restoration (the latter corresponding to the Carlists of France.) With regard to the former, which is composed of the canaille, their pretensions are most extravagant; and unless they form a coalition with the partisans of Don Pedro I.—to harbour for a moment the idea of success were to delude themselves with the most palpable absurdity.

And even admitting that they should form this coalition, the ultimate defeat of their party would be inevitable, from the superior numbers of their allies, whose purposes would coincide with those of the Republicans only in the overthrow of the present government.

That object attained, the roads of the two parties would vary materially. It is then more than probable that this coalition will never take place; but should it, the present government is overthrown beyond a doubt.

On the other hand, the Restauradores or Caramurus, of a somewhat better cast, embracing many men who stood high in the favour of the former emperor, is by far the most extensive and respectable party in the country, and will make a desperate effort for the ascendancy.

I am bold to say they must eventually carry their point; although at the onset I am inclined to believe, they will meet with many rebuffs, such as that detailed in the 'Supplement to Brasero' enclosed. You will learn from the papers sent, that many men of distinction are accused of participating in the late attempt to overthrow the government.

Among them stands the tutor to the young emperor, a member of the 'Andrade' family. Those who took an active part have been apprehended.

The Caramurus, I repeat must ultimately gain the day;—when, making it appear that the Restoration of Don Pedro is impracticable, the heads of the faction will find seats for themselves in the Regency, and their party being deserted, those who may be disposed to give trouble, will be expelled the country.

And if, as it is supposed, this party have in view the elevation of the 'Andrade' family, then truly will the reign of terror begin.

The following account of the attempt on the 17th, we translate from the Correio Mercantile of the following day.

Yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, an alarm was sounded, to apprise the citizens that another ruse was in progress.—Such, indeed, was the fact; yet not on the part of the Farpoullhas (Ragamuffins) but the Caramurus (partisans of Don Pedro I.)

The National Guards with great promptness put themselves on the march to St. Christoph, where they found 300 or 400 insurgents collected, under command of Baron do Bulow Editor of the Cario, and Col. Conrado, a correspondent of the Caramuru (news-paper.)

At 5 or 6 o'clock, in the morning, a spirited firing commenced on both sides, as the result of which a great number of the Pedro lists were killed and wounded, while the National Guards lost but one man.

The National Guard immediately returned to the city, and posting themselves in front of the palace, poured forth immense and enthusiastic Vive to Don Pedro II. who stood at one of the windows.

After giving these demonstrations of adhesion to our august sovereign, the armed citizens retired to their houses,—the most perfect tranquillity reigning in the city.

We shall not venture to state any other particulars, for lack of accurate information; but we are assured that Mr. Conrado has been made prisoner in a boat, while endeavouring to take refuge on board an English ship of war.

PROCLAMATION OF THE REGENCY.

Citizens! On the third inst. you showed your love of order and respect for the laws, by a readiness to combat the conspirators, whose object it was to depose the Regency, overturn the government, and proclaim a Constituent Assembly. To-day your patriotism has crushed those insolent wretches who dared to proclaim Don Pedro I.

You have taught those perfidious men that you will never advance a step beyond duty and honour, and that duty and honour, and that the enemies of the country will find you in the field, the moment they dare to offend her.

Long live the Brazilian Nation,—worthy of the liberty it enjoys.

Long live the Constitution of the Empire.—Long live the General Assembly.—Long live Don Pedro II. sole Emperor of Brazil.—Long live the armed citizens, and the soldiers who aided them in defence of the country.

(Signed,) FRANCISCO DE LIMA e SILVA, JOSE DE COSTA CARVALHO, JOSE BARTHO MUMIN.

CUCUMBERS.—A gentleman in Tennessee advertises that he has discovered that strewing Indian Meal on Cucumber Hills, will prevent insects and reptiles from approaching the vines.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, June 7, 1832.

HYMENEAAL.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Waters, Mr. EDWARD JONES, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN BALL, all of Annapolund county.

The Executive Council of Maryland will meet on the 13th June next.

The hon. V. MAXON, of the City of Washington, has been appointed by the Committee of Appointment of the Rhode Island Alpha of the Phi Beta Society, Orator for the next Anniversary, to be held in this place on the 6th September next, the day after the annual Commencement of Brown University.

The Detroit Gazette extra of the 26th ult. states that the apprehensions in relation to an anticipated attack on Chicago by the hostile Indians have been proved to be groundless, and that the troops have been disbanded by order of the Acting Governor of Michigan.

The St. Louis Times adds, to the information which we have given of the affair of the Indians, contained in the proclamation of Governor Reynolds that—

The letter of Mr. S. informs us that on the 14th inst. Maj. Stillman meeting a small party of Indians attacked them, killing two and taking two others prisoners. He pursued them until he came up with another party carrying a red flag—who fled into a swamp, where they were followed by Major S. and his detachment: a large body of Indians there arose and fired. Maj. S. ordered a retreat which was with difficulty effected, many horses becoming mired.—The Indians followed them several miles. On calling the roll Major S. found that there were 52 of his company missing.

Since the above was in type, we have seen the chaplain of the Illinois Militia, the Rev. Mr. Horn, who has just arrived express from the seat of war and confirms the foregoing statement. He also informs us, that it is the opinion of the Governor that there will be a general engagement with the Indians.

The following mode of treating the cholera, it is said has been pursued with entire success at Weizitz. Out of 240 persons treated, every one was saved:

Take a pint of strong spirits of wine, and half a pint of good white vinegar, add to them one ounce of powdered camphor, one ounce of flour mustard, or bruised mustard seed, a quarter of an ounce of ground pepper, and a full tea-spoonful of bruised garlic; and lastly, half an ounce powdered cantharides. Mix them well together in a bottle, and expose the mixture for twelve hours in the sun, or otherwise place it in some warm spot, taking care to shake it repeatedly.

As soon as the person is attacked, let him be instantly put to bed, under warm coverlets, and let his hands and feet be rubbed powerfully and uninterruptedly with the lotion, after it has been warmed. During this operation, let the patient take a glass of strong drink, composed of two parts of camomile flowers, and one part of balm mint.

Persuade in the course, and at the end of fifteen minutes at the utmost, (the patient's head and body being kept well covered beneath the bed-clothes) he will break out into a profuse perspiration.

The patient must be kept in that state between two and three hours; but care must be taken that he does not fall asleep. After this, remove the extra covering from off the bed and he will drop into a slumber, which will last between six and eight hours, and be accompanied by a gentle perspiration.

When he awakes, he will find himself weak, but the disease will have entirely left him, and he will require nothing further but rest and moderate diet to restore him to perfect health.

Especial attention must be paid, that the patient, after the operation of rubbing, does not so much as lift a finger above the clothes, for the slightest chill, whilst the perspiration is upon him, would be his death.

When the cramps in the stomach come on, we apply very hot dry bandages of bran ashes to the pit of the stomach, and when necessary, a bladder of hot water to the region of the navel.

The great point is to produce strong perspiration, and to restore the circulation of the blood, which, at the beginning of the attack, is drawn from the surface of the body, and thrown with frightful violence on its inward parts.

From my own experience, and the repeated proofs I have had of its entire efficacy, I cannot but most conscientiously recommend this mode of treatment to universal adoption.

(Signed) RIVER, Commissioner of the District of Bochnia.

MOB AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, May 19th, 1832.

On the morning of the 18th instant, a respectable looking man was found dead in the yard of a house in this place, known by the name of the Gooseborn. He appeared to have been killed by a stab in the thigh, inflicted with a knife, from which wound he

had died. The set is supposed to have been committed by a female inhabitant of the house, who is committed to jail for trial. A mob started at six o'clock on the same day, a number of the citizens, exasperated at the occurrence, assembled and tore down the house, together with some smaller buildings connected with it; after which the keeper was tarred and feathered. By this time, the multitude of people was great, and, having a barrel of whiskey, with one head out, a number of them drank very freely. One or two of their most respectable citizens acted as General Lynch, gave the war whoop, and proceeded to tear down several houses of a similar character with the first, but of a more private nature, breaking and destroying the furniture as they went along.

The destruction of property has been considerable and would, no doubt, have been much greater, had not a heavy rain commenced in the evening, which had the effect of dispersing the crowd. The few respectable inhabitants that headed the mob in the morning intended nothing more than to demolish the house in which the murder had been committed. They did not foresee the consequences of collecting a drunken and desperate rabble.

Three houses were sacked and burnt to the ground, and about nine others destroyed; the mob took possession of the fire hooks, with which stones and brick houses were torn to their foundation; and it is said that two respectable families are left houseless and in abject poverty. No doubt, if a finger had been pointed at the Bank, it would have been plundered.

St. Louis Journal.

FIRE PROOF CEMENT.

The French cement for the roofs of houses, to preserve the wood and protect it from fire, is made in the following manner:

Take as much lime as is usual in making a pot full of white wash, and let it be mixed in a pail full of water; in this put two and a half pounds of brown sugar, and three pounds fine salt; mix them well together, and the cement is completed. A little lamp-black, yellow ochre, or other colouring commodity, may be introduced to change the colour of the cement, to please the fancy of those who use it. It has been used with great success, and been recommended particularly as a protection against fire. Small sparks of fire that frequently lodge on the roofs of houses, are prevented by this cement from burning the shingles. So cheap and valuable a precaution against this destructive element ought not to pass untried. Those who wish to be better satisfied, of its utility can easily make the experiment by using a small temporary building—or it may be tried on shingles put together for the purpose, and then exposed to the fire.

LONDON, (U. C.) May 10.

CHILDREN LOST IN THE WOODS.

On Saturday, 28th ultimo, two children, belonging to Mr. Crouse, of Westminster, the one 5 and the other 3 years old, were, in the absence of the parents, allowed to go into the woods in quest of flowers and nuts.

When Mrs. Crouse returned home in the afternoon, and enquired for her children, she found the two to which we have adverted missing. The alarm was soon given to the neighbours, and a diligent search immediately made. At night fires were lighted in the woods around the farm, with the hope of guiding the children homewards. All, however, proved unavailing.

On Sunday morning all who heard of the event joined in the pursuit; and on Monday the woods were literally covered with men who, with an alacrity which will ever reflect credit on the surrounding settlements, flocked in from every direction to assist in rescuing the unfortunate infants from impending ruin, and their heart broken parents from a state of almost hopeless wretchedness. Not a trace however of them was discovered until Tuesday morning, when the youngest was found sitting on a log about four miles from its father's house. We saw the child a short time after it was found; it appeared in perfect health and exhibited no signs of delirium; on the contrary, it seemed to us, perhaps owing to its sufferings, the most interesting looking child we had ever noticed.

After its mother had pressed it to her bosom, and bathed its face in tears of joy, we handed it a cake which it commenced to eat without any apparent avidity or extreme hunger. Apprehensive that the whole cake might be too much for it, we offered to exchange our watch for it, and had scarcely presented it towards the child, when it eagerly reached for it and resigned the cake; we then asked him where his brother was—he said he went to get food for him a little while ago, that he slept with him last night and covered him with leaves.

The search, although persevered in with an industry and an energy we believe unparalleled, has up to the present moment been unsuccessful. This is the 14th day, and it is evident that the child was alive on Sunday last, as its fresh tracks were on that day observed upwards of ten miles from home, yet it remains still, and we fear ever will, a lost child. The woods are very extensive, spreading from the North branch of Falbot Road East upwards of twenty-five miles, and extending north and south between twelve and fifteen miles. This immense tract is without a human habitation, not having even a foot path through its whole extent, save a road partially cut out, but not yet travelled, from Falbot street to the commissioner's road. Some of the nights have been very cold, and one or two remarkably wet, still it is generally thought that the child yet lives.

At length the fatal word was given—YIP—and in another moment four persons were lying dead in the streets, and several wounded—one of them a young man not more than 15 or 16 years of age.—The mob then fled. The military took up a position at the head of St. James' street, adjoining the Hay Market, under a most dreaching rain. On our return

to the scene, we were informed that a young man, who had been seen in the Hay Market, had been shot by a mob. The circumstances in relation to this case are as follows:—On the 14th inst. a young man, who had been seen in the Hay Market, had been shot by a mob. The circumstances in relation to this case are as follows:—On the 14th inst. a young man, who had been seen in the Hay Market, had been shot by a mob.

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(Continued from first page.)  
They proved too true. The Indians, un-  
expectedly baffled by the stratagem of the fugitives, had well nigh abandoned pursuit. At this juncture it was finally proposed to dis-  
patch a runner for the favourite dog of the chief. He was of an illustrious stock, but unfavourably known in the cruel history of the early emigrants to Cuba; celebrated for staunchness and indomitable courage, for great vigour of limb, incredible powers of scent, and of matchless endurance in the chase. His sagacity upon this occasion had not been too highly appreciated, and his cry, which never deceived, was hailed by the Natchez with a shout of savage exultation. St. Pierre, convinced that flight or resistance would prove equally desperate and unavailing, submitted in silence and with unshaken fortitude; but his disconsolate companion, overcome by the various emotions which had so rapidly agitated her soul, lay helplessly in his arms. They were thus made captives by the triumphant Indians.

The prisoners were reconducted to the village: the good father, who knew well the fate prepared for St. Pierre, saw the party on their return, and accompanied them, in order to afford to the condemned those consolations which Christianity always confers in mortal extremity. In a solemn council of the nation the unfortunate Frenchman was condemned to the stake, amidst the lamentation of women and the heart-rending cries of children, to all of whom he was endeared by a thousand tender recollections. The preliminaries to such an execution are too well known to require description; they are such at least as humanity shrinks from contemplating.

The hour arrived, and the victim, serene and undismayed, was bound to the tree. Over his head hung a gorgeous image of the sun; as if the sacrifice, then to be offered, would prove acceptable to that divinity. It might have been affixed there in derision of the holy faith of the sufferer. In many circles of great height, increasing from the centre, were disposed the combustible destined to terminate this awful tragedy.

Etoile, the bride—the wife, was there too; and she viewed the preparations with the calm and steady eye of an indifferent spectator. Not a tear dimmed her dark eye, not an intercession escaped her lips; for tears and prayers, she well knew, could hope for no sympathy among the fierce and relentless spirits of her nation. She was attired in her bridal dress, disposed with the utmost regard to elegance and taste; at her belt, almost concealed by the folds of the tunic, hung a small hatchet, and, pressed to her bosom, she bore a silver cross, presented by her husband in days of peace and happiness. Through the top was drilled an opening, in which was inserted a strong and sharp bone either of fish or fowl. Little regard was paid to her in the engrossing interest which attached all eyes, to the pile, now bursting into a blaze.—The smoke and flame wreathed up into wild and fearful eddies. Etoile suddenly sprang forward into the line of fire, which repelled the near approach of the executioners.

"I come, my love," she exclaimed, "I come. In life or death I am forever thine. Neither the cruelty of man nor the terrors of the grave shall sever us! The emblem under which we die, assures us of another and a happier home!"

At the same instant she struck the image of the sun from the stake, and with a single blow of her hatchet planted the cross in its place; then, embracing the sinking form of her husband, she yielded up her noble spirit.

The aged priest collected their ashes, raised the mound in which they were deposited, and encircled it with the most lovely trees of the forest. He planted the oak which has been described, and engraved upon it the sign of the cross, a simple memorial of Christian faith and mortal suffering.

**LIFE—By J. G. WHITTIER.**  
Life is a year,—a changeful year  
Its blank and spring-time hour of youth,  
Its early love, its feeling dear,  
Its passion for the shrine of truth—  
At such a time how hope steals on,  
With freshened wing from being's dawn,  
Far down through distant years,  
Nor thinks the brightness of that gloom  
Is scattered from its own fair plumage,  
And that all else is tears!—Lockwell.

It is an old and trite subject which we have chosen, but one which awakens within many and deep reflections. It is a subject too which should be examined in all its bearings—in its sun-light and shadow. Hurrying as we are down the eternal current, it may not be amiss to speak of the perils of the voyager, to point out the rocks upon which his vessel may be driven—the whirlpools in which he may be swallowed up.

There is a little of romance in ordinary life;—the land of enchantment and fairy exists only in the mind of the visionary novelist. It is not well to trust much to the colourings of fancy. Sooner or later they will change and grow dim,—the beautiful creations of the fanciful spirit, will give place to the dull and cold realities of existence.

dream no longer. Shall youthful imagination no longer paint the wild beauty of anticipated joy?—Shall we burden the fresh wing of the unfolding spirit, with the knowledge of the evil which is hidden in the thick darkness of the future?

Ay, let the truth be told. Let the youthful nerve himself for the evil day. Let not the dangers of his pilgrimage be hidden, spread out before him the gloomy chart of existence; and let him dream if he can, of an unclouded sky and an eternal blossoming of flowers.

The searcher after fame; the young and ardent of spirit is most of all liable to disappointment.—He enters into the crowded arena of intellect, where mind wrestles with mind for the mastery, with high and glorious anticipations. These are not unfrequently blasted in the outset: at the first effort he is cast down forever—the beautiful light of his dawning intellect extinguished—the pathway to fame closed up; and the fire which should have gone abroad, to warm and enlighten the waste places of earth, is sent back to prey upon his heart.

And those who still struggle on,—who sacrifice life, health and the blessed freedom of the sun and air of heaven in the pursuit of literary fame—how exceedingly miserable—how desolate is their being! They cannot pause in their career—they cannot go back to the mind and unambitious hours of childhood—to the quiet of the domestic fireside. The cry of "onward!" is perpetual. They must bear up with a strong and unflinching pinion, against the storm or the fierce sunshine. They can hold no dalliance with the beautiful visions which rise up in their early pathway—they must hurry onward until the land of enchantment is left behind—until the fairy forms have vanished; and the Love, which in perspective seemed like an untrodden Paradise, has proved to be a delusion,—a false and cheating mirage on the parched desert of existence.

Is this an ideal picture?—Ask him who has borne the burden which Ambition imposes upon its votaries, and he will tell you that its dark lineaments are correctly drawn. Fame—fame!—we look upon thy temple with awe and admiration,—but it is a temple of Death—of agony, and unutterable woe! It is the charnel house of genius—the Golgotha of the mind,—a shrine at which is sacrificed the charm and glory of existence, whose idol, like those of the pagan worshipper, is propitiated only by the mortal suffering of its votaries!

**METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.**  
March— Winds. W—nw  
1 Clear, cool, fresh breeze, w—nw  
2 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze, s—se  
3 Clear, cool, heavy blow, w—w  
4 Cloudy, rain in evening, light breeze, s—e  
5 Rain half the day, foggy, light breeze, e—w  
6 Clear, cool, heavy blow, w—w  
7 Clear, cool, smart frost, heavy blow, nw  
8 Clear, pleasant, white frost, light breeze, wnw—w  
9 Clear, warm, r. m. cloudy, light breeze, w—w  
10 Rain at times through the day, light breeze, w—w  
11 Rain, heavy before day, moderate breeze, s—e  
12 Clear, warm, r. m. cloudy, heavy thunder gust in evening with hail and s—w  
13 Clear, mild, light breeze, heavy blow at night, w—nw  
14 Clear, extremely cold, hard frost, heavy blow, n—nw  
15 Clear, cold, hard frost, moderate breeze, nw—nw  
16 Flying clouds, appearance of rain, light breeze, s—e  
17 Rail, hail and snow, heavy blow, very cold, ne—nw  
18 Clear, cold, heavy blow, ice along shore equal to January, nw  
19 Clear, cold, hard frost, moderate breeze, nw

20 Clear, r. m. cloudy, rain at night, w—se  
21 Clear, cool, heavy blow, nw—nw  
22 Clear, cool, fresh breeze, hard frost, nw  
23 Cloudy, cool, light breeze, nw—se  
24 Smoky, warm, light breeze, w—e  
25 Clear, r. m. cloudy, mild, fresh breeze, w—w  
26 Rain half the day, cool, breeze, w—nw  
27 Clear, mild, light breeze, nw—se  
28 Clear, pleasant, moderate breeze, w—w  
29 Clear, r. m. cloudy, cool air, moderate breeze, w—sw  
30 Clear, pleasant, moderate breeze, e—e  
31 Clear, r. m. cloudy, fresh breeze, w

April Winds. W—nw  
1 Clear, pleasant, heavy blow, nw  
2 Clear, r. m. cloudy, moderate breeze, nw—se  
3 Clear, moderate, heavy blow, nw  
4 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze, w—sw  
5 Clear, cold, moderate breeze, ne—se  
6 Clear, frost, light breeze, ne—se  
7 Clear, cold, fresh breeze, ne—e  
8 Cloudy, cold, fresh breeze, ne—e  
9 Clear, cold, hard frost, light breeze, ne—e  
10 Clear, cold, frost, moderate breeze, sw  
11 Cloudy part of the day, light breeze, sw—se  
12 Clear, pleasant, light breeze, se—e  
13 Clear, warm, light breeze, se—e  
14 Clear, warm, light breeze, ne—e  
15 Cloudy, cool, fresh breeze, e—e  
16 Rain nearly all day, thunder and hail, cold, fresh breeze, ne—e  
17 Little rain, cool, moderate, ne—e  
18 Misty, cool, light breeze, n—nw  
19 Cloudy, sprinkles rain, light breeze, ne—e

30 Cloudy, cool, light breeze, e—e  
31 Clear and warm nearly all day, light breeze, w—nw  
32 Clear, r. m. cloudy, sprinkles rain in evening, moderate breeze, w—nw  
33 Clear, pleasant, light breeze, w—nw  
34 Clear, cool air, moderate breeze, w—nw  
35 Foggy, little rain, moderate breeze, w—nw  
36 Flying clouds, fresh breeze, w—nw  
37 Clear, warm, moderate breeze, w—nw  
38 Clear, cool, fresh breeze, fine rain at night, n—nw  
39 Cloudy, cool, moderate breeze, thunder lightning and rain in the evening, s—nw  
40 Cloudy, misty, cool, light breeze, e—e

**TO RENT.**  
**THE BRICK HOUSE and LOT,** fronting on Green Street, formerly owned by Mr. Brice B. Brewer. To a good Tenant the rent will be low. Also, the OFFICE in West Street between the offices of Alexander Randall and J. H. Nicholson, Esquires. The rent of the latter property is fixed at \$30 per annum.  
J. I. JONES.  
Jan. 25.

**IN CHANCERY.**  
22d May, 1832.  
**ORDERED.** That the sale made and reported by Somerville Pinkney, Trustee for the sale of Henry Trot's real estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 23d day of July next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 23d day of June next, in one of the Annapolis newspapers.—The report states the amount of sales to be \$315.  
True Copy, Test,  
RAMSAY WATERS,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

**IN CHANCERY.**  
22d May, 1832.  
**ORDERED.** That the creditors of Henry Trot, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, file their claims, legally authenticated, in the Chancery Office, on or before the 22d day of September next.  
True copy, Test,  
RAMSAY WATERS,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

**NOTICE.**  
CAME to the subscribers, on or about the 20th of April last, one small Red COW, with a white face, one ditto Brindle, one young Steer Red, one ditto Brindle.—The owner or owners of the above described property is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.  
RICHARD GARDNER,  
South side of Severn River, 5 miles above Annapolis.  
May 17.

**Saint Mary's County Court,**  
March Term, 1832.  
**ORDERED** by the Court, that the creditors of Stephen Martin, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, do appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.  
By order, J. O. HARRIS,  
True copy, J. O. HARRIS,  
Ck. St. Mary's County Court.  
May 31.

**A TEACHER WANTED**  
IN the thirteenth Primary School district, in A. A. county, who can give approved of according to Law. Apply to Dr. Richd. G. Stockett, John S. Williams, or Anthony Smith trustee of said district, near Ellicott's Mill.  
May 17.

**BY-LAW**  
FIXING the line of Church st. between the corner of Market space and Church street, and the line between the property of J. Hughes and F. C. Hyde, on Church street.  
Be it ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis and the authority of the same, That the line of the public street between Joseph Sand's brick house at the corner of Market space and Church street, and the lane running between J. Hughes and F. C. Hyde's property, shall hereafter be, and forever remain a straight line between the south east corner of the brick house about to be erected by Frederick C. Hyde, at the corner of the lane aforesaid, and the south east corner of the house built by Joseph Sand, at the intersection of Market space and Church street, and that the said line be hereafter observed accordingly.  
D. CLAUDE, Mayor.  
May 10.

**CASH FOR NEGROES.**  
WE WISH TO PURCHASE  
**100 LIKELY NEGROES,**  
Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands, also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williams's Hotel, Annapolis.  
LEGG & WILLIAMS.  
May 1, 1832.

**GROGNIES.**  
A choice and well selected assortment of Grognies, which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms, for Cash.  
Dec 15.

**LAND FOR RENT OR SALE.**  
I WILL sell a Farm containing about two hundred and seventy acres on accommodating terms, or I will rent it for the balance of the present year. Persons disposing to rent or purchase, will call upon the subscriber or Mr. George Wells at Annapolis.  
JOHN S. SELLMAN.  
March 22.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND called **GREEN'S PURCHASE,** containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY EIGHT AND A HALF ACRES, situated in Anne Arundel county, near to, and adjoining the lands of the late Joseph M. Coney, Esq. This land is exceedingly fertile, and now in a high state of improvement; plaiter acts with great effect, and the land is in every way adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco, and is also peculiarly adapted to the growth of Clover.  
The improvements are a large new BARN, in good repair; there is also an excellent TIMOTHY MEADOW in fine order. Any one inclined to purchase, will of course view the premises. THE TERMS will be made ACCOMMODATING. Captain Joseph Owens, who lives near the premises, will show the property to any person inclined to purchase. Application can be made to me in the city of Baltimore, as also to Capt. Owens, who will give information as to terms, &c.  
BENJAMIN M. CENEY  
Feb 23.

**\$100 REWARD.**  
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th instant, Negro man **BEN,** He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, tolerable bright complexion, rather slender built, slow of speech, speaks low, and has a down look when spoken to, he has a small grey fore hair, about the size of a dollar, which is conspicuous.  
He was purchased of the estate of the late Chancellor Johnson, in 1825, and as he was his carriage driver, and has also been mine, has travelled pretty generally throughout the State, and has a very general acquaintance in and about Annapolis and Baltimore. He will no doubt make his best way through one of those places out of the State; his object we believe to be Pennsylvania. Its probable that he has been furnished with a false pass, as several have obtained them from an individual in this neighbourhood within the last year.  
His clothing being various, cannot be correctly described, but will be found in part to be a drab roundabout, a mixed roundabout, and pantaloons to match, also possibly a Cassinet coat, with a half worn black fur hat.  
The above reward will be given if taken 40 miles or more from my residence, and 50 dollars elsewhere, so that I get him again.  
BASIL MULLIKIN,  
Near Queen-Anne's, P. George's Co. Md.  
May 17.

**ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, &c.**  
ON application to the Judges of Anne Arundel County Court by petition, in writing, of Beale Gaither of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Beale Gaither having satisfied the Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Beale Gaither, having taken the oath by the said Act prescribed, for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the County Court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Joshua Warfield, of Benjamin, his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Beale Gaither, a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed,—it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Beale Gaither be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said County Court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Beale Gaither should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements as prayed.  
WILLIAM S. GREEN, Jp.  
May 17.

**FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.**  
The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven,) and Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.  
Passage to Castle Haven or Easton \$2 50; to Annapolis \$1.  
N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.  
LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt.  
March 24.

**PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK.**  
MAJOR JONES'S Sloop leaves Annapolis for Broad Creek, on Mondays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. (these passengers will be taken in the mail stage to Queen's-town, Wye Mills, and Easton,) to arrive at Easton same evening by 5 o'clock, P. M. Return passengers will leave Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, arrive at Annapolis in time for dinner at Annapolis, by 1 o'clock, P. M. same evening.  
Fare from Annapolis to Broad Creek \$1 50, from Broad Creek to Queen's-town " 75, from Broad Creek to Easton " 75.  
For passage apply at the Ban of Williams and Swan's Hotel.  
All baggage at the risk of the owners.  
PERRY ROBINSON, Jr.  
Feb. 16.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.**  
Anne Arundel County Orphan's Court,  
April 18th 1832.  
ON application by petition of Aaron Hawkins and Mary Hawkins, Executors of Joshua Hawkins, 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 the City of Annapolis.  
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,  
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**  
THAT the subscribers of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Joshua Hawkins, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereon, to the subscribers, at or before the 18th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 18th day of April 1832.  
AARON HAWKINS, Exrs.  
and  
MARY HAWKINS, Exrs.  
April 26.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.**  
Anne Arundel County Orphan's Court,  
April 18th, 1832.  
ON application by petition of Elizabeth Collinson, Administratrix of William Collinson, 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 published in the city of Annapolis.  
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,  
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Collinson, 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 18th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of April 1832.  
ELIZABETH COLLINSON, Adm'x.  
April 26.

**A BY-LAW**  
TO provide for a new assessment of the real and personal property in the City of Annapolis and the precincts thereof.  
Be it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authorities of the same, that James Glehart, James Allison and George McNeil, do and they are hereby appointed assessors, to assess and value the real and personal property in this city and the precincts thereof.  
And be it further established and ordained, by the authorities aforesaid, that the said assessors shall, in all cases, proceed and be governed by the provisions of the by-law passed April 15, 1819, entitled, "A by-law imposing a tax on the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis and the precincts thereof, and to assess and value the same."  
And be it further established and ordained, by the aforesaid authorities, that if any person or persons shall offend against the provisions of the by-law as aforesaid, such person or persons shall be subject to the fines and penalties therein directed.  
D. CLAUDE, Mayor.  
May 10.

**PRINTING**  
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

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# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1832.

NO. 24.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN.

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

## THE EYE.

The Eye—the Eye—can volumes speak—  
(The soul is seated there.)  
Whether it beams with wit and sense,  
Or starts the feeling tear.

Each other feature can deceive,  
The heart may feign a sigh;  
The strongest oath may prove a cheat,  
But never can the eye.

The Eye—the Eye—what passion reigns  
In that bright lovely gem,  
It fills the world with every fear,  
But brings sweet hope again.

Oh! have I seen it tell a tale,  
When lips were closely sealed;  
Oh! has its sparkling rays spoke words  
The maiden thought concealed.

Painters may boast their heavenly art,  
Prepare their finest dye,  
Their skill is vain—an empty boast—  
They ne'er can paint the Eye.

Reason and Instinct both agree,  
If we the heart would try,  
Nothing can show the inmost thoughts,  
Unless we see the eye.

E. J.

\*The dog always looks into the eye of his master to learn how he feels affected towards him—and all nations, however rude and uncivilized, have alluded to the eye in their poetical effusions.

## A FRENCH COURTSHIP.

Madame Junot, in her recently published memoirs, gives a very amusing account of Junot's courtship of her. This fortunate soldier, the son of a petty shopkeeper in the south of France, had attracted Napoleon's notice at the siege of Toulon, when in the rank of a sergeant; and having attended him in Italy and in Egypt, was now, that is, within about six years, a general officer, filling what was virtually one of the most important places of the government of a great country. It occurred to him that he ought to have a wife to complete the furniture of his hotel, and Loulou was the happy person on whom his choice fell. Buonaparte, at St. Helena, seems to have quizzed Junot unmercifully for this marriage. According to him, the ex-sergeant addressed Mademoiselle Parmon merely in consequence of his absurd belief that she was a princess of the house of the Comneni; the Duchess of Abrantes herself treats this suggestion with warm indignation, and gives us to understand, that her personal attractions, at the age of sixteen, would have been quite enough to account for the preference, even of a more distinguished character than Junot. The commandant thus opens his siege.

Ten days passed from the 21st of September, when Junot first presented himself at his mother's, and regularly every night he had repeated his visit. He never spoke to me, but placed himself beside my mother's sofa, chatted with her or any of his acquaintance who happened to be present, but never approached the troop to which I belonged; and if, at this epoch, he had ceased to come to our house, I might have affirmed that I scarcely knew him.

But however undistinguished I had been by any attention, on his part, the society in which we moved had already decided that I was his destined bride. The report was brought to me by my friend Laura de Cases, and, with great indignation, I repeated it to my mother and brother; they partook of my feelings on the subject, and, having received a summons to attend my drawing master, I left them in my mother's bed room, still discussing the steps to be pursued; for it was yet but noon, and, on account of the weak state of her health, she did not rise before that time. Such was the situation of the parties in our interior, when a carriage drove up to the door, and a waiting maid came in to inquire if General Junot could be admitted. 'Yes, yes, let him come up,' said my mother; 'at, good God! what can bring him here at this hour?' Junot had scarcely entered the chamber before he asked permission to close the door, and seating himself by the bed-side, said to my mother, as he took her hand, that he was come to present a request, adding with a smile, 'that it must be granted.' 'If it is possible, it is done,' said my mother. 'That depends you and him,' replied the general, turning to Albert. He stopped a moment, and then continued, in the tone of a person recovering from a violent embarrassment, 'I am come to ask the hand of your daughter;—will you grant it me?—I give you my word, and he proceeded in a tone of more assurance, 'and it is that of a man of honour, that I will make her happy. I can offer her an establishment worthy of her and her family.—Come Madame, answer me with the frankness with which I put my request, yes or no.'

What says the landlady whose indignation has just been described?  
'My dear general,' said my mother, 'I shall answer with all the frankness you have claimed, and which you know to belong to my character; and I will tell you that a few minutes before your arrival, I was saying to Albert, that you were the man, whom of all others, I should choose for my son-in-law.' 'Indeed!' exclaimed Junot, joyfully. 'Yes'

but that says nothing for your request.—'First,' said my mother, 'you must understand that she has no fortune; her portion is too small to be of any value to you. Then, I am very ill; and I am not sure that my daughter will be willing to quit me at present. Besides she is still very young. Reflect well upon all this, and add to it, that my daughter has been educated amidst a society—and in habits which it is very possible may displease you.—Reflect for eight or ten days, and then come to me, and we will enter further into your projects.'

'I will not wait twenty four hours,' said Junot, firmly. 'Listen, madame, I have not taken my present step without having fully made up my mind. Will you grant me your daughter? Will you, Permon, give me your sister?—I love her, and I again swear to you to make her as happy as a woman can be.'

'Albert approached General Junot, and taking his hand, said in a voice of emotion, 'my dear Junot, I give you my sister with joy; and believe me, the day when I shall call you brother, will be one of the happiest of my life.' 'And I,' said my mother, extending her arms to him, 'am happy beyond description, in calling you my son.' Junot, dissolving into tears, threw himself into her arms. 'Well,' said he, 'and what will you think of me now?—that I am very childish and weak, I fear; and turning to my brother, he embraced him several times in a delirium of joy.—'But now,' said he, after a few moments, 'I have still another favour to ask,—one upon which I set a high value; for it is most interesting to me.' 'What is it?' asked my mother. 'I desire, extraordinary as it may appear to you, to be myself permitted to present my petition to your daughter.' My mother exclaimed against this demand; such a thing had never been heard of, it was absolutely folly. 'That may be,' said Junot, in a firm but respectful tone, 'but I have determined upon it; and since you have received me—since I am now your son, why would you refuse me this favour. Besides, it is in your presence and her brother's, that I would speak to her.'

'Ah! that makes a difference,' said my mother; 'but why this whim? It is not a whim; it is, on the contrary, so very reasonable an idea, that I should never have believed myself capable of it. Do you consent?' My mother answered, 'Yes; and a messenger was despatched to my study, where I was drawing with M. Viglins, to summon me to my mother, an order which I obeyed immediately with the greatest tranquillity, for I supposed General Junot to be long since gone.

It is impossible to describe my sensations, when on opening the chamber door, I perceived General Junot seated by my mother's bed-side, holding one of her hands, and conversing in an animated manner with her.—My brother was standing leaning against the bed post, and all three were laughing, but on my appearance, a profound silence ensued.—The General rose, offered me his place, and took a seat beside me, then, having looked towards my mother, said to me in the most serious tone:

'Mademoiselle, I am happy enough to have obtained the consent of your mother and brother to my solicitations for your hand; but I have to assure you, that this consent, otherwise so valuable to me, will become null, unless, at this moment, you declare here, in my presence, that you will willingly acquiesce in it. The step I am at this moment taking is not, perhaps, altogether consistent with established forms—I am aware it is not; but you will pardon me if you reflect that I am a soldier, frank even to roughness, and desirous of ascertaining that, in the most important act of my life, I am not deceiving myself. Will you then, condescend to tell me, whether you will become my wife, and, above all, whether you can do it without any repugnance?'

'Since I had been seated in the chair in which General Junot had placed me, I felt as if in one of those extraordinary dreams in which a delusive similitude fatigues and perplexes the mind. I heard distinctly, and I understood what was said, but no part of it seemed to attach itself to my situation; and yet it was necessary to give an immediate answer in one word, upon which the fate of my whole life was to depend.

The most perfect silence reigned in the apartment. Neither my mother nor my brother could with propriety interfere, and the general could only wait my answer. However, at the expiration of ten minutes, seeing that my eyes still continued fixed on the ground, and that I said nothing, Gen. Junot thought himself obliged to construe my silence into a refusal; and always impetuous, still more so, perhaps in his sentiments than in his will, he insisted upon knowing his fate that very instant.

'I see,' said he with an accent of bitterness, 'that Madame was right when she told me that her consent was nothing in this affair. Only, Mademoiselle, I entreat you to give me an answer, be it yes or no.'

'My brother, who saw the change in Junot's manners, inclined towards me, and whispered in my ear, 'Take courage, love; speak the truth; he will not be offended even if you refuse him.'

'Come, come, my child, you must answer the general,' said my mother. 'If you will not speak to him, give me your answer, and I will repeat it to him.'

'I was sensible that my situation began to

be ridiculous, and that I ought to speak. But all the power upon earth could not have made me articulate a word, nor raise my eyes from the carpet. From my first entrance into the room, my emotion had been so violent, that the palpitation of my heart threatened to burst my corset. The blood now mounted to my head with such violence, that I heard nothing but a sharp ringing in my ears, and saw nothing but a moving rainbow. I felt a violent pain, and raising my hand to my forehead, stood up, and made my escape so suddenly, that my brother had not time to detain me. He ran after me, but could nowhere find me. The fact was, that, as if it started by an invisible power, I had mounted the steps with such rapidity, that in two seconds, I had reached the top of the house, and, on recovering my recollections found myself in the hay loft. I came down again, and going, to take refuge in my brother's apartments, met him returning from a search for me. He scolded me for being so unreasonable. I wept, and reproached him bitterly for the scene which had just taken place. He excused himself, embraced me, and drew me into a conversation which calmed my spirits; but he could by no means persuade me to return to my mother's room. I was resolute not to appear there again until General Junot was gone.'

This reserve is charming—but indeed the whole scene is ready made of M. Scibe. 'My brother, on his return, addressed the General, whom he still found much agitated. 'I was,' said he, 'my dear General, for a moment of your opinion and permitted my sister to be brought here. But I now see, that we have acted in this matter like children, and she, young as she is, has convinced me of it.'

'Where is my poor Loulou, then?' said my mother. 'I told you, my dear Junot, that such a step was absurd. Where is she?' 'In my room,' said Albert, 'where I have promised her she shall not be molested.' 'And my answer,' said Junot, with a gloomy air, 'Your answer, my friend, is as favourable as you can desire. My sister will be proud to bear your name—I repeat her own words; for any other sentiment you cannot yet ask it of her without disrespect.'

'I am satisfied,' exclaimed Junot, embracing my brother. 'She will be proud to bear my name, and I am content.'

The conversation now became more calm. This truly French romance now moves rapidly. The acquaintance began, we have seen, on the first of Sept.

The preparations for my marriage were in active progress during the month of October. Junot looked in upon us every morning, and then came to dinner, having his coach or cabriolet always filled with drawings, songs, and a heap of trifles from the Magazine of Sikes, or the Petit Dankeque, for my mother and me—not forgetting the bouquet, which from the day of our engagement to that of our marriage, he never once failed to present me with. It was Madam Bernard, the famous bouquetiere to the Opera, who arranged those nosegays with such admirable art—she had successors, it is true, but the honour of first introducing them is all her own.'

We pass on to the night before the wedding.

On entering the saloon, though it was large, I found myself much in the situation of Noah's dove, without a place of rest for my foot. From an immense basket, or rather portmanteau, of rose coloured Gros de Naples, embroidered with black chenille, made in the shape of a sarcophagus and bearing my cypher, an innumerable quantity of small packets, tied with pink or blue favours, strewed the room; these contained full trimmed chemises, with embroidered sleeves, pocket handkerchiefs, petticoats, morning gowns, dressing gowns, of India muslin, night caps, morning caps of all colours and all forms. The whole of these articles were embroidered, and trimmed with Mechlin lace or English point. Another portmanteau, of equal size, of green silk, embroidered in orange chenille, contained my numerous dresses, all worthy, in fashion or taste, to vie with the habiliments already described. This was an hour of magic for a girl of sixteen. Time passes away—mature years have arrived—old age will follow—but never can the remembrance of this moment, of my mother as she then appeared, be effaced from my mind. How eagerly did she watch my eyes, and when the peculiar elegance and good taste of any article of her own choice elicited my admiring exclamations, how did her fine black eye sparkle, and her smiling, rosy lips display the pearls they enclosed! Who can describe a mother's joy, on such an occasion, or the effect it produced on the mind of an affectionate daughter.

The great, the important day at length dawned on Mademoiselle Permon.

'At nine o'clock in the morning, my toilette was commenced, for the half dress in which I was to appear before the Mayor. I wore an India muslin gown, with a train, high body, and long sleeves, then called amadis—the body, sleeves, and skirt embroidered, with feathers and points, the fashion of the day, and trimmed with magnificent point lace. My cap made by Mademoiselle Despaux, was of Brussels point, crowned with a wreath of orange flowers, from which descended to my feet a veil of English point, large enough to envelope my person. This costume then a-

dopted by all young brides, differing only according to the degree of wealth of the wearer, was in my opinion, much more elegant than the present bridal fashion. I do not think that it is prejudice for the past which makes me prefer my own wedding dress—that profusion of rich lace, so fine, and so delicate, that it resembled a vapory net work shading my countenance and playing with the curls of my hair; those undulating folds of the robe which fell round my person with the inimitable grace and supple ease of the superb tissues of India—that long veil which draped the figure without concealing it, to the robe of tulle of our modern brides, made in the fashion of a ball dress, the shoulders and bosom uncovered; and the petticoat short enough to permit every one to judge not only of the delicacy of the little foot, but of the shape of the ankle and leg. Then the head, also dressed for a ball, and, as well as the shoulders and bosom, scarcely covered by a veil of stiff and massy tulle, of which the folds, or rather the pipes, fall without ease or grace around the lengthened waist and shortened petticoat of the young bride. No, this is elegance!

'At eleven o'clock the general arrived and at one, by the clock of the Legislative body, I entered the hotel de Montesquieu to the sound of the most harmonious music.

## WALDSTEIN'S MOUNT.

A SWISS TALE.

There is near Roth, a beautiful village in the province of Lucerne, one of those stupendous precipices with which Switzerland abounds, which has acquired the name of 'Waldstein's Mount.' It is a rugged and perpendicular rock of tremendous height, from the summit of which, the traveller beholds with a dizzy brain, the terrific abyss below. The surrounding scenery is grand and romantic, though perhaps too wild and irregular for perfect beauty. Above, and a little farther in the back ground, the mouldering ruins of a castle, once the strong hold of feudal tyranny, form a prominent feature in the landscape. At the foot of the rock flows the deep Lit Emen, a dark and rapid stream, which here assumes the nature of a whirlpool, furiously dashing its spray against the glossy surface of its rocky barrier. The traveller as he passes, stops to gaze upon the gloomy crags, which, associated with traditional events, excite in his bosom a permanent and more intense interest, and ere he leaves the spot forever, he breathes a sigh for the unfortunate being whose name they bear; and the little urchins, whom duty calls thitherward after twilight, scamper by and tremble as they pass, they know not on what account.

Towards the close of a day in May, two individuals advanced leisurely through the streets of Roth. The town was buried in silence, and an unnatural gloom pervaded every object. The ploughman's whistle was hushed but his eyes rolled fiercely; the joyous dimple of the maiden's cheek gave place to the tear of sorrow; the jocund laugh of boyhood was changed to the deep curse of manly indignation; and brute creation seemed as if charmed by some secret spell. The enemy were near. A portion of Gesler's troops, of which the two individuals above mentioned were officers, had laid but the night previous cantoned in one of the neighbouring towns. They were easily distinguished from the villagers by the air militaire, and their martial costume. The taller one was more than six feet in height, and correspondingly bulky; apparently about forty years old. His brawny limbs displayed the muscle of a Hercules, and in his countenance might be traced the ravages of unconquerable passion. His hair was dark, his eye was black and piercing, his cheek was pale, and though there was dignity in his movements, they rather resembled those of an unwieldy and overfed bullock. His companion was some inches shorter, and his airy figure displayed the most exquisite proportions.—His features were mild and expressive, his hair light and curly, and from a dark blue eye beamed forth the hallowed spirit within. His step was light and agile, and his *tout ensemble*, formed a striking contrast to his gigantic companion. His age might be about twenty. They did not rest a moment at the village, but proceeded directly to the spot which I have attempted to describe. The hill was steep even where the acclivity was more gradual, and the taller stranger frequently accepted the proffered assistance of his more active companion's arm. After some toil they attained the summit of the hill; here they stopped as well to rest as to view the magnificent prospect below and around them. The gray walls of the structure behind soon attracted their attention, and the taller stranger spoke:

'Keller,' said he 'hast thou ever been among the ruins of yonder mouldering castle?'

'Never,' answered Keller.

'Shall we go there?' asked Waldstein.

'Willingly,' was the reply.

Both maintained a deep silence, until they reached the precincts of the gloomy pile.—Waldstein led the way, and appeared perfectly acquainted with the sinuous avenues of the building. Casting only a slight glance at the various objects which met their view, they wandered through different apartments, until they reached a distant wing of the castle, when Waldstein producing a key, remarked:

'There is a vault beneath which I wish to examine. Have you any objections?' Keller hesitated; he was unarmed, and he knew that Waldstein was a desperate man; but his hesitation was but momentary, observing that Waldstein was also unarmed.

'None,' said the youth.

A few minutes brought them to the spot.—It was a large excavation underneath the building, and seemed to have been destined for a secret council chamber. There was no furniture in the room except two stationary oak benches, when Waldstein again broke silence.

'Keller,' said he, 'you are well aware that I am the friend of Gesler and yourself.'

'The young man nodded.

'I have need of your assistance in what I am now about to propose.'

'Waldstein, to you I am indebted for my life, and gratitude demands my co-operation with you in any lawful undertaking. Command me; I am at your service.'

'Tis well,' answered Waldstein. He stopped irresolutely a moment, and then continued:—'Keller, I know that you have gratitude, and I am confident what I am now about to propose will meet with no opposition on your part. You are young, have been but nine months in the army, and yet are high in Gesler's favour; you may be higher. You have strangely ingratiated yourself with all your brother officers; you may command their adoration. It rests with you and you alone. My design affects the interest of our country, and your patriotism is too well founded to permit a refusal of my request. Gesler has offered an immense reward to him—(he hesitated)—who will—assassinate—our stubborn foe—William Tell.—Will you do it?' concluded he, in a hurried and determined manner.

'Monster' burst from the lips of the youth, as springing from his seat, he bent his beautiful eye now glistening with indignation, upon the countenance of the grim fiend. 'Would you have me murder Tell,' exclaimed he, slowly; 'the noble Tell, the guardian of his people, the saviour of his country!'

'Ah traitor. Thy love of Tell has jeopardized thy life.' He stopped; then added in a husky voice, while his pale cheek and quivering lip bore testimony to the storm that raged within.—'Will do? Gesler's favour—a nation's blessing—an immense reward.'

'Gesler's hate, Austria's curse and the vengeance of an offended God were mine, could I do it. Thank heaven I am not so depraved. I murder Tell! he who saved me when young from the maw of a famished wolf; who has been my protector in secret, and more than father? And dare you talk to me of treachery, who, had it been in your power, would have betrayed your country, and, as it was, deserted it for the smiles of a tyrant? Waldstein, were I not indebted to you for my existence, had not a shaft from your bow pierced the villain's heart who would have murdered me, ere this, your accursed bones would have been bleached in the tomb, and your name have been given to the blasting power of Infamy. I have ever hated you—and gratitude alone has enabled me to tolerate your advances towards intimacy. Your oppressive cruelty, and your unceasing injustice to every one, have almost cancelled the debt of life. You live and glory in your baseness; but villain, your time will come, the God of righteousness will deal his vengeance in an hour when you least expect it. Oh! Waldstein, for a paltry sum of money you would let forth the lifeblood from the noblest heart that ever beat. Away, I'll no more of you.'

He turned and sprang like lightning towards the door by which they entered, but to his astonishment found it firmly secured. He looked at his companion, and paled at the hellish expression of his countenance. His eyes glittering with fury, and every vein swelled almost to bursting with madness, Waldstein advanced towards Keller, exclaiming in a sepulchral voice—

'No, no, boy—there is no chance of escape. Mortal eye is blind, and mortal ear is deaf to thee; mortal sugar thou canst not have. Thou know'st Tell, then, I will not question how. I knew him once.—The dead tell no tales, and though thy words have placed a halter round thy neck, what I have said I would not have known. Keller, did you observe as you passed a precipice on the left, and heard you not the foaming gulf below?'

'Yes,' answered the youth, with a faltering voice, 'and in both I beheld the God of heaven.'

'Here then:—If you persist in your obstinate refusal, ere you have time to breathe the shortest prayer, I will hurl you into the boiling abyss. Choose, and determine quickly.' 'Ere I would consent to your hellish proposal, I would endure the most exquisite tortures that mortal genius has ever contrived. Then is there no other alternative. I will die.'

'Be it so,' thundered his gigantic opponent, and with a violent leap he sprang towards Keller.

Keller easily eluded his grasp, and bounding lightly aside, made a circuit of the apartment, in hopes of finding some weapon wherewith to defend himself—but in vain. There were but two moveable things in the room, and these were the occupants. Keller read his doom in the demon's countenance he felt that his hour was come. All attempts of red-

(See fourth Page.)

FOREIGN.

LATE AND IMPORTANT! DEFEAT OF THE MINISTERS ON THE REFORM BILL, BY A MAJORITY OF THIRTY-FIVE!

The ship Tally-Ho, at New York, brings to the editors of the Journal of Commerce London papers to the evening of the 7th and Liverpool to the 8th May, inclusive.

Parliament re-commenced its sessions on Monday the 7th. The important proceedings of that day will be found below.

The Cholera in London was nearly extinct. On the 4th there were two new cases, and no death. On the 5th and 6th jointly, 7 new cases, 2 deaths, 6 recoveries, and 16 remaining.

In the country on the last day reported, an aggregate of 122 new cases, 58 deaths, 60 recoveries, 176 remaining.

In Dublin, May 4th, 100 new cases, 35 deaths, 40 recoveries, 400 remaining. Total cases 1515, deaths 508.

In Cork, May 3d, 58 new cases, 15 deaths, 27 recoveries, 591 remaining. Total cases 997, deaths, 267.

In Carlingford, Banagher, Forkhill, (county Armagh) Clontarf, Craig, and other places in Ireland, the disease was more or less prevalent. It was reported that 2 or 3 cases had occurred in Liverpool, but this is at least doubtful.

The Duke de Reichstadt, son of Napoleon, was dangerously sick at Vienna, and his recovery considered hopeless.

The Rev. Isaac Huntingford, D. D. Bishop of Hereford, died on the 6th, having held his See upwards of 30 years.

A correspondent of the Globe insists that the number of deaths in Paris by Cholera up to April 25th, at midnight, was only 11,783. On the 4th of May the number of deaths was 62.

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTERS ON THE REFORM BILL.

An 'Express Edition' of the London Sun, dated 12 o'clock on the 7th, contains the proceedings of the House of Lords up to the hour of adjournment. They resulted, as will be seen below, in the defeat of Ministers, on the Reform Bill, by a majority of 35. Although the defeat was on an amendment proposed by the Ministers, it appears to have been considered decisive of the fate of the Bill, unless resort should be had to a creation of Peers. Accordingly, says the Sun, it seemed to be the opinion of several Peers in the House, that an Extraordinary Gazette containing a list of SIXTY NEW PEERS would appear on Wednesday, May 9th, the further discussion of the Bill having been postponed till Thursday, at the request of Ministers. We subjoin a sketch of the debate.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Reform Bill. Earl Grey, the Prime Minister, rose and said—My Lords, I congratulate your Lordships on this question, this important question, having now arrived at that stage of the business in which the House having sanctioned the principle of the bill, we are now to be occupied upon the details of it. My Lords, the first motion to be made in the Committee, is, that the title of the bill be postponed. The next motion to be made will be that the preamble of the bill be postponed, to both of which, as matters of course, I trust there will then be no objection. (Hear.) We shall come to the consideration of the clauses; and perhaps it may be necessary for me to state, in now moving that the title be postponed, an alteration which it is my intention to propose in the first clause. The first clause according to the natural course of the proceeding which appears to me to be connected with the general principle of the measure, is that of disfranchising a certain number of boroughs. (Hear.)—In that clause it is stated that each of the fifty-six boroughs in schedule A. shall cease hereafter to send members to parliament. This was introduced into the House of Commons, a bill having before passed in that house, in which, after examination, 56 boroughs had been disfranchised, when a new bill was introduced for the convenience of the proceedings which had already been sanctioned by the House of Commons, and received again the sanction of that House. I mean to propose that the introduction of this number be deferred till after the other clauses of the bill have been gone through with. To this mode of proceeding, perhaps, there may be some objection in this house; but I understand there are persons here, who, admitting the principle and necessity of disfranchisement, feel that they would be embarrassed by being called upon in the first instance, to say that the exact number of fifty-six boroughs should be disfranchised. In order to obviate that, it is my intention, when we come to the first clause of the bill, to which I trust we shall proceed immediately, to propose that words 56 should be left out, and that the clause should thus proceed to state that each of the boroughs mentioned in schedule A shall cease to send members to parliament; that is to say, the boroughs mentioned in it, nominating the different boroughs to be disfranchised as we proceed. My lords, I think this will be the more regular and convenient mode of proceeding, and calculated to obviate objections which seem to me to be reasonably entertained to the construction of the clauses as it at present stands. I shall be prepared to propose, as soon as we come to that clause, the boroughs intended to be included in Schedule A. My lords, I have now to propose, therefore, that the title of the bill be postponed.

Earl Shaftesbury having put the question, declared that the contents (Ayes) had it. Earl Grey next moved that the preamble of the bill be postponed.

On the Chairman putting the question Lord Lyndhurst presented himself on the floor of the House and said—My Lords, I rise for the purpose of proposing to your Lordships that the motion recommended and suggested by the noble Earl at the head of his

Majesty's government, should be conceded farther than he has stated.—My Lords I rise for the purpose of proposing that the consideration of the question should be altogether postponed; (Hear, hear,) and I beg leave to state to your Lordships that if I should succeed in prevailing upon your Lordships to postpone the consideration of this clause, my proposition is to be followed up with another, which will be that the clause that immediately follows it should be postponed also. (Laughter.) My Lords my intention in doing this is simply for the purpose of submitting to the House the propriety of considering those clauses by which certain places are to be allowed the privilege of sending members to Parliament that part of the bill should be considered and determined and resolved upon, before we proceed to consider the cause of disfranchisement. (Hear, hear.) Your Lordships have decided, and to that decision I am bound to defer, that the bill should be read a second time, and that it should be referred to the consideration of this committee. The question to what is the point that you have decided by this decision? (Hear.)—You have decided upon the principle of the bill with reference to the inquiry in the committee.

My Lords, a question might arise as to what can properly be considered as the principle of this bill. It might have been a subject of much consideration, of much discussion, of much argument; but I frankly state to your Lordships, that having, upon the motion of the second reading of this bill attended minutely to the progress of the debate, I am bound in candor to state, that I consider that those noble Lords who voted for the second reading of the bill intended thereby to establish the principle of enfranchisement, (hear, hear) the principle of disfranchisement, and that of the extension of the right of voting. I am bound to state that to your Lordships,—I admit it fully and fairly; and in the consideration of this question in the committee, I shall act uniformly and constantly upon that assumption. My Lords, although you have, by deciding upon the second reading of the bill, acknowledged the principles I have stated, it is equally clear you have not in the slightest degree fettered as to the extent to which those principles are to be carried. We come therefore to the consideration of enfranchisement, of disfranchisement and of the important question, with respect to the extension of elective franchise, entirely free, unfettered, and untaunted by your decision. (Hear.)

But your Lordships will allow me to state, that after all that has passed on this important subject in the different debates of Parliament—after all that has passed out of doors on the subject—looking to the present state of the country and its expectations with respect to the result of this proceeding, I am bound to state, that after the best consideration I have been able to give to this most important question, and after consulting much with others upon it, I am not indisposed, nor do I believe those with whom I act on this occasion will be indisposed, to present to your consideration some alterations, which, if they should be adopted by your Lordships, will ultimately be of such a character as to satisfy, I will not say the Radical Reformers, of the country, but all the intelligent Reformers, and without going into details at present, I think when they are stated, they will satisfy the noble Lords themselves from whom this bill originated. He concluded by moving to postpone this clause (the clause to which Earl Grey's motion had reference) till they had agreed upon the amount of enfranchisement.

[A long debate ensued, in which the Lord Chancellor, Lord Harrowby, Lord Bexley, the Earl of Radnor, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Holland, the Duke of New Castle, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Wharnclyffe, the Earl of Harewood, Earl Grey and the Earl of Carnarvon took part. Earl Grey remarked that it had been said this amendment was of an innocent nature; but in his opinion if ever there was an amendment calculated to defeat a measure, it was the one now under consideration. If it was carried, he considered it must be nearly fatal to the bill. He was pledged by his conscientious conviction, no less than by his word in that House, to the principles of the bill. The principles to which he was pledged were disfranchisement, enfranchisement, and the extension of the qualification. In the two first he might allow alterations, but he could not consent to the diminution of boroughs in the bill. To the last, on the qualification, he most deeply pledged, not only by words, but by his conscience, and in that he could now allow any alteration whatever. It would be found by taking the £0 franchise, government had not taken too low a scale; and if it was raised at all higher, it would be found that it would disfranchise many of his Majesty's subjects. He thought it no less due to the House than to the country, to say so much upon this vital part of the bill. Again he repeated, that to that clause he was pledged, and could not allow the least alteration to be made in it. If this amendment were carried, the difficulties, which were not few, would be so much increased, that he could have no hope of carrying the bill to a successful conclusion, and it would therefore become his duty to consider the course which it would be necessary for him then to take. (Immense cheering.) He was afraid noble Lords deceived themselves very grossly, if they thought the people were indifferent to the success of the measure. He was convinced that they were now, as they had always been, fully alive to the necessity of the bill, or something as extensive. He therefore would conclude by giving the amendment his most determined hostility. Earl Manners rose amidst loud cries of 'Question.' He believed that the essence of the bill was in schedule A. and that it should stand unimpaired. Lord Clifford also rose amidst loud cries of 'Question,' and briefly contended for the principle of the bill.

The cries of 'Question' here became so loud and general, that strangers were ordered to withdraw, when the House divided, and there appeared

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Majority against Ministers. Lord Grey then moved that the further consideration of the bill in committee be postponed until Thursday, May 10th; which after some debate, was carried.

No doubt seems to have been entertained that the new Peers, to any number that the Premier might deem necessary, would be created before the next sitting. Probably Earl Grey had his patents already prepared. The bill will then be carried through forthwith, as it came from the Commons.

AMERICAN TRADE Effect of the Corn Laws.

The markets of the United States, as mentioned in our last, have been overstocked with British goods, and reaction is now felt very unpleasantly; accounts are received of failures and distress in that country, of the scarcity of money, and a great fall in the price of goods. It is difficult to obtain returns from the United States; which is not to be wondered at, as our ports are now closed against foreign grain and flour, by the high duties.—282,500 barrels American flour are in bond at Liverpool, and there is no prospect of its being liberated for many months. The system of our Corn Laws makes the trade a complete lottery, and it cannot but disgust the Americans, and indispose them to modify their Tariff, besides necessarily and directly operating to limit the commerce between the two countries.

Tail's Magazine. ASSEMBLING OF A SQUADRON AT PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH, April 28. The Thunderer, 84, now nearly ready to launch at Woolwich, will shortly be commissioned by Capt. the Hon. Jocelyn, Percy. Sir Pulteney Malcolm will hoist her flag next month on board the Britannia, 120, and proceed to sea with the Caledonia, 120, Thunderer, 84, Donegal, 78, Talavera, 74, and several other men of war. It is conjectured that the Vice Admiral will proceed to Lisbon, where he will be joined by the Asia, 84, and Revenge, 78. Ferdinand is making demonstration for assisting Don Miguel in the ensuing contest with Don Pedro; it is therefore necessary for England to prevent the occupation of Portugal by a Spanish army; or by any other foreign troops. The summer cruise has, consequently, a double object in view this year.

Hampshire Telegraph. FRANCE.

A letter from Paris, of May 5th, gives some information as to the internal affairs of that kingdom. Other advices from that capital are to the 6th. The return of M. Perier to public life was deemed hopeless on all hands. Indeed the London morning papers of the 7th mention a rumour of the decease of that Minister: but the evening papers of that day announce the arrival of Baron Rothschild in London, bringing advices that Perier was somewhat better. The rumour that Marshal Soult was to be the new Premier, was gaining ground in Paris. It was also said that the King had consulted M. M. Odillon Barrot and Merilhou on the measures necessary for the formation of a combined Administration; but these rumours do not appear to have any foundation beyond the belief already alluded to, that the existing Ministry would find it impossible long to maintain itself.

It was the subject of general report on the 6th, that M. Odillon Barrot was about to enter the Council. His first act, it was said, would be to dissolve the Chamber.

PARIS, May 5.

The cholera is, we are happy to observe, rapidly diminishing in every respect. The deaths by it announced this day were only 58, namely, 22 in private houses, and 36 in the hospitals. The Duc Decazes was attacked by the disease on Thursday last, but was considered out of danger.

BRUNSWICK.—An extraordinary supplement to the National German Gazette, of April 27, contains an account of a conspiracy which had been discovered against the reigning Duke, the successor of the eldest brother, who was driven from his Dukedom, in the Autumn of 1830. But we do not gather that the affair amounted to much. The soldiers were loyal, and in the evening the Duke was received at the theatre.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. Russian Ratification of the Belgian Treaty.

The members of the conference, accompanied by M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, assembled on Friday night (May 4th) at the Foreign Office, at a little before 10 o'clock, for the purpose of exchanging ratifications with the Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Russia. Considerable time was taken up in preliminary discussion, and in reading the different documents connected with the Belgian treaty. It was past one o'clock on Saturday morning when the exchange was concluded. The ratification of the Russian Emperor, is, indeed, expressed in terms friendly to Holland; and strongly recommends that several modifications of the treaty should be agreed to, between Belgium and Holland. The whole spirit of it is also opposed to the adoption of coercive measures, but there is nothing in it to justify a belief, that the Emperor of Russia would sanction any act, on the part of the King of Holland, which would be considered by the conference as contrary to their view of the Belgian treaty. Thus far every thing may be considered satisfactory, but we are sorry to learn that the King of Holland has not been induced to alter his tone by the fact of the Russian Emperor having become a direct party to the treaty. It is not expected, indeed, that the Dutch will commence actual hostilities, but it is feared that they will refuse to comply with the injunctions of the conference, and thus bring the conference to the embarrassing alterna-

tive of either assenting to the treaty remaining a dead letter, or of carrying its stipulations into effect by force.

The question of Antwerp, which is one of importance, must, however, soon enlighten us to the intentions of the Dutch Monarch, and the consequent policy of the conference. (London Courier.

SWITZERLAND. The Vaudoise Gazette, of April 27th, says: 'Basle is in a state of great agitation. A coup de main is every moment expected to be attempted by the country people. The drawbridges are raised upon the slightest alarm, and the military are kept constantly upon the alert, and observe the strictest vigilance.'

DON PEDRO'S EXPEDITION. Advice from Terceira are to the 25th of April. Final instructions had that morning been sent by a steambot, to Ad. Sartorius, commanding the operations against Madeira. Its immediate reduction was confidently anticipated. The ex-Emperor himself was to leave Terceira finally for St. Michael's, upon the evening of the 25th, and that the latest day for his starting for Lisbon, was the 18th or 20th of May. His force, composed of volunteers from all parts of the world—who still came flocking in, was now estimated at 15,000 men, fully effective in appointments and discipline, and in the best spirits. Count Funchal, Donna Maria's Ambassador to England, arrived in London on the night of the 6th. It was still a matter of speculation whether he would be recognized by the government; but the friends of the cause entertained a strong hope that his agency would not be repudiated.

Maryland Gazette. ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, June 14, 1832.

HYMENEAL. Married, on the 31st of May, by the Rev. Mr. Gosnel, Mr. ALEXANDER OWENS, to Miss MARY WELLS, all of this county.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Guest, Mr. GEORGE HAYDEN, of Annapolis, to Mrs. MARY SELBY, of Anne Arundel county.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr. CHARLES PUMPHREY, to Miss ELEANOR MILLER, both of Anne-Arundel county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Lipscomb, Mr. EDWARD HOLLAND, to Miss ELIZABETH M. POPEMAN, all of this county.

On Tuesday morning last by the Rev. Mr. Waters, Mr. THOMAS W. TAYMAN, to Miss MARY R. WATSON, all of Anne-Arundel county.

CAMP MEETING. A Camp Meeting will be held by the Protestant Methodist Church, in the immediate vicinity of their house of Public Worship on Magothy, in the 3d election district of Anne Arundel county, to commence on Friday the 20th day of July 1832. By tributary streams to the rivers, both of Magothy and Patapsco, a conveyance by water within less than a mile of the encampment, (from either point) is afforded. The Ministers and Memberships of all denominations and the public generally, are affectionately invited to attend.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1832. MONDAY, June 11th.—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: The Hon. William Bond Martin, the Hon. Stevenson Archer, and the Hon. Thomas B. Dorsey, who constituting a quorum, court was called.

No. 96. Walsh and Glenn Ad'rs. of Cascaev vs Thomas Smyth, et al. The appeal in this case was dismissed by consent.

No. 92. John M. Wise, et al vs Smith and Buchanan, and John Tessier. This case was argued Magruder and Gwynn for the Appellant, and Scott and Johnson for the Appellees.

TUESDAY, June 12th.—Present as yesterday, and the Hon. Richard T. Earle, Judge. No. 93 and 94. Francis McFadon vs David Clarke.

No. 98. Darius Eader and wife, et al. vs Casper Mantz, et al.

No. 109. Stephen Severson and Wife vs Elijah Taylor.

No. 99. Thomas Griffith vs. William Moore.

The decrees in the above cases were affirmed nisi.

No. 97. Hammerman vs Kilbourne, Trustee of Samuel Merryman's Lessee. Diminution was suggested in this case, and the cause continued.

No. 101. Sarah Duvall vs The Farmers Bank of Maryland. The argument of this case was commenced by Flusser for the Appellant, and Alexander Magruder for the Appellee.

WEDNESDAY, June 13th.—Present as yesterday, and the Hon. John Stephen, Judge.

No. 101. Sarah Duvall vs The Farmers Bank. The argument of this case was concluded by Magruder for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

No. 82. Eleanor Dawson, Adm'x. of William Dawson, vs Edmund H. Contee & wife, and others. The argument of this case, was commenced by Moale for the appellant.

PUBLIC MEETING. Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held in the Assembly Room on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, when Mr. Jno. H. Wells, was called to the chair and Mr. Thos. Karney Jr. appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were then adopted, viz. Whereas, the birthday of our National Independence is fast approaching, and it becomes us, as a portion of

the American People, to prepare to celebrate it with due solemnity, therefore— Resolved, that a committee be chosen of seven (including the chairman and secretary of this meeting) to be appointed whose business shall be to request some gentleman to deliver an oration on the occasion, and another to read the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in the papers of this city.

The following gentlemen, together with the chairman and secretary, composed the committee of Arrangements: Messrs. Chas. T. Flusser, Alex. Randall, H. Hobbs, Thomas Duckett and Wm. Harwood of St. of Thos. JNO. H. WELLS, Chairman THOS. KARNEY Jr. Secretary.

From the Maryland Republican. Mr. Hughes—I send you the 1st volume of the Columbian Magazine for 1791, and request you to publish therefrom, a memorial of the College of Physicians of the city of Philadelphia, to the Congress of the United States, on the pernicious effects of distilled liquors, which your readers will deem highly interesting in these times of temperance reformation.

The utter uselessness of these liquors—the multitudes they destroy in spite of all the restraints of reason and religion, are plainly and forcibly set forth by the memorialists from what they have seen and known. But like all who preceded the Temperance Society, they erred in remedy—their hopes of an efficient remedy for these evils in the wisdom and power of Congress, like many other hopes and plans of philanthropists to save their fellow creatures from intemperance were delusive.

It was reserved for the Temperance Society plan to succeed in this great moral reform—that plan commences its operations with the beginning of this evil, continues them accompanying it through all its stages, discountenancing, counteracting and preventing.—In a word, it is a preventive as well as a remedy.

ON THE PERNICIOUS EFFECTS OF DISTILLED SPIRITS. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, the memorial of the College of Physicians of the City of Philadelphia.

Respectfully sheweth, That they have seen with great pleasure the operation of a National Government, which has established order in the United States.

They rejoice to find amongst the powers which belong to this government, that of restraining by certain duties, the consumption of distilled spirits in our country.

It belongs more peculiarly, to men of other professions to enumerate the pernicious effects of these liquors upon morals and manners. Your memorialists would only remark, that a great proportion of the most obstinate, painful and mortal disorders which affect the human body, are produced by distilled spirits. That they are not only destructive to health and life, but that they impair the faculties of the mind, and thereby tend equally to dishonour our character as a nation, and to degrade our species as intelligent beings.

Your memorialists have no doubt that the rumour of a plague or any other pestilential disorder, which might sweep away thousands of their fellow citizens, would produce the most vigorous and effectual measures in our government, to prevent or subdue it. Your memorialists can see no just cause why the more certain and extensive ravages of distilled spirits, upon human life, should not be guarded against with corresponding vigilance and exertions by the rulers of the United States.

Your memorialists beg leave to add further, that the habitual use of distilled spirits, in any case whatever, is wholly unnecessary—that they neither fortify the body against the morbid effects of heat or cold, nor render labour more easy, nor more productive; and that there are many articles of diet and drink which are not only safe and perfectly salutary, but preferable to distilled spirits for each of the above mentioned purposes.

Your memorialists have beheld with regret, the feeble influence of reason and religion, in restraining the evils which they have enumerated. They centre their hopes, therefore, of an efficient remedy for them, in the wisdom and power of the legislature of the United States; and in behalf of the interests of humanity to which their profession is closely allied, they thus publicly entreat the congress, by their obligations to protect the lives of their constituents, and by their regard to the character of our nation, and to the rank of our species in the scale of beings, to impose such heavy duties upon all distilled spirits, as shall be effectual to restrain their intemperate use in our country.

Signed, by order of the College, JOHN REDMOND, President.

INDIAN WAR. Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city from his friend in Illinois, dated SPRINGFIELD, May 23d.

"You are doubtless by this time aware, that the northern part of our state has been invaded by the Indians. It was for a while thought that they might be driven from the state, as last year, without bloodshed, but on Monday the 14th inst. a war party found a favourable opportunity of attacking and defeating a detachment of our army of about 275 men, under the command of a Major Stillman. It appears that Stillman's battalion was decoyed by a white flag shown by the Indians, into an ambuscade, laid by them and totally routed. The loss on our side was eleven killed; that of the Indians supposed to be about 20 or 25. The battle occurred on Sycamore creek, about 30 miles from our main ar-

my. When they arrived at the battle was witnessed, this country since the slain were a degree of savage heard of,—their ed from their bed and straved eyes savage triumph. nition and provin the enemy, beat all the camp equi about dark and eight and nine of occasionally rall suing and surrou the Indians enour mounted to about fight they retired off their dead, w which it is supposed darkness of the was found support a tree with the sc his feet.

The Indians it to make their way will find great diffi cult, as Gov. Rey intercept their rot in a few days wat on the Illinois riv of 2000 mounted junction with the kinson, or else t and their intended

When last hear a Winnebago tow atonica, to the am hostile Indians of British band of S Chief Atapi, or B they have been ju and Patawatomie; have some hard fig ry war-like, and a great celebrity. taught the art of w seh, and is said t that great chief in es. He is remark the whites, and co ditions against us has taken more th his own hands. I him last year at h would like to have it to you."

Latest intelligence of the Indian War of Saturday furnished Extract of a Letter now in

Mr. Mills has ju Express from Gale the 23d of May, ar ry distressing char upon Sycamore Cr loss as reported of wounded. The kil Indian barbaritie small party of o the head of Buffa miles from the sc of, and one of the

On the 16th, th mouth of Plum R Galena, was attack house which they hear's ineffectual ed, and at the app tants made their w The mails had be reason existed tha ed for the garrison

been taken by t ants of the whol the towns, or whe tly strong, a block-houses.

In short, the wh was pervaded by a At Galena, civil or by a military orde ker of the militi ades and block ho protection and de

PATRIOTISM. We have seen a mati, on the 2d in

Last evening w ver held in this g filled to overf nety of sending

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A letter receiv of this city from team boat Illin are commenced; women, and child

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my. When the main body of our army arrived at the battle ground a scene of horror was witnessed, such as has not been seen in this country since the settlement of the state. The slain were scalped, and mutilated to a degree of savage barbarity seldom before heard of. Their heads and limbs were severed from their bodies, which were ripped up and strewed over the ground in wanton and savage triumph. The baggage wagon, ammunition and provisions fell into the hands of the enemy, besides a number of horses and all the camp equipage. The fight commenced about dark and was continued until between eight and nine o'clock at night, over a space of about eight miles our men retreating and occasionally rallying, and the Indians pursuing and surrounding them. The force of the Indians engaged is supposed to have amounted to about 700 warriors—After the fight they retired across Rock river, carrying off their dead, with the exception of three which it is supposed were overlooked in the darkness of the night. One of our chiefs, was found supported by a piece of bark against a tree with the scalps of three white men at his feet.

The Indians it is thought are endeavouring to make their way to the Canadas; but they will find great difficulty in attaining their object, as Gov. Reynolds is taking measures to intercept their route. I shall leave this place in a few days with a company for Hennipen, on the Illinois river, to join a new requisition of 2000 mounted men, intended to form a junction with the main army under Gen. Atkinson, or else to get between the Indians and their intended place of destination.

When last heard of they were in force at a Winnebago town, at the mouth of the Peck-stonica, to the amount of about 2500. The hostile Indians consisted originally of the British band of Sacks under the celebrated Chief Atapi, or Black Hawk. It is said that they have been joined by the Winnebagoes and Patawatomes. It is likely that we may have some hard fighting, as the tribes are very war-like, and are conducted by chiefs of great celebrity. The Black Hawk was taught the art of war in the school of Tecumseh, and is said to be inferior in no way to that great chief in point of talents and prowess. He is remarkable for his hostility to the whites, and commanded in several expeditions against us during the last war. He has taken more than a hundred scalps with his own hands. I took a correct likeness of him last year at the treaty at Rock Island, I should like to have an opportunity of sending it to you.

Latest intelligence by express from the seat of the Indian War.—The Washington papers of Saturday furnish the following intelligence: Extract of a letter to a Western gentleman now in Washington.

Mr. Mills has just arrived at this place by Express from Galena, which place he left on the 23d of May, and his accounts are of a very distressing character. In the late skirmish upon Sycamore Creek, on the 14th ult. our loss as reported officially is 12 killed and 12 wounded. The killed were treated with usual Indian barbarities. On the succeeding day, a small party of our spies were attacked at the head of Buffalo Grove, distant about 25 miles from the scene of the skirmish spoken of, and one of their number killed.

On the 16th, the small settlement at the mouth of Plum River, only 30 miles from Galena, was attacked and retreated to a block-house which they had erected. After an hour's ineffectual firing, the Indians retreated, and at the approach of night the inhabitants made their way to Galena in a canoe. The mails had been intercepted, and every reason existed that a drove of cattle intended for the garrison at Prairie du Chien, had been taken by the Indians. The inhabitants of the whole frontier had retired to the towns, or where the settlement was sufficiently strong, and fortified themselves in block-houses.

In short, the whole section of the country was pervaded by a general sentiment of alarm. At Galena, civil process had been suspended by a military order from the commanding officer of the militia in that district, and Stock-piles and block houses were erecting for the protection and defence of the town.

**PATRIOTISM OF THE WEST.**  
We have seen a letter, written at Cincinnati, on the 2d inst. which says—  
Last evening we had the largest meeting ever held in this place—the Court House being filled to overflow—to consult on the propriety of sending relief to the citizens of Illinois. Two volunteer companies of horse were formed; and the light battalion meet this evening, to consult on the same subject. Kentucky is doing the same.

A letter received to-day by a gentleman of this city from a passenger on board the steam boat Illinois, states that the Indians are commencing murdering and scalping men, women, and children.

I understand that a messenger from Governor Reynolds passed through this place on Thursday last, to ask of the Government a force from the eastern garrisons. All that is wanting in the West is a call from the proper authorities, and at the shortest notice a sufficient number of hard young men can be raised to meet any exigency.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser.  
We were favoured last evening with the following statement, in the shape of a hand-bill. It is without date, but we believe it is issued from one of the St. Louis presses:  
**WAR.**  
**WOMEN AND CHILDREN BUTCHERED!!!**  
Two young Ladies taken by the savages. Authentic information has been received from the Illinois frontiers, informing of the murder of fifteen defenceless inhabitants of the frontier, most humanely butchered, and the women in a most shocking manner man-

gled and exposed. Two highly respectable young women, of 16 and 18 years of age are in the hands of the Indians, and if not already murdered, are perhaps reserved for a more cruel and savage fate. Whole families are driven from their homes, actually starving and without a day's provisions before them. The men of the country are under arms.—No corn is planted, and as if nature herself had leagued with these ruthless murderers against them, the last inclement season had destroyed the farmer's seed grain.

**STEAMBOAT DISASTER.**  
The Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser states that on the 24 instant, at four o'clock P. M. a tornado struck the steamboat Hornet, Captain John Sullivan, of Kanawha, then on her way from Cincinnati to Kanawha, when she upset, and from ten to fifteen persons were drowned, among them Capt. Sullivan, John Johnson, pilot, the chambermaid of the boat, Mr. Garrett of Greensburg, and a Mr. Duvall, passenger; names of the others not known at present.—The Hornet was left bottom up, near Vanceburgh, and will be a total loss. Capt Emree, of the Guayandotte, took off some of the passengers about an hour and a half after the accident happened.

At Wheeling on the 6th, the Ohio river was ten feet above low water mark.

Capt. Hewitt, at Mobile from New-York, makes the following report: On the 12th of May, at 4 o'clock, P. M. fell in with his Br. Majesty's Man of War, Schooner Fire Fly laying to, with her head E. by S. Her boat came off from shore; she hoisted her jib and filled away. The wind being South, I was close hauled, heading W. S. W. The schooner a point under my lee bow. I saw she was trying to weather me, and would certainly get athwart my hawse the ship going six knots. I put my helm to port, but finding I could not clear, put my helm to starboard, which barely cleared, our sides touching. He luffed under my stern, and hailed: "Who in hell are you?" My colours being set at the time, my answer was, my colours would certify who I was. He fired a six pound, shot which struck within a foot of my rudder, and then gave orders to "Shoot the damn Yankee's colours down" fired again at my colours, myself standing on the ship's round house; his ball passed between my main and mizen masts, so near my right shoulder, I could hear it whizz. I have to his boat came on board with a Midshipman, to know the ship's name, and where bound. His excuse for firing was that I came near running him down. From the situation of both vessels, I feel justifiable in asserting, that any nautical man will coincide with me in opinion that his Majesty's commander acted the part of a coward and no sailor.

By this midshipman I sent my compliments to the commander of the Fire Fly, to say, that his action was that of a coward, and that, if ever met by me in any port, I should hold him to personal responsibility for his conduct.

**OBITUARY.**  
Departed this life, in this city, on Thursday last, Mrs. MARY JOHNSON, aged 71 years.

**IN CHANCERY.**  
7th June, 1832.  
ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by John Ridgely trustee, for the sale of the Real Estate of Richard R. Gaitner, an infant, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the seventh day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed at Annapolis, once in each of three successive weeks before the seventh day of July next. The report states that said Real Estate was sold for \$1200.00.  
True copy—Test,  
RAMSAY WATERS,  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
Sw.  
June 14, 1832.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**  
Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court.  
June 12th 1832.  
ON application by petition of John M. Welch, Administrator, de bonis non, of Sarah Welch, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

**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 Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Sarah Welch, 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 13th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1832.  
JOHN M. WELCH, Adm'r. D. B. N.  
June 14 6w

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of the Reverend Neale H. Shaw, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 15th day of day March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of May 1832.  
ANN SHAW } Adm'rs  
JOSEPH TODD SHAW }  
May 31st.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**  
Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court.  
June 18th, 1832.  
ON application by petition of John M. Welch, Administrator of Benjamin Welch, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,  
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Welch, 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 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1832.  
JOHN M. WELCH, Adm'r.  
June 14 6w

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**  
Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court.  
June 12th 1832.  
ON application by petition of John M. Welch, Administrator de bonis non, of Robert Welch late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

**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 Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Robert Welch, 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 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1832.  
JOHN M. WELCH, Adm'r. D. B. N.  
June 14 6w

**E. DUBOIS,**  
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,  
(Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.)  
Where has been sold within a very short period of time, the following prizes:—One of \$500, one of \$100, one of \$40, two of \$30. Besides a numerous quantity of smaller Prizes; And has for sale Tickets in the following schemes, soon to be drawn:—

**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,**  
Class No. 7 For 1832.  
To be drawn at Baltimore,  
On Friday the 22d June, 1832.  
AT SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.  
Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.  
**SCHEME:**  
1 prize of \$20,000  
4 prize of 6,000  
1 prize of 2,500  
1 prize of 2,270  
10 prizes of 1,000  
10 prizes of 500  
20 prizes of 250  
40 prizes of 100  
51 prizes of 50  
51 prizes of 40  
51 prizes of 30  
51 prizes of 25  
102 prizes of 20  
1,830 prizes of 10  
11,475 Prizes of 5

13,395 Prizes.  
Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25.  
Tickets and Shares for Sale at  
**E. DUBOIS,**  
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,  
Tickets for sale in the following Splendid Scheme,  
**CAPITALS**  
\$30,000 20,000 and 10,000.  
Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania.

**Class No. 12 for 1832.**  
To be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 16th of June 1832.  
Sixty number Lottery nine drawn ballots.  
**SCHEME.**  
1 Prize of \$30,000 is \$30,000  
1 20,000 " 20,000  
1 10,000 " 10,000  
1 5,000 " 5,000  
2 3,470 " 3,470  
20 1,000 " 20,000  
20 500 " 10,000  
38 200 " 7,600  
51 100 " 5,100  
51 70 " 3,570  
51 50 " 2,550  
102 40 " 4,080  
102 30 " 3,060  
1479 20 " 29,580  
11475 10 " 114,750

13,395 Prizes amounting to \$273,760  
Tickets \$10 Halves \$5 Quarters \$2 50.  
May 31.

**CHANCERY SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree from the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber as trustee, will sell at Public Sale on Thursday, the 5th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the residence of Mr. Nicholas L. Darnall, the HOUSE and LOT which Tolly Moore died seized of, being part of

**PORTLAND MANOR,**  
and containing five acres of land, more or less, situated in A. A. county and adjoining the land on which Mr. N. L. Darnall resides: It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the land as those disposed to purchase, it is presumed, will view the premises, which will be shown by applying to Mr. N. L. Darnall or the trustee—  
Terms of Sale cash on the day of sale or satisfaction thereof by the Chancellor; and on payment of the purchase money, and not before, the subscriber, as trustee, is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser.  
RICHARD B. DARNALL,  
June 14 Trustee.

**ART OF DANCING.**  
MR. DUROCHER,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he will open his DANCING SCHOOL, at the Assembly Room, on the 20th June next.  
Parents, and others desirous of placing pupils under his charge, will find a subscription paper at the Hotel of Messrs. Williamson & Swann.  
May 10. 5 ff.

**FOR SALE.**  
A two story Frame House and Lot, in the vicinity of the court House.—This property belongs to the Female Orphan Society of this city, and is well suited for the accommodation of a small family. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and possession given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber who is authorized to give a sufficient deed for the property.  
SAMUEL RIDOUT.  
May 31st 2

**NOTICE.**  
THE commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on MONDAY the 20th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.  
By order,  
R. J. COWMAN Clk.  
June 7: 2 tm.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**  
Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,  
June 5th, 1832.  
ON application by petition of Bushrod W. Marriott, Administrator de bonis non of Benjamin Fairall, Jun'r. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

**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 Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Benjamin Fairall, Jun'r. 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 5th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of June 1832.  
BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Adm'r.  
June 7 D. B. N.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Stephen Yates, at the suit of James Lewis Administrator of Cornelius Garretson, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest, of said Yates, in and to a tract of land called  
**Talbot's Last Shift.**  
containing one hundred and a half acres of land more or less, whereon the said Yates resides, and adjoining the lands of Daniel Murray, Henry M. Steele, and the estate of the late Alexander C. Hanson: The land is of good quality, and well timbered: The improvements are a Small STONE DWELLING, and other necessary out Houses: Also all his the said Yates' interest in and to another tract of land called  
**Worthington's Range and Dorsey's Addition,**  
containing one hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, the last mentioned tract adjoins the lands of John O'Donnell, Nathan Haines, and the estate of the late Vachel Burgess; it is considered one of the most healthy situations on Elkridge. I hereby give notice, that on Friday, the 29th day of June inst. at Waterloo Inn, Elkridge, I shall sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.  
BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Sh'ff.  
June 7. 1832.

**TO BEAT.**  
THE BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Green Street, formerly owned by Mr. Brice B. Brewer.  
To a good Tenant the rent will be low. Also, the OFFICE in West Street between the offices of Alexander Randall and J. H. Nicholson, Esquires. The rent of the latter property is fixed at \$50 per annum.  
Jan. 26. R. I. JONES.

**Money is the one thing needful!**  
With it you can do any thing and every thing. WHEN hasten with your orders for Prizes in either of the following Schemes to CLARK, who has sold more Prizes, and paid more Money in the last few years than all the other Offices in the State besides.

**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,**  
CLASS No. 7, for 1832.  
**SCHEME.**  
1 prize of \$20,000 51 prizes of \$50  
1 6,000 51 40  
1 2,500 51 39  
1 2,270 51 25  
10 1,000 102 20  
10 500 1,530 10  
20 250 11,475 5  
100 100  
13,395 prizes, amounting to \$136,880.  
Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25.  
**CAPITALS, \$30,000 & \$20,000.**  
One Drawn No. in this Lottery is entitled to either \$10, \$12, \$16, or \$20.

**NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY**  
CLASS No. 41, for 1832. To be drawn on Wednesday, June 27.  
**SCHEME.**  
1 prize of \$30,000 44 prizes of \$150  
1 20,000 56 100  
1 5,000 56 70  
1 3,000 56 60  
1 2,024 56 50  
1 2,000 112 40  
10 1,000 214 24  
10 800 1540 20  
10 600 1540 16  
10 500 4600 12  
10 400 7700 10  
20 200  
18040 prizes amounting to \$366,080.  
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.—Eighths \$1 25.  
For Fortunes be sure to direct your orders to  
**J. CLARK,**  
Baltimore.  
June 14. td.

**FRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.**  
**GEORGE M'NEIR,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
HAVING just returned from the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with a choice selection of handsome and most fashionable SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, Of the latest importations, solicits a call from his friends and the public generally. CLOTHES shall be made at the shortest notice, and in such style as to suit his customers, for cash, or to punctual men.  
May 24. ff.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by Nathan Shipley, Esq. a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, land and tenements, of Henry L. Davis, at the suit of James Hunter, I have seized and taken in execution a negro man named Frank Grant, and I hereby give notice, that on Thursday the 21st day of June next, at Poplar Spring, at 11 o'clock A. M. I shall sell to the highest bidder for cash the above described negro, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid.  
BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT  
May 31. Sheriff.

**Saint Mary's County Court,**  
March Term, 1832.  
ORDERED by the Court, that the creditors of Stephen Martin, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.  
By order, JO. HARRIS,  
True copy.—JO. HARRIS,  
Clk. St. Mary's County Court.  
May 31. 3m.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**  
THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Campbell, 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 subscribers, at or before the 1st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of May 1832.  
JOHN GREENWELL of Philip } Adm'rs  
PHILIP GREENWELL }  
May 31. 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 Margaret B. Jones late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May 1832.  
WILLIAM JONES, Adm'r.  
May 31st

**PRINTING**  
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

(Continued from first page.)  
sistance with mere physical force would have been as foolish as useless; he declined to plead; conscious that he should suffer in a good cause, he submitted to his fate. Waldstein, taking him from the floor as he would an infant, hurried him from the building to the edge of the precipice. The golden sun was just setting, and the trembling youth was sternly ordered to gaze at it for the last time. He did so, and as he gazed, his last prayer was breathed to the throne of mercy. The melancholy respite was but transient. The ruffian fiercely grasped him, and with one hand on his hip, and the other on his shoulder, he held the unfortunate Kelter, over the boiling stream.

“Once more, Kelter, once more, I give you your choice. Grant my request, or die.”  
“I have said: and may heaven have mercy upon my murderer.”

The monster with every muscle strained, raised his victim over his head and fell back upon the earth with the insensible Kelter in his arms. He felt a giant grasp upon his throat, and throwing from him his still inanimate burden, he frantically struggled to get free; but the gripe became more compressed, and he was conscious that he combated with a superior power. Tell's arm alone possessed that power, and the hero of Switzerland stood before him.

“Waldstein, up and listen. Why not murder Tell thyself; because, craven, thou dardest not. I know all; and villain, thou shalt find that mortal eye is not blind, nor mortal ear deaf, nor mortal succour always distant at the hour of need, with all the villainy which I might justly attribute to the I could not think that under the sacred name of patriotism, thou wouldst wear an ancient grudge. But I give you a chance to live. We are both unarmed. You wrestle well; exert yourself, and let the conquered suffer, the fate destined for that generous youth!”

Waldstein as, has been remarked, was a man of Herculean powers, but he was a coward. Yet he must contend, or die unresistingly.

“I'll do my best,” muttered he—and if you fall, I call heaven to witness, that that moment shall be the last of your existence.”  
“Be it so,” responded Tell.

Like two tigers did these two giants grapple. The contest was for a long time equally maintained, but the tremendous power of Waldstein was too much for Tell; he fell, and fell underneath; but it was evident from the relaxing grasp of his antagonist, that the climax of his exertions had passed, and with a nervous heave he rolled Waldstein under him. The fallen man struggled with desperate energy, but in vain.

“You are mine,” exclaimed Tell, and your hellish master shall not be deprived of his prey.”

He drew Waldstein to the precipice from which in the trial they had receded some paces and looking him sternly in the face for a moment inquired:

“Do you die by the right of war?”  
“Aye,” muttered the wretch; deal by me as I would have dealt by you.”

“Have you any message to friend or foe?”  
“None.”

“Then dark river, receive the offering of thy country,” and with a powerful jerk he hurled the body over the precipice. There was no struggle—no groan—but a snick so wild burst from the lips of the terror-stricken man, that Tell himself trembled, and the distant inhabitants of Roth heard the sound as it was wafted upon the evening breeze. The huge carcass descended, and a dismal splashing of the waters suddenly announced the reception of its prey. The yeast was closed over him, and Waldstein sunk for ever. Tell gazed for a moment upon the foaming element below, then turned with a shudder towards Kelter, then, unconscious of what had passed, was just opening his dim and unsettled eyes. The hero knelt beside the youth, and gently chafing his delicate hands, watched the progress of returning animation. He uncovered his head, and, as the zephyr kissed his fair forehead and played among his soft curls, he raised his eyes, and looking upon his deliverer, uttered a cry of recognition, and sprang into his arms.

“Emma,” said Tell, “we must leave this spot. The office of a spy is one of necessity, but full of danger. I must begone; you are sufficiently recovered to return to the camp; resign connexion with the army, and meet me here at midnight.”

The maiden made no reply, but her heart was full. She hurried down the mountain, retaining an indistinct knowledge of what had happened, though conscious that she had been rescued from some imminent danger.

It was midnight when Emma reached the appointed spot. Tell was there.

“My preserver,” said she, clasping in both her arms, his manly hand, “twice have you delivered me from the grave.”

“Enough, Emma, interrupted Tell, “I know your gratitude, I deserve and wish no thanks. I would not boast, but justice bids me say that it was my arrow which released you from the villain that attacked you, and it was by falsely assuming to himself the title of your preserver, that Waldstein hoped to mould you to his purpose. I heard all the conversation in the apartment of the Castle, and generous girl, your noble conduct there shall never be forgotten while I live. Emma, he whom you have so long striven to avoid, is now no more, and you must return to the bosom of those who love you.”

“It shall be so,” answered the maiden, “and ere long I hope to greet an aged and adored mother. Oh! my more than father,” exclaimed she, bursting into tears, “how shall I repay you? If the prayers of a grateful maiden be of any avail at the throne of grace, thou hast thy portion of eternal glory and happiness. I can give no more.”

But Tell heard not; he had bounded like a

stag into the forest, and was far away. Emma's military career was now terminated, and ere a week had elapsed she had retired, with William Tell's assistance, to her widowed mother, at Lucerne.

Emma's tale is now told. She had been attached to an officer in Gesler's guards, and at his death had joined his corps as the only means to avoid the insulting importunities of a powerful Baron whom she detested. She was fearless as a Swiss maiden could be, and she bore her trials with manly firmness. Her sex remained unknown, and she exerted an influence over the minds of her brother officers, which was highly beneficial to her country. Gesler believed her attached to his cause, reposed the greatest confidence in her, and promoted her to a high rank. She never betrayed him. She had been some months in the army when the events which we have related occurred. The rest is known.

Waldstein was a native of Schwitz, and when young had been foiled by William Tell in an attempt to violate the honour of a rustic maiden, and ever since had cherished towards him feelings of the most implacable nature. He deserted his country in the hour of need, and sided with its ruthless invaders; but amid the active scenes of war, the desire of revenge continually rankled in his heart, Emma was walking at a distance from the camp, when a villain sprang upon her, and would have struck her down had not a shaft from the unerring bow of Tell, who acted as a spy on the enemies' actions, led him to the earth. She was conscious of present danger only, and fled without attempting to find out the unknown marksman, and upon telling the tale to Waldstein, he had the unblushing assurance to style himself her preserver. She believed him and he imagined that gratitude would perform what attention could not, and that he had found in the young officer a being who would become the tool of his vengeance. How erroneous was such a supposition, has already appeared. A few inquiries were made about Waldstein, but some years elapsed ere the manner of his death was generally known.

**A REMARKABLE ANECDOTE.**  
Lord Craven lived in London when the last great plague raged. His house was in that part of the town called Craven buildings. On that sad calamity growing epidemic, his lordship, to avoid the danger, resolved to retire to his seat in the country. His coach and six were accordingly at the door, the baggage put up, and all things in readiness for the journey. As he was walking through the hall with his hat on, his cane under his arm; and putting on his gloves, in order to step into his carriage, he overheard his negro (who served him as a postillion) saying to another servant, “I suppose, by my Lord's quitting London to avoid the plague, that his God lives in the country, and not in town.” The poor negro said this in the simplicity of his heart, as really believing a plurality of Gods. The speech, however, struck Lord Craven very sensibly, and made him pause—“My God (thought he) lives every where, and can preserve me in town as well as in the country; I'll then stay where I am. The ignorance of that negro has preached a useful sermon to me—Lord, pardon that unbelief, and that distrust of thy providence, which make me think of running away from thy hand.” He immediately ordered the horses to be taken from the coach, and the luggage to be brought in. He continued in London; was remarkably useful among his sick neighbours, and never caught the infection.

**USEFUL RECEIPTS.**  
WHITEWASH.—The following receipts are for whitewash for outhouses, to withstand the weather.

**CHEAP PAINT.**  
Into a common barrel, half full of white wash, put one ounce of sulphuric acid largely diluted with water—stir them well together—then apply it to any wood work as common whitewash is applied. The coating is an artificial Gypsum or Plaster of Paris.—The coating thus formed is whiter, harder, more adhesive, and very little more expensive than common whitewash. The conjecture which occurred to the writer that such would be the case having been reduced to the test of experience this summer, in Quebec, it has completely succeeded. Quebec, July 24th, 1829.—Quebec Star.

Another cheap paint, more impervious to the weather than the common paint.—Take of unslacked lime, a quantity sufficient to make two gallons of whitewash when slacked, mix it with a due quantity of water, add to it two and a half pounds of brown sugar and about three ounces of salt. The exact proportion of each will be best ascertained by experiment. This when applied as a paint, will become perfectly hard and glossy—by mixing either ivory black or lamp with these ingredients, a beautiful lead colour may be had; or a yellow by mixing suitable ingredients. This paint is almost altogether used at the south, for houses, fences, &c.  
N. Y. Com. Adv.

“What is marriage like?” was the question at a game of “What is it like?” at Ballston one evening. A young gentleman, who don't wish his name to be mentioned, when it came to his turn, answered in the following extempore:

Marriage is like a burning candle, Placed in a window of a summer night, Attracting all the insects of the air, To come and sing their pretty wrangles there; Those that are out, but heads against the pane; And those within, but to get out again.

Fox is Fox.—Calling the other morning at the office of Dick Raffles, Esq., we found him at the glass, in the act of shaving. Rip! rip! went the razor over his face, and the blood came at every stroke; whilst his man Tom, stood behind him nearly splitting his sides with laughter.—The counsellor, with most commendable perseverance, continued his o-

peration, grining, growling, and making the most dolorous faces, until at length surveying his dusky countenance more minutely, he turned suddenly round and stammered out—“I s-s-say, Tom, it fun is it fun—but, d—d it! I wish you wouldn't open oysters with my razor!”

**DANDIES.**  
Dandies, to make a greater show,  
Wear coats stuck out with pads and puffing;  
And this is surely a propos,  
For what's a goose without the stuffing?  
What better reason can you guess,  
Why men are poor and ladies thinner;  
But thousands now for dinner dress,  
Till nought is left to dress for dinner.

A farmer observing his servant a great while at breakfast, said, John, you make a long meal. “Sir, said John, a turkey of this size is not so soon eat as you think for!”

(From the Long-Island Star.)  
**SALT FOR PEACH TREES.**  
An intelligent farmer of Brushwick, assures us that the application of common salt to the roots of his peach trees has had a good effect, in keeping the miller from depositing its eggs on the bark, and promoting the growth and the fruit of the tree.

In a town not far from Glasgow, one of the Bailies, while engaged the other day with some other of the members of the Board of Health, in superintending the fitting up of a temporary hospital, exclaimed—“Od! it'll be desperate if that cholera dissa come here, after we've been at sae muckle trouble an' expense for't.”

**THE COMET.**—A reason for neglecting study.—A little girl at one of the schools in this city, recently asked to be excused from getting her lesson.

“Excused!” said her mistress, “on what account? Are you not well?”  
“Yes ma'am, I'm well enough; but I don't think there's any use in learning this hard lesson, if the comet is to burn us all up in June.”—N. Y. Constellation.

**A Reason for waiting on the way.**—A drunken fellow, at a late hour in the night, was sitting in the middle of the Palace Vendome. A friend of his happening to pass, recognized him, and said, “well, what do you do here? Why don't you go home?” The drunkard replied, “My good fellow 'tis just what I want—(hiccup)—but, the place is all going round—(hiccup)—and I'm waiting for my door to go by.”

**IN CHANCERY.**  
23d May, 1832.  
ORDERED. That the sale made and reported by Somerville Pinkney, Trustee for the sale of Henry Trott's real estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 23d day of July next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 22d day of June next, in one of the Annapolis newspapers.—This report states the amount of sales to be \$315.  
True Copy. Test.  
RAMSAY WATERS,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

**IN CHANCERY.**  
22d May, 1832.  
ORDERED. That the creditors of Henry Trott, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, file their claims, legally authenticated, in the Chancery Office, on or before the 22d day of September next.  
True Copy. Test.  
RAMSAY WATERS,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

**A TEACHER WANTED.**  
IN the thirtieth Primary School district, in A. A. county, who can prove approved of according to Law. Apply to Dr. Richd. G. Stockett, John S. Williams, or Anthony Smith, trustee of said district, near Ellicott's Mills.  
May 17.

**BY-LAW.**  
FIXING the line of Church st. between the corner of Market space and Church street, and the lane between the property of J. Hughes and P. C. Hyde, in Church street.  
Be it ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis and the authority of the same, “That the line of the public street between Joseph Sands' brick house at the corner of Market space and Church street, and the lane running between J. Hughes and P. C. Hyde's property, shall hereafter be, and forever remain a straight line between the south east corner of the brick house about to be erected by Frederick C. Hyde, at the corner of the lane aforesaid and the south east corner of the house built by Joseph Sands, at the intersection of Market space and Church street, and that the said line be hereafter observed accordingly.”  
D. CLAUDE, Mayor.  
May 10.

**CASH FOR NEGROES.**  
I WISH TO PURCHASE  
100 LIKELY NEGROES,  
Of both sexes,  
from 12 to 25  
years of age,  
field hands—  
also, mechanics  
of every de-

scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.  
RICHARD WILLIAMS,  
May 1, 1832.

**FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.**  
The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven,) and Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.  
Passage to Castle Haven or Easton \$2.50; to Annapolis \$1.  
N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.  
LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt.  
March 24.

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March 24.

**G. I. SHAW, JR.**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just opened, at the residence of his father, nearly opposite the large brick building formerly occupied as a Boarding House by Mrs. Robinson. A choice and well selected assortment of

**GROCERIES,**  
which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms, for Cash.  
Dec 15.

**LAND FOR RENT OR SALE.**  
I WILL sell a Farm containing about two hundred and seventy acres on accommodating terms, or I will rent for the balance of the present year. Persons desiring to rent or purchase, will call upon the subscriber or Mr. George Wells at Annapolis.  
JOHN S. SELLMAN.  
March 22.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale A TRACT OF LAND called

**GREEN'S PURCHASE,**  
containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY EIGHT AND A HALF ACRES, situated in Anne Arundel county, near to, and adjoining the lands of the late Joseph M. Coney, Esq. This land is exceedingly fertile, and now in a high state of improvement; plaster acts with great effect, and the land is in every way adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco, and is also peculiarly adapted to the growth of Clover.

The improvements are a large new BARN, and THREE QUARTERS for servants, in good repair; there is also an excellent TIMOTHY MEADOW in fine order. Any one inclined to purchase, will of course view the premises. THE TERMS will be made ACCOMMODATING. Captain Joseph Owens, who lives near the premises, will show the property to any person inclined to purchase. Application can be made to be in the city of Baltimore, as also to Capt. Owens, who will give information as to terms, &c.  
BENJAMIN M'CENEY  
Feb 23.

**\$100 REWARD.**  
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th instant, Negro man

**BEN,**  
He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, tolerable bright mulatto, rather slender built, slow of speech, speaks low, and has a down look when spoken to, he has a small grey fore hair, about the size of a dollar, which is conspicuous.

He was purchased of the estate of the late Chancellor Johnson, in 1825, and as he was his carriage driver, and has also been mine, has travelled pretty generally throughout the State, and has a very general acquaintance in and about Annapolis and Baltimore. He will no doubt make his best way through one of those places out of the State; his object we believe to be Pennsylvania. It is probable that he has been furnished with a false pass, as several have obtained them from an individual in this neighbourhood within the last year.

His clothing being various, cannot be correctly described, but will be found in part to be, a drab roundabout, a mixed roundabout, and pantaloons to match, also possibly a Cassinet coat, with a half worn black for hat.

The above reward will be given if taken 40 miles or more from my residence, and 50 dollars elsewhere, so that I get him again.

**BASIL MULLIKIN,**  
Near Queen-Anne's, P. George's Co. Md.  
May 17.

**Anne Arundel County, &c:**  
ON application to the Judges of Anne Arundel County by petition, in writing, of Beale Gaither of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, “An act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1802, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Beale Gaither having satisfied the Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Beale Gaither, having taken the oath by the said Act prescribed, for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the County Court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Joshua Warfield, of Henric, as trustee, who has given bond as such, and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed,—it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Beale Gaither be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said County Court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Beale Gaither should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements as prayed.

Test.—WILLIAM S. GREEN,  
3m.  
May 17.

**FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.**  
The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven,) and Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.  
Passage to Castle Haven or Easton \$2.50; to Annapolis \$1.  
N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.  
LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt.  
March 24.

**FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.**  
The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven,) and Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.  
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**FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.**  
The Steam Boat MARYLAND,

# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1832.

NO. 25.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**JONAS GREEN.**  
Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

**"GIVE US THIS TRAVELER'S BREAD."**  
Know'st thou what travellers shall walk with thee  
On this day's pilgrimage?—Do Care or Pain,  
Delight or Disappointment, Joy or Wo  
Barfak the Journey!—Soul!—art thou aware  
Of loss or friends to thine eternal peace,  
Now in their secret chambers, gird themselves  
To bear thee company?—

The glorious Sun  
Comes forth exulting from yon purple hills;  
But ere he reach his portal, many an eye  
That gave him greeting, in Death's sleep shall close,  
Regardless of his ray.—Say, is that hand,  
Whose icy touch congeals the bounding veins,  
Forth from its drapery of darkness stretch'd  
To pluck thee by the skirts?

Eternal God!  
To whom a thousand years are as the watch  
Of one brief night,—no eye save thine can read  
Thy day's good or ill.—Thine Holy Word  
Is as a lamp, which if we hold aright  
No fear can vex nor enemy destroy.—  
Fresh oil, this morn, with prayerful lips we seek,  
Lest some fierce robber from his ambush-path  
Should rush rapacious on our spirit's wealth  
Here at thine army we lowly kneel,  
Aking a weapon from his boundless store,  
The sword, the spear, the helmet, or the shield,  
As most thou see'st as need,—for Thou alone  
Dost weigh our weakness and our want foresee.—  
—So lead us day by day: thy rooted Word  
Fast in our hearts,—and ever through our deeds  
Its fragrance flowing, and when life shall fleet,  
Still leaning on its promise as a staff,  
Bid us go down to Jordan,—and pass on  
To the firm footing of the eternal hills.

L. H. S.

## THE CRIMINAL.

BY CHAS. SWAIN.

The dungeon walls were dark and high—  
The narrow opening bare—  
No sunlight of the blessed sky  
Might ever enter there.  
In all the melancholy weeks  
The prisoner chain'd had lain,  
No breath of heaven had kiss'd his cheeks,  
Or cool'd his fever'd brain.

For him—awake—sleep—there came  
No vision of sweet rest;  
Undying memory, like a flame,  
Burn'd in his guilty breast.  
Dark as the weary gloom around,  
His soul was dark within;  
For, oh! he lived but in the sound  
Of shamelessness and sin!

His mother heard his final doom,  
With shrieks that thrill'd through all;  
O! nought could save him from the tomb!  
Must he—must he! thus fall!  
The arrow pierc'd her aged head,  
With cold and deadly pain,  
She totter'd senseless to her bed—  
And never rose again!

His father spoke not—but the pale  
And quivering lip confess'd  
The agonies which did assail  
His miserable breast:  
His eyes were closed, as if the light  
Was loathsome to behold;  
But tears burst from the lids to sight—  
They could not be controll'd!

Fast flew the fatal hours—he trod  
Life's very brink, alone;  
Yet had no hope—no fear—no God;  
His heart was turn'd to stone—  
I saw him as he pass'd along,  
A branded death to die;  
Wild curses were upon his tongue—  
Despair and Blasphemy!

If there be one these lines may teach  
A moral; not in vain  
Have I endeavoured thus to reach  
A more reflective strain;  
The picture is from life—each day  
As sad a tale records—  
Virtues! may thy eternal ray  
Light all our deeds and words!

## BECAUSE I'M TWENTY-FIVE.

By Miss Horton.

'Twas wondrous strange, how great the change,  
Since I was in my teens;  
Then I had beaux, and billet-doux,  
And joined the gayest scenes,  
But lovers now have ceased to vow—  
No ways, they now contrive  
To poison, hang, or drown themselves—  
Because I'm twenty-five.

Once, if the night were e'er so bright,  
I ne'er abroad would roam,  
Without—"The bliss, the honour, Miss  
Of seeing you safe home."  
But now I go, through rain or snow—  
Pursued, and scarce alive—  
Through all the dark without a spark—  
Because I'm twenty-five.

They need to call, and ask me all  
About my health so frail,  
And turn a ride would help my side,  
And turn my cheek less pale,  
But now, alas! if I am ill,  
None cares that I revive;  
And my pale cheek in vain may speak,  
Because I'm twenty-five.

Now if a ride improves my side,  
I'm forced to take the stage;  
For that is deemed quite proper for  
A person of my age—  
And then no hand is offered me,  
To help me out alive—  
They think it won't hurt me to fall,  
Because I'm twenty-five.

O dear!—the queer that every year,  
I've slighted more and more;  
For not a beau pretends to show  
Riches within our door,  
Nor ride, nor card, nor soft address,  
My spirit now revives  
And one might near as well be dead  
As I—'I'm twenty-five.

## THE VETERAN'S REWARD.

If the French Revolution has presented to us horrors till then unexampled, it must be owned also to have furnished us with some striking traits of humanity and magnanimity. Many persons of both parties voluntarily risked their lives to preserve those people whom the unhappy state of the times compelled them to regard as enemies, and these acts of generous devotion were not uncommon among the military, who, by their profession, and the horrors they witnessed, might be supposed less susceptible than others of the soft feelings of compassion.

During the civil war, in a skirmish that had taken place between the R-republicans and the Chouans, several of the latter were made prisoners. When the troops had halted to take some refreshment, they stopped in a plain near a spring, formed a circle, and placed the prisoners in the midst of it. Their captain, a very young man, who had lately attained the command, seated himself at some distance upon the trunk of a tree, and taking some provisions from his knapsack, began to refresh himself. He perceived one of the prisoners speaking to his lieutenant, and directly afterwards advanced towards him.—Delmont remarked, as this unfortunate man drew near, that he had no other clothing than his shirt and trousers, which were in rags and covered with blood, and that a linen bandage, also stained with blood, covered his forehead and his left eye.

The sight of so much misery sensibly touched the heart of the young officer, and he was still more moved, when the prisoner said to him, "M. le Commandant, I have saved the miniature of my wife; will you, when I shall be no more, have the charity to remit it to my mother, Madame Duplessis, at Lamballe?—My wife and my children reside with her."—Too much moved to reply to this touching request, Delmont gazed upon him in silence; and he added in a tone of more pressing entreaty, "in the name of heaven do not refuse me! If you do, they must always suffer from the ignorance of my fate, for it is my intention to conceal my name from the court-martial. Thus they will have no means of ascertaining what has become of me; but if they receive the portrait, they will be certain that I parted with it only at the hour of death."

Delmont was still silent; in fact, his mind was occupied between the desire of saving the prisoner, and the difficulty, or rather impossibility, which he found in doing it. Duplessis, believing that he had no intention to grant his request, became still more urgent: "In the name of God! in the name of all that is dear to you, say no more!" cried the other abruptly, "the commission is a very disagreeable one, but still I will not refuse it." Taking the miniature as he spoke he put it into his pocket, and added, "Will you eat a mouthful of something, and take a drop of brandy to refresh you?"

"I cannot swallow," replied Duplessis—"A fever consumes me, and I am impatient to reach our destination, that I may escape from my misery." These words made Delmont shudder. He looked earnestly in the face of the speaker, and disfigured as it was with dust, sweat and blood, there was something in the features so noble and touching, that he could not help resolving to risk every thing in order to serve him. "Listen to me attentively," cried he—"I will give you a chance, which if well managed may preserve your life. Say that you came to tell me that you could not continue to march, and I have refused you any assistance. Go back and complain of my cruelty to the same officer who has allowed you to come and speak to me, and try to act so that he may solicit me to leave you behind with an escort, to wait for *voiture de requisition*—I will take care that the men who will guard you shall be drunkards; make them drunk, recover your energy, and escape."

"Ah my God—if it were possible! But you forget, I must have money to give them, and I have not a single sou!" And, unfortunately, I have very little; only four assignats of five francs each; you will find them under this piece of meat," continued he, wrapping part of his provisions in paper, "be sure you are not seen to take them out: and God speed you!"

Duplessis turned away without speaking, but the tears that started to his eyes were more eloquent than words. He followed Delmont's directions so successfully, that in a few minutes afterwards, the lieutenant came to tell the captain, that the prisoner to whom he had given provisions, could not eat; and that a burning fever rendered him incapable of marching. Delmont replied with feigned harshness, that if the man could not go on, it was better to shoot him at once.

"What!" cried the other, indignantly, "shoot a man before you know whether he will be pronounced guilty or innocent by the court-martial? You cannot seriously mean it, captain."

"Pray, then, what would you have me do with him, for you know that I cannot remain here to watch him. My orders are to proceed, and I cannot diminish the force of our troops, already too small for a part of country like this, in order to leave an escort with this man."

"But look at the state in which he is.—These men would be quite sufficient to guard him, till we can get a *voiture de requisition*, which no doubt may be had to-morrow: and

certainly, captain, you cannot say that you cannot spare these men."

"Well," replied the other, with feigned impatience, "you shall have it your way; but remember I tell you, you are bringing me into a scrape. However, since you will have it so, tell corporal Gilard, La Porte, and Desmouville, to remain with him: we must now set out." The lieutenant did not wait for another order; he made the men carry the prisoner, who appeared to be dying, into a hut. Delmont recommended to them to keep a strict eye over him, as they would be answerable for him if he escaped; and he set forward.

As Delmont had foreseen, the general refused to approve his report, and ordered him to go himself the next day to present it to the commissary of the convention. Before he waited upon the commissary, the three soldiers arrived without their prisoner. The corporal declared, that notwithstanding his appearance of illness, he had tried to escape in the night by the window, but the men being upon the alert, had all three fired at once: he fell dead upon the spot, and they buried him there.

This tale was told so naturally, that Delmont could not entertain a doubt of its truth; it cost him a great deal to dissemble the pang it gave him; but he dared not manifest any regret, and taking with him three soldiers and his lieutenant, he went to make his report to the commissary, who, after hearing all the depositions, told him very roughly, that he done very wrong to expose three brave soldiers of the republic, only to convey a sick rebel more easily to be shot; that, however, as they had done their duty by shooting him, when he had attempted to escape, and returned safely, the affair should be passed over, but that he might be certain, if such a thing occurred again, his conduct should be sharply enquired into.

The commissary finished by giving him a fresh order to march with his detachment, saying at the same time, "I believe you will be commanded before your departure, to shoot the men whom you have brought with you. I am waiting for the order; and as soon as I get it I will transmit it to you." My readers will believe that this was enough to quicken the motions of Delmont; in ten minutes he had marched out without beat of drum, and they escaped the horrible office of executioners.

Delmont's detachment was ordered to march to—while on the road he recollected the mission which he accepted from the unfortunate Duplessis; and as he had to halt at Lamballe, he determined to fulfil it, though he felt an unspeakable reluctance to be the bearer of the news to a mother. When he presented himself to the house of Madame Duplessis, the servant who opened the door, supposing he was billeted upon them, said to him, "Citizen, my mistress cannot lodge you in her house, but she has arranged with the innkeeper over the way to receive you instead."

"It is not lodging I want; I must speak to your mistress in private."

The poor girl turned as pale as death, and went with a look of horror to inform her mistress. Returning in a moment showing Delmont into an apartment, where he found an elderly lady, of very prepossessing appearance, and a beautiful little girl, four or five years old, at her side. "I would wish my daughter to be present at our conversation, sir," said she, "go Pauline and seek your mamma."

Delmont would have stopped the child, but she disappeared in a moment; and before he could determine to begin, a beautiful young woman entered. She looked at him with emotion, and the old lady then said, "This is my daughter. You have a commission for us, have you not?"

"Alas! yes, a sorrowful one."

"Ah, not so, best of friends, of benefactors—he is saved!" "Yes," cried the mother, in a transport of gratitude, "I owe you my son's life. Agatha embrace the preserver of your husband."

Both embraced him with the tears of joy. The lovely Agatha brought her infant boy, and her little girl, that they might also caress him to whom they owed a father's life. Ah! how delicious were these caresses to Delmont; never in his life had he experienced such pure and heartfelt pleasure.

"But how is this possible?" said he, at least; "did they not fire? they told me they had killed and buried him." "My dear friend, they were so intoxicated that they would not have been able to kill a fly. Heaven be praised, he is now in safety, and is recovering very fast. How I wish that you could see him, but that must not be. But now tell us, are you come to stay at Lamballe?" "No, I can only stop for to-night." "Well at least for to-night you will stop with us; and Agatha hastened to get an apartment prepared for him.

We may easily believe that he did not refuse their hospitality. They told him their whole situation without reserve. Duplessis had determined to emigrate with his wife and children; his mother resolved to remain behind, in order to preserve the family property. "I shall not repay you twenty francs," said Agatha to him, "nor will I take back my portrait, my husband desired, if ever I was fortunate enough to see to tell you to keep it, and to beg you to regard it as that of a sister."

The next morning, Delmont was forced to tear himself from this amiable family, whom he saw no more. Twenty years passed away, and found Delmont, at the time of the restoration, a disbanded officer, who lived with a widowed sister, upon the produce of a little farm, which he cultivated with his own hands. One evening, an elderly man, of gentlemanly appearance, dismounted at the veteran's gate, and throwing himself in his arms exclaimed, "Heaven be praised, my dear preserver, that I am allowed to thank you once, at least before I die!" It was Duplessis, returned after so long an absence to end his days in his native country. He had entered into mercantile speculations in England, had been fortunate, and had come back rich, Delmont congratulated him heartily and sincerely.

"And you, my dear Delmont, how is it that you are not more fortunate?"

"My friend, I do not complain; I have quit the service with clean hands and a clear conscience." "And without promotion?" "I have not sought it." "No, but you have well deserved it; I am not ignorant of the wounds you have received in your various campaigns." "I only did my duty."

Upon this point, however, the friends could not agree; but Duplessis soon dropped the subject, to talk with his friend about his present situation. He found that he should soon be compelled to quit the farm he occupied, as it was about to be sold; he did not complain, but it was evident he felt great reluctance to leave it.

"And what price," said Duplessis to him one day, when they were talking on the subject, "does the owner demand for it?" "Twenty-three thousand francs," (near four thousand dollars.) "That is lucky, for it is exactly the sum you have in Laftite's hands." "If you joke." "No, indeed, I never was more serious; and so you will find, if you draw upon him to that amount." "But can you think that I shall rob you?" "Not at all; the money is yours; it is the accumulated interest of your twenty francs." "Impossible."

"I will convince you that it is very possible and true. It is my wife's plan, and this is the manner in which she has executed it. As soon as we were settled in England, she laid out your twenty francs in materials for embroidery and artificial flowers. She worked at these in her leisure hours, sold them to advantage, purchased materials for more, and constantly gave me, every six months, the profits of her work, to place it in the public funds. We lived retired, and she consequently had much leisure and worked incessantly. During more than twenty years, this fund, at first so small, has been constantly increasing, till it has become the means of rendering your old age easy. But it is not enough that the old age of a brave and virtuous man should be easy; he ought to receive a public recognition for his services, and I bring you one.—Means have been found to represent to the king, that your career has not been less distinguished by humanity than by valour, and he shows his sense of your services, by presenting you with this cross of St. Louis, and the rank and half-pay of *chef-de-battalion*."

The worthy veteran threw himself into the arms of his friend. It would be difficult to say which was most affected. He still lives in the enjoyment of this noble reward of his humanity—Need it be said that he makes a worthy use of it?

From the Providence Journal June 2.

**EXECUTION.**—Amasa E. Walsley was publicly executed yesterday, pursuant to the sentence of the Supreme Judicial Court. At the March term of the Supreme Judicial Court, he was indicted for the murder of John Burke, also for the murder of Hannah Frank; on the first of which indictments, he was tried and convicted. The testimony against him was of a positive nature, and so clear as to leave no doubt in the mind of the court and jury of his guilt.

Fidella Smith swore, that on the night of the 18th of last September, she saw the prisoner and his brother whip John Burke and Hannah Frank. Burke and Hannah had been at the house of prisoner's brother, and in about ten minutes after they had left the house prisoner and his brother went in pursuit of them, for the purpose of whipping them. Witness went with them, and when they overtook Burke and Hannah, the prisoner being two or three rods ahead, threw them both down; and commenced beating them with a pine stick, which he had picked up in the road; the stick was about three feet long, and as large round as the leg of a chair. With that stick the prisoner struck them across their arms and heads. After witness got up to them, she did not hear Burke speak; Hannah tried to make a noise, and the prisoner choked her; prisoner struck Burke about a dozen times; Hannah begged him not to kill her, to which he made no reply. Prisoner's brother told him if he was going to kill them he would not stand by and see him do it. When witness went away, Burke and Hannah were laying still. Prisoner had drunk something in the course of the evening.

Eliazar Baker, swore that he saw Hannah Frank on the evening of the 19th September she was sitting down and leaning against a pine tree near the place described by Fidella Smith, and about eight rods from the place where her body was found. Witness and another person found her body the following Monday, and shortly afterwards found the

body of Burke. Their bodies were thirty or forty rods apart. (Here witness described particularly the situation in which Burke's body was when found.) The head was severed from the body, but lay so close to it, that the fact was not discovered until the body was moved. Several other witnesses testified to the finding and the situation of the body of Burke: he was found near a cart path in Burrillville.

Asel Alger swore that he saw the prisoner on the 20th September, and that his shirt sleeves was bloody. Prisoner told him that he had fought with Willis Steers, and that he knocked him down seven times, and that at the last time the blood flew on him. Afterwards prisoner told him that he did not mean he had been fighting, but that he dreamed it, and that the blood on his shirt was pigeon's blood.

The circumstances relating to the shirt were corroborated by other witnesses, one of whom swore that prisoner said the blood on his shirt came from his nose. Daniel Mann swore that since the prisoner's confinement in jail, he went to see him and conversed with him relative to the offence with which he was charged. Prisoner said he was intoxicated at the time he beat Burke. Witness asked him what weapon he used, and he said a club, with which he knocked him down. After the first beating they returned to his brother's house, and afterwards went back and finished them. Witness asked prisoner if he cut Burke's head off, and he replied yes. He appeared to understand the conversation, and was not intoxicated at the time.

Joel Aldrich swore, that the prisoner confessed to him, that on the night after the first beating he gave Burke, he went to him—Burke asked him for some water; he replied, "damn you, I will give you water," and that he then cut his head off.—This confession was made the last of January, in the Jail.

In this short account of the trial of Amasa E. Walsley, we have only stated the strong points sworn to, by the Government witnesses.—Many witnesses were examined for the prisoner, and an attempt was made to discredit some of the Government witnesses.

The charge of Judge Eddy, to the prisoner, we have already published. During the trial, the prisoner appeared perfectly composed, and received his sentence without any apparent emotion.

As no account of the trial has yet been published, we have deemed it due to the public, to give the material parts of the testimony, on which the verdict of "guilty," was returned. To our mind it was conclusive.

At the last session of the Legislature, a petition for a reprieve was rejected, and since that time, all hope of pardon has been taken from the unfortunate but guilty criminal.

We have cautiously avoided publishing any part of the testimony, which could in any degree affect the rights of others, implicated in the most foul and horrid murder of John Burke and Hannah Frank.

The prisoner was taken from the jail at twenty minutes before ten o'clock and placed in a hackney coach, accompanied by the Sheriff, Col. Henry R. Mumford, and the Rev. Dr. Crocker, and the Rev. Mr. Patterson, and was conveyed to the place of execution, about two miles from the centre of this city, at the junction of the Providence and Patuxet Turnpike and the old road. He was attired with a white muslin gown spotted with black, white stockings and black slippers.

At the place of execution the warrant for his execution was read by the Sheriff, and an appropriate prayer offered to the Throne of Mercy by the Rev. Mr. Patterson. The prisoner expressed to the Sheriff a desire to address the spectators, but his strength appeared to fail him. After every preparation had been completed, he was informed by the Sheriff that the time had arrived when the execution of the law was to take place, and desired him to give the fatal signal by dropping a handkerchief.—This he did in a few seconds, and the Sheriff, at a quarter before 11 o'clock, cut the cord, and in a moment he was suspended in the air, a victim to the violated laws of his country. He died with scarce a struggle; and after hanging forty minutes his body was taken down and delivered to his friends. From the commencement of the preparations for his execution, and for weeks before, he was perfectly sensible that his execution was inevitable. His conduct, to the last moment, was marked with great firmness, and resignation.

Such were the perfect and complete arrangements made by the sheriff that no accident happened during the performance of this most unpleasant and disagreeable duty. Every part was conducted with the utmost propriety; and although no military escort or guard was called to preserve order, yet in an immense crowd of all ages, sexes and conditions, composing near 10,000 persons, there was no noise or disturbance, and during the moments of the execution a general silence pervaded the spectators, who seemed impressed with the solemnity of the occasion.

A Cavalier asked his captain, what Am. stood for, after a man's name? to which the captain answered, with a look of great sagacity, "why Anti-Mann, you damn'd fool."

FOREIGN.

HIGHLY INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT NEWS!

The news from Europe contained in our paper to-day, is of the most intense interest. The loss of the Reform Bill, the defeat and resignation of the Ministers, the return to power of the Duke of Wellington, the uncompromising enemy of the popular wishes, and the consequent excitement of the people, the uncertainty, alarm and fearful apprehension which hang over every movement for the future, combine to make a crisis of danger and difficulty beyond calculation. A run upon the bank was apprehended, meetings were called in the counties, and in Manchester a petition was got up and in three hours, signed by 55,000 persons, praying that the house would refuse supplies until the Reform Bill was passed. Mr. O'Connell, on the presentation of this petition in the House of Commons, announced a receipt of a similar one from Birmingham, signed by 100,000 names. Mr. Wood, in presenting the Manchester petition, declared with great boldness, that if the King had handed the people over to the borough mongers, his rule in this country was very insecure. 'If,' said Mr. O'Connell, 'the people of England were true to themselves, they would have reform. If the people of Scotland insisted upon reform, they must have it, for they had never yet insisted upon any thing which they had not obtained. With their good broad swords, if it were now necessary, he doubted not, they would raise for themselves political independence. The people of Ireland would not, he would answer for them, shrink from their share of the constitutional contest.'

Mr. Duncombe, in reply to Mr. Baring, stated that the public agitation would be continued, as it ought, until the government was replaced in those hands from which it had been wrested by the grossest hypocrisy and treachery. This language, and the out-door movements of excitement and agitation, are evidently but the beginnings of evil to the infatuated Tories. They have raised the storm, let them put it down by force if they can. They have virtually determined that the aristocracy alone shall govern England absolutely, in both houses of parliament—let them look to it, that in the end, their power is not annihilated in both. In such a crisis, all that the people want is leaders, and a revolution is but the work of a day;—and the time has seldom been when revolutions did not make leaders, and great ones.

Lord Grey has not deceived his friends, as was feared. While exposed to suspicion for apparent vacillation and irresolution, he was himself deceived or overawed. It is, as a republican justice it should be, a king who has defrauded an united people of their just expectations, and performed the part of royalty with consistency. It is better for the reputation of liberal principles, that its friends should be clear of this stain, and that the responsibility lies where sincere reformers would desire it to be laid, on the shoulders of a hereditary ruler who can have no sympathy with the people. The lesson of reform may be thus read a page or two further, and to the uselessness of a hereditary legislature, may be added a chapter on the uselessness or mischievousness of a hereditary king. Toryism has sent away the sybil of reform a second time; it is not to be doubted, that her last price will be larger than her first, and that it must be paid.

Highly important from England.—Abandonment of the Reform Bill.—Resignation of the Grey Ministry.—Appointment of the Wellington Ministry.

The ship Marmora, at New York, brings a Liverpool paper of the 14th May. The Reform Bill was defeated in the House of Lords on the 12th, by a majority of forty. On the 13th, news of the result was received at Liverpool. Placards were immediately pasted around the streets with the heading—'Down with the House of Lords!' It is said that the King refused to sign the patents for the new Peers whom Earl Grey wished to create to carry the bill. The Ministers thereupon, resigned, and a new Ministry was to be created, at the head of which the Duke of Wellington would be again placed. A meeting of 200,000 persons had been held in Birmingham, at which, it was resolved to refuse the payment of taxes.

STILL LATER.

The packet ship Britannia, also at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 16th May. From the postscript to the New York Commercial and the second edition of the Courier we make the following copious and highly interesting extracts.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Earl Grey, it will be recollected, was defeated in his first movement on the Reform Bill in committee, on the night of the 7th May. It was evident, from his language at the close of the debate on that occasion, that his next movement would be the creation of a sufficient number of Peers to carry the bill in his own way. And that the King would sanction such a resort, little doubt was entertained, since the public, in both hemispheres, has been made to believe, that it was the premier who was hesitating upon this measure, even more than his Majesty.

It appears, however, that so far as the king was concerned, this impression was a deception. The further discussion of the bill was deferred to the 10th of May. Meantime application was made to the King for the new creations, and the papers in the confidence of the Ministers, announced the members to be created, viz: twenty-five eldest sons of Peers were to have been called up on the 10th, and twenty-five new Peers created on the 11th—with as many more afterwards, as the case might require.

A Cabinet Council was held on the 6th, at which the Ministers agreed to require the creation of the Peers, in default of which they would proceed no farther with the bill. His Majesty was waited upon with this decision, and, to the astonishment of the whole British nation, (after what had transpired), the King refused his assent to the measure proposed, and that refusal of course has ended the Whig Ministry! Lord Grey did not wait for the sitting of the 10th, to proclaim this result; but, on the opening of the sitting of the 9th, he announced the retirement of himself and colleagues from the government, in the terms reported in succeeding columns. The King came to London on the 12th, on which day the Duke of Wellington was appointed First Lord of the Treasury, and kissed his Majesty's hand on entering upon the duties of Premier.

London, May, 23.—Public Feeling.—Thursday afternoon, about half past five o'clock a vast crowd of people assembled in the neighbourhood of the House of Commons and Palace-yard. The Duke of Cumberland, the Marquis of Londonderry, and Lord Rosslyn, passing in company along Parliament-street on horseback, towards the Horse-Guards, were recognized and followed by a mob of between 200 and 300 men and boys, hooting and hissing. At the entrance to the House-Guards the shouts were tremendous, when his Royal Highness, in a good natured manner, made his obeisance to the assailants. They were followed by the mob through the Park as far as St. James Palace, when his Royal Highness and the Marquis of Londonderry turned back, at a brisk trot, towards the House of Commons, where they alighted. Here they were again assailed with deafening yells and hisses, which continued several minutes, till a formidable force of the police cleared the streets and restored order.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

There was a large attendance at the House considerably before five o'clock. It was evident that some important statements were to be made. Earl Grey entered the House at 10 minutes past five o'clock. He held in his hand several petitions. He held hardly a minute before a messenger arrived, requiring his attendance in the ante-room. After an absence of two minutes his Lordship returned to the Treasury Bench.

The Duke of Sussex, Lord Durham, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Goderich, were also on the same Bench.

The Lord Chancellor entered the House at a quarter past five o'clock.

The King it appears had confided to Wellington his resolution to make no Peers, even at the time when Earl Grey declared that he had a Carte Blanche.

A large number of the House of Commons have resolved, in a caucus, to refuse the grant of supplies to the new Ministry.

The Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry was grossly insulted by the people on Sunday the 13th, on the occasion of preaching what is called the annual Charity Sermon in London. He escaped however, without any personal injury.

The Britannia, Caledonia, Talavera, and Donegal line-of-battle ships, with a strong marine force on board, have been ordered to proceed to the Tagus, to demand from the tyrant Miguel restitution for the injury he has caused to be inflicted on British subjects. The invasion of Don Pedro may be expected almost simultaneously at Lisbon, with the arrival of our squadron.

LONDON, May 14.

The New Ministry.—It is understood and indeed we have no doubt of the fact, that a new administration has been formed and that it will to-morrow be submitted for the approbation of the King, for which purpose his Majesty will remain in town.—Courier.

At an early hour this morning, Sir Robert Peel, though applied to, had declined to join the Tory administration.

FURTHER EXTRACTS.

LONDON, May 14.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—It is understood and indeed we have no doubt of the fact, a new administration has been formed, and that it will to-morrow be submitted for the approbation of the King, for which purpose his Majesty will remain in town.—Courier.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Saturday state, that the lady taken for the Duchess of Berri, on board the Charles Albert, is not that personage.

[From the London Public Ledger of the 14th May.]

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.—We have the following nominations to office from a source which adds much to their importance, viz:

- The Duke of Wellington Premier.
Earl of Mansfield President of the Council.
Earl of Jersey Lord Chamberlain.
Earl of Rosslyn Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Lord Ellenborough President of the Board of Control.
Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Steward of the Household or Master of the Horse.
Sir Henry Hardinge Secretary of War.
The Earl of Carnarvon To the Duchy of Lancaster.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

(The one she used to darn Anthony's stockings with we suppose,) which is sixty-four feet long, and weighs two hundred and forty-eight tons, is soon to be transported from Egypt to England. The expense of transportation is estimated at 15,000l. We should think Lord Brougham might sew up the Tories when he gets hold of this.

Baltimore Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, June 21, 1832.

CAMP MEETING. A Camp Meeting will be held by the Protestant Methodist Church, in the immediate vicinity of their house of Public Worship on Magothy, in the 3d election district of Anne Arundel county, to commence on Friday the 20th day of July 1832. By tributary streams to the rivers, both of Magothy and Patapsco, a conveyance by water within less than a mile of the encampment, (from either point) is afforded. The Ministers and Memberships of all denominations and the public generally, are affectionately invited to attend.

CITY TAX. At a meeting of the Corporation held on Thursday last, the City Tax for the present year was fixed at the rate of 75 cents in the 100 Dollars. Richard Ridgely was elected City Collector.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1832. THURSDAY, June 14th.—The case of Dawson vs. Contee and al. No. 82, was further argued by Muale and Johnson for the Appellant.

FRIDAY, 15th.—The same case was further argued by Johnson for the Appellant and by Campbell and A. C. Magruder, for the Appellees.

SATURDAY, 16th.—The argument of this case was continued by A. C. Magruder and Tancy, Attorney General U. S. for the Appellees.

MONDAY, June 18th. Present as Saturday. No. 82, Eleanor Dawson, Ex'rs. of William Dawson, vs. Edmund H. Contee, and wife et al. The argument of this case was continued by Tancy (Atty. Gen. U. S.) for the Appellees, and Johnson for the Appellant.

TUESDAY, June 19. Present as yesterday. The argument of the above case was concluded by Wirt for the Appellant.

WEDNESDAY, June 20. Present as yesterday. Martin J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 92. John M. Wise, et al. vs. Smith and Buchanan, and John Tessier. Decree reversed and bill dismissed with costs.

Archer J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 101. Sarah Duvall, vs. The Farmers Bank of Maryland. Decree reversed with costs.

Nos. 83, 84 85, 86. The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, vs. Mathew Bathurst sur'g. partner of Hugh Thompson, The Maryland Insurance Company, vs. the same, and Bathurst, sur'g. partner of Thompson, vs. The Phoenix, and Maryland Insurance Companies. Cross appeals from Baltimore County court. The argument of this case was commenced by Glenn, for Bathurst, on both appeals, and R. B. Magruder for the Insurance Companies on both appeals.

CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH OF JULY. The committee of arrangements, (appointed at a meeting held on Tuesday the 12th inst. pursuant to public notice) consisting of Messrs. John H. Wells, Charles T. Flusser, Alexander Randall, Henry Hobbs and Thomas Duckett, have unanimously chosen Mr. William Harwood, of Richard, of Thomas, ORATOR of the day, and Mr. Thomas Karney, Jr. READER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

CITY COUNCIL. ANNAPOLIS, June 14, 1832. At a special call of the corporation, held this day at the City Hall, the following members appeared: Dennis Claude, Esq. Mayor. Nicholas Brewer, James Hunter, John B. Wells and Jeremiah Hughes, Esquires—Aldermen.

George Schwarr, Philip Clayton, Edward Dubois and Daniel T. Hyde—Common Council-Men.

On motion, the proceedings of last meeting were read. The committee, heretofore appointed to examine and equalize the valuation of the real and personal property, as returned by the assessors, reported, that they had discharged that duty, and upon due examination thereof, the board confirmed their proceedings, directed their clerk to alter and correct the assessment according to their return.

Mr. Wells, from the committee heretofore named, reports a by-law, entitled, A by-law to confirm the assessment of real and personal property within the city of Annapolis, and precincts thereof; which was read the first, and by special order the second time and passed.

Mr. Hunter, from the committee heretofore appointed, reported a by-law, imposing a tax upon the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis, and precincts thereof; which was read the first, and upon the second reading thereof, by special order, Mr. Hughes moved to fill the blank therein with 75 cents in the hundred dollars; the yeas and nays being required appeared as follows.

AFFIRMATIVE: Schwarr, Clayton and Dubois—6. NEGATIVE: Hyde—3.

So it was determined in the affirmative; and the blank therein was accordingly filled with seventy-five cents in the hundred dollars, and the question, taken upon the passage of said by-law, was determined in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Hyde, the board proceeded to the election of city collector, Mr. Hyde

having nominated Richard Ridgely, and no other nomination occurring, the clerk was ordered to enter the election as unanimous.

On motion by Doctor Wells, ordered, that the City Collector, enter in the book already provided for that purpose, an accurate acct. of all the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis, and the valuation thereof as returned by the assessors and amended by the Corporation.

On motion by Mr. Hughes, an additional appropriation of \$100 was asked and obtained for deepening the dock, and filling up the new wharf.

On motion by Mr. Clayton, the Board adjourned to the regular meeting under the charter, being the second Monday in July prox., 10 o'clock, A. M.

Test. JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE. June 13th, 1832.

CIVIL. Hanson Penn, Justice of the Levy Court of Prince-George's county—vice, Crawford, resigned.

Henry Ward, additional Justice of the Peace for Somerset county.

William Whayland, additional Coroner for Somerset county.

Zadock Powell, Nathaniel Brittingham, and Kendall Collier, additional Justices of the Peace for Worcester county.

Stephen W. Hargiss, additional coroner for Worcester county.

John G. Bayne, Mahlon Talbott, and J. M. Larding, additional Justices of the Peace for Frederick county.

Stephen W. Falls, additional Justice of the Peace for Baltimore county.

Joseph Worthington, additional Justice of the Peace for Harford county.

Gassaway Watkins and Leonard Hays, additional Justices of the Peace for Montgomery county.

John D. Keady, and John P. Stephens, additional Justices of the Peace for Washington county.

Benjamin Briscoe, and Henry Hurt, additional Justices of the Peace for Kent county.

MILITARY. William Small, Captain, Daniel Kolb, and Edward A. Carlton, Lieutenants, for the 16th Regiment, Frederick county, of a Uniform Infantry Company.

Samuel Carmack, Captain, Jacob Fauble, Lieutenant, Valentine J. Brunner, Ensign of a Uniform Rifle Company.

Mahlon Talbott, adjutant—vice, Glenn, moved away.

June 14. Benjamin S. Forrest, Esq. of Montgomery county, Agent to settle and adjust the claims of the State upon the General Government.

TH: CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

It gives us pleasure to find in the Alexandria Gazette of Saturday a contradiction of the rumours which have been in circulation relative to one of the Banks of that town.

The editor, after noticing those reports, says: "We consider it due to the feelings of persons residing at a distance, who have not the immediate means of obtaining satisfactory information for themselves, to declare that the Mechanics' Bank is perfectly able to retire all its notes in circulation, even should they all be presented at once. As similar reports have within two years past, been circulated regarding other Banks in this town, and as we believe that such reports are put into circulation from sinister motives, we conceive it our duty to declare our firm conviction that there are no Banks in the United States in a more sound and healthy state than those in Alexandria.

CHOLERA IN CANADA!

It is our painful duty to announce the alarming fact, that the India pestilence, which in its progress westward has clad Europe in mourning, has at length distinctly appeared in America. The CHOLERA has broken out both in Quebec and Montreal—having been brought to those cities by the emigrants from Ireland.

The following is a copy of the official notice issued by the board:— Board of Health, Quebec, 8th June, 1832. Various reports having circulated that a vessel had arrived at Grosse Isle in which there were several persons ill of the Asiatic cholera, public notice is hereby given, that the Health Commissioner, having proceeded to the Grosse Isle by order of the Board, has reported that the brig Carricks, James Hudson, master, from Dublin, arrived at the quarantine station on the third instant; that there were on board, at the time of her arrival, one hundred and thirty-three passengers, all of whom have been landed, and are in the emigrant shed: that the vessel is undergoing the usual processes of disinfection; and that at the time of his departure on the evening of the 7th inst, there was not a case of Asiatic cholera on the island.

By order of the Board, T. A. YOUNG, Sec'y. Three o'clock.—We just heard from undoubted authority, that 13 cases of cholera have appeared since yesterday morning, and that 7 have terminated fatally.

Three o'clock, P. M.—The board have not yet closed its sittings, nor any report issued. The symptoms here, however, approach very nearly to those of the Asiatic cholera, but whether they originated from the crowded state of the passengers in the Voyage, or have been caused by our late changeable weather, remains yet to be seen.

POSTSCRIPT. From the N. Y. Commercial of Saturday afternoon. THE CHOLERA. The intelligence from Montreal, received yesterday, was but too true. The Asiatic

cholera is very truly, so called, the Asiatic cholera, and is distinguished from the Asiatic cholera, by its being attended with a more violent and rapid course.

Thus far, in Montreal, and in the cases here, the disease has been attended with a more violent and rapid course, than that which is usually attended with the Asiatic cholera.

A gentleman, who left Quebec on Tuesday morning (12th) has furnished the Courier with the Quebec Gaz. of Monday the 11th, by which it appears that 30 cases and forty-five deaths had occurred up to the evening of the 10th, and he reports that at the time of his departure, the cases in Quebec amounted to eighty, and the deaths to upwards of sixty. He described the disease as exceeding in malignity, any previous accounts of virulence either in Europe or Asia, and all who were attacked were considered hopeless.

From the Quebec Gazette of June 11. THE ASIATIC CHOLERA. We announced the existence of the cholera at Grosse Isle on Friday. It is now in this city. Its effects in our climate are likely to be more severe than in Europe.

It becomes the duty of all to be vigilant in repelling the ravages of this common destroyer. Cleanliness, temperance, regularity of habits, moderate eating and exercise, and exemption from all excess, are the best preventatives.

The greatest number of deaths are from Champlain-street. Three or four deaths have occurred in the upper town. Deaths have been caused in from 5 to 6 hours.

Four o'clock, P. M.—The Board of Health have just made a report from which the following is an extract: Board of Health, Quebec, June 11th, 1832. It becomes the painful duty of the Board of Health to announce the existence of the Asiatic cholera in our city and neighbourhood. This decision is founded, after mature deliberation, upon the unanimous opinion of the medical gentlemen of the city.

Thirty-four deaths have occurred within the last 48 hours. The editor of the Gazette gives the following cases, as having been reported. At the Emigrants' Hospital—39 cases, 26 deaths, 2 convalescent.

At private dwellings—20 cases—15 deaths. On board the steam boat in which Mr. Cote, our informant, started for Montreal, 1 death occurred before she left the wharf; four persons were attacked soon after they got underway; one person died and was thrown overboard, before reaching Sorrel, where the authorities of Montreal stopped the boat, and where cases had already broken out.

In addition to the foregoing, a gentleman direct from Montreal who arrived this morning, informs us that there had been 15 cases and 7 deaths at that place; and that the disease had broken out at St. John's and L'Ararie.

The cholera at Quebec is not confined to emigrants, but attacks citizens and strangers indiscriminately. Albany Evening Jour.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

The Indian War is conducted by the Savage enemy with all the cruelties and barbarities that have ever marked their conflicts. Murder of old and the young, of the defenceless infant and unoffending women, burning and devastation mark their course. Even destruction does not satisfy their rage. Manglings of the dead bodies, and the most atrocious and disgusting indignities followed the work of death; 15 persons, men women and children, were surprised and murdered at a settlement on India Creek, a tributary of Fox-river, on the 20th ult. Two young women were suffered to live, but were carried off to Indian captivity.

A small party of seven or eight men, led by Mr. St. Vrain, the agent for the Sacs and Foxes, in endeavouring to make their way to the Head Quarters of the army, were suddenly attacked by a much superior number of Indians. Two of the party were killed.—Mr. St. Vrain when last seen by those who escaped was fleeing, pursued by ten or twelve Indians; his fate is not yet known. His escape was barely possible, and it is feared that he fell another victim to the unsparing rage of the enemy.

Reports have reached the station of the army that several murders had been committed on citizens of Vermillion county on the Wash-bash. To a requisition for men, that district answered that its inhabitants were required at home to defend their property and friends. St. Louis Times.

A meeting of the citizens of this place was held yesterday afternoon, at which measures were adopted through the agency of committees, for raising and organizing companies of volunteers, foot and cavalry, to hold in readiness for immediate active service on the frontiers of this state or Illinois, as occasion may require. As soon as a sufficient number is raised to constitute a company, it is understood that an election of officers will be made and the companies thus formed, will be organized under the direction of the committee of arrangements, into a battalion or regiment, according to their numbers—after which field officers will be elected. We regret our want of space to publish in full the proceedings of the meeting. St. Louis Beacon.

THE DISASTER OF NAHANT.

The Boston Daily Advertiser furnishes us with the following particulars relative to a afflictive disaster spoken of in our last, by which eighty citizens of Boston were hurried into eternity almost without a moment's warning: About 11 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, the day before being exceedingly sultry, a fishing party of 9 gentlemen was made up, who proceeded in the pleasure boat "Banker Hill," Bartholomew Williams, Skipper, outside the Light, and being near Nahant, about a mile

and 7 o'clock, a small case of... equal case... which induced... Skinner, Exchange... saved besides the... who entered the... The wind increasing... the skipper... lowered the forest... the light. Mr... strike the water... helm down Mr... put it hard up... less than a half... ed under the Bo... Mr. Skinner sh... cuddy must have... sure of the water... fell over, aided by... his companions... should not have es... nearest the door h... ting out, by those... back. When he... and saw the boat s... plank or oar he s... about a foot... swam to and laid... two other similar... also, and formed... Williams, the sk... catching at the o... wind blowing a gal... torrents, they de... schr. President Ja... they swam tow... making their cries... mediately lowered... but much exhauste... rowed round in se... pany, but found o... Messrs. Weston an... They returned to... exertion was made... and every attentio... the living. The... up about half past... lancholy intellige... all parts of the ci... No blame whate... lians, the skipper... one of the safest... The names of t... dealers, James Col... firm of Cole &... firm of Smith and... Merchants; Wm. J... and Jones, dealers... an A. Clark, Esq... Weston, firm of... ers in paints, dye... firm of Trot and... R Howard, firm... wholesale grocers... Mr. Smith has le... Mr. Emerson, a w... wife and three ch... Weston and Howa... Howard was the y... amiable young man... young lady next... sons Howard, had... and his partner an... was an only son, a... killed several year... over the balustr... per Hill. The bodies of M... are the only ones y... yesterday afternoon... No calamity has... which while which... nation of sorrow... groups of citizens... streets inquirin... details; and the... of this unfortun... the streets in



**THE ROMANCE OF JESSIE.**

**THE FLOWER OF DUMBLANE.**  
The poet Tannahill is justly celebrated for his many sweet Scottish songs. His short life of poverty, and his unfortunate death, are probably known only in the peasantry of his own country and the curious in biography. Poor Tannahill, atung with indignation from a sense of mortified pride, and, as he conceived hopes blasted irremediably, rushed from a merry circle where he had spent the evening, and rashly put an end to all his earthly troubles by drowning himself near the place of his nativity.

Of his songs none have been more universal than his "Jessie, the flower of Dumblane." The beautiful imagery of the air, gained it an immediate popularity which promises to be as lasting as the language in which it was written.

The fair subject of this song was a bonnie lassie in Dumblane. Her family were of poor extraction, and Jessie was contented with a peasant's lot. When Tannahill became acquainted with her, she was in her "teens," a slight dimple cheeked, happy lassie; her hair yellow coloured and luxuriant, her eyes large and full, overflowing with the voluptuous languor which is so becoming in young blue eyes with golden lashes. The finge which lit up her oval cheek was delicate and evanescent, and her pucky lips bubbled with bliss as she gave utterance to her heart.

Tannahill was struck with her beauty, and, as in all things he was enthusiastic, became forthwith, her ardent worshipper. But her heart was not to be won. Young, thoughtless, pointing to know and see the world, she left her poor emourant "to con songs to his mistress' eye-brows," while she recklessly rambled among the flowery meadows of Dumblane, or of an evening sang his inspired verses to him with the most mortifying nonchalance. This was a two fold misery to the sensitive poet. A creature so sweetly elegant, so dear to him, so lovely and innocent, and yet withal, so encased in insensibility as apparently neither to be conscious of the verses trembling on her dulcet tongue, nor caring for the caresses of her lover. 'Twas too much, to mark all this, and feel it with the feelings of a poet, was the acme of misery.

But the "Flower of Dumblane" was not that unfeeling, unimaginative being which Tannahill pictured her. She was a creature all feeling, all imagination, although the bard had not that in his person or manners to engage her attention or to arrest her fancy. The young affections are not to be controlled. Love, all mighty love, must be free, else it ceases to be love. Tannahill was plain in his person and uncouth in his manners, and felt and expressed discontentment at the cruel disappointments which it had been his unhappy fate almost invariably to encounter. Jessie, on the contrary, looked upon the world as a brilliant spectacle yet to be seen and enjoyed—as a vast paradise full of the beauty of heaven and earth—where men walked forth in image of their Creator, invested with his attributes, and where women trod proudly amid the lovely creation, an angel venerated and adored.

Soon after this period, the song of "Jessie, the Flower of Dumblane," together with the music, was published, and became a public favourite; it was sung every where, in theatres and parties; a world of praise was showered upon it from woman's flattering lips, and men became mad to know the adored subject of the lay. In a short period it was discovered Jessie Monteith, the pretty peasant of Dumblane, was the favoured one. From all quarters young men and bachelors flocked to see her, and her own sex were curious and critical. Many promising youths paid their addresses to her and experienced the same reception as her first lover. Nevertheless, at last poor Jessie became really enamoured. A rakish spark, from Mid Lothian, adorned with education, being of polished manners, and confident from wealth and superiority of rank, gained her young affections. She too credulously trusted in his unhallowed professions.

The ardour of first love overcame her better judgment, and abandoning herself to her love of passion, she made an imprudent escape from the protection of her parents, and soon found herself in elegant apartments near the city of Edinburgh.

When the poet heard the fate of his beloved Jessie, his heart almost burst with mental agony, and working himself into the enthusiastic frenzy of inspiration, poured forth a torrent of song more glowing and energetic than ever before dropped in burning accents from his tongue. It is to be lamented, that in a fit of disgust, he afterwards destroyed those poetic records of his passion and resentment.

See three years had resolved their triple circuit, after Jessie left her father's home, she was a changed woman. Her paramour had forsaken her. She was destitute in her splendid habitation. Her blue eyes looked pitiful on all things around her; her oval cheeks were indented by the hand of misery, and her face and person presented the picture of an unhappy but amiable being. How changed was the figure clothed in silk, which moved on the banks of the Forth, from the happy, lively girl of Dumblane, dressed in the rustic garb of a peasant. But this is a subject too painful to dwell on; let us hasten to the catastrophe.

It was on an afternoon in July, a beautiful sunny afternoon, the air was calm and pure, the twin islands of the Forth, like vast emeralds set in a lake of silver, rose splendidly over the shining water, which now and then

"The air is composed by R. A. Smith of Edinburgh. The verses, too, are indebted to his critical acumen, the manuscript song having been twice the length of the printed one. The writer of this received the intelligence of the fact from Mr. Smith, who was on intimate terms with Tannahill, and often endeavoured to cheer up the drooping spirit of the bard.

gurgled and muffled round their bases. Fish-shire was seen like a map, her hundred of islands, villages, and cots frantically sleeping in the sea. The din of the active business as Kennedy and Queen's ferry, snorts the still air; and Dumbfries's approach inhabitants scattered forth their withered webs beneath the noontide sun. On the opposite shore Leith disgorged her black smoke which rolled slowly in volumes to the sea. Edinburgh Castle, like a mighty spirit from the "vasty deep," reared her gray bulwarks in air; and Arthur's Seat rose high and darkly in the back ground. The chorusses of the fishermen, like hymns to the great spirit of the waters, ascended over New Haven; and down from Craignmouth, lightly blooming o'er the tide, floated the tall bark. The world seemed steeped in happiness. But there was one, a wandering one, an outcast, wretched and despairing, amidst all this loveliness; her bosom was cold and dark; no ray could penetrate its depths; the sun shone not for her, nor did nature smile around but to inflict a more exquisite pang on the unfortunate. Her steps were broken and hurried. She now approached to the water's edge, and then receded. No human creature was near to disturb her purpose—all was in quietness and privacy, but there was an eye from above who watched all. Jessie Monteith—how mournfully sounds that name at this crisis! But Jessie sat herself down, and removing a shawl and bonnet from her person, and taking a string of pearl from her marble seeming neck, and a gold ring, which she kissed eagerly, from her taper finger, she cast up her streaming eyes, meekly imploring the forgiveness of Heaven on him, the cause of her death. Scarce offering a prayer for herself, she breathed forth the names of her disconsolate parents, and ere the eye could follow her, she disappeared in the pure stream.

The sun shone on; the green of the earth stirred not a leaf; a bell did not toll; nor a sigh escape from the lips of one human being, and yet the spirit of one of the loveliest of women passed away.

**THE FAIR PENITENT.**  
It was evening. The last rays of the setting sun fell upon the richly painted windows of the Abbey, and threw a "dim, religious light" upon the marble floor beneath, and the fretted pillars that rose on all sides. A young female, dressed in white, advanced up the aisle, with slow and irregular steps, her eyes timidly bent upon the ground, and her lovely locks half shading a countenance in which health and innocence seemed to vie with each other, which should add most beauty to features, the form of which were beauty itself.

She stopped for a moment, as she reached the open portal of the chapel that formed a recess on one side of the aisle, and then turned into the recess, entered a confessional, and fell upon her knees.  
What "ignorant sin" could this sweet one have committed, that required absolution at the hands of the holy father confessor?  
We shall see.

Having first pronounced her accustomed prayer with a timid voice, she seemed to relate first, her little acts of contumacy towards her school-mistress, (for though bordering on womanhood, she had not yet left convent school) then her little sins of actual commission; reserving her gravest to the last. At length, though she had evidently not concluded her confession, she made a full stop as if reluctant to proceed farther.

"Come, daughter," exclaimed the good priest, "proceed, you must not permit a false pride or delicacy to deter you from the full confession without which absolution were vain. What more?"  
"I am afraid to tell you, good father."  
The priest said something to encourage her; but the pretty penitent still hesitated; and as she covered her sweet face with her two hands, as if ashamed to have it seen, the tears made their way between her pretty fingers.

"Come, come," said the holy father, "this must not be—I must interrogate you. What is it that troubles you? Have you done any thing to injure or offend your good parents?"  
"Worse, father."  
"Have you been reading in wicked books?"  
"I've not been reading at all, father."  
"Did you play or laugh, last Sunday, during service?"  
"A great deal worse, father."

The good priest began seriously to be alarmed; yet he did not know how to frame his questions, so as to avoid suggestions, which (if he should prove wrong in his suspicions,) might render the remedy more mischievous than the disease.

At last, the young beauty, as if by desperate effort, relieved him from his embarrassment. "Father," said she, with a trembling and half suppressed voice, "I will tell you all; if Heaven will give me strength to speak. But, pray be indulgent good father. It was the first time—and I'm sure I never thought that so much harm would come of it. Besides, it was not all my own fault—it was partly his. And he is so very handsome too—[The good priest trembled.]—And so fond of me—he used to follow me about wherever I went—he seemed to think and care about nobody but me.—[She paused a moment, then continued.]—Well, father, one night after I had retired to rest, I would you believe it?—I found him in my chamber.—[The holy father groaned aloud.]—I never could tell you how he got there.—for I shut the door after me, and fastened it carefully, as I always do.

"Well," exclaimed the confessor, in an anxious tone, "what more?"  
"Oh! father! the worst is to come. That night in particular; it was last Thursday, father; he looked so very handsome, and seem so—so very fond of me—and that—short."  
"But," exclaimed the pious priest, with a sudden show of indignation, "did your mother ever warn you of the danger of such

conduct? Did she never tell you the fatal consequences of such a course?"  
"No, father," (interrupting the terrified penitent,) "she never told me that; she was only telling me to be good, and such a very beautiful girl—and—"  
"A cat! was it a cat?"  
"Yes, father, a large beautiful white Angora, that I was so wicked as to steal from the pastry cook's opposite where we live, and have kept him concealed in my room ever since. In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, te absolvo, said the good priest; and never did he pronounce the words with a more full and gratified feeling of pious satisfaction.

**BLUE LAWS.**  
At the time the "blue laws" were in force in Connecticut, two worthy citizens of Hartford, visited New York on business, and feeling themselves out of the reach of their own state authorities, ventured upon a little indulgence. One of them attended the Theatre, while the other, not daring to venture thus far, stopped to view a caravan of living animals then exhibiting near the park. On their return they discovered that their adventures had been communicated to their neighbours, by some person who had been in the city at the same time. They were accordingly brought up and examined, when the justice gave his decision that Tobias Wilkins should pay a fine of seventy shillings, and Timothy Bull be acquitted—the former having gone to see a man make a monkey of himself, while the latter was actuated by a laudable curiosity to see a monkey make himself a man.

**A TEACHER WANTED.**  
In the thirtieth Primary School district, in A. A. county, who can come approved of according to Law. Apply to Dr. Richd. G. Stockett, John S. Williams, or Anthony Smith trustee of said district, near Ellicott's Mills. May 17.

**BY-LAW.**  
FIXING the line of Church st. between the corner of Market space and Church street, and the lane between the property of J. Hughes and F. C. Hyde, on Church street. Be it ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis and the authority of the same, That the line of the public street between Joseph Sands' brick house at the corner of Market space and Church street, and the lane running between J. Hughes' and F. C. Hyde's property, shall hereafter be, and forever remain a straight line between the south east corner of the brick house about to be erected by Frederick C. Hyde, at the corner of the lane aforesaid and the south east corner of the house built by Joseph Sands, at the intersection of Market space and Church street, and that the said line be hereafter observed accordingly. D. CLAUDE, Mayor. May 10.

**A BY-LAW.**  
TO provide for a new assessment of the real and personal property in the City of Annapolis and the precincts thereof. Be it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authorities of the same, that James Iglehart, James Allison and George McNeir, be and they are hereby appointed assessors, to assess and value the real and personal property in this city and the precincts thereof. And be it further established and ordained, by the authorities aforesaid, that the said assessors shall, in all cases, proceed and be governed by the provisions of the by-law passed April 15, 1819, entitled, "A by-law imposing a tax of the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis and the precincts thereof, and to assess and value the same." And be it further established and ordained, by the aforesaid authorities, that if any person or persons shall offend against the provisions of the by-law as aforesaid, such person or persons shall be subject to the fines and penalties therein directed. D. CLAUDE, Mayor. May 10.

**PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK.**  
MAJOR JAMES' Sloop leaves Annapolis for Broad Creek, on Mondays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M., thence passengers will be taken in the mail stage to Queen's-town, Wye Mills, and Easton, to arrive at Easton same evening by 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Easton at 7 o'clock A. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, arrive at Broad Creek in time for dinner; at Annapolis, by 5 o'clock P. M. same evening.  
Fare from Annapolis to Broad Creek \$1 50, from Broad Creek to Queen's-town 75 from Broad Creek to Easton 1 50  
For passage apply at the Bar of Williamson and Swann's Hotel.  
All baggage at the risk of the owners, PERRY ROBINSON. Feb. 16.

**CASH FOR NEGROES.**  
I WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES, Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis. RICHARD WILLIAMS. May 1, 1836.

**FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.**  
The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven), and Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower and Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.  
Passage to Castle Haven or Easton \$2 50, to Annapolis \$1.  
All baggage at the risk of the owners. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Capt. March 24.

**G. I. GRANGER.**  
RESPECTFULLY solicits his friends and acquaintances to be present at the opening of the new store, which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms, for Cash. Dec 15.

**LAND FOR RENT OR SALE.**  
I WILL sell a Farm containing about two hundred and seventy acres on accommodating terms, or I will rent for the balance of the present year. Persons desiring to rent or purchase, will call upon the subscriber or Mr. George Wells at Annapolis. JOHN S. SELLMAN. March 23.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND called GREEN'S PURCHASE, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY EIGHT AND A HALF ACRES, situated in Anne Arundel county, near to, and adjoining the lands of the late Joseph M'Conney, Esq. This land is exceedingly fertile, and now in a high state of improvement; planted with great effect, and the land is in every way adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco, and is also peculiarly adapted to the growth of Clover.

The improvements are a large new BARN, and THREE QUARTERS for servants, in good repair; there is also an excellent TIMOTHY MEADOW in fine order. Any one inclined to purchase, will of course view the premises. THE TERMS will be made ACCOMMODATING. Captain Joseph Owens, who lives near the premises, will show the property to any person inclined to purchase. Application can be made to me in the city of Baltimore, as also to Capt. Owens, who will give information as to terms, &c. BENJAMIN M'CENEY Feb 23.

**\$100 REWARD.**  
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th instant, Negro man BEN, He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, tolerable bright mulatto, rather slender built, slow of speech, speaks low, and has a down look when spoken to, he has a small grey fore hair, about the size of a dollar, which is conspicuous.  
He was purchased of the estate of the late Chancellor Johnson, in 1825, and as he was his carriage driver, and has also been mine, has travelled pretty generally throughout the State, and has a very general acquaintance in and about Annapolis and Baltimore. He will not doubt make his best way through one of those places out of the State, his object we believe to be Pennsylvania. It is probable that he has been furnished with a false pass, as several have obtained them from an individual in this neighbourhood within the last year.

His clothing being various, cannot be correctly described, but will be found in part to be, a drab roundabout, a mixed roundabout, and pantaloon to match, also possibly a Cassin coat, with a half worn black for hat.  
The above reward will be given if taken 40 miles or more from my residence, and 50 dollars elsewhere, so that I get him again. WESL MULLIKIN, Near Queen Anne's, P. George's Co. Md. May 17.

**Anne Arundel County, &c.**  
ON application to the Judges of Anne Arundel County Court by petition, in writing, of Beale Gaither of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1825, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Beale Gaither having satisfied the Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Beale Gaither, having taken up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the County Court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Joshua Warfield, of Benjamin, his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Beale Gaither, a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed,—it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Beale Gaither be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said County Court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Beale Gaither should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements as prayed. Test: WILLIAM S. GREEN. May 17.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS GIVEN.**  
THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of St. Mary's County in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Campbell, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at or before the 23d day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of May 1836. JOHN GREENWELL, of Philip? Adm'r. PHILIP GREENWELL. May 31.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS GIVEN.**  
THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's County in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of the Reverend Neale H. Shaw, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 15 day of the March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of May 1836. JOHN SHAW, Adm'r. ROSEBUD TODD SHAW. May 31.

**Saint Mary's County Court.**  
March Term, 1836.  
ORDERED by the Court, that the creditors of Stephen Martin, a petitioner for relief under the Insolvent Laws of this State, do appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to command a permanent trustee for the said estate. By order, JO. HARRIS, Ck. St. Mary's County. May 31.

**ART OF DANCING.**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he will open his DANCING SCHOOL, at the Assembly Room, on the 20th June next.  
Parents, and others desirous of placing pupils under his charge, will find a subscription paper at the Hotel of Messrs. Williamson & Swann. May 10.

**BANK OF MARYLAND.**  
Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1834.  
By a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale of rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—  
For deposits payable in thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent.  
For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent.  
On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent.  
By order, R. WILSON, Cashier. May 17.

**FOR SALE.**  
A two story Frame House and Lot, in the vicinity of the court House.—The property belongs to the Female Orphan Society of this city, and is well suited for the accommodation of a small family. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and possession given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber who is authorized to give a ticket deed for the property. SAMUEL RIDOUT. May 31st.

**NOTICE.**  
The commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on MONDAY the 30th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.  
By order, R. COWMAN Ck. June 7.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS GIVEN.**  
THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of St. Mary's County in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Margaret B. Jones late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at or before the 23d day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of May 1836. WILLIAM JONES, Adm'r. May 31st.

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# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1832. No. 26.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**JONAS GREEN.**  
Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

### FIREMAN'S SONG.

We have been favoured with the following song from the new opera of the *Fireman's Foe*, written by a fireman of this city, to be produced this evening, at the Arch street theatre. [U. S. Gaz.]

#### Ara—"Ye Mariners of England."

Hush, hush, the noisy clamour  
Of your alarm-bell's toll,  
While I the fireman's weary toll,  
His pains and perils tell.  
Now in the deep watch of the night,  
When slumber stoops o'er all,  
He must go through storm and snow,  
At the wild alarm-bell's call  
Where the flames flash fierce o'er the midnight sky  
And the wild alarm-bell's call.  
The fireman's sport is peril,  
He plays his passing well;  
His light is in the burning fire,  
His music is the bell.  
His battle-field's the flame wrap pile  
Beneath its smoky pall;  
To his foe he must go  
At the wild alarm-bell's call  
Where the flames, &c.  
What recks it that the tempest  
Howls fierce along the sky,  
What recks it that the bursting flames  
Flash luridly on high.  
His post is on the flaming roof,  
And on the nodding wall,  
He must go, weal or woe,  
At the wild alarm-bell's call,  
While the flames, &c.  
When wrapt in midnight slumbers  
You dream but of delight,  
And wake to hear the fireman's trumpet  
Ring wildly through the night.  
Then think, O ye grateful folk of him  
Who for you braves it all  
And sigh for those who fly  
At the wild alarm-bell's call,  
While the flames, &c.

"At Midsummer Eve, according to a custom common over Germany, every young girl plucks a sprig of St. John's wort (Hypericum) and sticks it into the wall of her chamber.—Should it, owing to the dampness of the wall, retain its freshness and verdure, she may reckon upon gaining a suitor in the course of a year; but, should it droop, the popular belief is, that she is also destined to pine and wither away."

The young maid stole through the cottage door  
And blushed, as she sought the plant of power,  
Thou silver glow-worm, O lend me thy light,  
I must gather the mystic St. John's wort to-night,  
The wonderful herb whose leaf will decide,  
If the coming year shall make me a bride.

"And the glow-worm came  
With its silvery flame  
And sparkled and shone  
Through the night of St. John.  
And soon as the maiden her love knot tied,  
With noiseless tread  
To her chamber she sped,  
Where the spectral moon beamed white beams shed.

"Bloom here—bloom here, thou plant of power,  
To deck the young bride, in her bridal hour,  
But it drooped its head, that plant of power,  
Addicted the mute death of the voiceless flower;  
And withered wreath on the ground it lay,  
More meet for a burial than a bridal day,  
And when the full year had flitted away,  
All pale on her bier the young maid lay!  
"And the glow-worm came  
With its silvery flame  
And sparkled and shone  
Through the night of St. John.  
And they closed the grave o'er the maid's cold clay."

### THE CHOLERA IN PARIS.

[From the last number of the New York Mirror, we take the following interesting account, written by Mr. Willis.]

You see by the papers, I presume, the official accounts of the cholera in Paris. It seems very terrible to you, no doubt, at your distance from the scene, and truly it is terrible enough, if one could realize it, any where, but many here do not trouble themselves about it, and you might be in this metropolis a month, and if you observed the people only, and frequented only the places of amusement and the public promenades, you might never suspect its existence. The weather is June-like, deliciously warm and bright; the trees are just in the tender green of the new buds, and the public gardens are thronged all day with thousands of the gay and idle, sitting under the trees in groups, laughing and amusing themselves, as if there was no plague in the air, though hundreds die every day.—The churches are all hung in black; there is a constant succession of funerals; and you cross the biers and hand-burrows of the sick, hurrying to the hospitals at every turn, in every quarter of the city. It is very hard to realize such things, and, it would seem, very hard even to treat them seriously. I was at a masquerade ball at the *Theatre des Varietes* a night or two since, at the celebration of the *All-Careme*, or half-lent. There were some two thousand people, I should think, in fancy-dresses, most of them grotesque and satirical, and the ball was kept up till seven in the morning, with all the extravagant gaiety, noise and fun with which the French people manage such matters. There was a *cholera-morbus*, and a *cholera-galopade*, and one man, immensely tall, dressed as a personification of the cholera itself, with skeleton armour, blood-shot eyes, and other horrible apparitions of a walking pestilence. It was the burden of all the jokes, and all the cries of the hawkers, and all the conversations; and probably mistaken out of twenty of those

present, lived in the quarters most ravaged by the disease, and many of them had seen it face to face, and knew perfectly its deadly character!

As yet, with few exceptions, the higher classes of society have escaped. It seems to depend very much on the manner in which people live, and the poor have been struck in every quarter, often at the very next door to luxury. A friend told me this morning, that the porter of a large and fashionable hotel, in which he lives, had been taken to the hospital; and there have been one or two cases in the airy quarter of St. Germain, in the same street with Mr. Cooper, and nearly opposite. Several physicians and medical students have died, too, but the majority of these live with the narrowest economy, and in the parts of the city the most liable to impure effluvia.—The balls go on still in the gay world; and I presume they would go on if there were only musicians enough left to make an orchestra, or fashionists to compose a quadrille. I was walking home very late from a party the night before last, with a captain in the English Army. The gray of the morning was just stealing into the sky; and after stopping a moment in the *Place Vendome*, to look at the column, stretching up apparently into the very stars, we bade good morning, and parted. He had hardly left me, he said, when he heard a frightful scream from one of the houses in the *Rue St. Honore*, and thinking there might be some violence going on, he rang at the gate and entered, mounting the first staircase that presented. A woman had just opened a door, and fallen on the broad stair at the top, and was writhing in great agony. The people of the house collected immediately; but the moment my friend pronounced the word cholera, there was a general dispersion, and he was left alone with the patient. He took her in his arms, and carried her to a coach-stair without assistance, and driving to the *Hotel Dieu*, left her with the *Sœurs de Charite*.—She has since died.

As if one plague was not enough, the city is still alive in the distant faubourgs with revolts. Last night the *rappel* was beat all over the town, the national guard called to arms, and marched to the *Porte St. Denis*, and the different quarters where the mobs were collected.

Many suppose there is no cholera except such as is produced by poison; and the *Hotel Dieu*, and the other hospitals, are besieged daily by the infuriated mob, who swear vengeance against the government for all the mortality they witness.

I have just returned from a visit to the *Hotel Dieu*—the hospital for the cholera. Impelled by a powerful motive, which it is not now necessary to explain, I had previously made several attempts to gain admission in vain; but yesterday I fell in fortunately, with an English physician, who told me I could pass with a doctor's diploma, which he offered to borrow for me of some medical friend. He called by appointment, at seven this morning, to accompany me on my visit.

It was like one of our loveliest mornings in June—an inspiring, sunny, balmy day, all softness and beauty—and we crossed the Tuileries by one of its superb avenues, and kept down the bank of the river to the island. With the errand on which we were bound in our minds, it was impossible not to be struck very forcibly with our own exquisite enjoyment of life. I am sure I never felt my veins fuller of the pleasure of health and motion; and I never saw a day when every thing about me seemed better worth living for. The splendid palace of the Louvre, with its long facade of nearly half a mile, lay in the meloniest sunshine on our left; the lively river, covered with boats, and spanned by its magnificent and crowded bridges on our right; the view of the island, and its massive old structures below, and the fine gray towers of the church of *Notre Dame*, rising, dark and gloomy, in the distance, rendered it difficult to realize any thing but life and pleasure.—That under those very towers, which added so much to the beauty of the scene, there lay a thousand and more of poor wretches dying of a plague, was a thought my mind would not retain a moment.

Half an hour's walk brought us to the *Place Notre Dame*, on one side of which, next this celebrated church, stands the hospital. My friend entered, leaving me to wait till he had found an acquaintance of whom he could borrow a diploma. A hearse was standing at the door of the church, and I went in for a moment. A few mourners with the appearance of extreme poverty, were kneeling round a coffin, at one of the side altars; and a solitary priest with an attendant boy was murmuring the *Prayers for the Dead*. As I came out, another hearse drove up, with a rough coffin, scantily covered with a pall, and followed by a poor old man. They hurried in, and I strolled around the square. Fifteen or twenty water-carriers were filling their buckets at the fountain opposite, singing and laughing; and at the same moment four different litters crossed towards the hospital, each with two or three followers, women and children, friends or relatives of the sick, accompanying them to the door, where they parted from them, most probably forever. The litters were set down for a moment before ascending the steps; the crowd pressed around and lifted the coarse curtains; farwells are now exchanged, and the sick alone passed in. I did not see any great demonstrations of feeling in

the particular cases that were before me; but I can conceive, in the almost deadly certainty of this disease, that these hasty partings at the door of the hospital, might often be scenes of unsurpassed suffering and distress.

I waited perhaps ten minutes more. In the whole time that I had been there, twelve litters bearing the sick, had entered the *Hotel Dieu*. As I exhibited the borrowed diploma, the thirteenth arrived, and with it a young man, whose violent and uncontrolled grief worked so far on the soldier at the door, that he allowed him to pass. I followed the bearers to the ward, interested exceedingly to observe the first treatment and manner of reception. They wound slowly up the stone staircase, to the upper story, and entered the female department—a long low room containing nearly a hundred beds, placed in alleys scarce two feet from each other. Nearly all were occupied, and those which were empty my friend told me, were vacated by death yesterday. They sat down the litter by the side of a narrow cot, with coarse but clean sheets, and a *Sœur de Charite*, with a white cap, and a cross at her girdle, came and took off the canopy. A young woman of apparently twenty five, was beneath absolutely convulsed with agony. Her eyes were started from their sockets, her mouth foamed, and her face was of a frightful livid purple. I never saw so horrible a sight. She had been taken in perfect health only three hours before, but her features looked to me marked with a year of pain. The first attempt to lift her produced violent vomiting, and I thought she must die instantly. They covered her up in bed, and leaving the man who came with her hanging over her with the moans of one deprived of his senses, they went to receive others, who were entering in the same manner. I inquired of my companion how soon they would be attended to. He said 'possibly in an hour, as the physician was just commencing his rounds.' An hour after this I passed the bed of this poor woman; and she had not yet been visited. Her husband answered my question with a choking voice and a flood of tears.

I passed down the ward, and found fifteen or twenty in the last agonies of death. They lay perfectly still, and seemed benumbed. I felt the limbs of several, and found them quite cold. The stomach only had a little warmth. Now and then half a groan escaped those who seemed the strongest; but with the exception of the universally open mouth and upturned ghastly eye, there were no signs of much suffering. I found two who must have been dead half an hour, undiscovered by the attendants. One of them was an old woman nearly gray, with a very bad expression of face, who was perfectly cold—lips, limbs, body and all. The other was younger, and looked as if she died in pain. Her eyes appeared as if they had been forced half way out of the sockets, and her skin was of the most livid and deathly purple. The woman in the next bed told me she had died since the *Sœur de Charite* had been there.

It is horrible to think how these poor creatures suffer in the very midst of provisions that are made professedly for their relief. I asked why a simple prescription might not be drawn up by the physicians, and administered by the numerous medical students who were in Paris, that as few as possible might suffer from delay. 'Because,' said my companion, 'the chief physicians must do every thing personally to study the complaint.' And so I verily believe more human lives are sacrificed in waiting for experiments, than ever will be saved by the results. My blood boiled from the beginning to the end of this melancholy scene.

I wandered about alone among the beds till my heart was sick, and I could bear it no longer; and then rejoined my friend, who was in the train of one of the physicians, making the rounds. One would think that a dying person should be treated with kindness, I never saw a rougher or more heartless manner than that of the celebrated Dr. — at the bedside of these poor creatures. A harsh question, a rude pulling open of the mouth, to look at the tongue, a sentence or two of un-suppressed commands to the students on the progress of the disease, and the train passed on. If discouragement and despair are not medicines, I should think the visits of such physicians were of little avail. The wretched sufferers turned away their heads after he had gone, in every instance that I saw, with an expression of visibly increased distress. Several of them refused to answer his questions altogether.

On reaching the bottom of the *Salle St. Monique*, one of the male wards, I heard loud voices and laughter. I had noticed much more groaning and complaining in passing among the men, and the horrible discordance struck me as something infernal. It proceeded from one of the sides to which the patients had been removed who were recovering. The most successful treatment had been found to be punch, very strong, with but little acid, and being permitted to drink as much as they would, they had become partially intoxicated. It was a splendid sight, positively. They were sitting up, and reaching from one bed to the other, and with their still pallid faces and blue lips, and the hospital dress of white, they looked like so many carousing corpses. I turned away from them in horror.

I was stopped in the door-way by a litter entering with a sick woman. They set her

down in the main passage between the beds, and left her a moment to find a place for her. She seemed to have an interval of pain, and rose up on one hand, and looked about her very earnestly. I followed the direction of her eyes, and could faintly imagine her sensations. Twenty or thirty death-like faces were turned towards her from the different beds, and the groans of the dying and the distressed came from every side. She was without a friend whom she knew, sick of a mortal disease, and abandoned to the mercy of those whose kindness is mercenary and habitual, and of course without sympathy or feeling.—Was it not enough alone, if she had been far less ill, to embitter the very fountain of life, and kill her with more fright and horror? She sank down upon the litter again, and drew her shawl over her head. I had seen enough of suffering, and I left the place.

On reaching the lower staircase my friend proposed to me to look into the *dead room*.—We descended to a large dark apartment, below the street level, lighted by a lamp fixed to the wall. Sixty or seventy bodies lay on the floor, some of them quite uncovered, and some wrapped in mats. I could not see distinctly enough by the dim light, to judge of their discolouration. They appeared mostly old and emaciated.

I cannot describe the sensation of relief with which I breathed the free air once more. I had no fear of the cholera, but the suffering and misery I had seen oppressed and half smothered me. Every one who has walked through a hospital, will remember how natural it is to subdue the breath, and close the nostrils to the smells of medicine and the close air. The fact too, that the question of contagion is still disputed, though I fully believe the cholera not to be contagious, might have had some effect. My breast heaved, however, as if a weight had arisen from my lungs, and I walked home, blessing God for health with undissolved gratitude.

P. S. I began this account of my visit to the *Hotel Dieu* yesterday. As I am perfectly well this morning, I think the point of non-contagion, in my own case at least, is clear. I breathed the same air with the dying and the deceased for two hours, and felt of nearly a hundred to be satisfied of the curious phenomena of vital heat. Perhaps an experiment of this sort in a man not professionally a physician, may be considered rash or useless; and I would not willingly be thought to have done it from puerile curiosity. I have been interested in such subjects always; and I considered the fact that the King's sons had been permitted to visit the hospital, a sufficient assurance that the physicians were seriously convinced there could be no possible danger. If I need an apology it may be found in this.

### THE BON HOMME RICHARD AND THE SERAPIS.

The following account of the famous fight between those two ships, is from the article 'Navy,' in volume nine of the *Encyclopædia Americana*.

Of all the naval battles in ancient or modern times, none has ever been more obstinately contested than that which took place during our revolution between the *Bon Homme Richard*, as she was called (after Dr. Franklin's *Poor Richard*), and the British Frigate *Serapis*. The first was commanded by commodore Paul Jones, the last by commodore Pearson, a very distinguished officer.

The *Richard* carried 56 guns and 580 men; the *Serapis*, 56 guns, and 320 men. The former was old and decayed, with a motley battery, throwing only 283 pounds to the broadside, and 20 of her best men and second lieutenant, were absent during the whole action. The *Serapis* on the contrary was a new ship, of approved construction, considered the fastest sailer in the British navy; and besides her superiority in the weight of metal, they were of heavy calibre, throwing 340 pounds at a single broadside, Jones having borne down to cut off the *Battle* fleet from the harbor of Scarborough, the *Serapis* and her consort stood out to divert the attention of the American ships and give the convoy time to escape. In this way the battle began. One of Jones's consorts engaged the consort of the *Serapis*; the other took no part in the action until towards the close, when it fired with equal injury upon both. No guns were fired from either ship until they approached within pistol shot, when Pearson cried out, 'What ship is that?' This was at eight in the evening. The sky was beautifully clear, and the sea smooth; the moon, just then rising lit the combatants, whilst it enabled crowds of people collected on Flamborough Head, to watch the progress of the battle. When commodore Pearson had waited in vain for an answer to his challenge, the *Serapis* opened a terrible fire upon the *Richard*. It was at once returned; but three of the *Richard's* heaviest guns burst in the discharge, not only becoming lost for the rest of the fight, but destroying more men than the whole broadside of the *Serapis*, and scattering death and confusion on every side. The battle had not continued long, ere Jones found that he was suffering so much from the *Serapis* being able, by her superior sailing, to choose raking positions, that he would soon have to yield if the contest continued so unequal; he therefore ordered his ship to be laid on board the *Serapis*. This manoeuvre did not succeed for the *Richard* could not bring a single gun to bear. Jones therefore backed his sails and sheered off when Pearson, think-

ing the American about to yield because his fire had ceased, asked him if he struck to which Jones answered that he had not yet begun to fight. He was not long however in making a commencement; for having sailed by the *Serapis*, he once more put his helm up, and ran across her bow. Her jib-boom came over the *Richard's* poop, and Jones himself assisted the master in making the jib stay which had been shot away, and hung down upon his deck fast to his mizen mast. At the same time the anchor hooked one of the *Richard's* ports, so that when presently Pearson anchored to let his enemy sweep clear of him with the tide, both ships swung beside each other, the stern of the *Richard* to the bow of the *Serapis* and their starboard sides so close to each other that the guns met muzzle to muzzle; the rammers entered into opposite ports and were dragged from those who used them, who presently began assaulting each other. It is a singular proof of the coolness of Jones, that while engaged with the master in making the vessels fast he should have thought to check him for his profanity, saying, 'This is no time for swearing; in the next moment you may be in eternity. Let us do our duty.' Thus grappled the ship kept up a long and a desperate struggle for victory. In battering the superior metal of the *Serapis* gave her a decided advantage the shot went through and through the rotten sides of the *Richard*, cutting the men to pieces and destroying them with splinters. The rudder was destroyed; the quarter beat in, and while the water entered on every side; one of the pumps was shot away. There was already four feet water in the hold; and it was gaining. Upon this the carpenter instead of concealing the ship's situation from all but the captain, cried out she was sinking. The panic spread.—The master-at-arms moved by the supplications of a hundred English prisoners confined below, released them from irons; and the gunner ran terrified on deck, and bawling for quarters. Among the prisoners thus let at large, one of them a ship-master, crawled through the ports of the *Serapis*, and told Captain Pearson to hold out for he had begun to meditate a surrender. Nevertheless, Jones quickly recovered from his desperate position. He punished the cowardice of the gunner by throwing his pistols at him, one of which fractured his skull and precipitated him down the hatch-way. At the same time he repulsed an attempt to board from the *Serapis* and removed the danger of so many prisoners at large below by employing them at the pumps, and telling them to work or sink.

Whilst the battle had taken this unfavourable turn below, the face of affairs was reversed above, by the exertions of a few men stationed in the tops of the *Richard*. According to Jones's orders, they had just directed their fire into the enemy's tops, until not a man remained alive, except one in the fore-top, who kept loading his musket, and dodging now and then, from behind the mast, to fire.

This bold fellow was at length struck by a ball from the *Richard's* main top, and sent headlong upon deck. And now the exertions of the sharpshooters were all turned to clearing the decks of the *Serapis*. Some of the bravest even passed by the yards into the tops of the *Serapis*, where they threw stink pots, flasks and grenades down her hatches, stifling her men, and firing the ship in every direction. At this time both ships having taken fire, the canonade was suspended, to extinguish it. Jones soon renewed it, however, from some guns which remained in order in the fore-castle, and which he directed himself.

At this time a grenade thrown from the *Serapis's* top, having bounded into the lower deck, and fired some loose powder, this communicated to the cartridges which had been brought from the magazine faster than they were used, and laid carelessly upon deck; and a general explosion took place, by which every man in the neighbourhood was blown to pieces, or dreadfully burned. No way remained for commodore Pearson to save the remnant of his crew, but to yield; but even this it was not easy to signify, for none of his crew would take down the flag, which had been nailed, before the action, to its staff;—and he was compelled to perform the perilous and humiliating task with his own hand.—Thus ended the battle of the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis*.

The victory was dearly bought, for the carnage on both sides was terrible. The *Bon Homme Richard* lost three hundred men, in killed and wounded; and nearly all of the last died, from the indifferent care which they received, and the dreadful gale which followed the battle.

The loss of the *Serapis* was nearly as great. Of the men who were blown up, some lingered until the flesh dropped from their bones, dying in excruciating agony. The poor *Richard*, assailed by fire and water, was abandoned to her fate, and went down, carrying with her many of her wounded crew.

### ANECDOTE.

A negro watch, one day having received a reprimand from his master, for some slight offence, was so much irritated, that he went directly out and knelt down and made the following prayer: "Oh! good mass Lord, 'come, 'come take me right out 'dis world 'dis berry minute.' 'If you can no come yourself, send the devil, or any body else."

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, June 28, 1832.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Sunday, the 24th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, James Nera, Esq. to Hannah, the eldest daughter of Samuel Maynard, Esq. Cashier of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting will be held by the Protestant Methodist Church, in the immediate vicinity of their house of Public Worship on Maguohy, in the 3d election district of Anne Arundel county, to commence on Friday the 20th day of July 1832. By tributary streams to the rivers, both of Maguohy and Patapaco, a conveyance by water within less than a mile of the encampment, (from either point) is afforded. The Ministers and Memberships of all denominations and the public generally, are affectionately invited to attend.

Mr. Editor.—I find with much gratification that Governor Howard has, by his Proclamation, recommended to the people of this state, to set apart the Fourth day of July next, for the purpose of supplicating the Almighty, to arrest in its progress that scourge of Nations, the Cholera, or to mitigate its terrors. In this city it is hoped that business will be stopped by all—no more suitable occasion could have been fixed upon, for this important purpose. I perceive by one of the late numbers of the Maryland Republican, that the Committee of Arrangements, (appointed for the purpose by a meeting held pursuant to notice,) have chosen a gentleman to deliver an Oration in commemoration of the day, and another to read the Declaration of Independence. These ceremonies will, I presume, occur in the usual place, the Senate Chamber, and will be opened and closed with Prayer. Whilst commemorating the day, therefore, the Throne of Grace can be petitioned to avert the dire calamity, to which I have alluded. All good citizens will unite in this supplication. SENEX.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1832.

THURSDAY, June 21.—Nos. 83, 84, 85, 86. The Phoenix Fire Insurance Co. vs. Bathurst, surviving partner of Thompson, and The Maryland Insurance Co. vs. the same, cross appeals. These cases were further argued by R. B. Magruder, and Purviance, for the underwriters on both appeals.

FRIDAY, June 22.—The argument of the above cases was continued by Purviance for the underwriters, on both appeals.

SATURDAY, June 23.—No. 104. Charles Carroll of Carrollton vs. Marshall Waring, et al. This case was argued by Speed for the Appellant, and Flusser for the Appellees.

No. 105. Archibald Canfield vs. Charles Hall. This case was argued by Speed for the Appellant, and Boyle for the Appellee.

Decree Affirmed. No. 55. Daniel Carroll of Duddington vs. Lee, Adm'r. of Lee. This case was argued by Speed for the Appellant.

MONDAY, June 25.—No. 59. Catharine McCrea vs. George Rutter and Wife, et al. The argument of this case was commenced by Price for the Appellant, and V. W. Randall for the Appellees.

TUESDAY, June 26.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Anderson for the Appellees, and Price for the Appellant.

No. 60. Henry Sheser vs. Gerard Stonebraker. This case was argued by Yost, and Anderson for the Appellant, and Dixon, and Price for the Appellee.

Wednesday, June 27.—The cases of the Phoenix and Maryland Insurance Companies vs. Bathurst, surviving partner of Thompson, and Bathurst, surviving partner of Thompson vs. The Companies, cross appeals, Nos. 83, 84, 85, 86, were further argued by Meredith for the underwriters, and Glenn for Bathurst on both appeals.

The following communication we copy from the American of this morning from Professor Smith of the Medical College of the University of Maryland.

Messrs. Editors.—Although reluctant to communicate any thing which may increase the present alarm, I deem it proper to furnish you with the following facts, as the publicity of them may be of advantage. Through one who travelled direct from Burlington, Vermont, I received a verbal message from Mr. Moody, an intelligent physician of that place, informing me that four fatal cases of Asiatic Cholera had occurred in that village. Some of the circumstances attending them were highly important.—The first case occurred in an intemperate emigrant.—Some of the straw on which this man lay was thrown out of a window, (before the character of the disease was known) and a small child, who sat and played upon it, was, a few hours after, seized with the disease and died. The next victim was a woman, not an emigrant, who nursed the two former. These facts, together with the mode of its introduction into Canada, certainly warrant us in acting upon the presumption that the disease is contagious. N. R. Smith.

Baltimore, June 21st, 1832.

From the Albany Argus. THE CHOLERA.

Every possible measure of precaution and prevention, has been and is being taken by our city authorities, to prevent the introduction of the cholera. The first step is to check the tide of emigration from the infected places in Canada, to this city. The introduction of emigrants will be prohibited as far as possible.

Mr. Waldron, city marshal, proceeded to the 2d lock, about a mile north of the city,

on Thursday evening, and remained there during the most of the night. He stopped 3 boats, which were examined yesterday morning by the health officers, but the passengers jumped on shore and came to the city on foot. So determined were the boats to proceed, that he was obliged to remove the cranks from the locks. The directions to the lock-tenders, were to prevent the passage of all boats from the north, and all western boats with northern passengers. The latter precaution was rendered necessary, from the circumstance, that as soon as the prohibition upon the northern boats was known, the northern passengers, at the junction of the two canals, (nine miles north of this city) resorted to the western boats.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health convened yesterday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and adopted the following order:—

Board of Health, Albany, 15th June, 1832.

This board having been apprised of the existence of the cholera at Montreal, La Prairie and St. Johns, and desirous to prevent such intercourse as may tend to spread the disease, do appoint assistant-alderman Wasson, forthwith to proceed to Whitehall, and if necessary, to Burlington and Plattsburgh. He is to act from circumstances discretionary, but particularly to induce the authorities of the village of Whitehall to exercise the power vested in them by law, to prevent the landing of emigrants and passengers from all boats and vessels, until an examination be had: also to obtain the same regulations by the authorities of each town and village between this city and Whitehall, and other places near the lines of the state.

The Board take the liberty to suggest to the Common Council of Troy, to appoint one of their members to go north, for the purpose of effecting the same object. By order of the Board.

Alderman Wasson departed immediately for Whitehall, under the above order, with letters from the Mayor and Comptroller of the state, directed to the collectors and superintendents throughout the line of the northern canal, requiring them to submit every boat to a rigid examination, and to exercise the utmost vigilance in preventing the importation of the disease. Similar directions or recommendations, were addressed to the commanders of the steamboats on Lake Champlain.

In addition to the above measures, the mayor requested the physicians of this city to convene yesterday afternoon, at the City Hall, for the purpose of recommending the adoption of such salutary regulations as they may deem fit, to prevent the introduction and spread of the cholera. We understand also, that a circular, prepared under the direction of the physicians and the Board of Health, will be issued to the citizens this morning.

Communications have passed between the authorities of this city and those of Troy; and active measures will be jointly taken, so far as prevention, through the northern canal of communication—the source to be particularly watched—is necessary.

The city is full of reports. We caution our citizens against them; and against needless alarm. It was reported that an emigrant had been seized with cholera at the second lock; but it proved to be a case of delirium tremens. The sudden death of a woman on board one of the boats, was also ascribed—without cause, to cholera.

A passenger who arrived in this city on Thursday, and who left Montreal on Tuesday evening, states that there had been then 15 cases of cholera there, and 7 deaths.—Yellow flags, it was also stated, were exhibited in various parts of the city, as betokening the existence of the disease. The letter of our correspondent is of the 12th, as is also the Montreal Gazette.

We learn, by a young man from Whitehall, that a steam boat arrived at that place, from Montreal yesterday, with 150 emigrant passengers; that two died on the passage, of the cholera; that two cases, supposed to be the cholera, had taken place on board a boat laden with lumber near Fort Edwards; and that five or six boats, full of emigrants, were on their way down the canal.

From our Correspondents, Messrs. Gates & Co. dated, MONTREAL, June 12, 1832.

Our Medical Board have published to-day that no cholera exists here except the cholera of the country; but whatever it is, a number have been attacked and died in six and twelve hours; and we can have no doubt that the same disease is here that has been in Europe.

We do not feel very comfortable under the alarm of cholera, dull state of business, &c. &c.

From the Albany Evening Journal Extra, Friday, 9 A. M. CHOLERA AT QUEBEC, MONTREAL, SORREL, ST. JOHN'S AND LA-PRAIRIE!

Our worst apprehensions in relation to this dreadful disease, are painfully realised. Its ravages at Quebec are most appalling.

We this morning saw Mr. Cone, of Charleston, S. C., who left Quebec on Tuesday, and is one day in advance of the mail. He permitted us, a few minutes before the North America left, to see a copy of the Quebec Gazette of the 11th inst. from which we make a hasty extract.

From the Quebec Gazette of June 11. THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

We announced the existence of the CHOLERA at Grosse Isle on Friday. It is now in this city. Its effects in an American climate are likely to be more severe than in Europe.

It becomes the duty of all to be vigilant in repelling the ravages of this common destroyer. Cleanliness, temperance, regularity of habits, moderate eating and exercise, and exemption from all excess, are the best preventives.

The greatest number of deaths are from Champlain street. Three or four deaths have occurred in the Upper town. Deaths have been caused in from 5 to 6 hours!

Four o'clock, A. M. The Board of Health have just made a report, from which the following is an extract: Board of Health, Quebec, June 11th, 1832.

It becomes the painful duty of the Board of Health to announce the existence of the Asiatic Cholera in our city and neighbourhood. This decision is founded, after mature deliberation, upon the unanimous opinion of the medical gentlemen of the city.

Thirty-four deaths have occurred within the last forty-eight hours.

The editor of the Gazette gives the following cases, as having been reported: At the Emigrants' Hospital.—39 cases—26 deaths—2 convalescent.

At Private Duellings.—20 cases—15 deaths.

On board the steam-boat in which Mr. Cone, our informant, started for Montreal, one death occurred before she left the wharf; four persons were attacked soon after they got under way; one person died and was thrown overboard, before reaching Sorrel, where the authorities of Montreal stopped the boat, and where cases had already broken out.

In addition to the foregoing, a gentleman direct from Montreal, who arrived the morning informs us that there had been 15 cases and 7 deaths at that place; and that the disease had broken out at St. John's and Laprairie.

The Cholera at Quebec is not confined to emigrants, but attacks citizens and strangers indiscriminately.

It is, perhaps, our duty to inform the citizens of New-York, that three gentlemen who left Quebec on Thursday, in the boat with cholera patients, left in the North America this morning.

From the Quebec Mercury of Saturday. CHOLERA.

It is our painful duty to apprise the public that this disorder has actually appeared in this city. Since yesterday morning, eight cases have occurred which by eleven of the faculty are declared to have all the symptoms of Spasmodic Cholera. There deaths had occurred previous to noon of this day, and there were two others whose lives were despaired of. This disease first appeared in a boarding house in Champlain street, kept by a person named Roach. The patients are emigrants, and are said to be some of those who were landed on Thursday evening from the steam boat Voyager. One Canadian has been seized with the disorder—he had been working on board a ship, and a woman is said to have been attacked with it at Cape Blanc. Every precaution which the circumstance calls for, has been taken by the board of health, and a Cholera Hospital will be immediately established in the lower town, authority having been given to engage a suitable building in an airy situation, for the purpose. Much alarm prevails, particularly amongst the lower classes, and the greatest activity is displayed by the medical gentlemen, who with their usual humanity render the most prompt assistance.

Three o'clock.—We just heard from undoubted authority, that fifteen cases of cholera have appeared since yesterday morning, and that seven have terminated fatally.

From the Montreal Gazette June 12. The city has been thrown into some anxiety, in consequence of the reported appearance of the Asiatic Cholera among us—an anxiety which has been heightened by similar rumours of its existence in Quebec. Some cases of cholera have certainly occurred, but the medical practitioners of this city have not yet decided upon attributing to the cases they have visited, any other character than that of common cholera, usually met with every summer. No official statement has yet appeared from the Board of Health, who probably do not find any necessity for publishing bulletins. We cannot reprobate, in too strong language, the conduct of those, who have been industriously circulating reports of the existence of several cases of Asiatic Cholera, which, on enquiry, turned out to be totally different complaints. An old lady, subject, for the last ten or twelve years to the usual cholera attacks of this country, who died yesterday, has been thus enumerated as a decided case of Asiatic Cholera. Another person who was attacked with epilepsy, was similarly reported. A third person, a stranger, who fell ill after having laboured in the open air for three or four hours, without a hat, then drank cold water, and afterwards went to work in an ice house, was also mentioned as another. We earnestly beg of our friends and readers, to suspend their opinion upon the many contradictory rumours now afloat, until something positive can be obtained from the Board of Health, and not to allow themselves to be unnecessarily alarmed.

June 20, Tuesday, 2 o'clock, P. M. 274 Deaths in same period 149

From Tuesday, 2 o'clock, P. M. to Wednesday, 20th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. new cases reported, 165

Deaths in same period. 83

CORPORATION OF ALBANY. Extraordinary Meeting.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held at the City Hall on the 14th inst. at the call of the Recorder, in the absence of the Mayor, for the purpose of adopting measures to arrest the progress of the Cholera in this country.

A letter was read, addressed to the Mayor of this city, by the Mayor of the city of Troy, requesting the co-operation of the corporation in such precautionary measures as might be deemed best calculated to prevent the introduction of the cholera from Quebec and Montreal.

Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, information has been received by this Board, that the Asiatic Cholera, or a pestilential or infectious disease exists in Quebec and Montreal, and it appearing to this Board proper to take precautionary measures to prevent the spreading thereof, by the communications with the European emigrants and others arriving here; therefore, pursuant to the powers vested in this Board by the statute relating to regulations for the preservation of the public health in certain ports and places in this state.

Resolved, That a quarantine be and is hereby declared on all boats and craft coming to this city by the canal, and all canal boats from the North on the Hudson river, and that no boat be permitted to approach nearer than one mile from the north bounds of the city, under the penalties provided by law, until an examination be had by the health officer, and his certificate obtained that in his opinion there is no danger from any infectious or pestilential disease from the said boat, her crew or passengers.

Resolved, That the board of health declare any quarantine authorised by the laws of this state, which they may deem necessary and prudent, to prevent the spreading of any infectious or pestilential disease; and that said board have full power to enter into arrangements for that purpose, in conjunction with the city of Troy, or any other cities, villages and towns in this state; and that this board will provide for any expense which may be incurred attending the same.

Resolved, That the mayor, or in his absence, the recorder be authorised to employ persons to be stationed on the different roads and inlets to this city from the north, and to prevent the ingress of all wagons and carriages coming into this city with passengers, until the same undergo an examination by some physician appointed by this board for that purpose; and also to stop, detain and examine all persons coming from any place infected, or believe to be infected, with any pestilential disease; and that this board will pay all expenses attending the enforcing of the above resolution.

Resolved, That the city superintendents furnish, without delay, to the board of health the number of the lots, the owners of the same, and where located, which have stagnant water lodged on the same, in order that the board of health may take the necessary measures for filling the same.

Resolved, That the chairman of the board of health be requested to communicate with the Governor of this state, and suggest the propriety of an executive proclamation.

Adjourned till to-morrow (this) evening, at 7 o'clock.

CORPORATION OF ALBANY. Extra Adjourned Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the common council was held at the City Hall last evening, at 7 o'clock.

The Recorder stated that in pursuance of the directions of the Board of Health, he proceeded yesterday, in company with Alderman Seymour, to Troy, and succeeded in procuring the co-operation of the authorities of that city, in the precautionary measures adopted by the Corporation of Albany and the Board of Health.

On motion of Mr. B. P. STAATS, resolved, that the chamberlain be authorised to receive proposals for the removal of the filth and garbage from the streets at least three times each week, during the warm season.

The Recorder submitted a report of the proceedings of the Board of Health. [See the proceedings in another column.]

The superintendent of the S. D. submitted a report, in pursuance of an order of the corporation, of a number of lots in different parts of the 4th ward as nuisances, and a law passed for their abatement.

Mr. B. P. STAATS, deputy health officer, reported that 5 boats had arrived this day from the north, having 25 passengers on board, all of whom were in perfect health and cleanliness. Twenty were from Ireland by way of Quebec, which they passed previous to the 9th inst.

On motion of the Recorder, resolved that the members of each ward be a committee for their respective wards, to examine all houses, out-houses, streets and lanes within such limits, and to employ as many persons as they may think proper, for the removal of nuisances and the cleansing and filling of the streets.

On motion of Mr. HASTINGS the foregoing resolution was directed to be appended to the circular to be issued by the Board of Health, and distributed for the information of the citizens to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. B. P. STAATS, resolved, that the superintendent cause Green-st., between Beaver and Hudson-streets, to be repaired.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

BOARD OF HEALTH, ALBANY. Friday afternoon, 7 o'clock.

In consequence of the numerous reports, calculated to mislead and alarm the public mind, in relation to the existence, or probable introduction of the Asiatic Cholera, the Board of Health deem it proper to state that they have taken every precaution to prevent the introduction of the disease, by interdicting, as far as possible, all communication with places supposed to be infected, and that they have no information of any case of Cholera this side of St. John's. The board are happy to state also, that the city is entirely free from contagious disease of any kind, and unusually healthy.

By order of the Board. JOHN. TOWNSEND, Mayor.

It was reported last evening upon the authority of letters and other information from Troy, that the captain of the line packet boat was seized with the cholera in that city yesterday. We receive the report of course with allowances. A friend in Edinburgh has communicated to

the Montreal Gazette, the following good recipe against an attack of the cholera morbus.

One bottle best brandy, with a quarter of a lb. of stick Turkey powder, mixed together, slow fire for two hours in a close vessel. Strain the contents through a piece of fine muslin to obtain the entire strength from the rhubarb. To this add 120 drops of laudanum, and the same quantity of the spirit of lavender. This will make about a dozen of doses, of a wine glass full each, and a Spoon to be given on the first attack of vomiting; and should it be severe and not stop in half an hour after the first dose, the second to be given.

We mentioned on Saturday that several emigrants jumped ashore from a canal boat, at the second lock, on Thursday night, and walked into the city. It appears that two of them obtained employment on the rail road, about 7 miles from this city, and one of them died on Saturday, after an illness of a few hours. Directions were immediately given by the Police Magistrate and Deputy Health Officer, to whom this information was communicated, to burn all the clothing of the deceased, and measures taken to prevent communication with the remaining individual, though at that time apparently in perfect health.

The case will be fully investigated by the health officers and physicians; and the result promptly communicated to the public.

Information having been received by the Board of Health, this evening, that a body of emigrants, on foot, were on their way from Waterford to this city, the Mayor, Recorder, Sheriff, and a competent body of citizens proceeded immediately on the route said to be taken, with the view of intercepting and preventing them from approaching the city. The sheriff returned with the information that no persons of the description mentioned were travelling on the road between here and West Troy, and that from enquiries made at the gate, it was ascertained that none had passed. Two boats had arrived at West Troy with emigrants, but they were well and cleanly in their appearance, and showed no disposition to leave the boats. The report, of course, produced much excitement throughout the city, and several companies of volunteers rallied, and, we believe, kept guard upon the route all night, to prevent the approach of emigrants.

The Troy Budget of yesterday, noon, gives an extract of a letter from Montreal, dated the 14th inst. which states that there were 90 new cases of the cholera at that place, and 54 deaths, besides those at the hospital.

Office of the Troy Budget, Sunday, June 17—12, M.

We have the satisfaction of being enabled to inform our citizens and our readers, that the authorities of the towns and villages north of us, between this and the Lake, have taken the most prompt and efficient measures to prevent the introduction of persons or effects calculated to endanger the health of our inhabitants.

At Whitehall, no foreigners are permitted to land. The steamboat which arrived there yesterday morning, had a large number of emigrants on board, but the captain was forbidden, under a heavy penalty, to set one of them upon the shore. An armed guard was stationed to prevent the landing of any of them. The steamboat was compelled to take them back to the other side of the Lake.

Measures equally efficient and salutary have been taken at Burlington and Plattsburgh.

Several boats having on board a number of emigrants have been stopped a mile above our city and ordered to perform quarantine. No case of sickness exists among them. The city authorities have made provision for the temporary support and accommodation in suitable dwellings, for such of them as are necessitous, without admitting them in the city.

We cannot but be gratified in giving the assurance that our city continues as healthy as it was ever known to be at this season.

EXECUTION OF MINA.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer we learn that Mina was hung on Thursday, pursuant to his sentence, at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock. The execution took place two miles from Doylestown, on the poor house ground. It is computed at least ten thousand persons were present; and we are pleased to state that there were not more than one hundred females in the vast concourse. The culprit was taken from the prison at half past nine o'clock in the morning, and rode to the place of execution in an open carriage, in company with the Sheriff and a Catholic Priest of this city. The civil authorities of the village preceded the carriage, and immediately after it about twenty persons, assistants and friends of the sheriff, among the latter the gentlemen to whom we are indebted for this statement. After these several troops of horse and several companies of infantry from the surrounding neighbourhood followed.

Our informant visited Mina, in prison, at a late hour on Wednesday evening, as well as on Thursday morning. On both occasions, the culprit conversed lightly and freely on various subjects, and exhibited no symptoms of penitence, until the clock struck nine, (the hour fixed for his departure from prison) when he raised his hands to heaven, and exclaimed, "Oh, my God, the hour is arrived!" From that time until the moment of his execution, he appeared thoroughly given to reflections concerning his dreadful fate, and held constant communion with the priest—He knelt on the scaffold, beneath the gallows, and prayed with apparent sincerity for several minutes. He protested to the last that he was innocent of the crime for which he was about to suffer, and immediately before his exit into eternity he made a short speech

in Spanish, which was interpreted by a friend of the Inquirer. The accused victim—wounded any one who gave all those who were there for a reward—I will a man—innocent!

We regret to see protracted there not being allowed for the family. The positively for a long time to his mortal bosom for the slightest excitement against she appeared upon opinion of many have been put to

The conduct of such as to have He performed a hangman, &c. w

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house when he Miss Wilson wa Chapman. He she then reside

in Spanish, which was translated by the clergyman. The substance of it was as follows:—  
"American! you see before you an innocent victim—I have not, to my knowledge, wronged any person; if I have, however, I sincerely hope they all will forgive me; as I forgive all those who have ever wronged me.—  
*You there! for my blood!* You think I am a coward—I will show you that I will die like a man—Innocent Mina!—Poor Mina is innocent!"

We regret to say that his death struggle was protracted for upwards of ten minutes, there not being a sufficient length of rope allowed for the fall to break his neck immediately. The poor wretch struggled convulsively for a long time, and endeavoured apparently in every possible way, to put an end to his mortal agony. There appeared not to be the slightest sympathy entertained in any bosom for the sufferer, and so strong was the excitement against Mrs. Chapman, that had she appeared upon the ground, it was the opinion of many that she would immediately have been put to death.

The conduct of the sheriff throughout was such as to have produced general satisfaction. He performed all the unpleasant duties of hangman, &c. with his own hands.

On Tuesday night last, we understand that Mina attempted to commit suicide. Having found a rusty nail in one portion of his cell, he ground it to a sharp point on the stones, and penetrated one of the veins in his left arm, by which a great quantity of blood was emitted. After having been detected in this attempt and the wound bound up, he swallowed a large quantity of broken glass, but without the desired effect. On being questioned with regard to these attempts, he said that his object was not to commit suicide, but to weaken himself by blood-letting, in order that his death by violence might be rendered easier.

Throughout the revolting ceremony, not the slightest disturbance took place among the spectators, and an involuntary shudder passed through the bosoms of all, as the murderer was precipitated into eternity.

The Life of Mina, written by himself, was published in Philadelphia, by Robert Deilver. It occupies a pamphlet of forty-seven pages. The translator states, that he has strictly complied with the request of Mina, and left the subject matter unaltered; and hence, in order to effect this, he has not even made a free translation, but has adhered as closely to the manner of the original as possible.

The confession states that Mina was born in the Island of Cuba, at the city of Trinidad, and was the legitimate son of a Brigadier Infantry, and that both his parents yet survive in Cuba. The entire history is evidently a tissue of falsehoods, and embraces an account of many incredible adventures. The first meeting between Mina and Mrs. Chapman, is stated to have taken place on board of a steamer on her way from Trenton to Philadelphia. Mina was at that time in company with a friend whom he calls Felipe. He states that immediately after Mrs. Chapman arrived on board, she approached him and his friend, and inquired if they were not Frenchmen. A conversation immediately ensued, and the acquaintance commenced. Mrs. Chapman gave her name as *Miss Wilson*, and said she was unmarried. She recommended them to a boarding house of a friend of hers, whither they all three proceeded on their arrival at Philadelphia. Mina made the hostess and Miss Wilson many presents of jewels, &c. and on discovering his wealth, she attempted to get him to gamble.

Through solicitation he purchased a gold watch and musical snuff-box from her, for ten dollars. Shortly after this, Mina was seized as a robber, the snuff-box being the article stolen, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment; and thus, as he expresses it, *'Miss Wilson and her friend effected their object of robbing me, and afterwards throwing me into misery.'* After a confinement of fourteen months, he was paroled by the Governor. On his release from prison, he immediately proceeded to the house of the supposed Miss Wilson. He then discovered that Elizabeth Rinald had kept the house when he was there before, and that Miss Wilson was no other than Mrs. Lucretia Chapman. He ascertained further, that she then resided at Andalusia, in Bucks county, and he immediately proceeded there on foot. At half past six in the evening, he arrived at the house of Mr. Chapman, knocked at the door and was admitted. Mrs. Chapman, on seeing him, manifested great confusion. She contrived, however, to meet him alone after supper, when she protested that she had left the city in great grief, immediately after his unjust arrest. She besought him to suppress all particulars of the transactions—told him he might reside there, and would be always well provided for. She enjoined upon him the necessity of fabricating some tale with regard to his history and appearance, and she would make her husband believe it. A story was accordingly contrived, and Mina represented to be the son of the Governor of California, and the victim of various misfortunes. One falsehood induced another, until his whole history was a complete mystery, even to himself. He asserts that all the fabric of his wealth, &c. originated with Mrs. Chapman; for at that time he could not speak a word of English.

After a residence of two months at Andalusia, which was protracted by various excuses devised by Mrs. Chapman, Mina received a letter from a friend at Cuba, reproaching him for not having answered his various epistles. His friend wrote for a pound of arsenic, for the purpose of stuffing animals. He accordingly purchased some arsenic in Philadelphia, to send to Cuba. This he left at Andalusia for a few days. A short time after, Mrs. Chapman was taken sick, and subsequently died. Immediately on this event,

Mrs. Chapman took Mina into an apartment, and having closed the door, she begged him to reflect she was an unfortunate widow, while he was a wealthy heir, &c. and finally urged him to marry her. He refused, reproached her with her cunning, and coarsely abused her. She persisted, wept, coaxed and persuaded him, for three days in succession; when he resolved to marry her, and afterwards to abandon her. It is further stated in the life, that Mrs. Chapman confessed to Mina having murdered her former husband.

She is said to have purchased a vial of arsenic from a doctor in the vicinity, for which she gave one hundred dollars. She obtained a promise of secrecy on the part of the physician, as to his having sold it. She also obtained directions to give three drops per day, but she had increased the dose to ten. The physician told her that it might be administered in beer, and she accordingly gave it to her husband mingled in that beverage.

The above brief sketch can afford the reader but a faint idea of the horrors and absurdities of this confession. The entire blame of the murder is thrown upon Mrs. Chapman, and a most extraordinary account given of that wretched woman throughout. Few, however, who read the first part of the sketch, will place the slightest reliance in the last. This brief abstract does not furnish a notice of one tenth of the incidents mentioned; some of which are disgusting enough.

We learn from the Missouri Republican, of the 12th instant, that the new levy of Illinois military have not yet assembled at the point of rendezvous, but are now on their way. Two companies of U. States troops, under the command of Col. Davenport, arrived at St. Louis, in the steamer Otto, from Cantonment Leavenworth, and will proceed up the Illinois river. Two other companies, under the command of General Brady, arrived at Galena on the 3d inst. destined for General Atkinson's Head Quarters. The Indians have, doubtless, since the return of the militia, dispersed into small parties through the country for the purpose of hunting and fishing. It is however reported that they are emboldened on an island formed by the Four Lakes, which affords them protection on almost every side, and a safe retreat by means of canoes, should they be routed.

St. Louis June 12.

**A New Frontier War.**—We learn, from an article in the Missouri Intelligencer, of June 24, that expresses have been despatched to Gov. Miller, apprising him that our own frontiers are likely to be the scene of an Indian War. The Indians are stated to have been killing or driving off the hogs and cattle of our western frontier settlers, and exhibiting demonstrations of hostility. In the South the Indians are preparing to join Black Hawk. The Governor has, in consequence, ordered M. J. Gen. Gentry of the 3d Division Missouri Militia, to have one thousand men in readiness to march at a moment's warning to the frontier. We insert, for the information of our immediate fellow-citizens, the order of Brig Gen. Wood, giving the requisite notice and instructions to those composing his brigade.

General Order, }  
Columbia, May 31, 1832 }

Sir—Having been required by the General Order, to raise and organize, in the 9th Brigade, which I have the honour to command, 300 Mounted Volunteers, for the defence of the frontiers of the State of Missouri, to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning, you will therefore, with the least possible delay, caused to be raised and organized in the 26th Regiment, 9th Brig. and 3d Div. Missouri Militia, which you have the honour to command, 100 mounted volunteers.

You will organize the 100 volunteers to be raised, into two companies, of 50 men each, and cause an election to be held in each for one Captain, one Lieutenant and one Ensign; and as soon as all the company officers are elected, you will make return to me, certifying the name and rank of each person elected, the date of the election, &c. that they may be commissioned accordingly. Their services will be accepted for six months, unless sooner discharged; but no pay or compensation need be expected unless ordered by the Governor into actual service.—Each volunteer will constantly keep in readiness a horse, with the necessary equipment, a rifle in good order, with an ample supply of ammunition, &c. so as to be ready to march at a moment's warning.

JESSE T. WOOD, Brig. Gen.  
Com'g. 9th Brig. 3d Div. M. M.  
THOMAS G. BERRY,  
Col. Com'g. 26th Reg. 9th Brig. 3d Div. M. M.

**TEMPERANCE NOTICE.**

THERE will be a meeting of the Officers of the Maryland State Temperance Society, held in this city on Friday next, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the Methodist Church, which they are invited particularly to attend.

There will be a meeting of the Annapolis Temperance Society, held the same evening at early candle light in the same Church, which the members of the Society and the public are invited to attend. An address is expected from a gentleman of Baltimore.

June 28.

**Farmers Bank of Maryland,**

Annapolis June 27th 1832.

THIS Bank will be shut on the Fourth day of July, (Wednesday.) The Bills and Notes becoming payable on that day, are requested to be paid on Tuesday the day previous.

By order,  
SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.

June 28.

**FOR SALE,**

A Pair of well broke YOUNG CARRIAGE HORSES, a good second-hand CARRIAGE, and HARNESS, almost new. Inquire at this office.

June 21.

**City Collector's Office,**

June 28, 1832.

THE City Collector is now preparing his Bills for the current year. Those persons who are yet in arrears for the last year's Taxes, are earnestly requested to settle the same without further delay, or he will be compelled to resort to coercive measures, without respect to persons.

RICHARD RIDGELY,  
City Collector.

June 28.

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**

THE HOUSE AND LOT in church street, at present occupied by Mr. John Smith. For terms apply to  
JOHN SMITH, or  
HENRY MATTHEWS.

June 28.

**By His Excellency,**

**GEORGE HOWARD,**

**Governor of Maryland.**

**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS it is not only proper, but customary for a people to humble themselves before Almighty God, for the purpose of returning their thanks to Him, for all mercies they enjoy, as well as to implore the continuation of his goodness. And whereas that dreadful scourge of nations (the Cholera), has appeared upon the borders of our country, and from natural causes must be expected amongst us; and as mankind are too apt to forget the Divine Disposer of events in times of great prosperity, and as it is also natural for them to turn to Him in times of anticipated distress—we are, at this time, irresistibly drawn to seek succour from Him, of whom only it can be effectually obtained. And whereas, the approach of a day, memorable in the annals of our country, presents a suitable occasion for us to return our thanks to the Almighty, for the great political liberty we have enjoyed, and for all the mercies he has vouchsafed to us as well as to offer up our prayers, for a continuance of the same, and that he may be graciously pleased to arrest, and mitigate the threatened calamity. Now, therefore, I, George Howard, Governor of the State of Maryland, do hereby, recommend to the people of this State, that the Fourth Day of July next, be set apart for the purpose above mentioned; and I do further recommend to the Reverend Clergy, throughout the State, to have this proclamation read in their respective Churches, upon the Sabbath preceding the above mentioned day, and that they endeavor to impress upon the congregations committed to their charge, the propriety of observing the same.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States, the fifty sixth.

By the Governor,  
GEORGE HOWARD,  
THOS. CHAPMAN, Clerk  
of the Council.

June 28.

To be published in all the newspapers of the State, before the 4th of July ensuing.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SO.**

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,

June 26, 1832.

ON application by petition of Richard M. Chase and Richard J. Crabb, Executors of Jeremiah T. Chase, 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.

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

June 28.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

THAT the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jeremiah T. Chase, 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 26th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 26th day of June, 1832.

RICHARD M. CHASE, } Ex'rs.  
RICHARD J. CRABB, }

June 28.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SO.**

Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court

June 26 1832

ON application by petition of Richard M. Chase, and Richard J. Crabb, Adm'rs. De Bonis Non of Frances H. Harris late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

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

June 21.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

THAT the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Frances H. Harris 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 31st day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June, 1832.

EDWARD GOUGH, Adm'r.

June 21.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

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

ARABELLA CRAWFORD, Adm'r.

June 21.

**Call and Renew your Prizes**

Sold in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 12, a Prize of \$500, Nos. 19, 34, 13.

**E. DUBOIS'**

**LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,**

(Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.)

Where has been sold within a very short period of time, the following prizes:—One of \$500, one of \$100, one of \$40, two of \$30, besides a numerous quantity of smaller Prizes; And has for sale Tickets in the following schemes, soon to be drawn:—

**MARYLAND**

**STATE LOTTERY,**

**Class No. 8, For 1832:**

To be drawn at Baltimore,

On Friday the 6th July, 1832.

AT SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

Fifty Four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Balls.

**SCHEME:**

1 prize of \$20,000

1 prize of 4,000

1 prize of 2,000

1 prize of 1,376

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

1,058 Prizes of 10

8,280 Prizes of 5

9,624 Prizes.

Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25.

Tickets and Shares for Sale At

**E. DUBOIS'**

**LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.**

June 21.

**CONSTABLE'S SALE.**

BY virtue of several writs of fieri facias, issued by Justices of the Peace for Anne Arundel county, and to me directed, against the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, of John W. Baker, I have seized and taken in Execution, all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand, at law and in equity, of the said John W. Baker, in and to a HOUSE and ONE ACRE LOT in Elk Ridge Landing, and on the North side of the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Road, occupied as a Tavern, with a good Stable with Twelve Stalls, and on SATURDAY, the 14th of July I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, the said Property so seized and taken in execution, for cash. The sale to begin at 9 o'clock P. M. Attendance by

JOHN STRINGER,  
Constable, A. A. Co.

June 21.

**STATE OF MARYLAND,**

Calvert County Orphans' Court, &c.

ON application of John Wood, Adm'r. of Henry Wood, late of Calvert county, dec'd it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in some news paper published in the city of Annapolis.

J. M. BADEN, Reg'r.  
Wills Calvert county.

June 21.

**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 Thomas Gough, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 31st day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June, 1832.

EDWARD GOUGH, Adm'r.

June 21.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

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

ARABELLA CRAWFORD, Adm'r.

June 21.

**SCHUYLER'S**

**LOTTERY OFFICE—106 Baltimore Street.**

**GREAT SUCCESS! No. 19 25 63,**

**Capital Prize of \$20,000.** in the last New York Lottery, was sold to two southern gentlemen by

**SCHUYLER.**

THE following brilliant Scheme will be drawn at New York, on Wednesday the 27th inst/

**CAPITALS.**

1 Prize of \$30,000

1 Prize of \$20,000

1 " 5,000

1 " 2,000

10 " 1,000

10 " 600

Many of \$400, 200, 150, 100, &c. &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

Tickets having any two of the Down Numbers on them will draw at least \$24—more than double the cost. That Ticket having only the 1st Drawn No. will draw \$20—2d do \$16—3d, 4th or 5th do \$12. Tickets in this Lottery are put up in packages of 25 Tickets, worth \$250

They will draw (allowing the worst of luck)

Nett cost of a package, \$115

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Those who wish single Tickets or packages, can have them sent by return mail. Those who order \$10 worth or upwards, need not pay postage either way—and the drawing will be forwarded without expense, immediately after its receipt in this city.

All orders are considered strictly confidential, and will meet with immediate attention if addressed to

**A. H. SCHUYLER, & CO.**

BALTIMORE, Md.

June 21.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Stephen Yates, at the suit of James Lewis Administrator of Cornelius Garretson, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest, of said Yates, in and to a tract of land called

**Talbot's last Shift,**

containing one hundred and a half acres of land more or less, when on the said Yates resides, and adjoining the lands of Daniel Murray, Henry M. Steele, and the estate of the late Alexander C. Hanson. The land is of good quality, and well timbered. The improvements are a Small STONE DWELLING, and other necessary out Houses; Also all his said Yates's interest in and to another tract of land called

**Worthington's Range and Dorsey's Addition,**

containing one hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, the last mentioned tract adjoining the lands of John O'Donnell, Nathan Haines, and the estate of the late Vachel Burgess; it is considered one of the most healthy situations on Elkridge. I hereby give notice, that on Friday, the 29th day of June inst. at Waterloo Inn, Elkridge, I shall sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, SH'F.

June 7. 1832.

**CHANCERY SALE.**

BY virtue of a decree from the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber as trustee, will sell by Public Sale on Thursday, the 5th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the residence of Mr. Nicholas L. Darnall, the HOUSE and LOT which Tolly Moore died seized of, being part of

**PORTLAND MANOR,**

and containing five acres of land, more or less, situated in A. A. county and adjoining the land on which Mr. N. L. Darnall resides. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the land as those disposed to purchase, it is presumed, will view the premises, which will be shewn by applying to Mr. N. L. Darnall or the trustee—

Terms of Sale cash on the day of sale or ratification thereof by the Chancellor; and on payment of the purchase money, and not before, the subscriber, as trustee, is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser.

RICHARD B. DARNALL,  
Trustee.

June 14.

**Farmers Bank of Maryland,**

Annapolis, June 20, 1832.

IN compliance with the Charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town,

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the Stockholders sixteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

By order,  
SAMUEL MAYNARD, Cash.

The Maryland Republican, Annapolis, the Gazette, and an American Baltimore, will publish the above notice a week for six weeks.

June 21.

**DIVIDEND.**

THE President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a Dividend of 35 cents per share, for the last six months on the capital stock of said company. The same will be paid on or after Monday the second day of July next, to stockholders in person or to their order.

By order of the President and Directors,  
THOS. FRANKLIN Treasurer,

June 21 1832.

**BIRDS.**

It is surprising to see how few of all the birds which annually visit us, are known by name, and how little their habits are understood. Most natives of New England are acquainted with the bluejay, one of the earliest of our visitors, who comes sounding his penny-trumpet as a herald of the spring, and either amuses himself by playing pranks upon other more serious birds, or entertains them by acting, to the life, the part of an angry Frenchman. Every miller and vagrant fisherman knows the belted kingfisher, who sits for hours upon his favourite dead branch, looking, with his calm bright eye, to the lowest depth of the waters. The robin, also, makes himself welcome, not only by the tradition of the kindness shown by his European relation to the children in the wood, but by his hearty whistle, lifted up as if he knew that all would be thankful to hear that the winter is over and gone, and his familiarity with man, whereby he shows his belief, that they who least deserve confidence, are sometimes made better by being trusted. The solitaire crow, who is willing to repose the same confidence in man, taking only the additional precaution of keeping out of his reach, the quizzical bobolink, or ricebunting, who tells man, in so many words, that he cares nothing about him, not he,—the swallow, that takes his quarters in our barns, or the one that passes up and down our chimneys with a noise like thunder,—the purple martin, that offers to pay his house-rent by keeping the insects from our gardens,—the snow-bird that comes riding from the arctic circle upon the winter storm,—and the Baltimore, or golden-robin, that glances like a flame of fire, thro' the green caverns of foliage,—will almost complete the lists of those, which are familiarly known to man.

We say familiarly known, because there are many which people in general think they know, and which are yet sadly misrepresented. The farmer, for example, accuses the woodpecker of boring his trees, when he only enlarges with his bill the hole which the grub had made, and dar' in his long arrowy tongue, puts a stop to its mining tover. Many a poor bird, in like manner, after having slain his thousands of insects which were laying waste the orchard and the garden, is sentenced to death as guilty of the very offences, which he has been laboriously preventing. There are few scenes in which justice is so completely reversed, as when we see some idle young knave permitted to go forth with a fowling-piece, to murder creatures, of which it is not too much to say, that they have done more good in the world (it is a bold speech, we confess) than ever he will do evil; and applauded for his exploits by his old father, who, in rejoicing ignorance, congratulates himself on having a son so efficient and useful. We hear complaints annually from all parts of the United States, that some insect or another is destroying the fruit, and proposing to offer a large reward to any one who will discover a remedy. Let us should be anticipated in our design, we would say that we mean to contend for that prize, and to secure the orchards and gardens by protecting the birds, and offering a handsome bounty for the ears of those who shoot them. Kalm tells us that the planters in Virginia succeeded, at last, by legislative enactment, in exterminating the little crow, and exulted much on the occasion. But it was not long before their triumph was changed to mourning. They found that the birds had been passed for the benefit of insects, not their own, and they would gladly have offered a large bounty to bring back the persecuted birds. We shall not plead for the crow who is fully able to take care of himself; but we must file a protest against the practice of destroying the birds of the garden, for, besides depriving us of the beauty of their appearance, and the music of their song, it lets in a flood of insects, whose numbers the birds were commissioned to keep down; and when we find this evil growing year by year, as most assuredly it will, there will be little consolation in reflecting, that we have brought it upon ourselves.

The song of birds is not much better known than their habits and persons. We have been assured by several individuals, that they have heard the mocking bird in Massachusetts; and in some instances, we thought it probable, from their description, that they were correct, though this bird is seldom found in so high a latitude; but in other cases we are convinced that they had been listening to the performance of the cat-bird. Most persons would as soon expect to hear the cat herself uplifting her voice in melody; but the powers of this bird are by no means confined to the mew and squeal. Though sadly afraid of man, and with sufficient reason, he is a fine singer, a great wag, and in mimicry is not far inferior to the mocking bird; but he has a little peace of mind, that he seldom dares to let us know where he is, by his note, till after the fall of evening.

[North American Review.]

**SPORT FOR GENTLEMEN.**

Take a double barrel fowling piece, with shot bag, and pouch, go into the fields and shoot the little birds that destroy the worms on the trees and the insects upon the plants. If by your success the field birds should be killed off or frightened away, set yourself down upon a bank, and try your hand upon the useful and harmless swallows who are skimming the meadows upon their swiftest wing. It will show your skill in a marksmanship, and the pleasure of their dying scream will be greatly enhanced by the reflection that their unheeded offspring will die of starvation in their nests. It would be excellent employment at least, and we know of one gentleman who makes it his sport.

**TRAGEDY IN REALITY.**

We have just read, in the Journal du Havre of the 10th ultimo, which a friend has

placed in our hands, an account of a tragic incident, purely French, which occurred a few days previous at Paris. Mr. R\*\*\*, a student at law, was admitted to the house of M. & H\*\*\*, the mother of an intimate friend, and introduced to her daughter, a young lady, nineteen years of age, and of great beauty. He addressed her, won her affections, and asked her in marriage. Mde. H\*\*\* gave her consent to the union of her daughter to her son's friend. The father of Mr. R\*\*\* opposed no obstacles but advised him to wait until he was admitted to the bar. His mother, however, positively refused her sanction, alledging that he was too young, being not yet twenty-one years of age.

On a Friday, Mlle. H\*\*\* left her mother's home under pretext of going to a neighbouring shop to make some purchase, but did not return—search was made for her, but she could not be found. No one thought of M. R\*\*\*, as they were far from supposing that he knew anything of the circumstance. On Saturday, however, they were informed that he had not been at his father's house for forty-eight hours, where he usually went every day. Mlle. H\*\*\*'s brother went immediately to his friend's lodgings, but was told that he was not at home. On Sunday, after other fruitless inquiries, M. H\*\*\* made another visit to M. R\*\*\*'s residence, and was again told that he was not at home. He insisted, however, on going to his chamber. He listened at the door, and thought he heard groans. He knocked, but no one answered. He called, but received no reply. He searched for some crevice through which to look, but all were closed. He sent for the Commissary of police, and the door was broken open. On the bed, dressed as when she left her mother's house, lay his unhappy sister, in the agonies of death, breathing her last sigh! On a chair, near the bed side, sat M. R\*\*\*, in violent convulsions. In the middle of the floor were three chafing dishes. On Thursday M. R\*\*\* had purchased a quantity of charcoal, and on the night after Mlle. H\*\*\* left her mother, they attempted a double suicide by suffocation. The door being imperfectly closed, the external air was admitted, and the first attempt was frustrated. The next day, M. R\*\*\* went out and purchased more charcoal, which he carried home in a pillow case, and the lovers again made preparation for self-destruction.

Immediately after the door was opened, physicians were called, who exerted all their skill to restore them, but Mlle. H\*\*\* died in their arms! M. R\*\*\* was so far recovered, as to become conscious of what had happened, but only one thought seemed to occupy his mind. He saw his mistress dying—he called her by name, and seemed to dwell only on the horror of surviving her. She died—his senses immediately fled, and he was carried to the Hospital of Beaujon. Letters, written by them, were found on a table, explaining their motives for committing a deed so horrible. They feared least they should be separated, and could not bear the thought of being parted. They chose rather to die together. A will was found, written by M. R\*\*\*, and signed by both, declaring their last request to be, that as they could not be united during life, they might be after death—their bodies placed in the same coffin, and buried in the same grave.

The Hospital of Beaujon was made the prison, as well as the asylum of M. R\*\*\*, and if he recovers his senses, it will be to answer to the accusation of murder.

[Boston Transcript.]

**PENNY GAZETTES.**

Small sheets are printed in great numbers in London and some other cities of Great Britain, which contain a considerable amount of reading matter, and are sold for a penny each. We are informed that a late judicial decision, which distinguishes between papers which contain news, properly so called, and those which do not, has produced an era of considerable importance in the diffusion of intelligence.—There is something attractive in the form of those publications, but the poorer classes in Great Britain have heretofore been debarred from them to a great extent by the heavy stamp duty. Papers which do not contain news, nor profess to contain it, being free of that tax, these little sheets, at a penny each, circulate extensively and reach thousands of hands into which newspapers do not fall. The demand, we are informed by a gentleman lately returned from England, is very great, and public places are resorted to by boys employed to sell these miniature illuminators of the world.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**

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

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

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Robert Welch, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 12th day of June 1832.

JOHN M. WELCH, Adm'r. D. B. N. June 14. 6w

**FREE SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.**

**GEORGE McNEIL, MERCHANT TAILOR.** HAVING just returned from the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with a choice selection of handsome and most fashionable SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, Of the latest importations, solicits a call from his friends and the public generally. CLOTHES shall be made to the shortest notice, and in such style as to suit his customers, for cash, or to punctual men.

May 24. 1f.

**ART OF DANCING.**

**MR. DWORCHER, RESPECTFULLY** informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he will open his DANCING SCHOOL, at the Assembly Room, on the 20th June next. Parents, and others desirous of placing pupils under his charge, will find a subscription paper at the Hotel of Messrs. Williamson & Swann.

May 10. 1f.

**BANK OF MARYLAND,**

Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1831.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:— For deposits payable in ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent. For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent. On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. By order R. WILSON, Cashier. May 17. 6m.

**FOR SALE.**

A two story Frame House and Lot, in the vicinity of the court House.—This property belongs to the Female Orphan Society of this city, and is well suited for the accommodation of a small family. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and possession given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber who is authorised to give a sufficient deed for the property.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. May 31st

**NOTICE.**

THE commissioners for Anne Arundel County will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on MONDAY the 20th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order, R. J. COVMAN Clk. June 7. 4m.

**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 Margaret J. Jones late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May 1832.

WILLIAM JONES, Adm'r. May 31st

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Campbell, 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 subscribers, at or before the 1st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of May 1832.

JOHN GREENWELL, of Philip } Adm'rs  
PHILIP GREENWELL }  
May 31. 4w

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of the Reverend Neale H. Shaw, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 15 day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of May 1832.

ANN SHAW } Adm'rs  
JOSEPH TODD SHAW }  
May 31st.

**Saint Mary's County Court,**

March Term, 1832.

ORDERED by the Court, that the creditors of Stephen Martin, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, True copy.—JO. HARRIS, Clk. St. Mary's County Court. May 31. 3m.

**IN CHANCERY.**

7th June, 1832. ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by John Hildreth, trustee, for the sale of the Real Estate of Richard B. Gaither, an infant, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the seventh day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed at Annapolis, once in each of three successive weeks before the seventh day of July next. The report states that said Real Estate was sold for \$1200.00.

True copy—Test, RAMSAY WATERBURY, Reg. Cur. Cdu. June 14, 1832. 3w.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,

June 5th, 1832.

ON application by petition of Bushrod W. Marriott, Administrator De Bonis Non of Benjamin Fairall, Jun'r. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

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

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Benjamin Fairall, Jun'r. 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 5th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of June 1832.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Adm'r. D. B. N. June 7. 4w.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,

June 12th, 1832.

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

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills, A. A. County. June 14. 6w.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Welch, 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 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1832.

JOHN M. WELCH, Adm'r. June 14. 6w.

**A BY-LAW.**

A Supplement to a By Law to prevent the practice of Swimming and Bathing in the Basin, passed June 2, 1832.

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council men, of the City of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That the same penalties be imposed upon all persons who may bathe or swim, or expose themselves naked, before the hour of 8 o'clock P. M. in any part of the creek (on the Annapolis side) extending from Windmill Point to the head of Acton's Creek, as are prescribed in the by-law to which this is a supplement, any by-law to the contrary notwithstanding.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor. June 21. 3w.

**A BY-LAW.**

A By Law to confirm the Assessment of Real and Personal Property within the Limits of the City of Annapolis, and the Precincts thereof.

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the assessment of real and personal property within the said city and precincts as returned by the Assessors for that purpose appointed, on the 1st day of May last, and amended by the Corporation, be, and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor. June 21. 3w.

**A BY-LAW.**

A By Law to impose a Tax upon the Real and Personal Property within the Limits of the City of Annapolis, and the Precincts thereof.

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That a tax of seventy-five cents on the hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby imposed upon all the assessable property within the limits of said city, and the precincts thereof, for the year 1832, to be levied and collected agreeably to an act of Assembly passed at December session, 1818, entitled, An act to alter and amend the charter of the city of Annapolis, and a by-law passed on the 18th day of June, 1819, entitled, A by-law to appoint a collector of taxes, and to designate his duties.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor. June 21. 3w.

**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 Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Sarah Welch, 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 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1832.

JOHN M. WELCH, Adm'r. D. B. N. June 14. 6w.

**\$100 REWARD.**

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th instant, Negro man

**BEN.**

He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, tolerable bright mulatto, rather slender built, slow of speech, speaks low, and has a down look when spoken to, he has a small grey fore hair, about the size of a dollar, which is conspicuous. He was purchased of the estate of the late Chancellor Johnson, in 1825, and as he was his carriage driver, and has also been minor, has travelled pretty generally throughout the State, and has a very general acquaintance in and about Annapolis and Baltimore. He will no doubt make his best way through one of those places out of the State; his object we believe to be Pennsylvania. It is probable that he has been furnished with a false pass, as several have obtained them from an individual in this neighbourhood within the last year. His clothing being various, cannot be correctly described, but will be found in part to be a drab roundabout, a mixed roundabout, and pantaloons to match, also possibly a Cambric coat, with a half worn black for hat. The above reward will be given if taken 40 miles or more from my residence, and 50 dollars elsewhere, so that I get him again.

BASIL MULLIKIN, Near Queen Anne's, P. George's Co. Md. May 17. 6w.

**Anne Arundel County, Sc:**

ON application to the Judges of Anne Arundel County Court by petition, in writing, of Beale Gaither of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only and praying for the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of summary insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1825, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Beale Gaither having satisfied the Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Beale Gaither, having taken the oath by the said Act prescribed, for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance in the County Court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Joshua Warfield, of Benjamin, his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Beale Gaither, a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed,—it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Beale Gaither be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said County Court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Beale Gaither should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements as prayed.

WILLIAM S. GREEN, 3m. May 17. 6w.

**FOR ANNAPOLIS.**

CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven), and Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season. Passage to Castle Haven or Easton 22 1/2 to Annapolis 31. N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners. LEMEL G. TAYLOR, Capt. March 24.

**CASH FOR NEGROES.**

I WISH TO PURCHASE

**100 LIKELY NEGROES.**

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands, also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do me a favor to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, May 1, 1832.

THE MORE Alone he sat and The ambassador Of eloquence, he And like the poet Hearing the truth Yet an allured. The dim lamp was Prayer sought for sed Its diamond value And bade the Sp But there was w Depart not utter Return when you Forever thine.

The throb of pl And beauty's sm To love he knelt Her freshest myrt Pronounced him Swelled to its cl And restless long Care struck deep Still striking ear Shut out, with w When lot a meo Look unto me, Of weakness and And duty to his A longer space I Gol spake ag On his wan temp Shrank from his chain Of habit bound I more consistent

Is firm and free To view this pie May last for mas Of lingering sin For vast eternity And reason fled And grappled I Till darkness on Closed in around Lay vanquished The soul—wob To hearken to To weigh his s And bid the a Hartford,

From the THE REV. To the Female es, in the Dear Sisters hich addressing case is my on consider it a ments of this l and perhaps u are sometimes zard of offend we desire to p at once on yo by national co same holy la ties, let me b and to listen to my honest

In raising u heathen land, minds of the of the Guespe chief obstacle love of dress with me, ob countries, be ser, as the l has character lately becom admission of into the chur sionary siste manner his native land. ter a year's profusion of mon of vani department. considered t what ground also, that I opposed by fined my eff ladies, out took off the before, they to a corner taining as the Mission the street c In the m Karens, a to the north pect there those 'will' dowing the there before away, from ren, woma fifteen ne materials. betts above hair tied a