

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1832.

NO. 40.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT
Comprising, a Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of The AMERICAN FARMER, in the basement of Barnum's City Hotel, Baltimore, in connexion with a Stock and Experimental Farm, a Garden and Nursery in the vicinity.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK and GIDEON B. SMITH

HAVE commenced the above named establishment, and solicit for its attention and patronage of farmers, gardeners, nurserymen, and the public generally. The objects we have particularly in view, are two—First, to keep and furnish materials to all who will favour us with their custom.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS
of the very best quality, and second, to procure from all possible sources, foreign and domestic, such things as promise to be of utility to our country, for either the field or garden to test by experiment their adaptation to our climate and soil, and if found valuable, to disseminate them over the country.

The latter of these objects is the legitimate end and purpose of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, the want of which in this central part of the United States being severely felt, we have undertaken to supply their place, so far as lies in our power. In pursuance of this determination, we have attached to the Farmer Establishment as

EXPERIMENTAL FARM,
on which G. B. S. has located himself, and to the superintendence of which he will, in connexion with his editorial duties, devote his attention.

Another principal branch of our farming operations, will be the cultivation for the Store, of every valuable kind of GARDEN SEEDS to which our climate is adapted, and for this purpose, such preparation has been made, by the importation and collection of the most excellent kinds, as shall insure the good quality of all we shall produce; so that the most implicit reliance may at all times be placed upon the excellence and genuineness of kind, as well as upon the freshness and good quality of all seeds bearing the label of this establishment.

As time and means permit, we shall establish an

EXTENSIVE NURSERY,

and further extend and improve our FRUIT and FLOWER GARDEN; and in the management of these departments, as in that of Garden Seeds, we shall attend more to the good quality of the productions than to the number of our varieties—for we are well aware that half a dozen really good kinds are worth more than half a hundred that are merely passable.

An extensive assortment of BOOKS and PERIODICALS on Agricultural, Horticultural and Veterinary subjects, will be always on our shelves, or at our command.

AGENCY.

Any of the above mentioned articles, also **FIELD SEEDS of all kinds, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES, DOMESTIC ANIMALS of choice kinds or improved breeds, FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, Vines, ROOTS, &c.**

shall, when not on hand, be procured to order, from any place designated, or if left to our selection, from that which we deem best for the article wanted. (In the latter case we hold ourselves responsible for the quality.) We are special agents for most of the principal nursery and gardening establishments in the Union, among which are—Prince & Sons, at Flushing, and Mrs. Parmentier's, at Brooklyn, New York; Carr's, and Hibbert and Buist's, at Philadelphia; Winship's, and Kenrick's, near Boston, and generally, for all others in the country. Catalogues of most of the above named establishments, may be had from us gratis.

All orders, for not only our own but for any other establishment, shall be strictly adhered to, and promptly and faithfully executed. On those for others than our own, we charge a commission of from five to ten per cent, according to circumstances.

For other particulars, reference is made to our catalogue and to the American Farmer, where the advertisements of the establishment from time to time indicate its supplies.

Subscribers and customers will please observe that G. B. S. Smith resides and spends most of his time at the farm, and I. I. Hitchcock superintends the store, office and agency in town—hence, for the sake of convenience and dispatch, it is respectfully requested that all letters of business appertaining to the department of the establishment, be directed to "I. I. Hitchcock, American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md." G. B. S. however, will not deny himself the pleasure of direct correspondence with his agricultural and horticultural friends, and hopes for its continuance. It is only in business correspondence, and for the sake of dispatch, that he has been obliged to make this arrangement; but he has no objection, will make no difference in the direction of business, in all branches of the establishment, will as heretofore receive the personal attention of both his parents above named.

THE AMERICAN FARMER
is a neat, Weekly Periodical, published at the Establishment, by I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, Proprietor—GIDEON B. SMITH, Editor.

This work is devoted exclusively to the interest of the American Farmer, and contains all the latest and most valuable information on the subject of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Stock Raising. It contains a great number of useful recipes, and much of the

most valuable information on the subject of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Stock Raising. It contains a great number of useful recipes, and much of the

The volume, or regular subscription year, begins and ends in March. Though not indispensable, it is much preferred by the publisher, and generally by subscribers too, that at whatever period of the year a subscription be sent in, it should take date from No. 1 of the volume, as the back numbers can then be sent, but cannot in all cases be made up after the year is ended.

The current volume of year, is the fourteenth of its publication, and few American periodicals circulate more extensively. Any gentleman desiring to see a specimen of the work, shall be gratified on furnishing the publisher with his address, for that purpose. Communications and advertisements connected with any of the subjects of the work, will be gratefully received and promptly attended to.

In order to render the Farmer pleasant and profitable both to its publisher and its patrons, it is hoped that gentlemen will assent practically to the necessity and propriety of a careful compliance with the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1. Price five dollars per annum; due at the middle of each year of subscription, provided that no balance of a former year remain unpaid.
2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is remittance by mail of current Bank notes, and to obviate all objection to this mode, the publisher assumes the risk.
3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber, the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which, a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.
4. Price of advertising—One dollar per square, and in the same proportion for more than a square, or more than one insertion.

N. B. Direct letters as already prescribed.

AGENTS.

All Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the Farmer, and to require a strict compliance by subscribers with the above terms, especially the third item. They are authorized to retain \$1 for each new subscriber, and 10 per cent. on all other collections. The list of special agents is published in the Farmer on the first Friday in each month.

THE FARMER

IN VOLUMES AND COMPLETE SETS.

Many subscribers receive the work in bound volumes when completed, instead of weekly by mail. The advantage of this method is, that the work is preserved clean and neat, the paper being pressed and not disfigured by having been folded and sent by mail. The price, payment and terms of the work in this form, are the same as when sent by mail. Directions for sending the volume must be explicit.

The price of a considerable surplus of copies beyond the current subscription list, has at all times been printed, and of some of the volumes a second, and even a third edition have been issued, yet much has been the demand for the back volumes, that only a small number of full sets (complete from the commencement) can hereafter be made.

The price of the work in sets is Five Dollars per volume, half bound and lettered. Most of the volumes may be had single at the same price.

REMARKS.

The following is an extract from an editorial notice which appeared recently in a highly respectable journal. It expresses precisely the sentiment that has been repeatedly uttered by many of the most enlightened farmers of our country, as well as by nearly all of its cotemporary periodicals.

"The American Farmer" has reached its fourteenth year, and although we have been familiar with its pages from the commencement, it still increases in interest, the great subject on which it is engaged is not exhausted. Some may be disposed to ask what new lights can be shed upon agriculture at this late period, and after all that has already appeared in various works upon a subject which only requires practical knowledge? Such we refer to the pages of the "Farmer" from its commencement, and, in every number, they will find enough not only to reward them for their time and labour, but in many single numbers information of sufficient value to compensate them for a year's subscription."

Sept. 27

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,

September 25th, 1832.

ON application by petition of Eli Luby, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Robert Luby, 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.

SAMUEL BROWN, Junr.

Reg. Will. 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 testamentary on the personal estate of Robert Luby, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 23rd day of December next, they may otherwise, by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of September, 1832.

Eli LUBY, Exr.

Sept. 27.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 15th of October next, at 12 o'clock M. the FARM lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Ferlong.

THE TERMS OF SALE will be, one third cash, to be paid on the day of sale, one third in twelve months, and the balance in two years from the sale. Bonds or notes, with approved security, will be required for the two last instalments. Possession will be given immediately. J. S. SELLMAN. Sept. 27.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY order of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold to the highest bidder on TUESDAY, the 16th day of October next, on the premises, a very valuable Tract of Land lying in Anne Arundel county Md. near James Clark's Tavern, containing,

133 ACRES,
well improved, having on it a good Peach and Apple ORCHARD and other fruits, and a commodious DWELLING HOUSE and Kitchen attached thereto and an out house for negroes and a large BARN, Tobacco House, Corn House, Stables &c. 35 acres of this land is heavily timbered and the residue is well watered; and in a good state of cultivation.

TERMS.—A credit of twelve months will be given, on the whole purchase money, by the purchaser giving bond with two approved securities bearing interest from the day of sale—when possession will be given—when the whole purchase money is paid the subscriber will give a deed under the direction of the Chancellor.

RICHARD YOUNG, of Wm. Trustee.

Sept. 27.

FOR SALE.

THE large and commodious Brick Dwelling House, in the City of Annapolis, belonging to C. Birnie, Esq. fronting the Market House, and at present occupied by Thomas Duckett, Esq. This Property is in good condition, suitable for the accommodation of a large family, in a public part of the city, and will be sold for a sum far below its real value. Possession will be given on the 20th of December next, and perhaps earlier if required. For terms apply to the subscriber in Annapolis.

HENRY MAYNARD.

Sept. 27.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

Annapolis Sept. 19th, 1832.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of THREE per cent on the Stock of the said Bank for Six Months ending on the 30th instant and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of Attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order,

SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.

Sept. 20. R 3w

The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for three weeks.

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.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 23d day of October 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.

Sept 6

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an election will be held at the several places for holding elections in Anne Arundel county, on the second Monday, being the 12th day of November next, for the purpose of choosing FOUR ELECTORS of President and Vice-President of the United States.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT,

Sheriff A. A. County.

Sept. 20.

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an election will be held at the Assembly Room in this city, on the second Monday, being the 12th day of November next, for the purpose of choosing FOUR ELECTORS of President and Vice-President of the United States.

By order,

JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.

Sept. 20.

CITY TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the CITY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL TAXES for 1832, are now due. The citizens will be waited upon by

H. RIDGELY,

City Collector.

Sept. 6.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

MISCELLANY.

BLACK HAWK AND THE PROPHET.
The following interesting talk took place on the delivery of these two Indian leaders to the American agent.

Prarie du Chien, 27th Aug. 1832.

At 11 o'clock to-day, Black Hawk and the Prophet were delivered to Gen. Joseph M. Street, by the One-eyed Decon and Chactar, Winnebagoes, belonging to his Agency. Many of the officers from the Fort were present. It was a moment of much interest. The prisoners appeared in a full dress of white-tanned-deer-skins. Soon after they were seated the one-eyed Decon rose up, and said—

My FATHER—I now stand before you; When we started, I told you I would return soon; but I could not come any sooner. We have had to go a great distance, [to the Dalle on the Wisconsin—above the Portage.] You see we have done what you sent us to do: these are the two that you told us to get—[pointing to Black Hawk and the Prophet.]

My FATHER—We have done what you told us to do. We always do what you tell us, because we know it is for our good.

My FATHER—You told us to get these men, and it would be the cause of much good to the Winnebagoes. We have brought them; but it has been very hard for us to do so. That one, Mucatanishka-keep, was a great way off. You told us to bring them to you alive: we have done so. If you had told us to bring their heads alone, we would have done so—and it would have been less difficult than what we have done.

My FATHER—We deliver these men into your hands. We would not deliver them even to our brothers, the Chief of the Warriors, but to you; because we know you, and believe you are our friend. We want you to keep them safe. If they are to be hurt, we do not wish to see it. Wait until we are gone, before it is done.

My FATHER—Many little birds have been flying about our ears of late, and we thought they whispered to us that there was evil intended for us; but now we hope these evil birds will let our ears alone.

My FATHER—We know you are our friend, because you take our part; and that is the reason we do what you tell us to do.

My FATHER—You say you love your red children; we think we love you as much, if not more than you love us. We have confidence in you, and you may rely on us.

My FATHER—We have been promised a great deal if we would take these men—that it would do much good to our people. We now hope to see what will be done for us.

My FATHER—We have come in haste; we are tired and hungry. We now put these men into your hands; we have done all that you told us to do.

General Street said—

My CHILDREN—You have done well. I told you to bring these men to me, and you have done so.—I am pleased at what you have done. It is for your good; and for this reason I am pleased. I assured the Great Chief of the Warriors, that if these men were in your country, you would find them, and bring them to me—that I believed you would do whatever I directed you; and now that you have brought them, I can say much for your good. I will go down to Rock Island with the prisoners, and I wish you who have brought these men, especially, to go with me, with such other Chiefs and Warriors as you may select.

My CHILDREN—The Great Chief of the Warriors when he left this place directed me to deliver these, and all other prisoners, to the Chief of the Warriors at this place, Col. Taylor, who is here by me.

My CHILDREN—Some of the Winnebagoes, South of the Wisconsin river, have befriended the Saukies, and some of the Indians of my agency have also given them aid. This displeaseth the Great Chief of the Warriors and your Great Father, the President, and was calculated to do much harm.

My CHILDREN—Your Great Father, the President, at Washington has sent a great War Chief from the far East, Gen. Scott, with a fresh army of soldiers. He is now at Rock Island. Your Great Father, the President, has sent him and the Governor and Chief of Illinois to hold a council with the Indians. He has sent a speech to you and wishes the Chiefs and Warriors of the Winnebagoes to go to Rock Island to the council on the 10th of next month. I wish you to be ready in three days, when I will go with you.

My CHILDREN—I am well pleased that you have taken the Black Hawk, the Prophet, and other prisoners. This will enable me to say much for you to the Great Chief of the Warriors, and to the President your Great Father. My CHILDREN—I shall now deliver the two men Black Hawk and the Prophet to the Chief of the Warriors here; he will take care of them till we start to Rock Island.

Col. Taylor said—The Great Chief of the Warriors told me to take the prisoners when you would bring them; and send them to Rock Island to him. I will take them and keep them safe, but I will use them well, and send them with you and General Street, when you go down to the council, which will be in a few days. Your friend, Gen. Street, advises you to get ready and go down soon; and so do I.

Black Hawk.

I tell you again I will take the prisoners; I will keep them safe, but I will do them no harm. I will deliver them to the Great Chief of the Warriors, and he will do with them and use them in such manner as shall be ordered by your Great Father, the President.

CHACTAR, a Winnebago warrior, then said to Gen. Street—

My FATHER—I am young, and do not know how to make speeches.—This is the second time I ever spoke to you before people. My FATHER—I am no Chief;—I am no orator; but I have been allowed to speak to you.

My FATHER—If I should not speak as well as others, still you must listen to me. My FATHER—When you made the speech to the Chiefs Waugh-Kon-Deconi Carrumana, the One-Dyed Decon and others to-day, I was there. I heard you. I thought what you said to them, you also said to me. You said if these two, (pointing to Black Hawk and the Prophet) were taken by us and brought to you, there would never more a black cloud hang over your Winnebagoes.

My FATHER—Your words entered into my ear, into my brain, and into my heart.

My FATHER—I left here that same night, and you know you have not seen me since, until now.

My FATHER—I have been a great way. I have had much trouble, but when I remembered what you said, I knew what you said was right. This made me continue and do what you told me to do.

My FATHER—Near the Dalle, on the Wisconsin, I took Black Hawk. No one did it but me.—I say this in the ears of all present, and they know it—and I now appeal to the Great Spirit, our Grand Father, and the Earth our Grand Mother, for the truth of what I say!

My FATHER—I am no Chief, but what I have done is for the benefit of my nation, and I hope to see the good that has been promised to us.

My FATHER—That one, Wa-bo-kie-shiek, is my relation—if he is to be hurt I do not wish to see it.

My FATHER—Soldiers sometimes stick the ends of their guns (bayonets) into the backs of Indian prisoners, when they are going about in the hands of the guard. I hope this will not be done to these men.

The Prophet.

CHARACTER OF A GENTLEMAN.

A lawyer, at a circuit town in Ireland, dropped a ten pound note under the table, while playing cards at the Inn. He did not discover his loss until he was going to bed, but then returned immediately. On reaching the room, he was met by the waiter, who said "I know what you want, sir, you have lost something." "Yes, sir, I have lost a ten pound note." "Well, sir, I have found it, and here it is." "Thanks, my good lad, here's a sovereign for you." "No, sir, I want no reward for being honest," said, looking at him with a knowing grin—"wasn't it lucky none of the gentlemen found it."

ANY THING IN REASON.

Go up and hand the royal, said an officer on ship board to a boy, who had never before seen the salt pond. It was in the night. Sir, answered the lad inquiringly. The officer repeated the order. Anything in reason, Captain, anything in reason, said the boy, but as to climbing them rope ladders such a dark night as this, I shan't do it.

QUIBBLE'S LART.

"So Black Hawk has a son?" said a news hunter the other day. "A wonder what he'll name him?" "Tbumy Hawk, to be sure answered Quibble.

An Ohio paper says—"Yesterday the officers at the law entered the Owl Creek Bank, (the President and Cashier having decamped) and on opening the vaults they found a ten cent piece, and three cents.

A country editor says: "We have no objections to furnishing editorial matter for the Essex, N. Y. Republican on moderate terms. We can't do it for nothing, that's poz. You must either give credit, or pay us a trifle, brother Mitchell.

George of Mind.—A ludicrous example of the kind of absurdity is told of Mr. E., a courtier in the reign of George the Third. This personage, who is said to have been the most absent man in the three kingdoms, went one night to White's coffee-house, St. James, fully dressed, except his stockings, which he had forgotten as he accidentally discovered in consequence of spilling some hot coffee upon his legs, he immediately sent the waiter to bring him a pair of white silk stockings; expressing his astonishment at the inadvertence he had committed, and congratulating himself on having so fortunately found it out. The stockings being brought to him, he put them both on one leg, and went to court.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, October 4, 1832.

In Baltimore, for the week ending on Monday, there were 21 deaths by Cholera. On Tuesday, two deaths.

ELECTION RETURNS.

For Delegates to the General Assembly.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Caucus Clay Ticket.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Nicholas Brewer, James Williamson, James Hunter, Robert Welch, Martin F. Revell.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Clay. Jackson.

Table with 2 columns: Districts and Votes. Lists districts like 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and corresponding vote counts.

BALTIMORE CITY.

Jackson. Clay.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Jenkins, Harper, Tiernan, Walsh.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

The return with the exception of the 4th district, give Turner, 2014; Ely, 1918; Worthington, 1730; Holmes, 1474.

HARFORD COUNTY.

Jackson. Clay.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Johns, Sutton, Hope, Forwood, Sewell, Moore, Williams, Amos, Waters, Veazey.

CECIL COUNTY.

Jackson. Clay.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Evans, G. A. Thomas, L. Thomas, W. Knight, Sewell, Cameron, Wilson, Reynolds, Lusby, Veasey.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

It was endorsed on the way-bill from Frederick last evening that it was probable three of the Jackson and one of the Clay candidates were elected to the Legislature.—Balt. Amer.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Jackson. Clay.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Mann, Hullman, Kennedy, Grove, Kerahner, Jacques, McComer, McKee.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Jackson. Clay.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Day, Edelin, Keech, Morton, Edelin, Gantt, Davall, Pratt.

QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.—Four Jackson men elected.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Bristol Township, Berks county, made no opposition to the anti-Jackson ticket. Norristown gave to the Jackson ticket a majority of 40. Whitemarsh gave a similar majority to the same ticket. Upper Merion has gone for the anti-Jackson ticket without opposition.

Reading has given an anti-Jackson majority. We have contradictory accounts from Carlisle. The latest was that the Jackson ticket had prevailed by a majority of four.

The Jackson men carried the borough of West Chester, because the opposition could not unite.

We learn by a passenger in the stage from Lancaster, that the Jackson inspectors were carried by a very small majority in the city, and that the county will probably give about one thousand eight hundred anti-Jackson majority.

Harrisburgh gave less than 100 majority for the Wolf ticket.

Our readers must bear in mind that in many places Berks county, Dauphin county, Northampton and all the north east counties, Mr. Wolf's vote will greatly exceed that for Jackson.—If indeed, the latter should have any in number, of which there is at present a doubt.

Easton gave about one hundred and twenty majority for the Wolf ticket.

In Philadelphia county, Oxford township and Germantown, gave a majority for the anti-Jackson ticket.

Kingessing and Blackley gave a Jackson majority, but the vote was so small that no opinion can be formed of the state of parties therefrom.—U. S. Clar.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

We learn from the Baltimore papers that another of this little band of sisters has be-

come a martyr. Sister Mary George, while attending one of the Hospitals in that city, was seized with Cholera, and after the lapse of a few days, died. The piety, the benevolence and heroism of these ladies afford at once the most affecting proof of the elevated gentleness of the female character, and the most sublime instance of the courage and benevolence inspired by religion. In many cases, where manhood, under all the temptations of gain, shrunk with terror from the chamber of pestilential disease, the modest but unflinching benevolence of these weak and delicate females was seen to seek the deserted bed-side of the sick, and face all the toil and danger without a hope and yet without a murmur. Leaving the wealth, comfort and security of their paternal roof, they are seen amid the dying and the dead, bending like guardian angels over the couch of the sufferers, administering the medicines and with untiring attention wooing back the departing spirit to his frame, or smoothing his rapid progress to the grave. The imagination cannot conceive a scene of greater moral sublimity. The inhabitants of the cities which have suffered from the pestilence will long cherish with gratitude and admiration, the recollection of their kindness; and the record of their heroic and disinterested benevolence will remain a perpetual memorial of the virtues of their sex. Amer. Sent.

TERRIFIC STORM.

A most terrific storm of thunder, lightning, rain and hail, took place at Kingston Jamaica, the latter end of July, that was ever witnessed in any climate. In a few moments the streets were inundated, the rain resembling a cataract, and descending with the most perpendicular precision and violence. In His Majesty's dockyard, the Wall of 102 guns, was literally split through the middle—the props on which she was supported having yielded to the influence of the wind. At Brockville the large establishment of Mr. Billa Plint was consumed by fire, whether electric or otherwise we have not learned.—At the flourishing village of Napace, the storm raged dreadfully, and hail stones measuring two inches in circumference fell in extraordinary profusion. A barn belonging to Mr. Gardiner, in Ernestown, was literally cut in two by the lightning.

Dahlia.—We really wish our cottage garden was located nearer town, that the citizens generally might have an opportunity of seeing our splendid bloom of Dahlias. Those who have never seen this flower, (and very few have ever been seen in Baltimore,) can form no idea of their splendor and magnificence. The flower is formed very much like a large camelia japonica; there are single, semi-double and double varieties; and all sizes, from a disk of two to six or seven inches diameter. Their colour comprises every shade, from the purest white up to the deepest black crimson. We have about thirty varieties and about twenty of them constantly in bloom, affording a display altogether unequalled by any other garden plant. Besides this, we have succeeded in producing several splendid new varieties from seed among which are two very superior semi-double black crimson. The colour of the dahlias are remarkable for their brilliancy and clearness—nothing dull or common-place in them.

The cultivation of dahlias has been hitherto very unsuccessful in this city and neighbourhood; attributable, as we know from experience, to our following the directions of English gardeners, who direct us to put them in poor sandy soil. This may be necessary in England, where the climate is not so subject to excessive droughts as ours. We practiced upon this plan for several years, and never obtained a flower worth looking at. This year we went to the opposite extreme; dug a deep trench, filled it with rich vegetable mould, stable manure, and door yard scrapings, with a moiety of garden mould, and planted them therein, giving them no further attention than keeping down the weeds.—The consequence has been, the splendid bloom above described for two months past. [Amer. Farmer.]

The Vandalia (Ill.) Whig of the 12th inst. mentions the arrival at that place a day or two previous, of Col. Berry, from Rock Island. The number of deaths by cholera, down to the date of his departure, was about 80. Col. Berry states that the troops who came from the Lakes under Gen. Eustis, had not been at the Fort on Rock Island, and of course that the disease could not have been communicated by them. The Treaty which was to have been held with the Indians on the 10th inst. had been postponed in consequence of the sickness. "Gov. Reynolds and Gen. Scott, commissioners on the part of the United States, attended at the proper time; Gov. Clark, Gen. Atkinson, and some other gentlemen, had arrived at Fort Armstrong, to be present at the Treaty; they however returned by the first opportunity." At what time the contemplated Treaty would be held, Col. Berry was not informed.

Cholera.—Dr. Edward Tegar, Inspector General of Army Hospitals, has addressed a letter to the London Globe, on the subject of Cholera, which appears to be of the utmost importance. It details his own case and cure:—"On Wednesday, the 18th July, I was seized with a slight diarrhoea, which continued and increased on the day following; the matter discharged was passed without pain, so that I was thrown off my guard as to the nature of the complaint. Towards evening of the second day, I became restless and feverish; at midnight my pulse was 120, and very weak, again in my legs, and arms led me to think, for the first time, that I was labouring under spasmodic cholera. On examining the copious flowings from the bowels, I found them consist of a limpid fluid, resembling chicken broth or barley-water. This is now understood to be the serous part of the

blood; when this escapes, only the thick dark particles remain in the blood-vessels, which soon become stagnant and occasion death. This was nearly the case with me, as the pulse had become almost imperceptible, and the dark streaks in the lines of the veins, and the colour of the skin, denoted that the state of collapse was fast approaching. The question then was, can a new action be produced in the intestinal canal? Yes, I said, it is possible, and I will try that remedy which I have as strongly recommended to others in this disease. I took three drops of croton oil on a little sugar, and confidently waited the effects. The following took place in succession:—In 20 minutes the stomach was discharged of an immense quantity of undigested food; the liver, which had been distended to a most painful degree with bile, poured its contents into the intestines; the gruelly discharge from the bowels was now succeeded by copious evacuations of bile and offensive matter, the cramps ceased, and the pulse rose. All those favourable occurrences took place in less than an hour after taking the croton oil, and I pronounced myself out of danger. This is my case; and I hope and trust it may prove an important one to the public, as it may lead to a more successful mode of treatment than has hitherto been employed in this fatal disease."

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

A most distressing accident occurred yesterday afternoon, at the end of Long Wharf. A derrick had been erected, with an arm similar to the one at the Bunker Hill Monument, for the purpose of using a diving bell to take up the stones which had fallen into the dock when the wall of the wharf gave way. This derrick, and all the purchases, had been put up under the direction of Mr. Almorán Holmes, a gentleman well known for his judgment and skill in every thing relating to moving heavy bodies. At about 3 o'clock, P. M. every thing having been got in readiness, in order to prove the strength of the apparatus, Mr. Holmes let the bell down to the bottom, a depth of about 24 feet, and then raised it up again; and when clear of the water a few feet, Mr. H. stepped upon a floating stage, under the bell, for the purpose of ascertaining how much water had been in it. While standing on the stage under the bell, the guys which supported the derrick gave way, when the bell came down upon the stage and from thence into the water, and sunk to the bottom. Hopes were entertained that if the bell could be raised, Mr. Holmes might be preserved. A schooner was hauled along side; and, with a promptness hardly to be expected, in thirty minutes the bell was got out of the water, but no one was in it, and it is probable that the sudden concussion of the air having deprived Mr. H. of his senses, he fell to the bottom. What renders this accident doubly distressing is, that one of the spars in falling struck the head of Mr. James Kirkwood, a very respectable mechanic at the North part of the city, and almost instantly deprived him of life; and a boy, also a spectator, had his leg broken.

No blame can justly be attached to any one in this unfortunate affair. The derrick was supported by four guys of 7 1/2 inch shrouding, and was judged by Mr. Holmes to be capable of supporting four times the strain which was to be put upon them. If he erred in judgment, he has dearly paid the forfeit of his error. He is a man who will be much missed not only by his family, but by the community at large. He was fearless, enterprising and very honest. Mr. Holmes's body has since been found. He has left a wife and 4 or 5 children, who are now in Philadelphia. [Boston Daily Adv.]

Three young men, William Ulmar, Sam'l Campbell and James Freeland were brought before the Police Court on Tuesday, on the complaint of the City Marshall, by whom they were charged with homicide on the evening previous in Ann-street. It appeared from the testimony, that Ulmar was prominently engaged in the affray with Mr. Rich, the deceased, and one of the constables testified that he had learned from Ulmar, that Rich received a blow from Campbell. Campbell and Freeland both declared, that they were not present at the affray.—Their farther examination was postponed until all the testimony can be presented, and they were in the mean time ordered into custody.—Ibid.

FOREIGN.

FROM NAPOLÉON.

The packet ship Napoleon, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 25th and London to the 24th August. The following intelligence, copied from them, is furnished by the New York Courier and Enquirer. It would appear from the accounts from Portugal that Don Pedro's Admiral had attacked the squadron of Miguel on the 10th and 11th; and that though not successful at first, he hoped when he had collected all his ships to give a good account of the enemy. It will require a more decided success on his part to enable him to continue the blockade of the two great rivers of Portugal, and if the blockade of Oporto is the object of the expedition from the Tagus, it would seem that its purpose is temporarily accomplished. On land, although Don Pedro's army is more than a match for the enemy in the field, it appears to be hemmed in by superior numbers. Some of the leading English Journals call loudly on the British Government to fly to the assistance of Don Pedro, and on the people to assemble in public meetings and instigate the Government to interpose in his favour. We apprehend from the whole tenor of these accounts that the situation of Don Pedro is rather critical.

The excitement is still kept up in the German States on the Rhine, in consequence of the Decrees of the Diet, and it appears to have increased in consequence of an attempt

to assassinate the eldest son of the Emperor of Austria, which however does not appear to have been connected with any political object. Dennis Collins, the Greenwich pensioner, who hit the King of England with a stone at Acoor Heath Races, has been found guilty of high treason and condemned to be hung. It was doubtful whether the sentence would be carried into execution.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The King this day proceeded in state to the House of Lords and prorogued Parliament in person.

His Majesty, attended by the Great Officers of State and the customary retinue, arrived at the House precisely at 2 o'clock. There were fewer persons collected in the streets than we ever before remember on any similar occasion. In fact the numbers fell far short of those usually assembled to witness the Lord Mayor's show.—His Majesty appeared in good health. He was however, received by his loyal subjects in profound silence. Not a cheer was given, neither did there appear any disposition to offer a mark of disapprobation. His Majesty having taken his seat on the Throne, the Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House of Commons to their Lordship's Bar. In a few minutes the Speaker attended by several Members, entered the House of Lords, when His Majesty in an audible tone delivered the following most gracious speech:—

THE KING'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, "The state of the public business now enabling me to release you from further attendance on Parliament, I cannot take leave of you without expressing the satisfaction with which I have observed your diligence and zeal in the discharge of your duties during a Session of extraordinary labour and duration. "The matters which you have had under your consideration have been of the first importance; and the laws in particular which have been passed for reforming the representation of the people have occupied as was unavoidable, the greatest portion of your time and attention.

"In recommending this to your consideration it was my object, by removing the causes of just complaint, to restore general confidence in the Legislature, and to give additional security to the settled institutions of the State. The object will, I trust, be found to have been accomplished. "I have still to lament the continuance of disturbances in Ireland notwithstanding the vigilance and energy displayed by my Government there in the measures which it has taken to repress them. The laws which have been passed, in conformity with my recommendation, at the beginning of the Session with respect to the collection of Tithes, are well calculated to lay the foundation of a new system, to the completion of which the attention of Parliament, when it again assembles, will of course be directed.

"To this necessary work my best assistance will be given, by enforcing the execution of the laws, and by promoting the prosperity of a country, blessed by Divine Providence, with so many natural advantages. As conducive to this object, I must express the satisfaction which I have felt at the measures adopted for extending generally to my people in that Kingdom the benefits of education. "I continue to receive the most friendly assurances from all Foreign Powers; and, although I am not enabled to announce to you the final arrangement of the questions which have been so long pending between Holland and Belgium, and though unhappily the contest in Portugal between the Princes of the house of Brazanga still continues, I look with confidence, through the intimate union which subsists between me and my Allies to the preservation of general peace. "I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me, and it is a great satisfaction to me to find, notwithstanding large deductions from the revenue occasioned by the repeal of some taxes which pressed most heavily on my people, that you have been enabled, by the exercise of a well considered economy in all the departments of the State, to provide for the service of the year, without any addition to the public burthens.

"I recommend to you during the recess the most careful attention to the preservation of the public peace, and to the maintenance of the authority of the law in your respective counties. I trust that the advantages enjoyed by all my subjects, under our free Constitution, will be duly appreciated and cherished; that relief from any real causes of complaint will be sought only through legitimate channels; that all irregular and illegal proceedings will be discountenanced and resisted; and that the establishment of internal tranquility and order will prove that the measures which I have sanctioned will not be fruitless in promoting the security of the state and the contentment and welfare of my People."

PORTUGAL.

FALMOUTH, Aug. 21. We have had another arrival from Oporto this day, but the intelligence is not later than that by the Alban, which came in last night. The vessel now come in is the Ebenezer, and she has brought the Baron de Rendolle, formerly Intendant of the Police at Lisbon, under the Constitutional Government, and another gentleman, with despatches for Donna Maria's agents in London. As duplicates have been forwarded from the steamer, they will not, I believe, go to London to-day. The accounts agree with those brought by the Alban, and all concur that Don Pedro's troops are full of courage, and anticipate victory. Sir Francis Baring, it is stated, has been sent to England for provisions, and their arrival here may be hourly expected. The Ebenezer sailed on the 14th, but was not able to make way the first night; she left the squadron of Miguel and Sartorius within cannon shot, but without any apparent intention of coming to an immediate collision. Sartorius had not

half his force with him, owing to some being engaged in blockading the coast, while others may have been obliged by the movement of Don Miguel's squadron which on leaving Lisbon bore off apparently in the course of Madrid. I give you a statement of the strength of both the fleets, and as soon as Sartorius can collect all his, I have no doubt we shall hear of some decisive stroke. Petty skirmishes occur daily, but the cavalry force of Don Miguel prevents any movement of importance being made by Don Pedro. Every thing now depends upon the fleets, as should Miguel turn the tables and blockade Oporto, most of supplies must speedily compel the evacuation of the town. Miguel's squadron lies together, and of course it is the interest of Sartorius to separate them; this he has not yet been able to do, so that his best chance is either in a calm, which would enable his steamer to tow him within grappling length, or in a violent storm, which would separate the enemy's fleet, and allow him to beat them in detail.

List of the Squadron at and off Oporto.

Table with 3 columns: Guns, Men, Commanders. Lists ships like Terceira, Prudentia, A Corveta, Donna Maria, Constitution, Villa Flor, Amelia, Eugene, Liberal, 23d of July.

Total 191 1292 with the Ramona and City of Edinburgh steamers.

DON MIGUEL'S SQUADRON.

Table with 2 columns: Guns, Men. Lists ships like Don Juan, A Frigate, Corvete, Ditto, Ditto.

Total 252

The following are extracts from the journals of an officer on board the Reinha de Portugal, the flag-ship of Admiral Sartorius:

"Friday, 3d August.—At anchor off the Cachops. At 9, the squadron of Don Miguel, consisting of the Don Juan, 74, a frigate, carrying 24 pounders, 3 corvettes, and four brigs, were seen under weigh. Being at anchor alone, with our squadron in the offing, we immediately weighed to allow them to join us. While we were running out, the American commodore sent a lieutenant on board, acknowledging the blockade, and requesting permission to enter the Tagus, which was immediately granted. After being joined by the Amelia, Donna Maria, and Eugene schooner, we kept close to the wind on the starboard tack, and at 5 succeeded in obtaining the weather gage of all the enemy's squadron, with the exception of the Principe Real frigate, which bore up to avoid an engagement. From this time till 10 we continued in our station, when we bore down for the enemy. At 11 the Don Juan began firing her stern guns on us; bore up and gave her two broadsides; the darkness of the night hindered our squadron from keeping close to us and consequently prevented our continuing the engagement.

"Saturday, 4th.—Enemy yet at a great distance to leeward this morning; he evidently wished to avoid an action, though he is double our force. "Sunday, 5th.—At 11 this forenoon, we made an ineffectual attempt to cut off the enemy's frigate, which was stationed in the rear; he immediately closed with the 74, disregarding of his station, or of the safety of the corvettes. When he considered himself safe, he opened a broadside on us, but it fell short. The Amelia started company, owing to bad sailing.

"Monday, 6th.—Enemy at a great distance. Admiral communicated with the captain—the wind having considerably increased, and having been joined by the Villa Flor, 14 gun brig, an attack was contemplated to night, but the wind falling light, the Admiral's intention was frustrated.

"Tuesday, 7.—Enemy 12 miles off the quarters, we are standing in to the Cape, to look for reinforcements and intelligence. As we continue to preserve our weather gage, and have succeeded in keeping between the land and the enemy, we are still in hopes that an opportunity will offer of separating the frigate from the rest of the fleet, and then we are confident of success, though they mount double the number of guns we do, and have two-thirds more weight of metal, yet we have the advantage over them, we are unanimous, and the only trouble we are likely to meet in the trifling one of restraining the enthusiasm of the seamen and young officers.

Extract of a letter from the agent to Lloyds at Oporto, dated 15th of Aug. 11 o'clock. "After I had addressed you yesterday by this same conveyance, I went down to St. John's, from whence I saw the two rival squadrons; that of Don Miguel consisted of 1 man-of-war, (John VI.) 1 frigate, 3 corvettes and 2 brigs; and that of Don Pedro of 2 frigates and a brig, with the Ramona steamer.

"Both squadrons were at 6 P. M. steering to the westward, Sartorius keeping to windward of his opponent. "This evening, at 9 o'clock, on leaving St. John's, I applied to Don Miguel's agent, and he being rather hazy at sea, did not see Sartorius or any of his squadron.

...The report in the town, obliged to w... Miguel's troo... as they h... son of Villa... on the south... the town wit... Desertion grea... extent... The m... miles aroun... Don Miguel's... report, thousa... were never t... dent of victo... of fortificati... the town in... gaining in b... material, but... narily the g... bread to the... troops being... the mills on... in a mile a... ble tempora... Vienna, sen... of fr... received fro... the Imperial... that his Ma... ry was just... ger that thi... ley called... Aid-de-Cam... the Prince, d... discharged... few steps... ball so that... ty's should... turned round... made no re... in the sea... The fr... from inves... to be the g... The rep... Baden lik... it produce... attachmen... perial fam... into the c... who want... The in... this dete... gement.

His Majesty's ships *Saga*, *Chiloe*, and *Nautico*, are returning this morning from the westward, in the position they left yesterday, on the approach of Don Miguel's squadron.

Early this morning there was a report that Don Miguel's troops were advancing from the southward, and in consequence of the baggage belonging to Don Pedro's on the other side of the river (Villa Nova) was partially removed to this side, but it would appear that they have not advanced from Goija.

The city is perfectly quiet. We shall soon want bread; there is a scarcity already as the garrillas and Don Miguel's troops have destroyed the mills.

There are 4 vessels fitting up with cannon, getting ready here; two of them sail today.

The city of Edinburgh steamer is taking in coal, provision, &c. and will sail to join Admiral Sartorius at 4 this afternoon.

DON PEDRO'S EXPEDITION.
Falmouth, Monday, August 2d, 9 o'clock, P. M.—The Alban steamer, Lieutenant Walker, Commander, from the Mediterranean, has this instant arrived. Having damaged her machinery, she put into Oporto, which she left on the 18th inst.

The accounts brought by her are of a varied complexion, and as connected with the Portuguese contest, of considerable interest.

In the first place, they all concur in representing the spirit of the troops and people of Oporto as being excellent, and devoted to the cause of Don Pedro; but in other respects they do not give account of any advance made by him, or any immediate prospect of such a result. In the next, they bring the highly important intelligence of the boldness of Don Miguel's squadron, which has come up the coast, and was, when the Alban sailed, about three leagues to westward of the mouth of the Douro.

With respect to matters at Oporto, the accounts bring nothing new. Don Pedro was limited to the town and suburb of Villa Nova, on the opposite side of Douro. He has no cavalry, and cannot go beyond his outposts.

The report of a revolt at Almeida was rife in the town, as well as that Miguel had been obliged to withdraw part of his force in order to crush this opposition. The boldness of Miguel's troops had not, however, diminished, as they had, notwithstanding the possession of Villa Nova and the strong convent of Sarca on the hill above it, gone lower down on the south side of the river, and annoyed the town with musketry.

Desertions had taken place, but not to any great extent, and they had occurred on both sides. The north side of the Douro, for some miles around, was completely occupied by Don Miguel's troops, which were, by common report, magnified to the amount of forty thousand men. The garrison and population were nevertheless in high spirits, and confident of victory; and every practicable mode of fortification had been resorted to to render the town inaccessible. Provisions were beginning to be scarce, not from deficiency of material, but the village of Allonga is ordinarily the great mart for the manufacture of bread to supply Oporto; and Don Miguel's troops being in possession of that, as well as the mills on the south side of the river, within a mile and a half of the town, considerable temporary inconvenience was experienced.

Vienna, August 14.—I must again be a messenger of frightful news. News has just been received from Basen, near Vienna, wherein the Imperial Family has been for a short time; that his Majesty, the young King of Hungary was just escaped, as if by a miracle, a danger that threatened his life. As he was walking this morning early, in the beautiful valley called Hellenanthus, accompanied by an Aid-de-Camp, a person passed close behind the Prince, drew a pistol from his pocket, and discharged it at him. Although he was but a few steps distant, Providence directed the ball so that it but slightly grazed his Majesty's shoulder. The Aid-de-Camp instantly turned round and seized the perpetrator, who made no resistance whatever. He is a captain in the Imperial service, and has a pension. The cause of this crime must appear from investigation, at present, insanity seems to be the ground of it.

The report of the circumstance spread in Basen like wildfire, and the impression which it produced afforded a just proof of the entire attachment of the Austrian people to the Imperial family; only the military escort could save the criminal from the fury of the people, who wanted to take vengeance on the spot.

The indignation of the people of Vienna at this detestable crime is equally great.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, Aug. 14.

From the N. F. Mercantile Advertiser.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
By the ship *Eliza*, Dominion, Capt. Lane, we have received Liverpool papers to the 28th, and London papers to the 27th August inclusive.

Adverse from Oporto are to the 19th, and from Lisbon to the 18th. Don Miguel's squadron returned to the Tagus on the latter day from Oporto.

An attack was daily expected on Oporto by the troops of Don Miguel.

A reconciliation has taken place between the King of Egipt and his brother, the Duke of Sussex.

The deaths at Liverpool, by cholera, continued to average about 80 per day.

London, Aug. 27.—The circumstance of the return of Miguel's fleet to the Tagus, has been a disappointment to some, who relied on its falling into the hands of Sartorius, especially as it is strongly suspected that the real cause of that movement has been the discovery of symptoms of mutiny on board of one or more of the vessels. The retreat of the squadron will, however, have enabled Sartorius to collect together the whole of his force, and leave little at hazard should the enemy again venture to sea.

Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Oporto, August 18.—Admiral Sartorius is still off the bar, but two or three of his vessels have not joined him up to 9 o'clock this morning. Four vessels of 16 guns each, at least, will be ready to join him from hence next week. Don Miguel's squadron has not been seen since the 16th. Don Pedro is making the greatest exertions to put this city in a state of defence.

Extract from a merchant's letter, Oporto, Aug. 18.—The state of Affairs in Villa Nova will, for the present, entirely prevent our shipping wine, as we are in momentary expectation of that place being occupied by Miguel's troops, and it will be impossible to attend to business under such circumstances, and we do not attempt to take freight for England at present. All the smaller struggling houses, who have but limited capital and credit here, and depend upon the regularity of their returns to meet their engagements, are daily stopping payment, and they must unfortunately be ruined. At this moment we are surrounded by 24,000 of Miguel's troops, every moment expecting an attack. Our force, however, here being strong, and the city being well disposed, and well fortified, we expect they will be repulsed by our gallant little band. The retreat of Miguel's fleet to Lisbon has given the Constitutionalists great spirits.

Falmouth, Aug. 25.—Arrived the Alban Steamer. She left Constantinople 17th July; Napoli and Malta on the 28th. At Constantinople, she assisted in towing the Turkish fleet, consisting of two ships of 130 guns, and five two-deckers, to the sea of Marmora, whence they steered for Acre. They were badly manned, and in miserable discipline.—The Madagascar and Meteor steamers, were at Malta, the Madagascar had just arrived there from Acre, where the officers were visited by the Pacha, who presented each with a sword, and to each seaman three dollars.—Belvidera, Acton, and the Scilla sloop, were despatched on the 6th July, from Napoli, to protect Mr. Warring, our Consul, at Tripoli, who had subsequently been obliged to embark in one of them, the Pacha having refused to pay 100,000 dollars due to the British subjects, which the Pacha affirmed he had no means to pay, having given all his crops to the French for claims they had on him.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 24.
A dead calm prevails at this place. Arrangements are in progress for sending plenipotentiaries to various powers. A courier arrived yesterday with an autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria, in answer to one addressed to him by King Leopold. The cholera is making cruel ravages in this city, the number of deaths has increased to 47 a day. M. Degorges Legrand, member of the Senate, and one of the greatest manufacturers in Europe, died yesterday of this disease.

St. Uans, Aug. 16.
Vessels still continue to call off here; the day before yesterday two came over the bar near to the castle, but they were ordered away again, as the prohibition of foreign trade continues to be rigorously observed.

FRANCE.
PARIS, Aug. 25, 4 o'clock P. M.
A cabinet council, under the presidency of the King, was held yesterday at the Tueries, where it is said that the proposition of deciding on the day on which it was proper that the chamber should meet, was considered, and the 3d of Oct. fixed upon, after a good deal of discussion. None of the ministers have, however, yet publicly said any thing in confirmation of the rumour as to the day of opening, and I think that the 3d of Nov. is more likely to be the real one. It has long been evident that ministers are not over-desirous of facing the members of the legislature, and nothing has recently occurred which would compel them to do so at an earlier period.

The modifications which are to be made in the ministry, and the new peerages, will, it is to be expected, be announced in a few days. The former will consist of the admission into the cabinet of Messrs. Dupin, Bignon, and Thiers. M. Dupin is said to have been prevailed upon to accept the seals of the department of justice, without the presidency of the council, which, in case of this arrangement being carried into effect, will remain vacant. The members of the ministry who will make room for the new comers will probably be Messrs. Sebastiani, Girod de l'Ain, and Louis. The last mentioned minister has been for some time past desirous of retiring; but the negotiation of the loan, and subsequently for the wished-for ministerial arrangements, has hitherto detained him in the cabinet.

It is well known that the King feels great reluctance to dispense with Gen. Sebastiani's services, as he is the depository of certain diplomatic secrets which is not so convenient to intrust any one else with at the present moment. The General has besides made himself useful by a certain degree of disposition which it is feared few others equally qualified for the foreign department will be found to possess. If his health, therefore, will at all permit him to continue taking an active part in business, it is very likely he will not quit the ministry. Should he withdraw, M. Bignon will probably be his successor. These changes, if they take place, will not bring about the least alteration in the domestic and foreign policy of the French cabinet, nor will they extend the influence of the *Juste milieu* party in the representative chamber. None but a thorough renewal of the cabinet could lead to a change of system. M. Dupin's name is still associated with favourable recollections, because his fame in liberation has not been in any way tarnished by a participation with those measures of the present Government which have mostly contributed to impairing its popularity. His well-known disapprobation of the state-of-siege ordinance, too, had somewhat revived the public confidence in his patriotism. If a new Cabinet were formed under his auspices, no

doubt but the national confidence in the government would become much greater than it is at present. But with the conditions of his assuming office, which will necessarily make him subservient to the views of others, instead of allowing his own to prevail, he can hardly escape the fate of those who have converted their professed liberalism under the restoration, into a stepping-stone to power under the present Government.

The number of creations to the peerage will most likely be not less than 40. Very few members of the representative Chamber will be transferred to the Upper one, because Ministers feel the necessity of being supported by their friends in the former at the approaching session. Two or three deputies only are spoken of as likely to be made peers. Among them is M. Bertin de Vaux, the chief proprietor and editor of the *Journal des Debats*.

The tone and proceedings lately assumed by the Swiss Diet have produced a remonstrance on the part of Austria, and an explanation of the intentions of that power with regard to Switzerland. An official note has been addressed to the Diet by M. de Bombelles, the Austrian resident-minister, assuring it of his Government's friendly dispositions, and recommending that the arming of the cantons should not be continued. The President of the Diet has very properly replied, that however satisfactory the friendly assurances made in the name of the Austrian Government, the Cantons could not discontinue the measures adopted to maintain their independence till their frontiers should be freed from the presence of the large Austrian forces lately collected there.

Two condemnations to death took place the day before yesterday, at the Assizes, of persons implicated in the riots of the 6th of June. The Judges seem to have decided with much greater severity than had been anticipated by the juries, as some understanding seems to have existed that no sentence of death should be pronounced on any of the convicted rioters. The public think that no political offences should be punishable with death, after Polignac and his colleagues have been spared; and so strong is this impression, that I can hardly think the King will be advised to leave these two men for execution.

HYMENEAL.
Married on Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Guest, Mr. JOHN W. WILSON to Miss HANNAH, daughter of Gideon White, Esq. all of this city.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, on the Personal Estate of Thomas F. Simmons, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the deceased, to present them properly authenticated, and those indebted, in any way, to make immediate payment, either to the subscriber, near Herring Bay, or to THOMAS G. WATERS, in Annapolis, who is duly authorized to receipt for all sums paid to him on account of said estate.

JOSEPH G. HARRISON, Ad'mr.—W. A. Oct.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne Arundel County, will meet at the Court-House on Tuesday, the 23d inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. The Trustees of the several Districts will bear in mind, that their Reports must be handed in by that day.

JOHN RIDOUT, Sec'y. Oct. 4.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, Annapolis, Sept. 30, 1832.

James Berry
John Beard
David S. Caldwell
G. R. Carman
Sam'l Cleggett
Thos. R. Cross
Israel Davidson
John Davis
St. Wm. L. Freeman
Jno. M. Gardner
George Gale
Henry Hopkins
Judson W. Hunt
Fred'k. C. Hyde
Mr. Hoskins
B. Jordan
Lloyd Johnson
Mary King
Elizabeth Lewis
Sarah Mace
Gilbert Murdock. (3)
Dr. Francis Neef
John O'Donnol
John Paul
A. Patterson
Jno. Popham
Miss Rogers
Wm. W. Ransom. (3)
Alfred Sellman (2)
John Smith (2)
Joa. N. Stockett (2)
Capt. J. Schumpack
Jas. B. Smith
Nobis. Stonestreet
Jos. M. Tate
Robt. M. Tomlin
Catherine Williams
Dr. Jno. B. Wells
Gideon White
Wm. Williamson
Mark W. Bush
Edmond Claggett
Richard Castle
D. Claude, Jr.
Peregrine Cohea
Wm. Darlington (3)
Benj. Galther
Ellen Greenleaf
Jas. Holladay
Rev. James Hanson
Harriet Hopkins
Thos. W. Hyde
John Jacobs
L. Elzaby
B. W. Marriott. (2)
Sam'l Parrott
Francis W. Pickmon
Thos. Robinson. (2)
G. P. H. Stuart
Master Joe. Stewart
Sam'l Stevens
Judson Stewart
Thos. Sewell
Geo. Shaw (3)
John Thompson
Wm. O. Taylor
Thos. Woodfield
Elizabeth Washington (3)
James Ward
Wm. R. B. Williams
J. GREEN, P. M. Oct. 4.

CHANCERY SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 27th day of October inst. if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate, of John Chaney of Thos. in and to the lands and premises whereof Richard Chaney died, seized, lying on the Patuxent, and also all the right, title and interest, of the said John Chaney of Thos. of in and to all that part of a tract, or parcel of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called,

PINEY ORCHARD,
which by the partition of the Real Estate of Thos. Cockey Deye, was allotted to John F. Cockey, and designated as Lot No. 6, containing 175 acres.

TERMS OF SALE.
Cash to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the ratification thereof. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee. Oct. 4.

NOTICE.
THE semi annual meeting of the Anne-Arundel county Temperance Society, will be held at the COURT HOUSE in Annapolis, on the first Wednesday of the session of the county court, at 4 o'clock P. M. Auxiliary societies are requested to hand in reports; also to send delegates to represent them in the parent meeting.

By order, J. B. WELLS, M. D. Sec'y. Oct. 4—tm

TICKETS \$5—LOWEST PRIZE \$6.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 15, for 1832.
Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.
To be drawn at Baltimore,
On FRIDAY, 12th October, 1832,
AT FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.
Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Balls.

SCHEDULE

1 prize of	\$20,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	2,000
1 prize of	1,500
1 prize of	1,372
5 prizes of	1,000
10 prizes of	500
10 prizes of	300
10 prizes of	200
24 prizes of	150
56 prizes of	100
56 prizes of	50
56 prizes of	40
56 prizes of	30
56 prizes of	25
112 prizes of	20
2,184 prizes of	12
15,400 prizes of	6

18,040 prizes.
Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25.

CAPITALS \$50,000 \$25,000!
ON WEDNESDAY, 17th OCTOBER, 1832, will be drawn in the city of New York, the

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 37.

66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Balls.
Containing the following splendid Prizes.

1 prize of	\$50,000	is	\$50,000
1 prize of	25,000	is	25,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 prize of	3,000	is	3,000
20 prizes of	1,000	is	20,000
20 prizes of	500	is	10,000
34 prizes of	300	is	10,200
40 prizes of	200	is	8,000
56 prizes of	100	is	5,600
56 prizes of	80	is	4,480
56 prizes of	60	is	3,360
112 prizes of	40	is	4,480
2,340 prizes of	20	is	44,800
15,400 prizes of	10	is	154,000

18,040 prizes, amounting to \$366,080

Whole Tickets only \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50 cents.

As there are many who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, the subscriber can furnish certificates of packages of 22 tickets each containing all the numbers from 1 to 66 inclusive, which will entitle the holders to all the 22 tickets may draw over the next amount of the small prizes of \$10 and \$20.—This offers many advantages to those residing at a distance besides being more safe, for the certificates are always made payable to order, there is much saved in postage, and the trouble of collecting the smallest prizes is obviated.

Price of Certificates in this Lottery.

A certificate of 22 whole Tickets	\$120
do 22 half do	60
do 22 quarters do	30
do 22 eighths do	15

To be had at

LEBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.)
Sept. 27

RESOLUTION
ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS OF THE ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
Resolved, That the petition of the several societies in the county be requested to send delegates to represent them in the parent meeting, to be held at the COURT HOUSE in Annapolis, on the first Wednesday of the session of the county court, at 4 o'clock P. M. Auxiliary societies are requested to hand in reports; also to send delegates to represent them in the parent meeting.

JOHN CLARK, BALTIMORE.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 20, to be drawn October 6th.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of \$50,000	1 prize of \$3470
1 20,000	29 1000
1 10,000	20 500
2 5000	38 200

Tickets \$10, halves 5, quarters 2,50 eighths 1,25.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 15, to be drawn October 12.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of \$50,000	1 prize of \$1372
1 5,000	5 1000
1 2,000	10 500
1 1,500	10 300

Tickets \$5, halves 2,50, quarters 1,25.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY
of New-York, to be drawn October 17th.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of \$50,000	1 prize of \$5,000
1 25,000	20 1,000
1 10,000	80 500
1 8,000	34 300
1 5,000	40 200

Tickets \$10, halves 5, quarters 2,50, eighths 1,25.

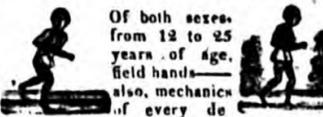
NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 39, to be drawn October 31.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of \$30,000	5 prizes of 1000
1 15,000	5 400
1 7,500	10 200
1 3,500	&c. &c. &c.

Tickets \$5, halves 2,50, quarters 1,25.
Sept. 27.

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 this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Williams's Hotel, Annapolis.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.
October 4, 1832.

PUBLIC SALE.
ON Friday the 5th of October next, at 11 o'clock in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, The President, Directors and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at M'Laughlin's Tavern, Ellicott's Mills,

THE FARM
on which Richard H. Harwood, lately resided, and now in the occupation of Mr. Nelson Phelps, on Elk Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, about three miles from the Waterloo Tavern, and 12 miles from the City of Baltimore, and near the contemplated Rail Road route from Baltimore to the City of Washington, containing about

420 ACRES OF LAND.
The roads from the Waterloo Tavern up the country, and from Owen's Mills in Baltimore, pass through this land, and the best judges are of opinion that this land is capable of being made equal to any of the lands on Elk-Ridge. There are on it a pretty good dwelling House, and convenient out Houses, a Garden, a Spring of most excellent water near the house, and an Ice-house.

TERMS OF SALE—one fourth of the purchase money cash, one fourth in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the same, possession to be given on the first day of January next.

H. H. HARWOOD Prett.
Aug. 9
Maryland Republican, Annapolis, and the Gazette of American, Baltimore, will insert the above once a week until the day of sale.

NOTICE.
IN consequence of the great decline in travelling, the Steam Boat MARYLAND, will go to Easton only once a week, commencing on Friday next, and continue the same day in each week, until further notice.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Master.
Sept. 6.

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.

In Baltimore, for the week ending on Monday, there were 21 deaths by Cholera. On Tuesday, two deaths.

ELECTION RETURNS.

For Delegates to the General Assembly.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Caucus Clay Ticket.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Nicholas Brewer, James Williamson, James Hunter, Robert Welch, Martin F. Revell.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Clay. Jackson.

Table with 2 columns: District and Votes. Districts include Mt., 2d., 3d., 4th., 5th., 6th.

BALTIMORE CITY.

Jackson. Clay.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Jenkins, Harper.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Turner, Ely, Worthington, Holmes.

HARFORD COUNTY.

Jackson. Clay.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Johns, Sutton, Hope, Forwood, Sewell.

CECIL COUNTY.

Jackson. Clay.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Evans, G. A. Thomas, L. Thomas, W. Knight, Sewell.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

It was endorsed on the way-bill from Frederick last evening that it was probable three of the Jackson and one of the Clay candidates were elected to the Legislature.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Jackson. Clay.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Mann, Hollman, Kennedy, Grove.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Jackson. Clay.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Day, Edelin, Keech, Morton.

QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.—Four Jackson men elected.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Bristol Township, Bucks county, made no opposition to the anti-Jackson ticket. Norristown gave to the Jackson ticket a majority of 40.

Reading has given an anti-Jackson majority. We have contradictory accounts from Carlisle. The latest was that the Jackson ticket had prevailed by a majority of four.

The Jackson men carried the borough of West Chester, because the opposition could not unite.

We learn by a passenger in the stage from Lancaster, that the Jackson inspectors were carried by a very small majority in the city, and that the county will probably give about one thousand eight hundred anti-Jackson majority.

Harriburgh gave less than 100 majority for the Wolf ticket.

Our readers must bear in mind that in many places, Bucks county, Dauphin county, Northampton and all the north east counties, Mr. Wolf's vote will greatly exceed that for Jackson.

Easton gave about one hundred and twenty majority for the Wolf ticket.

In Philadelphia county, Oxford township and Germantown, gave a majority for the anti-Jackson ticket.

Kingessing and Blackley gave a Jackson majority, but the vote was so small that no opinion can be formed of the state of parties therefrom.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

We learn from the Baltimore papers that another of this little band of saints has been a martyr.

Miss Mary George, while attending one of the Hospitals in that city, was seized with Cholera, and after the lapse of a few days, died. The piety, the benevolence and heroism of these ladies afford at once the most affecting proof of the elevated gentleness of the female character, and the most sublime instance of the courage and benevolence inspired by religion.

A most terrific storm of thunder, lightning, rain and hail, took place at Kingston Jamaica, the latter end of July, that was ever witnessed in any climate. In a few moments the streets were inundated, the rain resembling a cataract, and descending with the most perpendicular precision and violence.

Dahlia.—We really wish our cottage garden was located nearer town, that the citizens generally might have an opportunity of seeing our splendid bloom of Dahlias.

The cultivation of dahlias has been hitherto very unsuccessful in this city and neighborhood; attributable, as we know from experience, to our following the directions of English gardeners, who direct us to put them in poor sandy soil.

The Vandalia (Ill.) Whig of the 12th inst. mentions the arrival at that place a day or two previous, of Col. Berry, from Rock Island. The number of deaths by cholera, down to the date of his departure, was about 80.

Cholera.—Dr. Edward Tegar, Inspector General of Army Hospitals, has addressed a letter to the London Globe, on the subject of Cholera, which appears to be of the utmost importance. It details his own case and cure.

When this escapes, only the thick dark particles remain in the blood-vessels, which soon become stagnant and occasion death. This was nearly the case with me, as the pulse had become almost imperceptible, and the dark streaks in the lines of the veins, and the colour of the skin, denoted that the state of collapse was fast approaching.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT. A most distressing accident occurred yesterday afternoon, at the end of Long Wharf. A derrick had been erected, with an arm similar to the one at the Bunker Hill Monument, for the purpose of using a diving bell to take up the stones which had fallen into the dock when the wall of the wharf gave way.

Three young men, William Ulmer, Sam'l Campbell and James Freeland, were brought before the Police Court on Tuesday, on the complaint of the City Marshal, by whom they were charged with homicide on the evening previous in Ann-street.

FOREIGN FROM ENGLAND. The packet ship Napoleon, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 25th and London to the 24th August. The following intelligence, copied from them, is furnished by the New York Courier and Enquirer.

It would appear from the accounts from Portugal that Don Pedro's Admiral had attacked the squadron of Miguel on the 10th and 11th, and that though not successful at first, he hoped when he had collected all his ships to give a good account of the enemy.

Some of the leading English Journals call loudly on the British Government to fly to the assistance of Don Pedro, and on the people to assemble in public meetings and instigate the Government to interpose in his favour.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. The King this day proceeded in state to the House of Lords and prorogued Parliament in person. His Majesty, attended by the Great Officers of State and the customary retinue, arrived at the House precisely at 2 o'clock.

THE KINGS SPEECH. My Lords and Gentlemen, The state of the public business now enabling me to release you from further attendance on Parliament, I cannot take leave of you without expressing the satisfaction with which I have observed your diligence and zeal in the discharge of your duties during a Session of extraordinary labour and duration.

THE KINGS SPEECH. My Lords and Gentlemen, The state of the public business now enabling me to release you from further attendance on Parliament, I cannot take leave of you without expressing the satisfaction with which I have observed your diligence and zeal in the discharge of your duties during a Session of extraordinary labour and duration.

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List of the Squadron at and off Oporto. IN THE DOCK. Guns. Men. Commanders. Terceira 8 38 Lieut. Woodbridge. Prudentia 6 35 A Corvette 3 32 Tylden.

REINHA DE PORTUGAL. 46 330 Flag ship of Admiral Sartorius. Dona Maria 43 280 Constitution 12 99 Corry, Com. Villa Flor 18 100 mauder. Amelia 16 80 Eugene 13 70 Liberal 10 80 23d of July 10 80

Don Juan 84 A Frigate 50 Corrette 26 Ditto 26 Long 18 pounders. A brig 20 Ditto 20 Long 12 pounders.

The following are extracts from the journals of an officer on board the Reina de Portugal, the flag-ship of Admiral Sartorius: Friday, 3d August.—At anchor off the Cachops. At 9, the squadron of Don Miguel, consisting of the Don Juan, 74, a frigate, carrying 34 pounders, 3 corvettes, and four brigs, were seen under weigh.

Saturday, 4th.—Enemy yet at a great distance to leeward this morning; he evidently wished to avoid an action, though he is double our force.

Sunday, 5th.—At 11 this forenoon, we made an ineffectual attempt to cut off the enemy's frigate, which was stationed in the rear; he immediately closed with the 74, disregarding of his station, or of the safety of the corvettes. When he considered himself safe, he opened a broadside on us, but it all fell short. The Amelia started company, owing to bad sailing.

Monday, 6th.—Enemy at a great distance. Admiral communicated with the captain—the wind having considerably increased, and having been joined by the Villa Flor, 14 gun brig, an attack was contemplated to-night, but the wind falling light, the Admiral's intention was frustrated.

Tuesday, 7th.—Enemy 13 miles on the lee quarter, we are standing in to the Cape, to look for reinforcements and intelligence. As we continue to preserve our weather-gage, and have succeeded in keeping between the land and the enemy, we are still in hopes that an opportunity will offer of separating the frigate from the rest of the fleet, and then we are confident of success, though they mount double the number of guns we do, and throw two-thirds more weight of metal, yet we have the advantage over them; we are unanimous, and the only trouble we are likely to meet in the trifling one of restraining the enthusiasm of the seamen and young officers.

Extract of a letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Oporto, dated 15th of Aug. 11 o'clock: After I had addressed you yesterday by this same conveyance, I went down to St. John's, from whence I saw the two rival squadrons; that of Don Miguel consisted of 1 man-of-war, (John VI.) a frigate, 5 corvettes and 3 brigs, and that of Don Pedro of 2 frigates and a brig, with the Ramona steamer. Both squadrons were at 6 P. M. steering to the westward, Sartorius keeping to windward of his opponent.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, partially cut off.

His Majesty's ships, *Stags*, *Children*, and *Northey*, are remaining this morning from the westward, in consequence of the position they left yesterday on the approach of Don Miguel's squadron.

Early this morning there was a report that Don Miguel's troops were advancing from the westward, and in consequence of the change belonging to Don Pedro's on the other side of the river, (Villa Nova) was partially removed to this side, but it would appear that they have not advanced from Gojo.

The city is perfectly quiet. We shall soon want bread; there is a scarcity already as the guerrillas and Don Miguel's troops have destroyed the mills.

There are 4 vessels fitting up with cannon, getting ready here; two of them sail today.

The city of Edinburgh steamer is taking in coals, provision, &c. and will sail to join Admiral Sartorius at 4 this afternoon.

DON PEDRO'S EXPEDITION.

Falmouth, Monday, August 2d, 9 o'clock, P. M.—The Alban steamer, Lieutenant Walker, Commandant, from the Mediterranean, has this instant arrived. Having damaged her machinery, she put into Oporto, which she left on the 18th inst.

The accounts brought by her are of a varied complexion, and as connected with the Portuguese contest, of considerable interest. In the first place, they all concur in representing the spirit of the troops and people of Oporto as being excellent, and devoted to the cause of Don Pedro; but in other respects they do not give account of any advance made by him, or any immediate prospect of such a result. In the next, they bring the highly important intelligence of the boldness of Don Miguel's squadron, which has come up the coast, and was, when the Alban sailed, about three leagues to westward of the mouth of the Douro.

With respect to matters at Oporto, the accounts bring nothing new. Don Pedro was limited to the town and suburb of Villa Nova, on the opposite side of Douro. He has a cavalry, and cannot go beyond his outposts.

The report of a revolt at Almeida was rife in the town, as well as that Miguel had been obliged to withdraw part of his force in order to crush this opposition. The boldness of Miguel's troops had not, however, diminished, as they had, notwithstanding the possession of Villa Nova and the strong convent of Sara on the hill above it, gone lower down on the south side of the river, and annoyed the town with musketry.

Desertions had taken place, but not to any great extent, and they had occurred on both sides. The north side of the Douro, for some miles around, was completely occupied by Don Miguel's troops, which were, by common report, magnified to the amount of forty thousand men. The garrison and population were nevertheless in high spirits, and confident of victory; and every practicable mode of fortification had been resorted to to render the town inaccessible. Provisions were being so scarce, not from a deficiency of material, but the village of Allongo is ordinarily the great mart for the manufacture of bread to supply Oporto and Don Miguel's troops being in possession of that, as well as the mills on the south side of the river, within a mile and a half of the town, considerable temporary inconveniences was experienced.

Vienna, August 14.—I must again be a messenger of frightful news. News has just been received from Baden, near Vienna, wherein the Imperial Family has been for a short time; that his Majesty, the young King of Hungary just escaped, as if by a miracle, a danger that threatened his life. As he was walking this morning early, in the beautiful valley called Hellenanthus, accompanied by an Aid-de-Camp, a person dressed close behind the Prince, drew a pistol from his pocket, and discharged it at him. Though he was but a few steps distant, Providence directed the ball so that it but slightly grazed his Majesty's shoulder. The Aid-de-Camp instantly turned round and seized the perpetrator, who made no resistance whatever. He is a captain in the Imperial service, and has a pension. The cause of this crime must appear from investigation, at present, insanity seems to be the ground of it.

The report of the circumstance spread in Baden like wildfire, and the impression which it produced afforded a just proof of the entire attachment of the Austrian people to the Imperial family; only the military escort could save the criminal from the fury of the people, who wanted to take vengeance on the spot.

The indignation of the people of Vienna at this detestable crime is equally great.—Algemeine Zeitung, Aug. 14.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship *Eliza*, Demison, Capt. Lane, we have received Liverpool papers to the 29th, and London papers to the 27th August instant.

Advised from Oporto are to the 19th, and from Lisbon to the 18th. Don Miguel's squadron returned to the Tagus on the latter day from Oporto.

An attack was daily expected on Oporto by the troops of Don Miguel.

A reconciliation has taken place between the King of England and his brother, the Duke of Sussex.

The deaths at Liverpool, by cholera, continued to average about 20 per day.

London, Aug. 27.—The circumstance of the return of Miguel's fleet to the Tagus, has been a disappointment to some, who relied on its falling into the hands of Sartorius, especially as it is strongly supposed that the real cause of that movement has been the discovery of symptoms of mutiny on board of one or more of the vessels. The retreat of the squadron will however, have enabled Sartorius to collect together the whole of his force and leave little at hazard should the enemy again venture to sea.

Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Oporto, August 18.—Admiral Sartorius is still at the bar, but two or three of his vessels have not joined him up to 9 o'clock this morning. The vessels of 16 guns each, at least, will be ready to join him from hence next week. Don Miguel's squadron has not been seen since the 10th. Don Pedro is making the greatest exertions to put this city in a state of defence.

Extract from a merchant's letter, Oporto, Aug. 18.—The state of Affairs in Villa Nova will, for the present, entirely prevent our shipping wine, as we are in momentary expectation of that place being occupied by Miguel's troops, and it will be impossible to attend to business under such circumstances, and we do not attempt to take freight for England at present. All the smaller struggling houses, who have but limited capital and credit here, and depend upon the regularity of their returns to meet their engagements, are daily stopping payment, and they must unfortunately be ruined. At this moment we are surrounded by 24,000 of Miguel's troops, every moment expecting an attack. Our force, however, here being strong, and the city being well disposed, and well fortified, we expect they will be repulsed by our gallant little band. The retreat of Miguel's fleet to Lisbon has given the Constitutionalists great spirits.

Falmouth, Aug. 25.—Arrived the Alban Steamer. She left Constantinople 17th July; Napoli and Malta on the 28th. At Constantinople, she assisted in towing the Turkish fleet, consisting of two ships of 130 guns, and five two-deckers, to the sea of Marmora, whence they steered for Acre. They were badly manned, and in miserable discipline.—The Madagascar and Meteor steamers, were at Malta, the Madagascar had just arrived there from Acre, where the officers were visited by the Pacha, who presented each with a sword, and to each seaman three dollars.—Belvidera, Acton, and the Scilla sloop, were despatched on the 6th July, from Napoli, to protect Mr. Warring, our Consul, at Tripoli, who had subsequently been obliged to embark in one of them, the Pacha having refused to pay 100,000 dollars due to the British subjects, which the Pacha affirmed he had no means to pay, having given all his crops to the French for claims they had on him.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 24.

A dead calm prevails at this place. Arrangements are in progress for sending plenipotentiaries to various powers. A courier arrived yesterday with an autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria, in answer to one addressed to him by King Leopold. The cholera is making cruel ravages in this city, the number of deaths has increased to 47 a day. M. Degorges Legrand, member of the Senate, and one of the greatest manufacturers in Europe, died yesterday of this disease.

St. URS, Aug. 16.

Vessels still continue to call off here; the day before yesterday two came over the bar near to the castle, but they were ordered away again, as the prohibition of foreign trade continues to be rigorously observed.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 25, 4 o'clock P. M.

A cabinet council, under the presidency of the King, was held yesterday at the Tueries, where it is said that the proposition of deciding on the day on which it was proposed that the chamber should meet, was considered, and the 3d of Oct. fixed upon, after a good deal of discussion. None of the ministers have, however, yet publicly said any thing in confirmation of their own as to the day of opening, and I think that the 3d of Nov. is more likely to be the real one. It has long been evident that ministers are not over-desirous of facing the members of the legislature, and nothing has recently occurred which would compel them to do so at an earlier period.

The modifications which are to be made in the ministry, and the new peerages, will, it is to be expected, be announced in a few days. The former will consist of the admission into the cabinet of Messrs. Dupin, Bigon, and Thiers. M. Dupin is said to have been prevailed upon to accept the seals of the department of justice, without the presidency of the council, which, in case of this arrangement being carried into effect, will remain vacant. The members of the ministry who will make room for the new comers will probably be Messrs. Sebastiani, Girod de l'Ain, and Louis. The last mentioned minister has been for some time past desirous of retiring; but the negotiation of the loan, and subsequently for the wished-for ministerial arrangements, has hitherto detained him in the cabinet.

It is well known that the King feels great reluctance to dispense with Gen. Sebastiani's services, as he is the depository of certain diplomatic secrets which is not found convenient to intrust any one else with at the present moment. The General has, besides made himself useful by a certain degree of disposition which it is feared few others equally qualified for the foreign department will be found to possess. If his health, therefore, will at all permit him to continue taking an active part in business, it is very likely he will not quit the ministry. Should he withdraw, M. Bigon will probably be his successor. These changes, if they take place, will not bring about the least alteration in the domestic and foreign policy of the French cabinet, nor will they extend the influence of the *juste milieu* party in the representative chamber. None but a thorough renewal of the cabinet could lead to a change of system. M. Dupin's name is still associated with favourable recollections, because his fame in liberation has not been in any way tarnished by a participation with these measures of the present Government which have mostly contributed to impairing its popularity. His well-known disapprobation of the state-of-siege ordinance, too, had somewhat revived the public confidence in his patriotism. If a new Cabinet were formed under his auspices, no

doubt but the national confidence in the Government would become much greater than it is at present. But with the conditions of his assuming office, which will necessarily make him subservient to the views of others, instead of allowing his own to prevail, he can hardly escape the fate of those who have converted their professed liberalism under the restoration, into a stepping-stone to power under the present Government.

The number of creations to the peerage will most likely be not less than 40. Very few members of the representative Chamber will be transferred to the Upper one, because Ministers feel the necessity of being supported by their friends in the former at the approaching session. Two or three deputies only are spoken of as likely to be made peers. Among them is M. Bertin de Vaux, the chief proprietor and editor of the *Journal des Debats*.

The tone and proceedings lately assumed by the Swiss Diet have produced a remonstrance on the part of Austria, and an explanation of the intentions of that power with regard to Switzerland. An official note has been addressed to the Diet by M. de Bombelée, the Austrian resident-minister, assuring it of his Government's friendly dispositions, and recommending that the arming of the cantons should not be continued. The President of the Diet has very properly replied, that however satisfactory the friendly assurances made in the name of the Austrian Government, the Cantons could not discontinue the measures adopted to maintain their independence till their frontiers should be freed from the presence of the large Austrian forces lately collected there.

Two condemnations to death took place the day before yesterday, at the Assizes, of persons implicated in the riots of the 6th of June. The Judges seem to have decided with much greater severity than had been anticipated by the juries, as some understanding seems to have existed that no sentence of death should be pronounced on any of the convicted rioters. The public think that no political offences should be punishable with death, after Polignac and his colleagues have been spared; and so strong is this impression, that I can hardly think the King will be advised to leave these two men for execution.

HYMENEAL.

Married on Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Guest, Mr. JOHN W. WASHINGTON to Miss HANNAH, daughter of Gideon White, Esq. all of this city.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, on the Personal Estate of Thomas F. Simmons, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the deceased, to present them properly authenticated, and those indebted, in any way, to make immediate payment, either to the subscriber, near Herring Bay, or to THOMAS G. WATERS, in Annapolis, who is duly authorized to receipt for all sums paid to him on account of said estate.

JOSEPH G. HARRISON, Admr.—W. A.

Oct. 4.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne Arundel County, will meet at the Court-House on Tuesday, the 23d inst, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The Trustees of the several Districts will bear in mind, that their Reports must be handed in by that day.

JOHN RIDOUT, Secy.

Oct. 4.

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, Annapolis, Sept. 30, 1832.

James Berry
John Beard

David S. Caldwell
G. R. Carman
Sam'l Cleggett
Thos. H. Cross

Israel Davidson
John Davis

St. Wm L. Freeman

Jno. M. Gardner
George Gale

Henry Hopkins
Judson W. Hunt
Fred'k. C. Hyde
Mr. Hoskins

B. Jordan
Lloyd Johnson

Mary King

Elizabeth Lewis

Sarah Mace
Gilbert Murdoch. (3)

Dr. Francis Neef

John O'Donnel

John Paul
A. Patterson
Jno. Popham

Miss Rogers
Wm. W. Ransom. (3)

Alfred Sellman (2)
John Smith (2)
Joa. N. Stockett (2)
Capt. J. Schmuck
Jas. B. Smith
Nobis. Stonestreet

Jos. M. Tate
Capt. M. Tomlin

Catherine Williams
Dr. Jno. B. Wells
Gideon White
Wm. Willingham

Mark W. Bush

Edmond Cleggett
Richard Cadle
D. Claude, Jr.
Peregrine Cohea

Wm. Darlington (3)

Benj. Galther
Ellen Greenleaf

Jas. Holladay
Rev. James Hanson
Harriet Hopkins
Thos. W. Hyde

John Jacobs

Eli Lushy

H. W. Marriott. (2)

Sam'l Parrott
Francis W. Pickmon

Thos. Robinson. (2)

G. P. M. Stuart
Master Jos. Stewart
Sam'l Stevens
Judson Stewart
Thos. Sewell
Geo. Shaw (3)

John Thompson
Wm. O. Taylor

Thos. Woodfield
Elizabeth Worthington (2)
James Wood
Wm. R. S. Wilson
J. GREEN, P. M.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 27th day of October, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate, of Richard Chaney of Thos. in and to the lands and premises whereof Richard Chaney died, seized, lying on the Patuxent, and also all the right, title and interest, of the said Richard Chaney of Thos. in and to all that part of a tract, or parcel of land, lying in Anns. Arundel county, called,

PINEY OCHARD.

which by the partition of the Real Estate of Thomas Cockey Deye, was allotted to Joshua F. Conkey, and designated as Lot No. 6, containing 175 acres.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the ratification thereof. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Oct. 4.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

NOTICE.

THE semi annual meeting of the Anne-Arundel county Temperance Society, will be held at the COURT HOUSE in Annapolis, on the first Wednesday of the session of the county court, at 4 o'clock P. M. Auxiliary societies are requested to hand in reports; also to send delegates to represent them in the parent meeting.

By order, J. B. WELLS, M. D. Secy.

Oct. 4—(m)

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 13, for 1832.

Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.

To be drawn at Baltimore,
On FRIDAY, 12th October, 1832,
AT FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEDULE.

4 prizes of	\$20,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	2,000
1 prize of	1,500
1 prize of	1,372
5 prizes of	1,000
10 prizes of	500
10 prizes of	300
10 prizes of	200
24 prizes of	150
56 prizes of	100
56 prizes of	50
56 prizes of	40
56 prizes of	30
56 prizes of	25
112 prizes of	20
2,184 prizes of	12
15,400 prizes of	6

18,040 prizes.

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

CAPITALS \$50,000 \$25,000

ON WEDNESDAY, 17th OCTOBER, 1832, will be drawn in the city of New York, the

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 37.

66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots. Containing the following splendid Prizes.

1 prize of	\$50,000	is	\$50,000
1 prize of	25,000	is	25,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 prize of	3,000	is	3,000
20 prizes of	1,000	is	20,000
20 prizes of	500	is	10,000
34 prizes of	300	is	10,200
40 prizes of	200	is	8,000
56 prizes of	100	is	5,600
56 prizes of	80	is	4,480
56 prizes of	60	is	3,360
112 prizes of	40	is	4,480
2,240 prizes of	20	is	44,800
15,400 prizes of	10	is	154,000

18,040 prizes, amounting to \$368,080

Whole Tickets only \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50 cents.

As there are many who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, the subscriber can furnish certificates of packages of 23 tickets each containing all the numbers from 1 to 66 inclusive, which will entitle the holders to all the 23 tickets may draw over the next amount of the small prizes of \$10 and \$20.—This offers many advantages to those residing at a distance; besides being more safe, for the certificates are always made payable to order, there is much saved in postage, and the trouble of collecting the smallest prizes is obviated.

Price of Certificates in this Lottery.

A certificate of 23 whole Tickets	\$120
do 23 half do	60
do 23 quarters do	30
do 23 eighths do	15

To be had at
DUBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.)
Sept. 27

RESOLUTION.

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF VISITATION TO THE ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, in the city of Annapolis, on the 27th day of September, 1832, that the said committee will visit their several schools on Thursday in each week, and continue the same during the existence of the committee.

Oct. 4.

CLARK had the pleasure a week or two since of paying the cash for a \$15,000 prize, which had been ordered from his office by a gentleman living in Frederick county, Md. and if there be any more who are desirous of being treated in the same way, all they have to do is to direct their orders to

JOHN CLARK,
BALTIMORE.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 20, to be drawn October 6th.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of \$30,000	1 prize of \$3470
1 20,000	29 1000
1 10,000	20 500
2 5000	38 200

Tickets \$10, halves 5, quarters 2,50 eighths 1,25.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 15, to be drawn October 12.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of \$20,000	1 prize of \$1372
1 5,000	5 1000
1 2,000	10 500
1 1,500	10 500

Tickets \$5, halves 2,50, quarters 1,25.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY of New-York, to be drawn October 17th.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of \$50,000	1 prize of \$5,000
1 25,000	20 1,000
1 10,000	20 500
1 8,000	34 300
1 5,000	40 200

Tickets \$10, halves 5, quarters 2,50, eighths 1,25.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 39, to be drawn October 31.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of \$30,000	5 prizes of 1000
1 15,000	5 400
1 7,500	10 200
1 3,500	&c. &c. &c.

Tickets \$5, halves 2,50, quarters 1,25.
Sept. 27.

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 this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at William's Hotel, Annapolis.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.
October 4, 1832.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Friday the 5th of October next, at 11 o'clock in the morning, if fair, if not the next fair day, The President, Directors and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at M'Laughlin's Tavern, Ellicott's Mills,

THE FARM

on which Richard H. Harwood, lately resided, and now in the occupation of Mr. Nelson Phelps, on Elk Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, about three miles from the Waterloo Tavern, and 12 miles from the City of Baltimore, and near the contemplated Rail Road route from Baltimore to the City of Washington, containing about

420 ACRES OF LAND.

The roads from the Waterloo Tavern to the country, and from Owen's Mills to Baltimore, pass through this land, and the best judges are of opinion that this land is capable of being made equal to any of the lands on Elk-Ridge. There are on it a pretty good dwelling House, and convenient out Houses, a Garden, a Spring of most excellent water near the house, and an Ice-house.

TERMS OF SALE—one fourth of the purchase money cash, one fourth in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the same, possession to be given on the first day of January next.

H. H. HARWOOD Prest.

Aug. 9
Maryland Republican, Annapolis, and the Gazette & American, Baltimore, will insert the above once a week until the day of sale.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the great declining in travelling, the Steam Boat **MARYLAND**, will go to Easton only once a week, commencing on Friday next, and continue the same day in each week, until further notice.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,
Master.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE HOUSE AND LOT in church street, at present occupied by Mr. John Smith. For terms apply to
JOHN SMITH,
HENRY MATHEWS.

June 28

BY-LAW.
A By-Law to regulate the Market in the City of Annapolis, and to designate the duties of the Market Master, and repealing all former By-Laws heretofore passed, regulating the same.

Passed Sept. 14, 1834.
SECTION 1. 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 every day in the week, (Sunday excepted) shall be held as a market day, within the city of Annapolis; and that all provisions brought to the said city, or the precincts thereof, for sale, upon a market day, shall be carried to the market house within the said city, there to be sold, at the stated market hours, to wit: from any time in the morning until nine o'clock in the forenoon, in the months of May, June, July, August and September, and until ten o'clock in the forenoon the rest of the year.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That no person shall buy, or cause to be bought, of any person or persons bringing or having brought, any kind of provisions whatsoever, to the said city for sale, upon a market day during the time of the above stated market hours, under the penalty of ten dollars, current money, for every offence, to be recovered before the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, one half of said fine, when recovered, to go to the informer, and the other half for the use of the Corporation.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any apprentice, servant, or slave, shall buy any kind of provisions, bringing or brought to the said city or the precincts thereof, for sale as aforesaid, upon either of the market days during the time of the above appointed hours, but at the aforesaid market house, the master or mistress of such apprentice, servant, or slave, shall pay the penalty of five dollars, current money, for every such offence, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, residing within said city, or the precincts thereof, shall stop any provisions of any kind, or cause them to be stopped, on their way to the said market, and buy up or cause to be bought up, the said provisions, on their way to the said market, or at the market house, during market hours, and sell, or cause to be sold, or offer to sell, the said provisions again, such person or persons, so buying and selling, or offering to sell the provisions, or any part thereof, as aforesaid, or causing the same to be bought and sold, or offered for sale, to any person or persons whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of this By-Law, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, current money, for every such offence, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.—Provided, That nothing in this By-Law contained shall be construed or taken so as to prevent any person from purchasing fish at the public wharfs, or from buying hay, fodder, straw, oysters, beef in barrels or larger casks, fish and pork in ditto, dry fish, live stock, such as cattle, sheep, and hogs, wheat Indian corn, dried peas and beans, oats, rye, bran, and fruit, at any time or place within the said city, or precincts thereof, and selling the same again, any By-Law or Ordinance to the contrary, in anywise notwithstanding.

Sec. 5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all lumps brought to said market house, for sale in lumps or prints, of less than two pounds weight each, shall be composed of lumps or prints of one pound, or one half pound each, and no other, and that any butter offered for sale in lumps or prints weighing less than two pounds, and not weighing either one pound or one half pound each, shall be forfeited to the use of the Corporation.

Sec. 6. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That on the first Monday in January next, and annually thereafter, all the stalls and divisions in the market house of this city, shall be offered to rent conformably to the rates prescribed by this ordinance; the said rents to be paid to the market master, in advance.

Sec. 7. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be a market master, to be appointed hereafter annually, on the second Monday in April, or on any other day as the corporation may deem proper, and that for the performance of his duties he shall receive the sum of sixty dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and that before he enters upon the performance of his duties, he shall give bond to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the city of Annapolis, to be approved of by the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, in the sum of two hundred dollars current money, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and the trust reposed in him, by this or any future Ordinance.

Sec. 8. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the market master shall have full power and authority to take possession, care and charge of the market house, in this city, and of all rents, &c., during his continuance in office; and it shall be his duty, and he is hereby required to attend at the market house, daily, at the usual market hours, to enforce obedience to the rules and regulations, directed to be observed by any ordinance of this corporation, touching said market.

Sec. 9. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the market master shall attend at the market house daily, during the months of November, December, January and February, from six o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock, and during the months of March, April, September and October, from five o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock, and during the months of May, June, July and August, from four o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock, and he shall get any one hundred weight, and if less than one hundred weight, 1-4 cents for each Awt weighed in the large scales to be paid by the seller of the article so weighed, and paid to the Treasurer for the use of the corporation, and it is

declared to be the duty of the market master, at any time, to weigh articles in the large scales when required, the charge for which, to be paid in market hours, shall be his compensation therefor.

Sec. 10. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the market master to prevent all Blows, Stuffs, Unsound or unwholesome provisions from being sold, or being exposed for sale, and to weigh, try and examine all Butter, Lard, and other articles of provision, sold at a given weight—to see that the same are of due weight for which the same are offered for sale, and the same, when false, to seize and dispose of, to the highest bidder; the money arising from the sales thereof to be paid over to the Treasurer, for the use of the corporation; and it shall be his duty to decide all differences and disputes which may arise in the market, between buyers and sellers, touching the weights and measures, of the things there bought and sold; and it shall be his duty to cause the market house to be swept every day, and to remove all dirt, filth, and snow from the same, as often as may be necessary.

Sec. 11. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the market master, to give ten days notice, by advertisement at the market house, previous to the first Monday in January, that the several stalls and divisions in said market house, will be rented for the term of one year, conformably to the rates and terms prescribed by this ordinance, and that he, during the market hours of said day, publicly offer the same to be rented as aforesaid, and shall give to the person or persons obtaining the same, a certificate thereof, which shall specify the terms of the tenure, and the number, or other description of the stall, stand or division, and also return a list of the names of the persons who shall have rented the same, to the Treasurer of the corporation.

Sec. 12. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in case the whole of the said stalls or divisions shall not be taken by the year, that the market master is hereby authorized to rent said vacant stalls or divisions for a shorter period, but in no case for a less period than three months, nor at a less rate than fifty per cent above the annual rent; the said rent to be paid in advance; and he is hereby authorized to hire out any stalls or divisions not rented as provided for by this ordinance, at the rate of fifty cents per day, for the centre stalls; twenty five cents per day for the eave benches on the east side, and all other benches, or divisions at twelve and a half cents per day, and the said market master shall pay over monthly all monies by him received, by virtue of this by-law, to the Treasurer of the corporation.

Sec. 13. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the eave benches on the east side of the market house shall be appropriated to the use of the seller of Fish, and shall be rented according to the directions of this ordinance, for a sum not less than five dollars per annum, and that all other stands, benches or divisions, under the eave shed, for whatever purpose used, shall be rented for a sum not less than three dollars per annum, and the stands or stalls in the centre of the market house shall be appropriated to the use of the Butchers, where only butchers meat shall be sold, and shall be rented for a sum not less than twelve dollars each, per annum; and the stands or benches under the eave shed, shall be rented for the sum of five dollars per annum; and eave stands or benches on the west side of the market house, are hereby declared and directed to be appropriated exclusively to the use of persons from the country, having articles for sale and not prohibited by the provisions of this ordinance, free from all and every charge; the person first occupying the same, having the right to the space necessary for his or her use; and it shall be and is hereby declared to be the duty of the market master, to settle any dispute which may arise between persons, occupying any part of said stands or benches, by assigning to persons thus disputing their respective stands, and his decision shall be obeyed and enforced.

Sec. 14. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That that part of the market house within the pillars thereof, but, and the same shall be appropriated for Butchers stalls, and that no person shall keep or occupy any bench, shamble or other apparatus whereon to expose butchers meat, for sale, or shall sell at market such butchers meat, except under roof of the market house, and within the brick pillars thereof, under the penalty of three dollars, for each and every offence, to be recovered as other penalties are directed to be, and appropriated one half to the informer, the other to the use of the corporation.

Provided, however, that persons from the country and persons not in the usual practice of selling butchers meat, may sell as heretofore, without being subject to the penalty prescribed in this section.

Sec. 15. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That any person laying or sleeping upon the benches or stalls or in any way demeaning themselves indecently, in said market, at any time, shall, if true, pay a penalty of two dollars for each and every such offence, to be recovered, as other penalties are recoverable, one half to the informer and the other half to the city treasurer; and any slave offending, shall be punished for each offence, by any number not exceeding twenty stripes, in the discretion of the authority before whom the case may be tried.

Sec. 16. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the market master, to pay strict attention to and see that the provisions of this by-law are duly observed, and it is also made part of the duty of the City Constables and Messengers, to see that the provisions of this by-law are enforced, and to report all violations of the same, so far as may come to their knowledge.

Sec. 17. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That no person to be appointed market master, under the provisions of this by-law, shall before he enters upon the duties of his office, take the following oath, I, A. B. do swear, that I will, diligently

and faithfully, according to the best of my skill and judgment, execute and perform all the duties and charges of said office, with fidelity, attention, and good conduct.

Sec. 18. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall think himself or herself aggrieved by the judgment of said market master, he or she may appeal to the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, whose decision shall be final; Provided, such appeal be made immediately after seizure of any article.

Sec. 19. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all and every by-law or ordinance, regulating or in any manner whatever relating to the market house in the city of Annapolis, or designating the duties of the market master, heretofore passed, and the same are hereby repealed, abrogated and made null and void.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

Sept. 20

A By-Law to prevent obstructions to the Harbour.

BE it established, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That boats of any denomination not in condition to keep afloat, or which shall be suffered to sink in any part of the Inner Harbour, or within a line drawn from the end of Major Jones' Stone Wharf, to the low water mark on the point on which the Wind Mill used to stand, owned by Charles Carroll, (of Carrollton) or which shall be grounded upon any of the shores within said line, and there left for a longer space than five days, shall be considered as a public nuisance, and if not removed after five days notice, given by the City Commissioners, the boat so left, shall be considered as forfeited to the City, and the City Commissioners shall proceed, after giving five days public notice, to sell the said boat at public auction; the purchaser obligating himself to remove said boat forthwith, so that it shall not obstruct the harbour or shores within the aforesaid line; the proceeds of said sale to be paid into the City Treasury.

And be it further established, by the authority aforesaid, That in case no purchaser is to be had for such boat so offered for sale, as hereinbefore provided, on the condition therein mentioned, it shall be the duty of the City Commissioners to proceed to remove or destroy the boat or boats so left, in order to preserve the navigation and appearance of the Harbour, as passed September 15, 1832.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

Sept. 20.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MAGAZINE.
PROPOSALS
For publishing by subscription,
A Military and Naval Magazine, of the
United States.

IN offering a new enterprise to the notice of the public, the successful prosecution of which must essentially depend upon the encouragement which that public may be disposed to bestow upon it, the Editor feels bound to accompany it with a brief, but plain and distinct exposition of his plan, and the reasons which have induced him to think it worth the attention of his fellow citizens. It would be sorry to entrap any one into the support of a work, the objects of which were hidden or undefined, or capricious; on the contrary, strong in the integrity of his motives and purpose, he hopes for the most liberal patronage from those who shall be most fully acquainted with the views and designs they are called upon to approve and encourage.

The Editor is not aware that any such work as that now proposed to be published, at present exists, or has ever been attempted, in the United States; he does not, therefore, wittingly interfere with the labours of another. Perhaps, heretofore, the lines have been considered as unpropitious, or such a work was not supposed to be needed; whatever may have been the deterring cause, the Editor does not perceive the operation of any such at the present moment. Farmers, Physicians, Mechanics, Philosophers, Sportsmen, have each their exclusive Magazine, all of which, it is believed, have led to the happiest consequences, by creating in the several classes an esprit du corps, and exciting a spirit of generous emulation, which are the necessary stimulants to improvement. There can be no reason to doubt, that like good would be produced by like means, when applied to the Army and Navy.

That the seat of the General Government possesses advantages, not enjoyed by other localities, for the establishment of such a work, it is persuaded, will be so readily conceded, that to point them out would be needless. As its title indicates, the Military and Naval Magazine will be principally devoted to the diffusion of useful information, in all the branches of their respective professions, among the officers of every rank in the two services. It is, therefore, chiefly to these two classes of his fellow citizens, that the Editor addresses himself for the support necessary to animate and encourage him in his labours. But though the work will be avowedly professional in its general features, yet it will necessarily embrace much, in the various and extensive range which its binary character must require, in which every reader will find something to instruct or amuse him. All who are fond of biographic or geotic investigations; all who feel an interest in the concerns of the Army or Navy; all who are connected by the ties of consanguinity or friendship with the individuals composing either, will hardly fail to derive gratification from some of the pages of the Military and Naval Magazine. They will find there a notice of the latest discoveries and improvements, in every branch of science which it belongs to the soldier or sailor to understand; details of the most recent operations and movements of the several detachments on land, and squadrons at sea; and what will be as interesting to parents, relatives, and friends, the latest and most accurate information of the

state, which the Secretary of the War, and the Secretary of the Department of the Navy, in their respective departments, may contain his to the Editor.

Printed Service Journal of Great Britain, and the work of extracts and historical collections, has been adopted, in some measure, the model upon which the Military and Naval Magazine will be conducted; and a portion of each Number will be given to the publication of the most interesting articles of that valuable work.

The original and domestic department—for which competent assistance has been secured—will consist of essays, letters, notes, and problems on the multifarious matters embraced in Military and Naval sciences; narratives of interesting voyages, cruises, marches, and campaigns; biographical sketches of deceased Military and Naval officers; notices, analytical and critical, of new publications on any subject connected with military or nautical studies; a monthly chronicle of remarkable events in the two services, changes of stations, arrivals and departures; and lastly, a register of deaths, resignations, courts-martial, dismissals, and promotions.

It will hardly be expected that the whole of this extended plan can be developed in a single number—*ex gratia fit aceruus*—the volume must be made up of parts; and it is only when the several parts are brought together, that the nature or value of the structure can be fully discerned or fairly comprehended. To conclude, the Editor will make it his unremitting study, to render the Military and Naval Magazine, a repository of every thing that may be supposed, in any way, to conduce to the instruction or recreation of the gallant defenders of the Republic.

THE MILITARY & NAVAL MAGAZINE OF THE U. S.

Will be published in monthly numbers of sixty four pages Octavo each, upon superfine medium paper, and forwarded to subscribers the first day of every month.

The first number will be issued on the first of January, 1835, provided 500 subscribers shall have been obtained prior to the first of November next.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS per annum.—Subscribers who remit to the publishers one year's subscription in advance, shall receive their numbers per mail free of postage.

The numbers for Naval officers upon service on Foreign Stations, will be deposited at the Navy Department, to be forwarded with despatches from the Government. Orders for the work to be transmitted per mail (post paid) prior to the 1st of November, 1832, to
THOMPSON AND HOMANS,
Washington, D. C.

Sept. 20.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

We observe that proposals have been issued by Messrs. Thompson & Homans, of this city, to publish an Army and Navy Journal, upon the plan contemplated by our prospectus, which has been for some months before the public. It is probable that these gentlemen supposed that we had relinquished the work. So far from doing so, we have obtained a sufficient subscription to justify the commencement, and have contracted for a press and paper large enough to publish a sheet containing sixty-four pages, and intend to issue it as an extra from the Telegraph; thus reducing the postage to one and a half cents per sheet of sixty-four royal octavo pages.—The first number will appear about the first of December or before. Editors with whom we exchange will do us a favour by copying this notice.—U. S. Telegraph.

Sept. 20.

BANK OF MARYLAND,

Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1834.

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, **WILSON, Cashier.**

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

ORDERED by the court, That the creditors of Thomas R. Johnson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before the court, at Leonard Town, 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, Ck.**

True copy—**JO. HARRIS,**
Ck. Saint-Mary's county court.

July 19.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint-Mary's county, 16 Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of James Walker, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to present the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of October next, they may otherwise be barred under any and all the provisions of the said act, passed the 14th day of September, 1832.

GUSTAVUS BROWN, Adm'r.

Sept. 15.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale on Saturday the 13th of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, all that

PARCEL OF LAND,
lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, of which Richard G. Watkins, died, seized, and which is now in the possession of Mrs. Rebecca Watkins; containing about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES. This property will be sold subject to the life estate of Mrs. Rebecca Watkins in one half thereof, and the dower of Mrs. Lucasta Watkins, which last has been lately assigned by notes and bonds.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE,
One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or satisfaction by the Chancellor, one third in six months, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale. Bonds or notes with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale, will be required for the two last instalments. The trustee is authorized to convey said property on the ratification of the sale and payment of the purchase money.

SOMEVILLE PINKNEY, Trustee.

Sept. 27.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at the residence of Mrs. Rebecca Watkins, on Saturday the 13th of October next, at 12 o'clock, M. all the personal estate of Richard G. Watkins, deceased, consisting of

NEGROES, HORSES, & C.

and the reversion, after the death of Mrs. Rebecca Watkins, in certain other personal property, consisting of Negroes and Household Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE—For all sums under Twenty Dollars, the cash to be paid, and for all sums over Twenty Dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of Richard G. Watkins, are hereby notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereon, with the Register of the Chancery Court within four months from the day of sale.

ROBERT B. BELT, Adm'r. of
R. G. Watkins.

Sept. 27.

Saint-Mary's County Court,

March Term 1832.

ORDERED by the court, That the creditors of Clement Dorse, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before the court, at Leonard Town, 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.

EDMUND KEY,
True copy—**JO. HARRIS,**
Ck. Saint-Mary's county court.

July 25.

Anne-Arundel county, Ct.

ON application to the subscriber, a Justice of the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition in writing of William T. Gantt, praying for the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1835, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property supplementally thereto, as oath, as far as he can ascertain them, be annexed to his petition and the said William T. Gantt having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland, two years, immediately preceding the time of his application; and that he is in actual confinement for debtfully. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that said William T. Gantt be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once week for three successive weeks before the first Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel County Court, on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William T. Gantt, then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering of his property, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William T. Gantt should not have the benefit of the said act; and appointments thereto as aforesaid.

GIBSON WHITE,
July 19.

FOR ANNAPOLIS,

CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON,

The Boston Post Office, No. 10, will be delivered by the subscriber, at Annapolis, Cambridge, and Easton, on Friday morning next, the 30th of March, at 7 o'clock, from 9 o'clock, or starting earlier and doing so, and continuing to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.

Passage to Cambridge and Easton by the

to Annapolis, at

to Baltimore at the rate of the above

of

L. G. TAYLOR, Prop.

March 24.

VOL. LX

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The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1832.

NO. 41.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT.
Comprising, a Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of The AMERICAN FARMER, in the basement of Barnum's City Hotel, Baltimore: in connection with a Stock and Experimental Farm, a Garden and Nursery in the vicinity.

L. IRVINE HITCHCOCK and GIDEON B. SMITH

HAVE commenced the above named establishment, and solicit for the attention and patronage of farmers, gardeners, nurserymen, and the public generally. The objects we have particularly in view, are—First, to keep and furnish uniformly to all who will favour us with their custom,

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS
of the very best quality, and second, to procure from all possible sources, foreign and domestic, such things as promise to be of utility to our country, for either the field or garden; to test by experiment their adaptation to our climate and soil; and if found valuable, to disseminate them over the country.

The latter of these objects is the legitimate end and purpose of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, the want of which in this central part of the United States being severely felt, we have undertaken to supply their place, so far as lies in our power. In pursuance of this determination, we have attached to the Farmer Establishment an

EXPERIMENTAL FARM,
on which G. B. S. has located himself, and to the superintendance of which he will, in connection with his editorial duties, devote his attention.

Another principal branch of our farming operations, will be the cultivation for the Store, of every valuable kind of GARDEN SEEDS to which our climate is adapted; and for this purpose, such preparation has been made, by the importation and collection of the most excellent kinds, as shall insure the good quality of all we shall produce; so that the most implicit reliance may at all times be placed upon the experience and genuineness of kind, as well as upon the freshness and good quality of all seeds bearing the label of this establishment.

As time and means permit, we shall establish an

EXTENSIVE NURSERY,
and further extend and improve our FRUIT and FLOWER GARDENS; and in the management of these departments, as in that of Garden Seeds, we shall attend more to the good quality of the productions than to the number of our varieties—for we are well aware that half a dozen really good kinds are worth more than half a hundred that are merely passable.

An extensive assortment of BOOKS and PERIODICALS on Agricultural, Horticultural and Veterinary subjects, will be always on our shelves, or at our command.

AGENCY.
Any of the above mentioned articles, also **FIELD SEEDS of all kinds, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES, DOMESTIC ANIMALS of choice kinds or improved breeds, FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, Vines, ROOTS, &c.**

shall, when not on hand, be procured to order, from any place designated, or if left to our selection, from that which we deem best for the article wanted. (In the latter case we hold ourselves responsible for the quality.) We are special agents for most of the principal nursery and gardening establishments in the Union, among which are—Prince & Sons, at Flushing, and Mrs. Parmentier's, at Brooklyn, New York; Carr's, and Hibbert and Boist's, at Philadelphia; Winship's, and Kenrick's, near Boston, and generally, for all others in the country. Catalogues of most of the above named establishments, may be had from us gratis.

All orders, for not only our own but for any other establishment, shall be strictly adhered to, and promptly and faithfully executed. On those for others than our own, we charge a commission of from five to ten per cent, according to circumstances.

For other particulars, reference is made to our catalogue and to the American Farmer, where the advertisements of the establishment from time to time indicate its supplies.

Subscribers and customers will please observe that G. B. S. Smith resides and spends most of his time at the farm, and L. I. Hitchcock superintends the store, office and agency in town—hence, for the sake of convenience and despatch, it is respectfully requested that all letters of business appertaining to either department of the establishment, be directed to "L. Irvine Hitchcock, American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md." G. B. S. however, will not deny himself the pleasure of direct correspondence with his agricultural and horticultural friends, and hopes for its continuance. It is only in business correspondence, and for the sake of despatch, that the above request is made. This arrangement, it must also be understood, will make no difference in the transaction of business, as all branches of the establishment will, as heretofore, receive the personal attention of both the persons above named.

THE AMERICAN FARMER
is a neat Weekly Periodical, published at this Establishment, by L. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, Proprietor—GIDEON B. SMITH, Editor.

This work is devoted exclusively to the interest of the American cultivator of the soil. It treats of practical Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural and Domestic Economy. Its contents consist mainly of original articles, written expressly for it, by intelligent practical farmers residing in all parts of the Union, detailing not only the facts and theories, but the successful results in every department of husbandry. It contains also a great number of useful recipes; so much of the

news as relates to the foreign and domestic markets for Agricultural products, and a correct statement of their prices current in both, at the time of publication; but nothing connected with party politics is at any time permitted to appear in its columns. Farms, Agricultural Stock, productions, machines, and implements, are advertised, noticed, or described, many of which are illustrated by expensive engravings.

The American Farmer is very neatly printed on fine paper, in quarto form, with a direct view to being bound. The numbers for a year make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one is accompanied by a title page and a copious and minute index—When a number fails of reaching a subscriber, or becomes damaged in the mail, another shall be sent, if requested. This completion of files should not, however, be deferred much beyond the ending of the volume.

The volume, or regular subscription year, begins and ends in March. Though not indispensable, it is much preferred by the publisher, and generally by subscribers too, that at whatever period of the year a subscription be sent in, it should take date from No. 1 of the volume, as the back numbers can then be sent, but cannot in all cases be made up after the year is ended.

The current volume of year, is the fourteenth of its publication, and few American periodicals circulate more extensively. Any gentleman desiring to see a specimen of the work, shall be gratified on furnishing the publisher with his address, for that purpose. Communications and advertisements connected with any of the subjects of the work, will be gratefully received and promptly attended to.

In order to render the Farmer pleasant and profitable both to its publisher and its patrons, it is hoped that gentlemen will assent practically to the necessity and propriety of a careful compliance with the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1. Price five dollars per annum; due at the middle of each year of subscription, provided that no balance of a former year remain unpaid.
 2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is remittance by mail of current Bank notes; and to obviate all objection to this mode, the publisher assumes the risk.
 3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber, the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which, a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.
 4. Price of advertising—One dollar per square, and in the same proportion for more than a square, or more than one insertion.
- N. B. Direct letters as already prescribed.

AGENTS.

All Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the Farmer, and to require a strict compliance by subscribers with the above terms, especially the third item. They are authorized to retain \$1 for each new subscriber, and 10 per cent on all other collections. The list of special agents is published in the Farmer on the first Friday in each month.

THE FARMER

IN VOLUMES AND COMPLETE SETS.
Many subscribers receive the work in bound volumes when completed, instead of weekly by mail. The advantage of this method is, that the work is preserved clean and neat, the paper being pressed and not disfigured by having been folded and sent by mail. The price, payment and terms of the work in this form, are the same as when sent by mail. Directions for sending the volume must be explicit.

Although a considerable surplus of copies beyond the current subscription list, has at all times been printed, and of some of the volumes a second, and even a third edition have been issued, yet such has been the demand for the back volumes, that only a small number of full sets (complete from the commencement) can hereafter be made.

The price of the work in sets is Five Dollars per volume, half bound and lettered. Most of the volumes may be had single at the same price.

REMARKS.

The following is an extract from an editorial notice which appeared recently in a highly respectable journal. It expresses precisely the sentiment that has been repeatedly uttered by many of the most enlightened farmers of our country, as well as by nearly all of its cotemporary periodicals:

"The American Farmer has reached its fourteenth year, and although we have been familiar with its pages from the commencement, it still increases in interest; the great subject on which it is engaged is not exhausted. Some may be disposed to ask what new lights can be shed upon agriculture at this late period, and after all that has already appeared in various works upon a subject which only requires practical knowledge? Such we refer to the pages of the 'Farmer' from its commencement, and, in every number, they will find enough not only to reward them for their time and labour, but in many single numbers information of sufficient value to compensate them for a year's subscription."

Sept. 27

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans' Court,

September 25th, 1832.

ON application by petition of Eli Lusby, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Robert Lusby, 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.

SAMUEL BROWN, Jun.

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 testamentary on the personal estate of Robert Lusby, 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 25th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of September, 1832.

SEPT. 27. 3 ELI LUSBY, Exr. 6w.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY order of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold by the highest bidder on **TUESDAY**, the 16th day of October next, on the premises, a very valuable Tract of Land lying in Anne-Arundel county Md. near James Clark's Tavern, containing,

138 ACRES,

well improved having on it a good Peach and Apple ORCHARD and other fruits, and a commodious DWELLING HOUSE and Kitchen attached thereto and an out house for negroes and a large BARN, Tobacco House, Corn House, Stables &c. 31 acres of this land is heavily timbered and the residue is well watered; and in a good state of cultivation.

TERMS.—A credit of twelve months will be given, on the whole purchase money, by the purchaser giving bond with two approved securities bearing interest from the day of sale—when possession will be given—when the whole purchase money is paid the subscriber will give a deed under the direction of the Chancellor.

RICHARD YOUNG, of Wm. Trustee.

Sept. 27. 4

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an election will be held at the several places for holding elections in Anne-Arundel county, on the second Monday, being the 12th day of November next, for the purpose of choosing **FOUR ELECTORS** of President and Vice-President of the United States.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT,

Sheriff A. A. County

Sept. 20. 4

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an election will be held at the Assembly Room in this city, on the second Monday, being the 12th day of November next, for the purpose of choosing **FOUR ELECTORS** of President and Vice-President of the United States.

By order,

JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.

Sept. 20. 4

FOR SALE,

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

June 21.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 23d day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

J. J. COWMAN Clk.

Sept 6

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne-Arundel County, will meet at the Court House on Tuesday, the 23d inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. The Trustees of the several Districts will bear in mind, that their Reports must be handed in by that day.

JOHN RIDOUT, Sec'y.

Oct. 4. 4

MISCELLANY.

From the London Athenaeum.

THE OUDALISKI'S SONG.

BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

They said that I was fair and bright,
And bore me far away—
Within the Sultan's halls of light,
A glittering wretch to stay;
They bore me o'er the dreary seas—
Where the dark wild billows foam—
Nor heard the sighs I heaved for thee,
My own—my childhood's home!

They deck my arms with jewels rare
That glitter in the sun,
And braid with pearls my long black hair—
I weep when all is done!
I'd give them all, for one bright hour
Free and unwatched to roam;
I'd give them all, for one sweet flower
From thee—my childhood's home!

They bring my low-toned harp, and bid
My voice the notes prolong—
And of my soul is harshly chid
When tears succeed to song:
Alas! my lip can sing no more,
When o'er my spirit come
The strains I heard in thee of yore,
My own—my childhood's home!

For then the long lost visions rise
Of happy sunless years—
I dare not hide my streaming eyes,
Yet cannot cease from tears:
I see the patch where wearily
My mother sits and weeps—
I see the couch where rarely
My little brother sleeps.

I see the flowers loved to tend,
Lie tangled on the earth,
I hear the merry voices blend—
Mine old companion's mirth!
Oh! what to me are gilded halls,
Rich ornaments, jewels rare?
I'd rather live in cavern walls,
And breathe the mountain air.

Here the hot heavy winds are still,
The hours unweary pass,
Oh! for the sunshine on the hill—
The dew upon the grass!
Oh! for the cool refreshing shower,
The dark blue river's foam,
I'd rather live in cavern walls,
And breathe the mountain air!

KENTUCKY SPORTSMEN.

The far famed rangers and hunters of this state have ever been celebrated for their partiality for the rifle, and for the exquisite skill they display to its use, both in the forest and the field. We say rifle, for it is a fact well known, that the shot-gun or fowling piece is rarely found, they conceive them entirely beneath the dignity of a genuine backwoodsman. The marvellous feats recorded of their shooting pint cups from a man's head, at an almost incredible distance—of their barking squirrels, &c. will not, perhaps, excite so much surprise, when we read of children of the tender ages of eight and ten years, shooting bears, even before strong enough to support a gun. The enterprising and fearless settlers of the frontier so rear their children, and their very sports lead them into danger; and they learn the artifices of the Chase so early, that the knowledge is almost an instinct. The moment a lail can carry a rifle, he becomes a hunter, as the young falcon, so soon as he can prune his wing, darts upon his prey.

[N. Y. T.]

In reading Judge Hall's 'Legends of the West,' (an entertaining work, lately published in Philadelphia,) we fell upon the subjoined anecdote of two sportsmen in embryo, which we marked with our pencil, thinking it would amuse many of our readers; the occurrence is said to have taken place in 1758, at the period of the attacks on Fort Cumberland and Du Quesne, in the old Colonial wars between the French and English.

At that instant Gordon suddenly halted, and directed the eye of his companion to some object before them.—They had just passed a solitary cabin, surrounded by a few acres of cultivated land, where an adventurous backwoodsman ventured to reside, beyond the reach of the guns of the fort. Beyond this clearing their path led thro' a slip of marshy ground covered with high grass and bushes. The attention of the officers was drawn to two boys, the children of the backwoodsman, whose but they had just passed, one of whom was about eight, and the other ten years of age, who were stealing through the woods with cautious steps, bearing a couple of muskets, the butts of which were borne by the larger boy, while the muzzles rested on the shoulders of the smaller.—They stopped immediately by a large log at the edge of the swamp, and peeped eagerly over it, and the officers then beheld a few paces from the log, a large bear, apparently asleep, imbedded in the mud. The boys, having ascertained that the animal remained where they had discovered him a few minutes before, placed one of the guns over the log, and the oldest lad, after taking a deliberate aim, fired. The bear, mortally wounded, sprang up in his bed, and uttered a howl of agony. The youngest boy ran towards the house, while the other climbed up a small tree. Here he sat in security, watching with delight the expiring struggles of his victim, until the latter sunk exhausted in the mire—when he screamed after his brother, 'Bill come back, I've saved him!' Again they took their post by the log, gazing at their grim adversary, who by an occasional twitching of the muscles showed that life was not entirely gone.

'I guess he's sort of 'live yet,' said one of the boys.

'Let's give him another pill,' rejoined the other.

Accordingly, the other gun was pointed over the log, and discharged. The larger boy then advanced with a long stick, with which he felt his adversary at a distance and having thus satisfied himself, he at last approached the body, and seated himself on it in triumph. He then shouted for his brother, 'come here, Bill! where are you? Why you're no account to be afraid of a dead bear. I've used him up, the right way. He's cold as a waggontire.

The officers now came forward to speak to the heroic children, and learned that they discovered the bear while at play, and ran to the house; but finding that both their parents were absent, and knowing that their father's guns were always loaded, they had determined to attempt the exploit themselves.

From Flint's History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley.

Among the flowering aquatic plants, there is one, that for its magnificence and beauty stands unrivalled and alone. We have seen it on the middle and southern waters, but of the greatest size and splendour on the bayous and lakes of the Arkansas. It has different popular names. The upper Indians call it panoco. It is designated by botanists by the name *Nymphaea nelumbus*. It rises from a root resembling the large stump of a cabbage, and from depths in the water from two or three to ten feet. It has an elliptical, smooth and verdant leaf, some of the largest being of the size of a parasol. These muddy bayous and stagnant waters are often so covered with the leaves, that the sandpiper walks abroad on the surface of them, without dipping her feet in the water. The flowers are enlarged copies of the nymphes odorata, or New England pond lily. They have a cup of the same elegant conformation, and all the brilliant white and yellow of that flower. They want the ambrosial fragrance of the pond lily, and resemble in this respect, as they do in their size, the flowers of the laurel magnolia. On the whole, they are the largest and most beautiful flowers that we have seen. They have

their home in dead lakes, in the centre of cyprus swamps. Mosquitoes swarm above.—Obscene fowls and carrion vultures wheel their flights over them. Alligators swim among their roots and moccasin snakes bask on their leaves. In such lonely and repulsive situations, under such circumstances and for such spectators, is arrayed the most gaudy and brilliant display of flowers in the creation. In the capsule are imbedded from four to six acorn shaped seeds, which the Indians roast and eat, when green; or they are dried and eaten as nuts, or are pulverized into meal, and form a kind of bread.

We have seen a large yellow flower on the arid bluffs of that high limestone wall, that runs like a huge parapet between St. Genevieve and Herculaneum, on the west bank of the Mississippi. The summit of this parapet has not more than two or three inches of soil, and is bare of all vegetation, but a sparse, scragged grass. It was under the burning sun of July, when every thing, but these flowers, was scorched. The cup of the flower was nearly half the size of the common sun-flower. It rose only four or five inches from the soil, and covered it, as with gilding. We have seen no description of this striking flower, nor have we seen it existing elsewhere.

The following description of sunrise at Lake Georgia is given in the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Notwithstanding my repugnance to early rising, however, as it is set down in the guide-books that all visitors at Lake Georgia must see the sun commence his diurnal career of glory through the azure vault of heaven, we were stirring with the lark on the morning after we had listened to the echo. And truly, for once, the result was more than an ample recompense for the effort. The scene far surpassed any day-dream ever manufactured by either Turk or christian. Allow me to remark, *en passant*, that the sickly appearance of the skies, of which I wrote to you some time since, has been rapidly wearing away of late, the sunbeams are more natural; and the region of the stars is assuming a deeper cerulean. It was after the gray of the morning had passed away, and not yet before the gates of Aurora were fully opened, when I ascended the observatory of the hotel.

The shaggy sides of the mountain were yet shadowy and dark, and a light fleecy cloud of vapour, white as the driven snow, covered the bosom of the Lake suspended, yet motionless as the canopy, towards which it was destined to ascend. I thought of the veil, the silver veil which the Prophet of Korassan is said to have flung over his features to hide his dazzling brow from the sight of mortals. The brightening and blushing skies, however, soon denoted that the character of the sun was advancing. Indeed, his swift beams, like

the momentary meteors sent
Across the calm and beautiful firmament,

began now to tinge the peaks of the loftier mountains at the west, with his golden dyes deepening in their rich glow, as the parent orb ascended in his career. The beautiful drapery of the Lake was next seen in gentle motion, as if moved only by the soft breath of an infant. At first, its western edge was lifted up as it were, disclosing a wider and yet wider surface of the dark clear waters beneath, as the vapour rolled lightly and gracefully away towards the protecting shadows of the eastern hills. Breaking at length into pillow masses, the mist began slowly to climb the mountain sides, in many a wreath and curling form, lingering in the glens and shadows of the higher mountain tops, as though reluctant to disappear from such a scene of witchery. The sun was not yet visible from behind the mountain tops, but he was lighting up such a luxuriant flame above and beyond us, that we knew his ascent to the summit was nearly attained. In the next instant, the full orb rose, as if by a sudden impulse to astonish us by the full blaze of his glory. It is impossible adequately to describe the effect of this moment, or to impart even a faint idea of the intensity with which the sunbeams, pouring in full splendour down upon the lake were reflecting back, on the glories which seemed all at once to flash and blaze above, beneath, and around us. The vapour had disappeared, and there at our feet, 'deep' among the mountains, and 'alone in its glory' lay the lake, with its hundred green islands sleeping upon its bosom.

A gentleman asked another, how his friend, who was involved in debt, came to drown himself? Because he could not keep his head above water, was the reply.

LUDICROUS FACT.

At the Opera House London, during the performance of the German Company, a gentleman on one side of the pit, where want of room had compelled him to stand, anxious to support himself, grasped, as he thought, one of the progs of the benches; upon which a respectable person politely exclaimed—'Pray, Sir, don't pull so hard that's my wooden leg.'

FIGHTING QUILL-DRIVER.

The Editor pro tem of the Illinois Galleanian, explains the fact, that the editor, who is with the army, has killed and scalped several Indians.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, October 4, 1832.

ELECTION RETURNS.

For Delegates to the General Assembly.

CHARLES COUNTY.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Party, Votes. Includes Merrick, Miller, Rogerson, Mudd, Hawkins, Spalding, Dulany, Hughes.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Party, Votes. Includes B. G. Harris, D. P. Heard, John Sotheron, R. Thomas, W. P. Blackstone.

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Party, Votes. Includes L. Roberts, T. Wright, R. Larrimore, J. Spencer, E. G. Bourke, T. W. Hopper, T. Burgess, G. O. Trenchard.

KENT COUNTY.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Party, Votes. Includes Michael Miller, Merritt Miller, Hurt, Kelley, Chandler, Wickes, Hayne, Garretson.

CALVERT COUNTY.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Party, Votes. Includes Paine, Smith, A. Nutt, Weems, Kent, Billingsley, Morserville, Sumersell.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Party, Votes. Includes A. Colston, Philip Horney, W. P. Ridgway, John Stevens, Solo Mullikin, Geo. Dudley, Jno. Bruff.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Party, Votes. Includes S. N. C. White, H. Harding, T. Gittings, H. Willson, O. Willson, W. S. Hays.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Party, Votes. Includes T. Breerwood, W. A. Murray, H. C. Elbert, John Rowins, M. L. Wright, Dr. I. Nicolls, L. Richardson, John Travers.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Party, Votes. Includes Unkefer, Schley, Ramsburg, Palmer, Johnson, Hammond, Owings, Shepherd.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Party, Votes. Includes Mann, Hillman, Grove, Kennedy, Kershner, McKee, Jacques, Newcomer.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Party, Votes. Includes Lantz, Louthan, Slicer, Klipatine, Bruce, McCulloch, Armstrong, Hoffman.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Party, Votes. Includes Turner, Corkran, Rumbold, Clark, Carter, Charles, Richardson, Jump, Jr.

RECAPITULATION.

Summary table of election results by county and total votes.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Table showing results for the congressional election in Harford, Cecil, and Kent counties.

The Episcopal Convention of New Jersey assembled yesterday, October 4th, at New Brunswick. The election of Bishop for the diocese of the State, came before that body, and the result of their selection was the acceptance of the Reverend George Washington Doane, of Boston.

A twofold suicide through love has just been committed at Marseille. A young dress maker, of extraordinary beauty, had formed an intimacy with a journeyman joiner, but the family of the latter objected to their union. They resolved, therefore, to put an end to their existence by suffocating themselves with charcoal. They were found lifeless, clasped in each other's arms, and wearing more elegant dresses than they were known to possess.

RALEIGH, Sept. 26.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION. We stop the press to announce that our city has been visited by another distressing calamity. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out at the store of Mr. Richard Smith, which destroyed every building on that square, fronting Fayetteville street, with the exception of the bank of Newbern, which was preserved with great difficulty.

Nearly all the houses burnt were occupied as stores. Most of the dry goods, except those in the store of Richard Smith, were saved; but a large portion of the groceries were destroyed. The books and records of the office of the County Register were consumed. Further particulars next week.

The fire had attained such mastery, before the citizens could be collected, that it was impossible, either by blowing up houses or the use of our small Engine, to check its progress until every building on the main street, between the corner above mentioned and the Newbern Bank, was entirely destroyed.

STATE PRISON OBITUARIES.

Death has swept from existence, a number of convicts in the New York State Prison, who were deeply initiated in the mysteries of crime. Amongst them we observe the name of an old man, named Joseph Fincher, whose white hair, furrowed brow, and palsied frame would have induced one to believe, upon his trial, that he had reached that term of life at which he could not have had resolution to perpetrate the crime for which he was punished. He committed an act of the most outrageous character upon the person of an interesting little girl, with whose parents he was residing, gloried in his iniquity, and submitted to his sentence with passive obedience, and without a gesture betokening impatience of his lot. Providence has ordained that he shall never revisit the scene of his crime.

Another of the victims of death, is a young man, named George I. Jenkins, whose sterner stuff was impervious to the feelings of shame or penitence. He had the air and manner of gentility, and great sympathy might have been felt for him on his trial, but for the reckless, wanton and depraved career which it appeared he had led. He was charged in the first place with some petty larceny in New York; was arrested and imprisoned in the same cell with the celebrated Stevens, while both were awaiting trial. The Police magistrates finding the evidence insufficient for his detention, gave him his liberty, and nothing was heard of him again for nearly three years.

About 18 months ago, a young man of fashionable appearance applied in Norfolk, to the captain of one of the packets that ply between New York and that port, for passage to the former place. They sailed in a day or two, and in the course of the passage, the stranger stated to the captain, that he was a Southern merchant, on his way to New York, to transact some important business. On one occasion, pulling out his pocket book he exhibited to the captain a receipt for about \$10,000, purporting to have been given in part payment of a house and lot in Elizabeth street, near the Bowery, and told him he was very anxious to reach the city as soon as possible to pay the last instalment. He threw out the idea that he should make his fortune by the speculation, some extraordinary facts having come to his knowledge respecting the building on the premises. On his arrival he left his baggage on board, remarking that he should return for it as soon as he had provided for himself suitable lodgings. He drove down in a carriage next day, called the captain aside, and informed him that he had been disappointed in finding a friend to whom he had made some valuable consignments, and not being able in consequence to raise all the money necessary for the last payment, he was very apprehensive he should have to lose not only the chance of making his fortune, but also the money he had before paid.

The captain asked him a few questions, whereupon he informed him confidentially, that his motive in getting possession of this property, was to find a large amount of money,—the proceeds of the forgeries of Reed and Stevens,—which he had satisfactory reason to believe had been buried in the cellar of the house;—that he had had an interview with Stevens when in prison, who had communicated to him the fact, and that all the examination he had been able to make about the premises, corresponded exactly with what Stevens had told him. He proposed to the captain, to join him in the speculation, which was declined; but the captain finally was prevailed upon to take the receipt, and advance him about \$1500, which he said, would enable him to save the property. He took his leave with a promise that he would call and see him the next day. That day came and nothing was seen of the passenger. The succeeding day, the captain being satisfied he had been swindled, repaired to the Police Office, and approaching Mr. Hays with that awe which his presence usually inspires, made known the whole story, and described the person of his passenger with great accuracy.

The writer of this notice was conversing with the High Constable and his son at the moment, and no sooner had the captain finished his story than Young Hays burst into a loud laugh, and said—'Captain—I can find your friend, I think in a day or two.—He can be no other than that George I. Jenkins.' Hays kept his word, and in a few days had Mr. Jenkins snugly secured in Bridewell.

The account of his apprehension obtained early admission into the newspapers, and several persons applied to Justice Hopson, for permission to see him in order to ascertain whether he was the same individual who had defrauded them out of large sums of money; among them a young physician of Brooklyn. The physician stated that he had been imposed upon by him with a similar story, and that he had loaned him about \$1000, not one cent of which he had ever recovered. The young lawyer—strange to tell—was swindled out of \$500 by another specious contrivance, the details of which we may give some other time.

It appeared upon his trial that he had travelled North, East and West, for five or six years, engaged in like impositions upon the credulity of the public. In the western part of New York, near Rochester, he formed an acquaintance with the daughter of a clergyman, won her affections, and married her. She gave unhesitating credence to all his fabricated stories, and believed she had united herself to a man of respectability and fortune—unacquainted with the nature of the calamity that was hanging over her, until the time of his arrest. He was sentenced to the State Prison at Sing-Sing for a period of ten years, from which the cholera has removed him to another tribunal to render an account of fearful and awful responsibility.

Boston Daily Atlas.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH THE PACIFIC.

A long and interesting communication on the subject of the commerce of this country with the Pacific, appeared in the National Intelligencer of Friday, derived from an intelligent American citizen who has resided in Peru for some time past. The letter is dated in May last. After taking a brief view of the commerce of that extensive region, as it existed while under the dominion of Spain, the writer proceeds:—

Extending almost from Cape Horn, along the Coast as far as the Equator, a southerly trade wind prevails nearly throughout the year; and a current, varying in strength according to the force of the wind, sets with it. From this circumstance, even in these days of advancement, there is a great difference between the length of the passages to and from places on the seaboard. The voyage from Valparaiso to Callao, for example is performed in from six to twelve days, while double that time is generally required to return—vessels being obliged to run as far west as eighty and even ninety degrees of longitude in making Valparaiso from the north.—Forty years ago, and even within that date, it was the custom to beat along close in shore, and then to go from Callao to Valparaiso and return, was always the work of from eight months to a year.

About this period an enterprising Spaniard attempted the outward passage for the first time, and succeeded in returning to Callao, at the expiration of two months. He was accused of falsehood; and it was even said that he held dark intercourse with the fiend for aid, and he was in consequence thrown into the cells of the Inquisition, and there detained until other arrivals from Valparaiso, and other successful voyages, conducted in pursuance of his directions, proved him innocent of so foul a crime. So little was the navigation of the great Western Ocean known in those days, that voyages occupied twice, and even thrice the time they do now, and, as accidents of a distressing nature not unfrequently occurred, they were always deemed hazardous. Many examples of these long and disastrous passages are related in the writings of the Baron Humboldt and others.

In 1825 there were sixty American, besides English, French, Swedish, and other merchantmen on the coast of American commerce for the port of Callao, as estimated at about one million five hundred thousand dollars for that year. Prices were fluctuating, and are still. Flour varied from four to thirty-six dollars per barrel; the purchaser paying the duties and expenses of placing it in Lima, amounting in all to ten dollars. The cause of this fluctuation was owing to several cargoes of the same character arriving in port, and which were always a great deal more than sufficient to meet the demand; and, as a consequence, prices rapidly fell. It frequently happened too, that the same commercial house sent three or four ships in quick succession with the same cargoes, made up of flour, salted provisions, tucuyos (i. e.) domestics, liquors, butter, lard, naval stores, boots, shoes, &c. and thus, not only in some cases, injured themselves, but ruined others by overstocking the market.

Since that time, the profits arising from this trade have gradually diminished, while, perhaps, the invoice value of cargoes has increased. At present, the whole trade is confined to American and English bottoms; the French and other vessels having almost disappeared from the coast.

Cargoes destined for this market are always assorted. There is such a similarity of taste and wants amongst the inhabitants of the countries bordering on the Pacific, that cargoes adapted to one, are so to the whole.—The most usual course of vessels coming round Cape Horn, is to stop at Valparaiso, and after having disposed of a portion of their cargoes, proceed to Callao, very frequently touching at the intermediate ports. The greatest number of them do not go beyond Guayaquil. Thence they return to Valparaiso for their funds, which are invested in copper and hides, if they return to the United States, or in copper, and specie if bound to China. Several vessels annually go as far as the ports of Mexico, and one or two to the Northwest coast, the latter, however, only touched at Valparaiso for supplies.

The trade with Mexico, which is equal in value to that of Chili and Peru together, is to the ports of San Blas, Mazatlan, and Guaymas in Lower California, and to all the ports, from Francisco to Laurato, in Upper California.

During the last five years, besides the vessels which touch along the Southern coast, rich cargoes have been sent direct from Boston and New York, and other ports in the United States to the Californias. Those vessels which trade in the Gulf, generally return home in ballast, having received specie for their goods, while the others load with hides and tallow, which are disposed of in our own markets.

From the nature of our commerce, from its being divided along such an extensive coast, to say nothing of the islands, it is extremely difficult to arrive at a knowledge of its value. I have been informed, however, by a mercantile friend, that the amount of American property sent annually round Cape Horn, is estimated at about sixteen million of dollars.

Duties are high at every place on the Coast, and on some articles amount almost to prohibition; and in fact until within a few months, our staples, domestics, and flour have been altogether prohibited. Merchants would not be able to dispose of their goods, even at a fair profit, was it not for the facilities afforded to contraband. Smuggling is carried on to such an extent, that the revenue officers, who are placed on board vessels so soon as they anchor, even propose the subject to the captains who seldom fail to obfuscate their vision, by laying a golden ounce over each eye! In Paita, I am told, a condition of almost every sale on board, is, that at least one half of the articles purchased shall be landed without the knowledge of the custom house!

Besides the traffic carried on between the U. States and the Pacific coast of America, there is another, destined to become of much importance. I allude to the trade which is carried on, and has been for several years, almost without competition, between China and the Philippines; and Mexico, Guayaquil, Peru, and Chili. Four years ago there was one vessel running between Mexico and China, and now there are four, which move a capital of a million of dollars! The number for the other ports of the Coast I have not been able to ascertain, but it is much greater.

There is also another trade carried on between the Sandwich Islands and California and the North West Coast, and I have no doubt that it will increase, and extend in the Oregon Territory, which is destined to be one of the greatest countries on this side of the world. Columbia River will one day be the great navy depot of the Pacific, supplying all the islands and the coast with vessels. Notwithstanding that the Russians possess almost the whole trade in peltry on that coast we have still a profitable share in it, which ought not to be neglected.

The Sandwich Islands are daily growing in importance to the commercial world. They have become not only a place of common resort, but the depot of a large amount of property belonging to those engaged in the traffic carried on between these isles and the North West coast and Mexico; and also to those trading from the southern Pacific Coast to China and Manila, and again between these and the other South Sea Islands. At two seasons of the year they are the rendezvous of our whalers, who after spending the summer on the coast of Japan, repair thither to cooper their oil and refresh their crews. They also stop, on their return, from the winter to the summer fishing ground. At these two periods, from 20 to 40 whalers are found at these islands. The whole of Upper California is a stopping place for these vessels.

What may appear strange, but which is nevertheless true, is, that every vessel, almost without exception, pursuing a trading voyage in these seas, encounters difficulties at almost every port she enters. In Peru and Chili they are, at present, comparatively few from the presence both of commercial and diplomatic agents, and our naval force. These are constantly on the alert, to avoid and prevent impositions, to which the traders are constantly obnoxious.

For the whole coast of Mexico, including both the Californias and the North West Coast, there is but one Consul, who is at Mazatlan, unless very recently appointed. Our public vessels are not very often seen so far north, if we except the appearance of one there, once in about three years, and then for a limited period. No American vessel of war has been at the Islands since the visit of the Vincennes in 1829; and we have just heard that the Queen (Pomare,) of the Society Islands, had burned a brig belonging to an English Lieutenant, and she declares that she will burn all! At the date of this information, there were ten sail under American colours anchored in her harbours.

But to return to the coast of Mexico. The trade has been generally by smuggling, under the sanction of the local authorities. (They are generally men without education (we will say nothing of their faith or morals,) who invariably make such arrangements as will be most lucrative to themselves. They are so far from the seat of government that, assuming the character and importance of petty princes, they subject every body by their whims and caprices to serious inconveniences, and sometimes heavy losses, and for which there is no redress. Another difficulty arises from their being frequently changed, inasmuch as the rules observed by those going out of office, are not adhered to by their successors.

There is still another impediment to our commerce on this side, with Mexico, which can only be removed by treaty; and, if it is not yet, I hope soon will be.—This is in a law of Mexico, which exacts the duties on the whole of the cargo manifested which enters any of her ports, if any portion of it be sold! It frequently happens that a vessel finds, at some one port, an excellent market for one fourth or one third of her cargo, which might be disposed of at a handsome profit, but is prevented from selling a single article, from the fact, that the remainder must be sold at a price (sometimes not equivalent to the duties) that would annihilate the advance on the saleable part. She is consequently com-

pelled to seek a market at some other port, thus losing time, which is precious, or she is obliged to hazard the whole by taking advantage of the facilities offered for a contraband transaction. This always happens with vessels not well acquainted with the coast. Being uninformed as to the exact consumption and demand, they are unable to adapt their cargoes to the market. An alteration of the law, making it similar to that of Peru and Chili, where the goods introduced only pay duties, might be effected through our Minister near the Mexican Government, without much negotiation, as it would be no very difficult matter to prove, that the change would, in a measure, prevent smuggling, and be to the advantage of both nations.

Take into consideration the points just hinted at in this sketch, and you will not be surprised to learn, that the question has been, again and again, asked—why are our men of war always lying at Callao and Valparaiso, if the instructions of the Navy Department allow them to go farther, why do they not go, where their presence is equally, and much more necessary, than in Chili and Peru?

Including the whalers and Sealers, there are spread over this immense ocean, from north to south, and between the western shores of the new world and the eastern coast of Asia, at a rough estimate, two hundred and fifty sail of American vessels, wielding a capital of not less than sixteen millions of dollars annually. Independent of the dangers of navigating an almost trackless ocean, this property is subject to the fierce and sometimes fatal attacks of the island savages, and to the impositions, frauds, and pillaging of the semi-civilized smugglers of the two worlds, the old and the new, in Asia and America; and without any other protection than can be afforded by three or four Consuls, and a sloop of war and a schooner, cruising within very narrow limits.

Columbia, with but little commerce and a drained treasury, has a frigate on this coast; France; with no trade at all, has two brigs and England, with less merchant tonnage than the United States, has, at present, a force of three frigates and a sloop of war cruising, under the command of the Rt. Hon. Lord James Townshend! And, *entre nous*, our force might be increased, and from what I can learn seems to demand an augmentation, and be employed to very great advantage.

A frigate, three sloops, and two schooners, might be kept busy in these seas. Their distribution might be, the frigate and one schooner for the coast, as far north as Guayaquil; one sloop and one schooner for the coast of Mexico and the North West Coast; and the two remaining sloops to run, one from the Islands to the American shores, sometimes north and sometimes south, and the other to take a general round of the Islands and coast of Japan, to look to our fishing interest, and occasionally visit China. Some arrangement of the kind would keep up a chain of communication, and in a few years explore and survey the whole of the Pacific. It would give experience and employment to the officers of the navy, and by affording ample protection, increase our commerce, and pour wealth into the coffers both of the manufacturer and merchant at home.

VALPARAISO, May 18, 1832.—I have one remark further to make relative to our commerce. It is evident, that by increasing the wants of the people of South America, we extend the field of mercantile transactions. This I may think may be done by creating new tastes; and these tastes are, or rather may be made by writing. I have no doubt that there are many capable (in our country of composing small works, which would operate in this way: as little stories in which fashions and costumes, and comforts, and conveniences are described. These compositions must, however, be very small and interesting—something that can be read in the time of smoking a cigar, for the South Americans are not a reading people.

The Baltimore trade will be crushed in a short time by Chili competition. We are too distant to afford flour so cheap as it can be manufactured here. Some might find it to their interest to ship articles in which there is little or no competition. As the products of Germany, Spain, Italy, &c. and for which, there is considerable demand.

We copy the following recital from the London Morning Herald, where it is credited to the London Globe. The editor of the latter journal, in presenting the account to his readers, remarks that it comes from a source above all suspicion. How many such cases may not have happened during the progress of the cholera in America and Europe?

PREMATURE INTERMENT. A distressing instance of premature interment occurred last week in the neighbourhood of Old street, St. Luke's. A poor woman and her son were violently attacked with cholera, which in the case of the latter very soon terminated, as it was supposed, fatally; and after having lain apparently lifeless for a few hours, the body was buried. The poor woman also shortly after got worse, and became insensible and motionless. Having been kept as long as was considered safe, she was put into a coffin to be buried; but just as the undertakers were about to screw it down, she revived, pushed off the lid, and very soon recovered. Having anxiously inquired about her son, she was informed that he had been buried for several hours, which made her very uneasy, and she insisted on his being exhumed. Her desires were, after a short delay, complied with, and the horror of the spectators can scarcely be imagined, when on opening the coffin it was found the child had turned round, and torn its face almost to pieces with agony, having, it must of course be supposed, come to life in this dreadful situation!

GAMBLING. A communication appeared in the New York Journal of Commerce some time since,

in regard to gam... which aroused the... threatened vengeance... case the commu... The multitude of... has long been a... and then a case h... no little sensation... most remarkable... creary of the Na... In less than two... own private tortu... pay out of about... lars, nearly all of... bling table. Wh... no longer escap... arrangements to f... tear himself from... he had made one... his losses, he was... and committed w... than survive his d... The circumsta... young man, the s... tile house in Bre... himself to Mr. F... plication for the... In the short per... he gambled away... lars, and would r... operations to a m... not been suspect... of his mad career... been in the habit... ble, never losing... a night, and som... \$50, or \$100 ea... the most melanc... duced, to show... which flow from... ang propensity. A French lad... sters begin by b... leaves. An Eng... Paris, in giving... mery through v... following story: A female relat... hundred pounds... heads, with which... tantly called a... any way to the s... was suggesting... opportunity... ses, I snatched... drew them on t... began—and I w... went home in a... sticated the whol... as possible, and... was a beggar, an... etc. It is with gam... prevention is su... practice total ab...

is reported to gambling houses in that city, which aroused the apprehensions of the black- leg fraternity to such a degree, that they threatened vengeance upon the editors, in case the communications were continued. The multitude of these "hells" in New-York has long been a subject of remark, and now and then a case has occurred that produced no little sensation in the community. The most remarkable, was that of Mr. Cane, Secretary of the National Insurance Company. In less than two years, he squandered his own private fortune, and defrauded the company out of about two hundred thousand dollars, nearly all of which was lost at the gambling table. When he found that he could no longer escape detection, he made his arrangements to fly to Europe, but unable to tear himself from the enchanted table until he had made one desperate effort to retrieve his losses, he was stripped of every shilling, and committed suicide the next day, rather than survive his disgrace.

The circumstances of the ruin of another young man, the agent of an opulent mercantile house in Bremen, were fully detailed by himself to Mr. Recorder Riker, on his application for the benefit of the insolvent law. In the short period of three or four months, he gambled away about ninety thousand dollars, and would no doubt have carried on his operations to a much greater amount, had he not been suspected and arrested in the midst of his mad career. He confessed that he had been in the habit of visiting the gambling table, never losing less than \$1500 or \$2000 a night, and sometimes turning coppers for \$50, or \$100 each time. Other instances of the most melancholy character might be adduced, to show the startling consequences which flow from the indulgence of this debasing propensity.

A French lady says very truly, that gamblers begin by being dupes, and end by being larcins. An Englishman who was a visitor in Paris, in giving an account of the scenes of misery through which he passed, relates the following story:

A female relation had remitted me seven hundred pounds to purchase into the French funds, with which sum in my pocket I unfortunately called at the Salon des Etrangers in my way to the stockbroker's, and my evil genius suggesting to me that there was a glorious opportunity of recovering my heavy losses, I snatched the notes from my pocket, drew them on the table just before the dealer began—and lost! Stunned by the blow, I went home in a state of calm despair, communicated the whole to my wife in as few words as possible, and ended by declaring that she was a beggar, and her husband disgraced forever.

It is with gambling as with other vices, prevention is safer than cure. It is easier to practice total abstinence than to temperance. Amer. Sen.

GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

A friend called yesterday and handed us the following letter, dated

WHEELING, Va. Oct. 3, 1832.
"Our bank was broken into last night, and robbed of about \$70,000, generally U. States and other foreign paper; a few of our own old notes only taken, and but little if any specie. The doors were opened by false keys or otherwise; the iron chest that contained the paper money that was taken, was forced open by some iron bar. The robbers left in the chest 4 or \$5000 of gold, and 10 or \$12000 of paper, and large bundles of our paper in sheets, without being molested.

A reward of \$5000 is offered for the detection of the villains. As yet we have no suspicious particularly.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have two men in jail, and pretty strong suspicions as to one of them.—There was stolen about \$25,000 in U. S. paper, and 4 or 5 notes of the denomination of \$1000.

A letter from Pittsburgh mentions that one of the robbers had been arrested.—U. S. Gaz.

FROM ROCK RIVER.

We have pleasure in stating, that by advice received from General Scott, dated Sept. 16th, it appears that the cholera had entirely disappeared at Rock Island and the vicinity.

The Commissioners, General Scott and Governor Reynolds, concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes on the 15th ult. by which the removal of the tribe west of the Mississippi was secured, and a valuable tract of country, extending from the mouth of the Peckee-toi-a-ka, up Rock River to its source—thence to the Grand Chute and up Fox River to Winnebago Lake; thence to the eastern bend of Lake Packaway, thence to the place of beginning, was obtained.

The consideration paid for the tract ceded, which contains about three millions and a half acres, consists of a reservation of ample extent between the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers, an annuity, allowances for schools, and teachers, and physicians, for agricultural implements, agriculturists and blacksmiths, &c.

The payment of the annuity will be suspended, until certain Winnebagoes, known or supposed to have been engaged in the murder of American citizens, are delivered up. The Winnebagoes further agree not to reside, plant, fish or hunt, upon the ceded territory after the 1st of June next, the time designated in the Treaty for their removal. The commissioners intended to commence a negotiation with the Sacs and Foxes, on the 17th ult. [Globe]

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
LATEST FROM FRANCE AND LIVERPOOL.

By the packet ship Albany, Capt. Hawkins, we have received Havre dates to the 1st September, and Paris to 31st August. By the packet ship Britannia, Capt. Marshall, we have Liverpool papers to Sept. 1st inclusive.

The receipts of the Havre Custom House during the month of August amounted to 9,423,793 francs.

Deaths by cholera in Liverpool, Aug. 29, 32; Aug. 30, 23; Aug. 31, 13. Total cases 4646, deaths, 1397.

In Paris, Aug. 30, deaths 47. Carlist movements appear to be in preparation in some of the Southern Departments. A Toulon date of Aug. 26th says, the organization is completed, the chiefs are appointed, the places of Rendezvous agreed on, and the plan of the campaign marked out.

Paris, Aug. 31.—It is asserted that England and France are agreed in demanding of the Conference that it shall not occupy itself with the Portuguese question, as appears to have been intended.

M. de Chateaubriand, whose journey from Paris to Geneva and Berne, has been mentioned in the papers, has, it is said, left the last mentioned town mysteriously, and taken the route of St. Gothard.

The Russian Government has purchased the two Sphinxes recently discovered near the palace of Menon, in the ruins of Thebes. They cost 64,000 rubles, and 28,000 more for conveying them to St. Petersburg. This double monument of ancient Egypt is to become an ornament of the capital of the Czars.

M. Talleyrand and M. d'Argout were engaged in conversation yesterday, almost the whole day. In the evening a great movement was observed in the bureau of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; the ministry was in motion, and despatches were sent off to London, Vienna and Brussels. These frequent conferences have given rise to a report that the Prince de Talleyrand is to take the place of M. Sebastiani in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Journal de la Drome of the 25th inst. states that for some days past a violent conflagration had been raging in the Royal Forest of Vercors. The flames have spread over an extent of two leagues, and destroyed every thing from the village of Chabants to Derbenneux.

The Breton of Nantes of the 27th inst. has the following extract of a letter of the 26th inst. from Bourbon Vendece:—"The Chouans have within the last few days made their appearance almost at the gates of this town, in the commune of Clouseaux, and also at Genetouse, on the road to Sables d'Olonne. On Tuesday, upwards of twenty of them entered the house of Mme. Millet, within the township of Clouseaux, took her keys, searched her house, and carried off two bags of money, one containing 1,000, and the other 3000r."

The Revenant calculates that the total of the condemnations for offences by the press in the last month amounts to 480 months' imprisonment.

On the 29th, in Paris, one Cendrie was found guilty of taking a part in the revolutionary attempt of 5th and 6th June. On hearing his sentence, he cried *Vive la France! Vive la Republique!* and, turning to a witness whose testimony had weighed most against him, he said, "Ah! you rogue, if ever I am at liberty again, you will have to pass through my hands."

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 2.—The army of Don Pedro were highly elated at the intelligence and were confident of success. With regard to the naval part of Pedro's expedition, we find also that great exertions are in progress to render their forces effective, and which will give him a decided superiority over Don Miguel, whose naval commanders, had they not been cowards, might, with the strength and weight of their fleet, have blown Pedro's ships out of the water, but they have lost the opportunity and must now abide by the consequences of their own dastardly conduct.

A French East Indiaman of 2200 tons, mounting 64 guns, has been purchased by Pedro, and which, taking into account the difference in the spirit of the crews, will be an overmatch to the crazy old Don John IV. Three of the richest houses of Bordeaux have also tendered to the Portuguese Committee in London, three frigates carrying each 32 guns, long 19-pounders, and 140 men, to be paid for by the proceeds from the sale of the ships and cargoes already captured by the Admiral Sartorius, and now under condemnation. Five thousand stand of arms, and large quantities of army clothing have also been shipped from this country to Oporto, and so general is the feeling in favour of Pedro, that similar shipments are being made at Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Havre, Nantes, Bourdeaux, and Brest. Some Polish cavalry, mounted on English horses, are also enlisted in France to aid the good cause. In short, looking at the fact of the spirit which induced Miguel's naval expedition to run away from his enemy, so inferior to himself in number and weight, looking at the determination, not to attack Oporto—looking at the other hand to the offers of assistance which are pouring in from all quarters in aid of the Constitutionalists' cause, we are warranted in saying, and we do it with the most sincere pleasure, that appearances are now as much in favour of Pedro as they were last week in favour of his enemy, affording a prospect highly gratifying to the friends of liberty and humanity.

[The story about a 64 gun ship, is contradicted by the Havre Journal of Sept. 1st.]

Paris, Aug. 20.—A son of Lucien Bonaparte, who was on a voyage to Greece, on board a merchant vessel lately met his death. This young man appeared to be perfectly happy, and without any motive for suicide, but he was found dead in the captain's cabin, where he had been left alone, and it is not known how his death was caused. The captain ordered his remains to be deposited in a cask of brandy, and upon his arrival at Navarino, the honours due to his name and rank were paid to them.

The Edinburgh Gazette of the 20th inst. contains the following, dated Vienna the 15th: "Letters of the 14th from Belgrade, announce that a report was current there of an encounter between the main Ottoman army, under Hussein Pacha, and the army of the Egyptians near Aleppo, in which the former gained a splendid victory. This news created great joy at the palace of the Pacha of Belgrade.

Extract from a letter of the 19th inst. from Rome:—"The death of the Duke of Reichstadt will cause a meeting of the whole family of Napoleon around their mother at Rome. Lucien and Jerome Bonaparte are already here, as well as the Countess Camarata, daughter of the Princess Eliza Bacchiocci-Louis, the ex-King of Holland, and Mme. Murat are hourly expected. Their object is to induce her to make a new will to her deceased grandson, to dispose of her immense property which she had bequeathed. Cardinal Fesch will, in all probability, make use of his influence to induce his sister to form an equitable distribution. It is said that the confessor of Madame Letitia is a Jesuit, and that his council will probably direct her determination.

JOSEPH G. HARRISON, Ad'vr.—W. A. Oct. 4

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HYMENEAL.

Married, Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Capt. JOHN KANE, of this city, to Miss MARY SEWARD, of Dorchester county.

OBITUARY.

DIED on yesterday morning, in the prime of life, and in the midst of usefulness, after an illness of ten days, Lewis Neth, Esq. of this city.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE Sale of Land advertised by me to take place on the thirteenth of this month, is indefinitely postponed.
JOHN S. SELLMAN.
October 8, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase four or five men hands for a term of years; also to hire three or four hands, for which he will give Seventy Dollars per year. Those at a distance can address, through the Annapolis Post Office, to

JACOB H. SLEMAKER.

Oct. 11—8w.

IN CHANCERY,

9th October, 1832.
Bashrod W. Marriott,

vs.
Joseph Chaney and others.

THE object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a decree for a sale of the lands herein mentioned. The bill states, that the complainant administered on the estate of a certain Jesse Chaney, deceased, that the personal property has been disposed of, and being insufficient to pay the debts of said Chaney, a sale of the real property for that purpose is prayed for by said bill. It is further stated, that Thomas Hardesty, and Nancy his wife, and Abraham Saine, and Sarah his wife, heirs of said Jesse Chaney, reside out of the state of Maryland, and in the state of Ohio. It is thereupon ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three successive weeks in some news paper, before the 9th day of November next, give notice to the said absent defendants to be and appear in this court, in person, or by Solicitor, on or before the 9th day of March next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree shall not be made as prayed.

True copy.—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Oct. 11.

FOR
BALTIMORE, EASTON, CAMBRIDGE, CHESTERTOWN and CENTREVILLE.

The steamboat MARYLAND leaves Annapolis on every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock for Baltimore, and leaves Baltimore for Annapolis every Sunday at 8 o'clock, and every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock for Annapolis. She leaves Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday for Cambridge and Easton, at half-past 10 o'clock, and leaves Annapolis every Sunday morning at half past 11 o'clock for Centreville and Chestertown. Passage to Baltimore \$1 50; to Easton or Cambridge, \$2 00; to Chestertown or Centreville, \$2 00. Children under 12 years of age, half price.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Capt.
N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner.
Oct. 1, 1832.

RESOLUTION

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.
RESOLVED, That the editors of the several newspapers in the city be requested to advertise that the ward committees will visit their several wards on Thursday in each week—and continue the advertisements during the existence of the committee.
Oct. 4.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, on the Personal Estate of Thomas T. Simmons, late of said county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the deceased, to present them properly authenticated, and those indebted, in any way, to make immediate payment, either to the subscriber, near Herring Bay, or to THOMAS G. WATERS, in Annapolis, who is duly authorized to receipt for all sums paid to him on account of said estate.

JOSEPH G. HARRISON, Ad'vr.—W. A. Oct. 4

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at the residence of Mrs. Rebecca Watkins, on Saturday the 13th of October next, at 12 o'clock, M. all the personal estate of Richard G. Watkins, deceased, consisting of

NEGROES, HORSES, &c.

and the reversion, after the death of Mrs. Rebecca Watkins, in certain other personal property, consisting of Negroes and Household Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums under Twenty Dollars, the cash to be paid, and for all sums over Twenty Dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of Richard G. Watkins, are hereby notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereof, with the Register of the Chancery Court within four months from the day of sale.

ROBERT BELT, Ad'vr. of R. G. Watkins, Esq. Sept. 27.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale on Saturday the 20th of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, all that

PARCEL OF LAND, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, of which Richard G. Watkins, died, seized, and which is now in the possession of Mrs. Rebecca Watkins; containing about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES. This property will be sold subject to the life estate of Mrs. Rebecca Watkins in one half thereof, and the dower of Mrs. Lucretia Watkins, which last has been lately assigned by metes and bounds.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE, One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification by the Chancellor, one third in six months, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale. Bonds or notes with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale, will be required for the two last instalments. The trustee is authorized to convey said property on the ratification of the sale and payment of the purchase money.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Trustee. Sept. 27.

FOR SALE.

THE large and commodious Brick Dwelling House, in the City of Annapolis, belonging to C. Birnie, Esq. fronting the Market House, and at present occupied by Thomas Duckett, Esq. The Property is in good condition, suitable for the accommodation of a large family, in a public part of the city, and will be sold for a sum far below its real value. Possession will be given on the 20th of December next, and perhaps earlier if required. For terms apply to the subscriber in Annapolis.

HENRY MAYNARDER. Sept. 6.

FOR SALE OF REALTY.

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.

CLARK had the pleasure a week or two

since of paying the cash for a \$15,000 prize, which had been ordered from his office by a gentleman living in Frederick county, Md. and if there be any more who are desirous of being treated in the same way, all they have to do is to direct their orders to

JOHN CLARK, BALTIMORE.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 15, to be drawn October 12.

CAPITALS.
1 prize of \$20,000 | 1 prize of \$1372
1 5,000 | 5 1000
1 2,000 | 10 500
1 1,500 | 10 300
Tickets \$5, halves 2.50, quarters 1.25.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY of New-York, to be drawn October 17th.

CAPITALS.
1 prize of \$50,000 | 1 prize of \$3,000
1 25,000 | 20 1,000
1 10,000 | 20 500
1 8,000 | 34 300
1 5,000 | 40 200
Tickets \$10, halves 5, quarters 2.50, eighths 1.25.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 39, to be drawn October 31.

CAPITALS.
1 prize of \$30,000 | 5 prizes of 1000
1 15,000 | 5 400
1 7,500 | 10 200
1 3,580 | &c. &c. &c.
Tickets \$5, halves 2.50, quarters 1.25. Sept. 27.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes from 12 to 22 years of age, held 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 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. Oct. 4, 1832.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 27th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate, of Rezin Chaney of Thos, in and to the lands and premises whereof Richard Chaney died, seized, lying on the Patuxent,—and also, all the right, title and interest, of the said Rezin Chaney of Thos, of in and to all that part of a tract, or parcel of land, lying in Anne Arundel county, called,

PINEY ORCHARD.

which by the partition of the Real Estate of Thomas Cockey Deys, was allotted to Joshua F. Cockey, and designated as Lot No. 6, containing 175 acres.

TERMS OF SALE. Cash to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the ratification thereof. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee. Oct. 4

NOTICE.

THE semi-annual meeting of the Anne-Arundel county Temperance Society, will be held at the COURT HOUSE in Annapolis, on the first Wednesday of the session of the county court, at 4 o'clock P. M. Auxiliary societies are requested to hand in reports; also to send delegates to represent them in the present meeting.

By order, J. B. WELLS, M. D. Sec'y. Oct. 4—tm

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 15, for 1832.

Approved by Wm R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.

To be drawn at Baltimore, On FRIDAY, 12th October, 1832, AT FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

4 prize of	\$20,000
4 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	2,000
1 prize of	1,500
1 prize of	1,372
5 prizes of	1,000
10 prizes of	600
10 prizes of	300
10 prizes of	200
24 prizes of	150
56 prizes of	100
56 prizes of	50
56 prizes of	40
56 prizes of	30
56 prizes of	25
112 prizes of	20
2,184 prizes of	12
15,400 prizes of	6

18,040 prizes.

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

CAPITALS \$50,000 \$25,000!

ON WEDNESDAY, 17th OCTOBER, 1832, will be drawn in the city of New-York, the

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 37.

66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots. Containing the following splendid Prizes.

1 prize of	\$50,000 is	\$50,000
1 prize of	25,000 is	25,000
1 prize of	10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of	8,000 is	8,000
1 prize of	5,000 is	5,000
1 prize of	3,000 is	3,000
20 prizes of	1,000 is	20,000
30 prizes of	500 is	15,000
34 prizes of	300 is	10,200
40 prizes of	200 is	8,000
56 prizes of	100 is	5,600
56 prizes of	80 is	4,480
56 prizes of	60 is	3,360
112 prizes of	40 is	4,480
2,240 prizes of	20 is	44,800
15,400 prizes of	10 is	154,000

18,040 prizes, amounting to \$366,080

Whole Tickets only \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50 cents.

As there are many who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, the subscriber can furnish certificates of packages of 22 Tickets each containing all the numbers from 1 to 66 inclusive, which will entitle the holders to all the 22 tickets may draw over the net amount of the small prizes of \$10 and \$20.—This offers many advantages to those residing at a distance; besides being more safe, for the certificates are always made payable to order, there is much saved in postage, and the trouble of collecting the smallest prizes is obviated.

Price of Certificates in this Lottery.

A certificate of 22 whole Tickets	\$120
do 22 half do	60
do 22 quarters do	30
do 22 eighths do	15

To be had at

DUBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

(Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.) Sept. 27

BY-LAWS.

A By-Law to regulate the Market in the City of Annapolis, and to designate the duties of the Market Master, and repealing all former By-Laws heretofore passed, regulating the same.

Passed Sept. 15, 1832.

SECTION 1. 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 every day in the week, (Sunday excepted) shall be held as a market day, within the city of Annapolis, and that all provisions brought to the said city, or the precincts thereof, for sale, upon a market day, shall be carried to the market house within the said city, there to be sold, at the stated market hours, to wit: from any time in the morning until nine o'clock in the forenoon, in the months of May, June, July, August and September, and until ten o'clock in the forenoon the rest of the year.

Sec. 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That no person shall buy, or cause to be bought, any person or persons bringing or having brought, any kind of provisions whatsoever, to the said city for sale, upon a market day during the time of the above stated market hours, but at or in the aforesaid market house, under the penalty of ten dollars, current money, for every offence, to be recovered before the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, one half of said fine, when recovered, to go to the informer, and the other half for the use of the Corporation.

Sec. 3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any apprentice, servant, or slave, shall buy any kind of provisions, bringing or having brought, to the said city or the precincts thereof, for sale as aforesaid, upon either of the market days during the time of the above appointed hours, but at the aforesaid market house, the master or mistress of such apprentice, servant, or slave, shall pay the penalty of five dollars, current money, for every such offence, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, residing within said city, or the precincts thereof, shall sell any provisions of any kind, or cause them to be sold, in any way to the said market, or to buy up or cause to be bought up, the said provisions, or their way to the said market, or at the market house, during market hours, and sell, or cause to be sold, or offer to sell, the said provisions, or such person or persons, buying and selling, or offering to sell the provisions, or any part thereof, as aforesaid, or causing the same to be bought and sold, or offered for sale, to any person or persons whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of this By-Law, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, current money, for every such offence, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid. Provided, That nothing in this By-Law contained shall be construed or taken so as to prevent any person from purchasing fish at the public wharf, or from buying hay, fodder, straw, oysters, beef in barrels or larger casks, fish and pork in ditto, dry fish, live stock, such as cattle, sheep, and hogs, wheat, Indian corn, dried peas and beans, oats, rye, bran, and fruit, at any time or place within the said city, or precincts thereof, and selling the same again, any By-Law or Ordinance to the contrary, in anywise notwithstanding.

Sec. 5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all Butter brought to said market house, for sale in lumps or prints, of less than two pounds weight each, shall be composed of lumps or prints of one pound, or one half pound each, and no other; and that any butter offered for sale in lumps or prints weighing less than two pounds, and not weighing either one pound or one half pound each, shall be forfeited to the use of the Corporation.

Sec. 6. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That on the first Monday in January next, and annually thereafter, all the stalls and divisions in the market house of this city, shall be offered to rent conformably to the rates prescribed by this ordinance; the said rents to be paid to the market master, in advance.

Sec. 7. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be a market master, to be appointed hereafter annually, on the second Monday in April, or on such other day as the Corporation may deem proper, and that for the performance of his duties he shall receive the sum of sixty dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and that before he enters upon the performance of his duties, he shall give bond to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, to be approved of by the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, in the sum of two hundred dollars current money, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and the trust reposed in him, by this or any future Ordinance.

Sec. 8. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the market master shall have full power and authority to take possession, care and charge, of the market house, in this city, and collect all rents, &c., during his continuance in office; and it shall be his duty, and he is hereby required to attend at the market house, daily, at the usual market hours, to enforce obedience to the rules and regulations, directed to be observed by any ordinance of this Corporation, touching said market.

Sec. 9. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the market master shall attend at the weigh-house daily, during the months of November, December, January and February, from six o'clock in the morning, until nine o'clock, and during the months of March, April, September and October, from five o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock; and during the months of May, June, July and August, from four o'clock in the morning, until nine o'clock; and he shall not at any time charge more than 1-4 cent per hundred weight, and if less than one hundred weight, 1-4 cent for each draft weighed in the large scales, to be paid by the seller of the article so weighed, and paid to the Treasurer for the use of the Corporation; and it is

hereby declared to be his farther duty to attend at any time, to weigh articles in the large scales when required, the charge for which, except in market hours, shall be his compensation therefor.

Sec. 10. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the market master to prevent all Blown, Stuffed, unsound or unwholesome provisions from being sold, or being exposed for sale, and to weigh, try and examine all Butter, Lard, and other articles of provision, sold at a given weight—to see that the same are of due weight for which the same are offered for sale, and the same, when false, to seize and dispose of, to the highest bidder, the money arising from the sales thereof to be paid over to the Treasurer, for the use of the Corporation; and it shall be his duty to decide all differences and disputes which may arise in the market, between buyers and sellers, touching the weights and measure, of the things there bought and sold; and it shall be his duty to cause the market house to be swept every day, and to remove all dirt, filth, and snow from the same, as often as may be necessary.

Sec. 11. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the market master, to give ten days notice, by advertisement at the market house, previous to the first Monday in January, that the several stalls and divisions in said market house, will be rented for the term of one year, conformably to the rates and terms prescribed by this ordinance, and that he, during the market hours of said day, publicly offer the same to be rented as aforesaid, and shall give to the person or persons obtaining the same, a certificate thereof, which shall specify the terms of the tenure, and the number, or other description of the stall, stand or division, and also return a list of the names of the persons who shall have rented the same, to the Treasurer of the Corporation.

Sec. 12. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in case the whole of the said stalls or divisions shall not be taken on the year, the market master is hereby authorized to rent said vacant stalls or divisions for a shorter period, but in no case for a less period than three months, nor at a less rate than fifty per cent above the annual rate the said stalls to be paid in advance, and to be so only authorized to hire out any stalls or divisions not rented as provided for by this ordinance, at the rate of fifty cents per day, for the entire stalls; twenty cents per day for the case benches on the east side, and all other benches, or divisions, to be let, and a half cent per day, and the said market master shall pay over monthly all moneys by him received, by virtue of this By-Law, to the Treasurer of the Corporation.

Sec. 13. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the case benches on the east side of the market house, shall be appropriated to the use of the sellers of Fish, and shall be rented according to the directions of this ordinance, for a sum of not less than five dollars per annum, and that all other stalls, benches or divisions, under the last shed, for whatever purpose used, shall be rented for a sum not less than three dollars per annum, and the hands or stalls in the centre of the market house shall be appropriated to the use of the Butchers, where only butchery shall be sold, and shall be rented for a sum not less than twelve dollars each, per annum; and the stalls or benches under the west shed, shall be rented for the sum of five dollars per annum; and case stands or benches on the west side of the market house are hereby declared and directed to be appropriated exclusively to the use of persons from the country, having articles for sale and not prohibited by the provisions of this ordinance, free from all and every charge; the person first occupying the same, having the right to the space necessary for his or her use; and it shall be and is hereby declared to be the duty of the market master, to settle any dispute which may arise between persons occupying any part of said stalls or benches, by assigning to persons thus disputing their respective stalls, and his decision shall be obeyed and enforced.

Sec. 14. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That that part of the market house within the pillars thereof, be, and the same shall be appropriated for Butchers stalls, and that no person shall keep or occupy any bench, shamble or other apparatus whereon to expose butchers meat, for sale, or shall sell at market such butchers meat, except under roof of the market house, and within the brick pillars thereof, under the penalty of three dollars, for each and every offence, to be recovered as other penalties are directed to be, and appropriated one half to the informer, the other to the use of the Corporation.

Sec. 15. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That that part of the market house within the pillars thereof, be, and the same shall be appropriated for Butchers stalls, and that no person shall keep or occupy any bench, shamble or other apparatus whereon to expose butchers meat, for sale, or shall sell at market such butchers meat, except under roof of the market house, and within the brick pillars thereof, under the penalty of three dollars, for each and every offence, to be recovered as other penalties are directed to be, and appropriated one half to the informer, the other to the use of the Corporation.

Sec. 16. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That that part of the market house within the pillars thereof, be, and the same shall be appropriated for Butchers stalls, and that no person shall keep or occupy any bench, shamble or other apparatus whereon to expose butchers meat, for sale, or shall sell at market such butchers meat, except under roof of the market house, and within the brick pillars thereof, under the penalty of three dollars, for each and every offence, to be recovered as other penalties are directed to be, and appropriated one half to the informer, the other to the use of the Corporation.

and faithfully, according to the best of my skill and judgment, execute and perform all and singular the duties of market master, with out delay, action, partiality or prejudice.

Sec. 18. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall think himself or herself aggrieved by the judgment of said market master, he or she may appeal to the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, whose decision shall be final; Provided, such appeal be made immediately after seizure of any article.

Sec. 19. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all and every law or ordinance, regulating or in any manner whatever relating to the market house in the city of Annapolis, or designating the duties of the market master, heretofore passed, be, and the same are hereby repealed, abrogated and made null and void.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

Sept. 20

A By-Law to prevent obstructions to the Harbour.

BE it established, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That boats of any denomination not in condition to keep afloat, or which shall be suffered to sink in any part of the Inner Harbour, or within a line drawn from the end of Major Jones' Stone Wharf, to the low water mark on the point on which the Wind-Mill used to stand, owned by Charles Carroll, (of Carrollton) or which shall be grounded upon any of the shores within said line, and there left for a longer space than five days, shall be considered as a public nuisance, and if not removed after five days notice, given by the City Commissioners, the boat so left, shall be considered as forfeited to the City, and the City Commissioners shall proceed, after giving five days public notice, to sell the said boat at public auction; the purchaser obligating himself to remove said boat forthwith, so that it shall not obstruct the harbour or shores within the aforesaid line; the proceeds of said sale to be paid into the City Treasury.

And be it further established, by the authority aforesaid, That in case no purchaser is to be had for such boat so offered for sale, as hereinbefore provided, on the condition therein mentioned, it shall be the duty of the City Commissioners to proceed to remove or destroy the boat or boats so left, in order to preserve the navigation and appearance of the Harbour. Passed September 15, 1832.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor

Sept. 20

MILITARY AND NAVAL MAGAZINE.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription, A Military and Naval Magazine, of the United States.

IN offering a new enterprise to the notice of the public, the successful prosecution of which must essentially depend upon the encouragement which that public may be disposed to bestow upon it, the Editor feels bound to accompany it with a brief, but plain and distinct exposition of his plan, and the reasons which have induced him to think it worth the attention of his fellow citizens. He would be sorry to entrap any one into the support of a work, the objects of which were hidden or undefined, or capricious; on the contrary, strong in the integrity of his motives and purpose, he hopes for the most liberal patronage from those who shall be most fully acquainted with the views and designs there are called upon to approve and encourage.

The Editor is not aware that any such work as that now proposed to be published, at present exists, or has ever been attempted, in the United States; he does not, therefore, wittingly interfere with the labours of another. Perhaps, heretofore, the times have been considered as unpropitious, or such a work was not supposed to be needed; whatever may have been the deterring cause, the Editor does not perceive the operation of any such at the present moment. Farmers, Physicians, Mechanics, Philosophers, Sportsmen, have each their exclusive Magazine, all of which, it is believed, have led to the happiest consequences, by creating in the several classes an esprit du corps, and exciting a spirit of generous emulation, which are the necessary stimulants to improvement. There can be no reason to doubt, that like good would be produced by like means, when applied to the Army and Navy.

That the seat of the General Government possesses advantages, not enjoyed by other localities, for the establishment of such a work, it is persuaded, will be readily conceded, that to point them out would be needless. As its title indicates, the Military and Naval Magazine will be principally devoted to the diffusion of useful information, in all the branches of their respective professions, among the officers of every rank in the two services. It is, therefore, chiefly to these two classes of his fellow citizens, that the Editor addresses himself for the support necessary to animate and encourage him in his labours. But though the work will be avowedly professional in its general features, yet it will necessarily embrace much, in the various extensive range which its binary character must require, in which every reader will find something to instruct or amuse him. All who are fond of geographical or geotic investigations; all who feel an interest in the concerns of the Army or Navy; all who are connected by the ties of consanguinity or friendship with the individuals composing either; will hardly fail to derive gratification from some of the pages of the Military and Naval Magazine. They will find therein a notice of the latest discoveries and improvements, in every branch of science which it belongs to the soldier or sailor to understand; details of the most recent operations and movements of the several detachments on land, and squadrons at sea; and what will be of more interest to parents, relatives, and friends, the latest and most accurate intelligence of indi-

viduals, which the assiduity of the Editor, and the courtesy of the Departments, aided by an extensive correspondence, may enable him to procure.

The United Service Journal of Great Britain—a work of extensive and deserved celebrity—has been adopted as, in some measure, the model upon which the Military and Naval Magazine will be conducted; and a portion of each Number will be given to the republication of the most interesting articles of that valuable work.

The original and domestic department—for which competent assistance has been secured—will consist of essays, letters, notes and problems on the multifarious matters embraced in Military and Naval science; narratives of interesting voyages, cruises, marches, and campaigns; biographical sketches of deceased Military and Naval officers; notices, analytical and critical, of new publications on any subject connected with military or nautical studies; a monthly chronicle of remarkable events in the two services, changes of stations, arrivals and departures; and lastly, a register of deaths, resignations, courts-martial, dismissions, and promotions.

It will hardly be expected that the whole of this extended plan can be developed in a single number—ex gravis sit aceruus—the volume must be made up of parts; and it is only when the several parts are brought together, that the nature or value of the structure can be fully discerned or fairly comprehended. To conclude, the Editor will make it his unremitting study, to render the Military and Naval Magazine, a repository of every thing that may be supposed, in any way, to conduce to the instruction or recreation of the gallant defenders of the Republic.

THE MILITARY & NAVAL MAGAZINE OF THE U. S.

WILL be published in monthly numbers of sixty four pages Octavo each, upon superfine medium paper, and forwarded to subscribers the first day of every month.

The first number will be issued on the first of January, 1833, provided 500 subscribers shall have been obtained prior to the first of November next.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS per annum.—Subscribers who remit to the publishers one year's subscription in advance, shall receive their numbers per mail free of postage.

The numbers for Naval officers upon service on Foreign Stations, will be deposited at the Navy Department, to be forwarded with despatches from the Government Orders for the work to be transmitted per mail (post paid) prior to the 1st of November, 1832, to THOMPSON AND HOMANS, Washington, D. C.

Sept. 20.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

We observe that proposals have been issued by Messrs. Thompson & Homans, of this city, to publish an Army and Navy Journal, upon the plan contemplated by our prospectus, which has been for some months before the public. It is probable that these gentlemen supposed that we had relinquished the work. So far from doing so, we have obtained a sufficient subscription to justify the commencement, and have contracted for a press and paper large enough to publish a sheet containing sixty-four pages, and intend to issue it as an extra from the Telegraph; thus reducing the postage to one and a half cents per sheet of sixty-four royal octavo pages.—The first number will appear about the first of December or before. Editors with whom we exchange will do us a favour by copying this notice.—U. S. Telegraph.

Sept. 20.

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 of R. WILSON, Cashier.

May 17

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

ORDERED by the court, That the creditors of Thomas R. Johnson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before the court at Leonard-Town, 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. HARRIS, Ck.

True copy—J. HARRIS, Ck. Saint-Mary's county court.

July 19.

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 James Walker, 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 subscriber, at or before the 15th day of March next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under the hand and seal of the said court, the 15th day of September, 1832.

GUSTAVUS BROWN, Adm'r.

FREE ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEORGE WALKER, REPAIRING 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.

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, Annapolis, Sept. 30, 1832.

- James Berry, Mark W. Bush
John Beard
David S. Caldwell, Edmond Clagett
G. R. Carnan, Richard Cadle
Sam'l. Cleggett, D. Claude, Jr.
Thos. R. Cross, Peregrine Gohas
Israel Davidson, Wm. Darlington (3)
John David
Sh Wm. L. Freeman
Jno. M. Gardner, Benj. Gaither
George Gale, Ellen Greenleaf
Henry Hopkins, Jas. Holladay
Judson W. Hunt, Rev. James Hanson
Fred'k. C. Hyde, Harriet Hopkins
Mr. Hopkins, Thos. W. Hyde
B. Jordan, John Jacobs
Lloyd Johnson
Mary King
Elizabeth Lewis
Sarah Mace, B. W. Marriott (3)
Gilbert Murdock, (3)
Dr. Francis Neef
John O'Donnol
John Paul, Saml. Parrott
A. Patterson, Francis W. Pickman
Jno. Popham
Miss Rogers, Thos. Robinson, (2)
Wm. W. Ransom, (3)
Alfred Seliman (2), G. P. M. Stuart
John Smith (2), Master Jos. Stewart
Jos. N. Stockett (2), Saml. Stevens
Capt. J. Schmuck, Julson Stewart
Jas. B. Smith, Thos. Sewall
Nichs. Stonestreet, Geo. Shaw (3)
Jos. M. Tate, John Thompson
Robt. M. Tomlin, Wm. O. Taylor
Catherine Williams, Thos. Woodfield
Dr. Jno. B. Wells, Elizabeth Worthington (2)
Gideon White, James Ward
Wm. Willingham, Wm. R. B. Willson
J. GREEN, P. M.

Oct 4. Saint-Mary's County Court, March Term, 1832.

ORDERED by the court, That the creditors of Clement Doney, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, be and appear before the court at Leonard-Town, 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.

EDMUND KEY.

True copy—J. HARRIS, Ck. Saint-Mary's county court.

July 26.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

ON application to me the subscriber, a Justice of the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel County, by petition in writing of William T. Gantt, praying for the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William T. Gantt having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland, ten years, immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that said William T. Gantt be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel County Court, on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William T. Gantt, then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering of his property, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William T. Gantt should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

GIDEON WHITE, Ck.

July 18.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat Maryland, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton, (by Castle Haven) 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 82 1/2 to Annapolis 25.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

March 24.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at the

OFFICE.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1832.

NO. 42.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

GENERAL

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT:
Comprising, a Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of *The AMERICAN FARMER*, in the basement of *Barnum's City Hotel*, Baltimore: in connection with a Stock and Experimental Farm, a Garden and Nursery in the vicinity.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK and GIDEON B. SMITH

HAVE commenced the above named establishment, and solicit for the attention and patronage of farmers, gardeners, nurserymen, and the public generally. The objects we have particularly in view, are two—First, to keep and furnish extensively to all who will favour us with their custom.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS

of the very best quality; and second, to procure from all possible sources, foreign and domestic, such things as promise to be of utility to our country, for either the field or garden; to test by experiment their adaptation to our climate and soil; and if found valuable, to disseminate them over the country.

The latter of these objects is the legitimate end and purpose of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, the want of which in this central part of the United States being severely felt, we have undertaken to supply their place, so far as lies in our power. In pursuance of this determination, we have attached to the Farm Establishment an

EXPERIMENTAL FARM,

on which G. B. S. has located himself, and to the superintendence of which he will, in connection with his editorial duties, devote his attention.

Another principal branch of our Farming operations, will be the cultivation of the Store, of every valuable kind of GARDEN SEEDS to which our climate is adapted; and for this purpose, such preparation has been made, by the importation and collection of the most excellent kinds, as shall insure the good quality of all we shall produce; so that the most implicit reliance may at all times be placed upon the excellence and genuineness of kind, as well as upon the freshness and good quality of all seeds bearing the label of this establishment.

EXTENSIVE NURSERY,

and further extend and improve our FRUIT and FLOWER GARDEN; and in the management of these departments, as in that of Garden Seeds, we shall attend more to the good quality of the productions than to the number of our varieties—for we are well aware that half a dozen really good kinds are worth more than half a hundred that are merely passable.

An extensive assortment of BOOKS and PERIODICALS on Agricultural, Horticultural and Veterinary subjects, will be always on our shelves, or at our command.

AGENCY.

Any of the above mentioned articles, also **FIELD SEEDS** of all kinds, **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES, DOMESTIC ANIMALS** of choice kinds or improved breeds, **FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, Vines, ROOTS, &c.**

shall, when not on hand, be procured to order, from any place designated, or if left to our selection, from that which we deem best for the article wanted. (In the latter case we hold ourselves responsible for the quality.) We are special agents for most of the principal nursery and gardening establishments in the Union; among which are—Prince & Sons, at Flushing, and Mrs. Parmentier's, at Brooklyn, New York; Carr's, and Hibbert and Sons, at Philadelphia; Winship's, and Kenrick's, at Boston; and generally, for all others in the country. Catalogues of most of the above named establishments, may be had from us gratis.

All orders, for not only our own but for any other establishment, shall be strictly adhered to, and promptly and faithfully executed. On those for others than our own, we charge a commission of from five to ten per cent. according to circumstances.

For other particulars, reference is made to our catalogue and to the American Farmer, where the advertisements of the establishment from time to time indicate its supplies.

Subscribers and customers will please observe that G. B. S. Smith resides and spends most of his time at the farm, and J. I. Hitchcock superintends the store, office and agency in town—hence, for the sake of convenience and despatch, it is respectfully requested that all letters of business appertaining to the department of the establishment, be directed to "I. Irvine Hitchcock, American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md." G. B. S. however, will not deny himself the pleasure of direct correspondence with his agricultural and horticultural friends, and hopes for its continuance. It is only in business correspondence, and for the sake of despatch, that the above request is made. This arrangement, it must also be understood, will make no difference in the transaction of business, as all branches of the establishment will, as heretofore, receive the personal attention of both the persons above named.

THE AMERICAN FARMER is a neat Weekly Periodical, published at this Establishment, by I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, Proprietor.—GIDEON B. SMITH, Editor.

This work is devoted exclusively to the interest of the American cultivator of the soil. It treats of practical Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural and Domestic Economy. Its contents consist mainly of original articles, written expressly for it; by intelligent practical farmers residing in all parts of the Union; containing the latest and most improved theories, but with practical hints in every department of husbandry. It contains also a great number of useful recipes, so much of the

news as relates to the foreign and domestic markets for Agricultural products, and a correct statement of their prices current in both, at the time of publication; but nothing connected with party politics is at any time permitted to appear in its columns. Farms, Agricultural Stock, productions, machines, and implements, are advertised, noticed, or described, many of which are illustrated by expensive engravings.

The American Farmer is very neatly printed on fine paper, in quarto form, with a direct view to being bound. The numbers for a year make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one is accompanied by a title page and a copious and minute index—When a number fails of reaching a subscriber, or becomes damaged in the mail, another shall be sent, if requested. This completion of files should not, however, be deferred much beyond the ending of the volume.

The volume, or regular subscription year, begins and ends in March. Though not indispensable, it is much preferred by the publisher, and generally by subscribers too, that at whatever period of the year a subscription be sent in, it should take date from No. 1 of the volume, as the back numbers can then be sent, but cannot in all cases be made up after the year is ended.

The current volume or year, is the fourteenth of its publication, and few American periodicals circulate more extensively. Any gentleman desiring to see a specimen of the work, shall be gratified on furnishing the publisher with his address, for that purpose. Communications and advertisements connected with any of the subjects of the work, will be gratefully received and promptly attended to.

In order to render the Farmer pleasant and profitable both to its publisher and its patrons, it is hoped that gentlemen will assent practically to the necessity and propriety of a careful compliance with the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1. Price five dollars per annum; due at the middle of each year of subscription, provided that no balance of a former year remain unpaid.
2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is remittance by mail of current Bank notes; and to obviate all objection to this mode, the publisher assumes the risk.
3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber, the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without special order, on receipt of which, a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.
4. Price of advertising—One dollar per square, and in the same proportion for more than a square, or more than one insertion.

N. B. Direct letters as already prescribed.

AGENTS.

All Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the Farmer, and to require a strict compliance by subscribers with the above terms, especially the third item. They are authorized to retain \$1 for each new subscriber, and 10 per cent on all other collections. The list of special agents is published in the Farmer on the first Friday in each month.

THE FARMER

IN VOLUMES AND COMPLETE SETS.

Many subscribers receive the work in bound volumes when completed, instead of weekly by mail. The advantage of this method is, that the work is preserved clean and neat, the paper being pressed and not disfigured by having been folded and sent by mail. The price, payment and terms of the work in this form, are the same as when sent by mail. Directions for sending the volume must be explicit.

Although a considerable surplus of copies beyond the current subscription list, has at all times been printed, and of some of the volumes a second, and even a third edition have been issued, yet such has been the demand for the back volumes, that only a small number of full sets (complete from the commencement) can hereafter be made.

The price of the work in sets is Five Dollars per volume, half bound and lettered. Most of the volumes may be had single at the same price.

REMARKS.

The following is an extract from an editorial notice which appeared recently in a highly respectable journal. It expresses precisely the sentiment that has been repeatedly uttered by many of the most enlightened farmers of our country, as well as by nearly all of its cotemporary periodicals.

"The American Farmer" has reached its fourteenth year, and although we have been familiar with its pages from the commencement, it still increases in interest; the great subject on which it is engaged is not exhausted. Some may be disposed to ask what new lights can be shed upon agriculture at this late period, and after all that has already appeared in various works upon a subject which only requires practical knowledge? Such we refer to the pages of the "Farmer" from its commencement, and, in every number, they will find enough not only to reward them for their time and labour, but in many single numbers information of sufficient value to compensate them for a year's subscription."

Sept. 27

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 27th day of October inst. if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate, of Rezin Chaney of Thos, in and to the lands and premises whereof Richard Chaney died, seized, lying on the Patuxent, and also, all the right, title and interest, of the said Rezin Chaney of Thos, of in and to all that part of a tract, or parcel of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called,

PINEY ORCHARD,

which by the partition of the Real Estate of Thomas Cockey Deys, was allotted to Joshua F. Cockey, and designated as Lot No. 6, containing 175 acres.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the ratification thereof. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.

MISCELLANY.

ENIGMA EXTRAORDINARY.

It is formed like the globe, and 'tis placed in its center; It commands every tongue—every mouth it will enter;

It is always in fashion—the first to be odd; It departs not from home, yet it wanders abroad; It grows in each kingdom, and in every soil; It is found too of labour—the partner of toil; It appears in all seasons—belongs to all nations; It has many connections and worthy relations; It presides o'er the ocean—reigns likewise on shore; It leads every object—it enriches our store; It attends all our actions—directs every one; It turns one into two—hates men and loves women; It is seen in the morning—gets brighter in noon; It is hid in the sun, though it shines in the moon; It is shown in the rainbow, likewise in the snow; It will follow our footsteps wherever we go; It is shunned in the palace—beloved in the cot; It is found in our bosoms, whate'er be our lot; It rules in accounts, when we balance our coffers; It begets every order, whate'er be our offers; It is sure to be foremost on every occasion; It will join any court—proud to make an oration; It is part of our reason and also our hope; It does honour to God—'tis a prop to the Pope; It will peep through each window, and half every door;

It dispises the rich, but is kind to the poor; It aids all our knowledge, our morality too; Will lend double service for lovers to woo; It is taught with our lessons in all we receive; It is mixed with our doctrines to all we believe; It assists to make joy—it abides in the face; It dwells in the regions above and below; It is present in wine, and is absent in mirth; It was ne'er own'd in heaven, in hell, nor in earth; It leagues with the coward as well as the bold; It embraces all points, yet it stands in the wrong; It is courteous to those—the robust and the strong; It clings to the doctor, the parson, the patron; It favours the bachelor, widow, and matron; It is born from the father—bestowed on the mother; It disowns every sister and courts every brother; It forms a companion in forming a quorum; It is heard in each council—in college and forum; It prevails in the flood, and it roams thro' the wood; It was ne'er caught in evil, but always in good; It soars with ambition, joins pupils in school; It boasteth of wisdom—though the heart of a fool; It was partial to Solomon—a monarch of song; It is melody sweet to the musical throng; It is mark'd as the soul, or the essence of glory; It will mingle its voice, and be heard in each story; It is known thro' the land as the thief of our sorrow; It may sleep at the night, but it wakes in the morn; It was ne'er found in silver, but always in gold; It has merits so various they ne'er can be told; It will stand by the pilot that weathers the storm; It is useful in commerce in many a form; It is shut from our notice ten months in the year; It is only in two it presumes to appear; It clothes us with rain—supplies us with food; It is hoped now this riddle is well understood;

It is present in wine, and is absent in mirth; It was ne'er own'd in heaven, in hell, nor in earth; It leagues with the coward as well as the bold; It embraces all points, yet it stands in the wrong; It is courteous to those—the robust and the strong; It clings to the doctor, the parson, the patron; It favours the bachelor, widow, and matron; It is born from the father—bestowed on the mother; It disowns every sister and courts every brother; It forms a companion in forming a quorum; It is heard in each council—in college and forum; It prevails in the flood, and it roams thro' the wood; It was ne'er caught in evil, but always in good; It soars with ambition, joins pupils in school; It boasteth of wisdom—though the heart of a fool; It was partial to Solomon—a monarch of song; It is melody sweet to the musical throng; It is mark'd as the soul, or the essence of glory; It will mingle its voice, and be heard in each story; It is known thro' the land as the thief of our sorrow; It may sleep at the night, but it wakes in the morn; It was ne'er found in silver, but always in gold; It has merits so various they ne'er can be told; It will stand by the pilot that weathers the storm; It is useful in commerce in many a form; It is shut from our notice ten months in the year; It is only in two it presumes to appear; It clothes us with rain—supplies us with food; It is hoped now this riddle is well understood;

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SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The article which we published a few days ago, in reference to the Sisters of Charity, has elicited the following interesting account of their Association. It is from the pen of the Rev. A. J. Elder, of St. Mary's College: *Incr.*

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

To the Editors of the American.

GENTLEMEN:—Through the politeness of the Editor of the Daily Chronicle of Philadelphia, I received the Nantucket Inquirer, requesting information concerning the Sisters of Charity. Observing that the article of the Nantucket Inquirer was copied in your columns, I would beg the benefit of the same column, to transmit to the Editor of that paper, the information which he requires.

The Society known by the name of the Sisters of Charity, was founded in Paris about the year of 1646, by St. Vincent of Paul. The intention of this illustrious benefactor of mankind in establishing this society was to procure relief to humanity in its most suffering stages. Accordingly attendance on the sick in Hospitals and Infirmarys—visiting prisoners—the education of the poor, and the performance of every work of mercy, engage the attention and solicitude of the pious daughters of St. Vincent. This society is certainly one of the most useful that has ever been established, and has never failed to command universal admiration in the countries, in which it has been known. Even Voltaire, opposed as he was, to every thing that bore the appearance of christianity, could not withhold from it, his measures of praise. 'Perhaps,' says he, in his Essai sur L'Hist. Generale, 'is there nothing more sublime on earth, than the sacrifice of beauty, of youth, and frequently of high birth, which is made by a tender sex to assuage in our Hospitals, the assemblage of every human misery, the very sight of which is so humiliating to our pride, and so shocking to our delicacy.' The order was soon spread through the different kingdoms of Europe. France, Germany, Poland and the Netherlands, yet feel the advantage of having the members of this community to attend their Hospitals.

In 1809 the sphere of usefulness of these truly pious ladies was extended to the United States, through the means of Mrs. Seaton of New York, a lady of distinguished birth and education, whose name is yet in veneration by all who knew her, and whose memory will be blessed by children yet unborn, who will feel the beneficial influence of her disinterested piety and self-devotion.

In Baltimore her designs were encouraged, by the Most Rev. Dr. Carroll, then Arch Bishop of Baltimore. By his directions the original constitution of St. Vincent were modified, so as to suit the manners and customs of this country. The modifications received his sanction, and Mrs. Seaton was exhorted to proceed. A few ladies joined her in her ar-

dous and heroic undertaking, and she established her little community about fifty miles from Baltimore, in the Valley of St. Joseph, near the town of Emmittsburg in Frederick county, Maryland. This is the principal establishment, and is called by them the Mother House. Here they have an Academy for the instruction of young ladies on a very extensive plan. The Community is governed by a Superior and Vice Superior, called Mother and assistant Mother, and two Counsellors. These officers are elected every three years by a majority of votes. No one can hold the place of Mother for more than two terms consecutively. The Sisters make their engagements for one year only. At the end of this time they are at liberty to leave the Society if they think proper. Their vow of poverty is strict in the extreme. They receive no remuneration for their services; a small sum is paid to the Community, barely sufficient for their apparel, and to provide for the contingency of sickness. The Catholic Orphan Asylums and Charity schools in most of the large cities in the United States have been placed under their direction. They have an establishment in Boston, one in Albany, two in New York, one in Brooklyn, three in Philadelphia, one in Wilmington, Delaware, one in Baltimore, two in Washington City, one in Alexandria, one in Frederick City, one in Cincinnati, one in St. Louis, and one in New Orleans. It is impossible to recount the good which is performed by them in these institutions, or to tell how many hundreds they have saved from ignorance, and perhaps from infamy. In Baltimore they have the charge of the Infirmary which is connected with the Medical College, and in St. Louis an Hospital is placed under their care.

It is in such haunts of suffering that their usefulness is more feelingly known. With what tender sympathy do they not receive the patient, who is to be the object of their future care! He meets with hearts which are melted at the recital of his sufferings; and the true compassion which he witnesses, gives him the assurance that in them, he will find affectionate mothers.—With what unwearied patience do they not watch every accidental change in the disease! With what tender solicitude do they not give every relief? They are ingenious in inventions to save him from pain, and procure him the least momentary comfort. With soothing and consoling words they revive his drooping spirits—with religious zeal they alleviate the agonies of death, and by reasonable exhortations, prepare his soul to appear before the sovereign judge. These are the helps, spiritual and corporal, which Religion suggests to the feeling heart of a pious woman, and in which Religion alone can give her the courage to persevere.

When the dreadful scourge which has depopulated our cities visited Philadelphia, the civil authorities of that city expressed a wish to have the assistance of the Sisters of Charity. The wish was made known to the community by the Right Rev. Doctor Kenrick, and by return of mail thirteen heroines were landed in Philadelphia, ready to rush with joy to the assistance of those from whom the rest of the world seemed to fly with horror. The scene at the Mother House, when the request was made known, was related to me by an eye witness, and is characteristic of the devotedness of this pious community.—The Council was assembled, a favourable determination immediately taken, and a selection made of those who were to start. Joy beamed upon the countenance of those who were selected, and their preparations were soon made, whilst those who remained behind, with sorrow upon their brow, looked with pious envy on those upon whom the happy lot had fallen.

In Baltimore the same request was made, and was met with equal heroism. It was here that was immolated the first victim of Charity, in the person of Sister Mary Frances, the daughter of the late Benedict Boorman of Charles county, Maryland, once admired in the extensive circle in which she moved. On the morning of the day in which she died, she fainted from the weakness occasioned by the premonitory symptoms of Cholera.

Whilst preparing to take the remedies which had been prescribed for her, a patient, a coloured woman, was brought into the Hospital. The case seemed desperate, and to require immediate assistance, and the heroic Sister forgot herself to give relief to the patient.—But her delicate frame was too weak, and the disease too strong, and in a few hours she perished, accomplished, and pious Mary Frances was a lifeless corpse. The death of this sister did not deter the others. There was no panic, no alarm, not even concern, but with a devotedness which can scarcely be conceived or credited, her place was sought with emulation, and the catastrophe only increased their courage.

The feelings with which the news of the immolation of this first victim was received at the Mother House, it would be difficult to express; she was loved, she was cherished as a sister, but could her fate be regretted?—They cannot be better pictured than in the words of the Honorable Mayor of the City of Baltimore, in the letter he wrote to the community on the occasion. 'To behold, says he, life thus immolated in so sacred a cause, produces rather a sensation of awe than of sorrow, a sentiment of resignation to the Almighty fiat, rather than a useless regret at the afflicting event.'

The next victim was sister Mary George, the daughter of Jacob Smith, a wealthy farmer in Adams county, Pennsylvania. She dedicated herself at an early age to the service of her neighbour, and was soon called to receive the crown which her devoted charity deserved. She died in Baltimore, of the epidemic, in the 19th year of her age.

Several other members of this heroic band were attacked, either in the Cholera Hospitals or in the county and city Alms House, where the Epidemic was most fatal, but they have escaped death only to be ready, at some future call, to administer relief and comfort to the suffering. Yours, &c.

A. J. ELDER.
Baltimore, October 10th, 1832.

A HEAVEN BELOW.

It is refreshing, indeed, to find in the columns of the *Charleston Mercury*, amidst the din of nullification, and the harsh discord of party politics, the beautiful sketch which is subjoined.—*N. H. Herald.*

'There is now living in St. Peter's Parish, South Carolina, a widow lady, whose locks are silvered by age, but whose placid countenance almost tempts the stranger to contradict the universal application of the sentiment, 'SARAH IS BORN TO TROUBLE.' That lady is Mrs. SARAH LAWTON

The sixth day of last February was the anniversary of her birth, and 77 years had then rolled by, leaving upon her recollection only scenes of pleasure to cheer the pathway of declining age. The morn was ushered in by sun beams, reflected from the hoary frost, and the old lady, whose pleasurable anticipations had not allowed an hour's slumber to her eyelids during the night, came forth in all the dignity of age, and smiled complaisance upon those who were making preparations for the feast. At an early hour the rattling of gigs and carriages, the neighing of horses, the running to and fro of servants, the frolics of the little boys and girls, the civilities of youthful companions, and the warm congratulations of those of maturer years, presented a scene of innocent gaiety, which happy Mulberry Grove had never before witnessed. This day had been long spoken of, and the expected dinner was the theme of every table talk.—With their best apparel, and their happiest smiles, children, grand children and great grand children entered the habitation, and approaching the great arm chair, received the maternal kiss, and the maternal blessing. She wept and they wept; she smiled and they smiled; and the tear was the tear of love, and the smile, the smile of joy.

And having gathered them all about her, she said: 'My children, I have long anticipated this day, with a fond wish to see you all before I die, and now I feel that it is a little Heaven below; for already had her children and grand children been making the house resound with songs of praise to him from whom all blessing flow; and she continued: 'The Lord has done wonders for me; he has given me a family eighty four in number; and what demands my highest gratitude, all my children and grand children who are grown are professors of religion, and not one has ever disgraced his family, but all contributed to the happiness of my life. Even those who have married into any family, are all religious except one, and religion is the only thing he wants.—My eldest and youngest sons are Ministers of the blessed Gospel, and two of my grand daughters are minister's wives, and till but lately, I had a son-in-law, who was also in some holy calling. My family is healthy and happy and they almost all live near me. Oh, when I look at you all, my heart is full of gratitude to God, to thank how I am blessed with children and grand children, affectionate and dutiful, to comfort me in my declining years. God bless you my dear children.'

She then directed a little stand to be brought to her, and upon it was placed a large family bible and a hymn book. Her eldest son between 50 and 60 years of age, read from the holy book 'And thou Solomon, my son, know thou the God of thy fathers, and serve him with a perfect heart, and with a willing mind.' 'If thou seek him, he will be found of thee, but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off forever.' And from his text, he delivered, with as much pathos as the interest of the occasion called for, an address that seemed to reach every heart, and to make every eye pour forth streams of love. His youthful brother closed the exercises with a feeling and impressive prayer. Soon after which the dinner was served up, and forty-four sat down to the first table, all except one being professors of religion. The old lady's countenance told in language more forcibly than my pen can express, the joy of her heart, as from the head of the table she surveyed her children with the fond hope that all those would sit down with her at the Saviour's board, to enjoy the new wine in her Father's kingdom. The younger part of this happy family then took the places of their fathers and mothers, varied and it was indeed calculated to fill the room with indescribable emotion, to see but forty boys, and girls enjoy the birth-day of their aged grand mother had prepared them. Doubtless the prayers she uttered for their future prosperity emanated from her heart as incense perfumed with the blood of the Lamb of God, and will be answered by her Heavenly Father when she is bliss in the grave yard where her departed pious husband already sleeps.

W. H. B.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, October 18, 1832.

JACKSON TICKET.

FOR ELEGATORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

First District.

WILLIAM TYLER, of Frederick county. JOHN T. STODDERT, of Charles county. ROBERT WASON, of Washington county. Dr. WASHINGTON DUVALL, of Montgomery county.

Third District.

JOHN SPEAR SMITH.

Fourth District.

HENRY D. MILLER. RICHARD SPENCER. JAMES A. STEWART.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Annapolis Colonization Society will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, on Tuesday evening the 23d inst. at 7 o'clock, at which the public are generally invited to attend. An Address will be delivered by a member of the Society.

EDWARD SPARKS, Secy.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Managers of the Female Bible Society of Annapolis, and its vicinity, hail the return of another of its anniversaries with mingled emotions of gratitude and sorrow. While with grateful hearts, we affectionately invite the members of the Society to unite with us in devout acknowledgments to God, for the manifold blessings he has bestowed upon us...

CITY ELECTION.

The following is the result of the election held in this city yesterday for Electors of Mayor.—Balt. Amer. of Tuesday.

Table with columns for Ward, Hunt's Ticket, and Small's Ticket. Lists results for 1st through 12th wards and totals.

OHIO ELECTIONS.

BELMONT ELECTION.—The People will triumph! It is with peculiar pleasure we cite the reader to the official poll of Belmont county. She has done nobly.—The people have triumphed.

Robert Lucas, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has beaten his opponent, Lyman, the amalgamation candidate, 190. In 1830, M'Arthur beat Lucas in Belmont, 374 votes.

judicious and intelligent gentleman of Ohio, furnished by a friend, giving an estimate of the vote in every county in the State, as ascertained from the best sources. It gives the Jackson candidate a majority of about 8,000, as the anticipated result.

Table titled 'FOR GOVERNOR' showing counts for Jackson and Opposition across various counties like Clinton, Warren, Fayette, etc.

Our State Annual Election was held yesterday throughout this State. We have heard from nine townships in this county, which give for Governor Lucas 706 votes.

Harrisburg, Oct 15—3 o'clock P. M. GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

Gov. Wray is again elected. The majority is not much to brag of on first sight, but taking into consideration the combination of factions against him, the majority is triumphant.

Table titled 'GOVERNOR'S ELECTION' showing counts for Wray and Wolf across various counties like Philadelphia city, Dauphin, Lebanon, etc.

EPISCOPAL.

On the 17th the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, commences in the city of New York. This will probably be one of the most important sessions which that body has ever held.

cration to the Episcopal office, viz: the Rev. Mr. McIlwaine, of Brooklyn, N. Y. as Bishop of Ohio; the Rev. Mr. Smith, as Bishop of Kentucky; Rev. M. G. W. Doane, of Boston, as Bishop of New Jersey; Rev. Mr. Hopkins, of Boston, as Bishop of Vermont.

GREAT RACE.

One of the finest races on record took place on Saturday, on the Union (L. I.) course when four horses were entered for the \$600 purse, four mile heats.—These were Black Maria, Trifle, Relief, and Slim.

From the New York Gazette.

We present to day a very interesting correspondence between Joseph Buonaparte and Gen. Lafayette, (copied from Memoirs of Lafayette and the Revolution of 1830, by M. H. Serrans, Secretary of Lafayette, published in London on the 30th of August last.)

LETTER From Count Surville (Joseph Buonaparte) to General Lafayette.

My Dear General.—Gen. Lallemand, who will deliver this letter, will recall me to your recollection. He will tell you with what enthusiasm the population of this country (both American and French) received the news of the glorious events of which Paris has been the theatre.

If the French nation should call to the aid of its affairs the most obscure family, I think that we are bound to submit to it will wholly and entirely; but the nation alone has the right of destroying its own work.

I ask then, the abolition of that arbitrary law, which closes France against my family, which has opened France to all the Frenchmen whom the Revolution had expelled.

ry imposes as a tribute which she has a right to require of her children, and a happiness for them to perform.

The vessel which conveys Gen. Charles Lallemand being on the point of sailing, I have barely time to write these lines. I address them to you because of all the Frenchmen who have taken part in the recent struggle which existed between the force of circumstances between the nation and a government of foreigners, you are the person who has seen me, and conversed with me—here, who knows my whole mind, and whose similarity of political opinions with my own has given me a full and entire confidence in your character.

I have begged M. —, to express my wish to you, and I beg that you, General, will express to the illustrious citizens, who, with you, have assisted in raising up the national colours, my sentiments, which you have had the opportunity of ascertaining here, and which, in all possible hypotheses, are unalterable—wholly for the French People.

The Emperor, my brother, when dying on the rock of St. Helena, dictated to Gen. Bertrand, a letter to me, in which he recommended his son to me, and bade me an eternal farewell. This letter terminates thus: "Impress unceasingly on my son that he is, before all things, a Frenchman; let him take for his device, Tout pour le peuple Français."

Adieu, my dear General! my letter sufficiently proves that I render justice to the sentiments you evinced for me during the triumphal journey which you made in that nation in which I have lived for fifteen years.

Gen. Lafayette's answer to the Count de Surville. PARIS, Nov. 26, 1830. M. LE COMTE: I have received the letters which you have done me the honour to address to me, and those sentiments of affection and respect which I owe to the kindness you have at all times evinced for me.

You must have been dissatisfied with my conduct in recent circumstances, not that I had given any pledge to you or to any one; but you must have said, "since Lafayette conceived himself compelled by circumstances to relax in the preference he has at all times professed for purely republican institutions why has that concession favoured another family than mine?"

The first condition of republican principles being to respect the general will, I was withheld from proposing a purely American constitution, in my opinion the best of all. To do this would have been to disregard the wish of the majority, to risk civil troubles, and to kindle foreign war.

A popular throne, in the name of the national sovereignty, surrounded by republican institutions, appeared to be within our attainment; this was the programme of the barricades, and of the Hotel de Ville, of which I undertook to be the interpreter.

The Chamber of Deputies, representing 80,000 electors, did not go so far as we did; but it agreed with public opinion for the expulsion of the guilty family, and it was, like Paris and the rest of France, urged to ally iniquity, and to come to a resolution.

I might content myself with observing that your destiny was dispersed; some were in Rome, you in America, and the Duke of Reichstadt in the hands of the Austrians, but I owe to your friendship a candid disclosure of my attachments.

"The Napoleon system was brilliant in glory, but stamped with despotism, aristocracy, and slavery; and if there were any event which could render those scourges tolerable, and almost popular in France, (which Heaven forbid) it would be the restoration of the Emperor."

perial regime. Besides, the son of your wonderful brother has become an Austrian Prince, and you know that the Vienna Cabinet in spite of the sentiments I entertain towards you personally, did not permit me to wish for the re-establishment of a throne, which during the hundred days, had displayed a constant tendency to former errors.

I scarcely knew the Duke of Orleans. Serious differences had existed between his father and me. Some family relations and civilities had not led me to visit the Palais Royal. Nevertheless, I knew, in common with the public, that there were to be found in that family, along with domestic virtues and simple tastes, little ambition, and a sentimentally French, to which the Emperor himself had rendered justice.

My assent was not the effect of any prejudice or anterior affection. I must now say, that after four months of intimate acquaintance, sentiments of confidence, friendship, and the interest of a common cause, have strengthened my first impressions.

I observe in one of your letters, which have all been faithfully delivered, that you suspect the Duke of Orleans of having had knowledge of a plot against the Emperor, in the Isle of Elba.

One of my first cares, after his elevation to the throne, was to express a wish to him, that you, your children, and your respectable mother, might, if you thought fit, return tranquilly to France.

The idea was very cordially received by the king; but objections were started on account of the treaties with foreign powers, which, absurd and insolent as they are, would render some negotiations necessary.

Receive, my dear Count, the homage of the respect, gratitude, and affection, for which I am pledged to you.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Philadelphia, the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 17th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is nothing important in the contents of the papers before us, as to British affairs. Sir Walter Scott.—The following brief but melancholy notice of this illustrious individual is from the Edinburgh Weekly Journal: "It grieves us deeply to state that not many hours can elapse ere the great author of Waverley will be no more."

ordered that the use of the... Lord Durham... Catholic Church... Bloody Massacre... The people, as become more and more... After a protracted... Justifiable homicide... It appears, says the... Another circle... "I would calculate in an... country parts... but chance led... 1000s. of arre... suit some five... intended to b... trial, and the... through the... by better for... orders for fou... sold in this... This is a sh... not, without... another shock... satisfactory sol... of Clergymen... out paper of... The arrang... meeting of th... tery. It was... again failed... cabinet, and... as a candidat... her of Deput... tranquil, and... The Court of... verged the de... respecting th... Carlo Albert... sent back to... rated) the pr... al before the... Choans con... go to Louve... and it was s... tion of the

ordered that the steam boat, appropriated to the use of the Imperial Family, should convey Lord Durbam to Stettin, after the above mentioned ceremony had taken place.

Bench of Bishops.—The Irish representatives in the next session of Parliament will be, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishops of Killala, Ossory and Clonfert.

[*Dublin Evening Post.*]

Ex-Royal Family of Paris.—Our Government has granted to Charles X. the free use of a King's steamer, to convey him from Edinburgh to Hamburg; but Prussia and Austria refuse him passports, unless the Duchess of Berri, who is now in La Vendee, accompanies the Royal Family to Gratz.

Catholic Church.—We understand that Dr. Baines, one of the English Vicars Apostolic, has just been called over to Rome by the Pope, in order to be made one of the perpetual Assistant Prelates to the papal throne. Dr. Baines left London for Italy on the 7th inst. he is not expected to return to this country for at least many years.

IRELAND.

Bloody Massacre.—The following brief statement of a dreadful massacre, which took place in Ireland on the 5th of September, is extracted from the Cork Reporter:—

It appears that the Rev. Mr. Gavan proceeded a few days since to value the tithes in the Parish of Walslow, near Doneraile. It was thought, necessary in order to effect the object, that a detachment of the 14th regiment of infantry from Buttevant and a body of police from the neighbouring stations, all under the direction of several magistrates, amongst whom the names of G. B. Low, Esq. Admiral Evans, General Barry, and G. Nangle Esq. have been returned to us, should be proceeded. The process of valuation had scarcely commenced when the people to the number of between 12 and 15,000, began to manifest indications of hostility; whilst the authorities on the other side, evinced a determination to resist any attempt that might be made to frustrate the valuation.

The people, as they increased in numbers, became more and more resolute and exasperated; stones were thrown at the military; the order to fire upon and charge, was given by the magistrates, and an instantaneous and general discomfiture of the unarmed peasantry was the result. The retreating party were met by a company of 'Highlanders' from Castlebarroche, when another conflict ensued, the result of which was that four persons were killed, fifteen badly wounded, and eighteen or twenty made prisoners. The whole country for several miles round has been thrown into a state of great consternation, and the feelings of the farmers and peasantry are roused to a pitch of fearful excitement.

After a protracted and anxious inquiry, the coroner's jury brought in their verdict of *Justifiable homicide*, on behalf of all the parties who took so fatal a part in this affair.

It appears, says the Morning Chronicle of the 16th, that the Magistrate who were present on the occasion exerted themselves with a becoming earnestness to dissuade the wretched people from the course they were pursuing; but we cannot help expressing our regret that an experiment was not made upon the fears of the multitude before recourse was had to the last extremity. The experiment to which we allude is the usual one of firing blank cartridges in the first instance.—Such a practice is very common, and has often been successful in dispersing an undisciplined mob, especially where, as in the present case, it consisted, in a great measure, of women and children. It is true that the course pursued cut short the business, and saved a great deal of trouble—a consideration which will, no doubt, recommend it to the preference of many serious politicians. Still, if considerations of humanity may be permitted to mingle with an affair involving the right of Church property, we hope that some further explanation will be given beyond what we have been able to find, in the reported evidence. Of this, at least, we are sure, that if it can be done, it ought to be done.

Another circumstance deserving of notice in the Irish papers is the following extract from the letter of a commercial traveller in Kildare to his employer:—

"I would advise you to make considerable increase in the demand for arsenic about these country parts. I was first surprised at this, but chance led me into the secret.—One shopkeeper in told me that he had sold 100lbs. of arsenic to a farmer who wanted to salt some *tithe-hay* under seizure, which was intended to be purchased by the Commissariat, and that it was generally understood through the country that all *tithe-hay* would be better for being salted. I expect to get orders for four times as much arsenic as I ever sold in this district before.

This is a shocking statement, but we cannot, without further proof to correct it, with another shocking statement, regard it as a satisfactory solution of the burning of property of Clergymen and Magistrates, alluded to in our paper of yesterday.

FRANCE.

The arrangements of the military, and the meeting of the Chambers remain still a mystery. It was rumored that M. Dupin had again failed in his application of a seat in the Chamber, and that he intends to offer himself as a candidate for the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. Paris remained perfectly tranquil, and the cholera was on the decrease. The Court of Cassation, on Friday last, reversed the decision of the Cour Royale at Aix, respecting the passengers taken on board the Carlo Alberto, the companions of the Duchess of Berri, and directed that instead of being sent back to Sardinia, (and consequently liberated) the prisoner should be brought for trial before the Royal Court at Lyons. The Chambers continued to commit horrible outrages in La Vendee, and elsewhere in the West; and it was rumored that a general insurrection of the Carlists would take place on the

15th inst. The Duchess of Berri was still in La Vendee. General Sebastiani arrived in Paris on Friday night, and has resumed his functions as Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Subsequent letters state that M. Dupin had positively refused to join the ministry.

PORTUGAL.

The war in this country languishes almost to a point of ridicule, and in the slight conflicts which casually take place between the hostile parties, it has been made a great feature by the royalists general to communicate his suspicions that some of the enemy were wounded! The annexed letters detail all that is really known of affairs on each side:

Oporto, Sept. 4.—The position of Don Pedro has materially improved since I last wrote to you, and those who were then most doubtful of his cause, admit that his present security is complete, and that he has established a post from whence he can in safety organize his future plans.—The conduct of the Miguelite generals is unaccountable. The town was at their mercy the day after the battle of Ponte Ferrada; but with an inconceivable infatuation they put off the attack from day to day, though they must have been aware of the progress of Don Pedro's works until Oporto has been put into a state of efficient defence which defies any force that they can bring against it, and which will require an organized army, with a train of heavy artillery to reduce it.

Don Miguel's generals have drawn a cordon within three leagues of the town, and they have made several demonstrations on the principal roads, but invariably retire when they perceive that their movements are observed.

Lisbon, Sept. 3.—Admiral Sartorius writes to a friend that he has now got such a reinforcement as will ensure him success, if Campos' squadron come out, and says double Don Miguel's army in the north could not take Oporto. Every day gives the appearance of there being something amiss. Lisbon is quiet, but there appears to be a heavy gloom on the face of every royalist. Great numbers are wanting to get away to Oporto, but the guard boats are so numerous round every vessel going out, it is almost impossible to get away. A young cadet was to have been executed in the castle to day, for attempting to get on board a foreign vessel.

Upwards of 2000 men, including several hundred Poles, will, we understand, soon leave France for Oporto; and in about a fortnight a similar force, from another point, will be on its way to that city. Among those who have already been sent out, are some excellent cavalry soldiers, for whom horses have been provided, and in less than a fortnight Don Pedro will possess the cavalry force which he considered necessary for immediate operations.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

The *Messenger des Chambres* states, that the difficulties with Holland are drawing to an end. Leopold, for the purpose of preserving the peace of Europe, has just acceded to all the propositions of William, such as they were set forth in the last act of the Conference. Belgium will not have the free navigation of the Scheldt, but will pay a toll, which is to be *pro tempore*, that which is applicable to the Rhine. She will not have the right to open a direct communication with Germany. A slight reduction on the interest of the debt will be made to her. Luxemburg will not be given up to us.

Austria has recognized the Belgian monarch's letter and legitimated the admission of his vessels into such of our sea ports as she possesses. Advices from Holland favour the hypothesis that Leopold has acceded to the propositions, for they speak of a truce having been agreed upon with the Belgian armies, which was to endure for several months. The military arrangements of Holland manifest a correspondent relaxation; and it seems now likely, whatever be the ultimate effect upon the existence of Belgium as an independent kingdom, that the broils of these neighbours are in a way of being conciliated, at least for the present, by negotiation. Holland has suffered severely from the cholera, not a single province being free from its ravages.

GERMANY.

The German papers contain no facts to justify, in any manner, fears for the occurrence of revolt, insurrection, or even of less violent opposition to the will of the Confederation pronounced by the Diet. The Baden Government has dissolved all the committees formed in that Duchy for the relief of Polish emigrants, declaring that those brave but unfortunate refugees should, in future be maintained at the expense of the state.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Guest, Mr. WILLIAM DADD to Miss ELIZABETH PEARCE, all of this city.

OBITUARY.

DIED in this city on the 13th inst. NEIL DOUGHERTY, a native of the county Donegal, Ireland, Capt. of the schooner Ann Sophia of Philadelphia. Capt. Dougherty has left a wife and family in Phila. for whom during his distressing illness he manifested the most affectionate regard. May it be a consolation to his widow to understand, that though he died amongst strangers to him, every attention which was necessary was kindly paid him by Mr. John Alexander, and family, of this city.

The Philadelphia papers will notice the above.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE Sale of Land advertised by me to take place on the thirteenth of this month, is indefinitely postponed.

JOHN S. SELLMAN.

October 8, 1832.

FREE FALL GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just received his supply of FALL GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VESTINGS.

Of all colours and qualities, selected from the latest importations, and which in regard to fashion and style, he thinks cannot be surpassed.—He requests his friends and the public, to whom he is much indebted for former favours, to call and examine his assortment.

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c.

Oct. 18 6w

BASIL SHEPARD, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just arrived with a handsome and well selected assortment of

CLOTHS.

Consisting of Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Olives.—ALSO,

CASSIMERES.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KINDS: Stripes, Checks and other Fancy Colours.

VESTINGS, GLOVES, STOCKS, and SUSPENDERS.

Persons are requested to call and examine his assortment.

Oct. 18 if

E. DUBOIS

Sold, in the Maryland State Lottery, Class 15, Number 19, 59, 65, a Prize of \$100, besides numerous other Prizes. Holders will please call and renew in the following splendid Lottery which drew yesterday, having a few Tickets on hand which may be had until TO-MORROW, when the Drawing will be received by Mail:—

\$50,000 \$25,000!

DREW

ON WEDNESDAY, 17th OCTOBER,

1832, in the city of New-York, the

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 7.

66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Balls.

Containing the following splendid Prizes.

1 prize of	\$50,000 is	\$50,000
1 prize of	25,000 is	25,000
1 prize of	10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of	5,000 is	5,000
1 prize of	1,000 is	1,000
20 prizes of	500 is	10,000
20 prizes of	500 is	10,000
54 prizes of	500 is	27,000
40 prizes of	200 is	8,000
56 prizes of	100 is	5,600
56 prizes of	80 is	4,480
56 prizes of	60 is	3,360
112 prizes of	40 is	4,480
2,340 prizes of	20 is	46,800
13,400 prizes of	10 is	134,000

18,040 prizes, amounting to \$366,080

Whole Tickets only \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50 cents.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 16, for 1832.

Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.

To be drawn at Baltimore,

On FRIDAY, 26th October, 1832,

AT FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Fifty-four Number Lottery, Eight Drawn Balls.

SCHEDULE.	
1 prize of	\$12,000
1 prize of	2,500
1 prize of	1,100
1 prize of	1,022
2 prizes of	1,000
4 prizes of	500
5 prizes of	300
10 prizes of	200
10 prizes of	150
21 prizes of	100
46 prizes of	40
46 prizes of	30
46 prizes of	25
1,150 prizes of	8
8,280 prizes of	6

9,624 prizes.

Tickets \$4—Halves \$2 00—Quarters \$1 00.

To be had at

DUBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

(Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.)

Sept. 27

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne Arundel County, will meet at the Court House on Tuesday the 23d inst, at 4 o'clock P. M. The Trustees of the several Districts will bear in mind, that their Reports must be handed in by that day.

JOHN RIDOUT, Sec'y.

Oct. 4. 3 R

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Joseph Morton 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 subscriber, at or before the 1st January 1833 next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of October 1832.

GEORGE MORTON, Adm'r.

Oct. 18. 4w

A NEW, CHEAP AND POPULAR PERIODICAL,

ENTITLED THE

SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

CONTAINING

Equal to FIFTY VOLUMES for FIVE DOLLARS.

PROSPECTUS.

IN presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary taste, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont, may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications.—Take the *Waverley novels* for example: the "Chronicles of the Conquerors" occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily confined in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty-seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication.—Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take fifty-two weeks to accomplish; for the longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number, yet, when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty-two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will be collected, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lovers of knowledge and science. Fiction shall mostly be of good standard novels, and other works, new out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary taste and habits adds a due sense to the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences, which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

"The Select Circulating Library" will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octavo form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post office.

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of 332 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes of *Roos's Cyclopaedia*. Each volume will be accompanied with a title page and Index. The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised. Payment as all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$25, and a proportional compensation for a larger number.—This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4, by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them, those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense.

Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers.

ADAM WALDIE.

Oct. 18

Oct. 18 A specimen of the Work may be seen at the Office of the Maryland Gazette, where Subscriptions will be received.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE HOUSE AND LOT in church street, at present occupied by Mr. John Smith. Part thereof only to be let. Apply to JOHN SMITH, or HENRY MATTHEWS.

June 28.

CLARK had the pleasure a week or two since of passing the cash for \$15,000 prize, which had been ordered from his office by a gentleman living in Frederick county, Md. and if there be any more who are desirous of being treated in the same way, all they have to do is to direct their orders to

JOHN CLARK,

BALTIMORE.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 89,

to be drawn October 31.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of \$30,000	5 prizes of 1000
1 15,000	5 500
1 7,500	10 200
1 3,580	4r. &c. &c.

Tickets \$5, halves 2.50, quarters 1.25.

Sept. 27.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 23d day of October 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.

Sept 6 tm

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale on Saturday the 20th of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, all that

PARCEL OF LAND,

lying and being in Anne Arundel county, of which Richard G. Watkins, died, seized, and which is now in the possession of Mrs. Rebecca Watkins; containing about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES. This property will be sold subject to the life estate of Mrs. Rebecca Watkins in one half thereof, and the dower of Mrs. Lucretia Watkins which last has been lately assigned by metes and bounds.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE.

One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification by the Chancellor, one third in six months, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale. Bonds or notes with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale, will be required for the two last instalments. The trustee is authorized to convey said property on the ratification of the sale and payment of the purchase money.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Trustee.

Sept. 27. 18.

NOTICE.

THE semi annual meeting of the Anne Arundel county Temperance Society, will be held at the COURT HOUSE in Annapolis, on the first Wednesday of the session of the county court, at 4 o'clock P. M. Auxiliary societies are requested to hand in reports; also to send delegates to represent them in the parent meeting.

By order, B. WELLS, M. D. Sec'y.

Oct. 4—tm

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That an election will be held at the several places for holding elections in Anne Arundel county, on the second Monday, being the 12th day of November next, for the purpose of choosing FOUR ELECTORS of President and Vice-President of the United States.

BUSHNOD V. MARRIOTT, Sheriff A. A. County.

Sept. 20. 18.

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an election will be held at the Assembly Room in this city, on the second Monday, being the 12th day of November next, for the purpose of choosing FOUR ELECTORS of President and Vice-President of the United States.

JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.

Sept. 20. 18.

RESOLUTION

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.

RESOLVED, That the editors of the several daily newspapers in the city be requested to advertise in their ward committees will visit their several wards on Thursday in each week—and continue such advertisements during the existence of the committee.

Oct. 4. 18.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase four or five men hands for a term of years; also to hire three or four hands, for which he will give Seventy Dollars per year. Those at a distance can address, through the Annapolis Post Office, to

JOHN H. SLEMAKER.

Oct. 11—8w. 2

FOR BALTIMORE, EASTON, CAMBRIDGE, CHESTERTOWN and CENTREVILLE.

The steamboat MARYLAND leaves Annapolis on every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock for Baltimore, and leaves Baltimore for Annapolis every Sunday at 8 o'clock, and every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock for Annapolis. She leaves Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday for Cambridge and Easton, at half past 10 o'clock, and leaves Annapolis on every Sunday morning at half past 11 o'clock for Centreville and Chestertown. Passage to Baltimore \$1 30; to Easton or Cambridge, \$2 00; to Chestertown or Centreville, \$2 00. Children under 12 years of age, half price.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Capt.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner.

Oct. 11, 1832.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church Street, Annapolis.
 PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT
 Comprising, a Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of **THE AMERICAN FARMER**, in the basement of Barnum's City Hotel, Baltimore: in connexion with a Stock and Experimental Farm, a Garden and Nursery in the vicinity.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK and GIDEON B. SMITH

Have commenced the above named establishment, and solicit for its attention and patronage of farmers, gardeners, nurserymen, and the public generally. The objects we have particularly in view, are to—First, to keep and furnish information to all who will favour us with their custom.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS
 of the very best quality, and second, to procure from all possible sources foreign and domestic, such things as promise to be of utility to our country, for either the field or garden; to test by experiment their adaptation to our climate and soil; and if found valuable, to disseminate them over the country.

The latter of these objects is the legitimate end and purpose of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, the want of which in this central part of the United States being severely felt, we have undertaken to supply their place, so far as lies in our power. In pursuance of this determination, we have attached to the Farmer Establishment an

EXPERIMENTAL FARM,
 on which G. B. S. has located himself, and to the superintendence of which he will, in connexion with his editorial duties, devote his attention.

Another principal branch of our farming operations will be the cultivation for the Store, of every valuable kind of GARDEN SEEDS to which our climate is adapted; and for this purpose, such preparation has been made, by the importation and collection of the most excellent kinds, as shall insure the good quality of all we shall produce, so that the most judicious reliance may at all times be placed upon the excellence and genuineness of kind, as well as upon the freshness and good quality of all seeds bearing the label of this establishment.

As time and means permit, we shall establish an

EXTENSIVE NURSERY,
 and further extend and improve our FRUIT and FLOWER GARDEN; and in the management of these departments, as in that of Garden Seeds, we shall attend more to the good quality of the productions than to the number of our varieties—for we are well aware that half a dozen really good kinds are worth more than half a hundred that are merely passable.

An extensive assortment of BOOKS and PERIODICALS on Agricultural, Horticultural and Veterinary subjects, will be always on our shelves, or at our command.

AGENCY.
 Any of the above mentioned articles, also **FIELD SEEDS of all kinds, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES, DOMESTIC ANIMALS of choice kinds or improved breeds, FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, Vines, ROOTS, &c.**

When not on hand, be procured to order, from any place designated, or if left to our selection, from that which we deem best for the article wanted. (In the latter case we hold ourselves responsible for the quality.) We are special agents for most of the principal nursery and gardening establishments in the U. S.; among which are—Prince & Sons, at Newburg; and Mrs. Parmentier's, at Brooklyn, New York; Combs & Hubbard and Burt's, at Philadelphia; Winslow & Kenrick's, near Boston, and generally for all others in the country. Catalogues of most of the above named establishments, may be had from us gratis.

All orders, for not only our own but for any other establishment, shall be strictly adhered to, and promptly and faithfully executed. On those for others than our own, we charge a commission of from five to ten per cent, according to circumstances.

Our other particulars, reference is made to our catalogue and to the American Farmer, where the advertisements of the establishment from time to time indicate its supplies.

Subscribers and customers will please observe that G. B. S. resides and spends most of his time in Baltimore, and I. I. Hitchcock, superintends the store, office and agency in town; hence, for the sake of convenience and despatch, it is respectfully requested that all letters of business pertaining to the operations of the establishment, be directed to I. I. Hitchcock, American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md. G. B. S. however, will not deny himself the pleasure of direct correspondence with his agricultural and horticultural friends, and hopes for the continuance of it, by intelligent communications, and for the sake of despatch, that the above request is made. This arrangement, it must be understood, will make no difference in the transaction of business, as all branches of the establishment will, as heretofore, receive the personal attention of both the partners above named.

THE AMERICAN FARMER
 is a new Weekly Periodical, published at the Establishment, by I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, Proprietor—GIDEON B. SMITH, Editor.

This work is devoted exclusively to the interests of the American cultivator of the soil. It treats of practical Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy, and contains a variety of original communications, and is, by intelligent persons, generally considered to be one of the best papers published in the United States. It contains a great number of useful recipes, so much of the

work as relates to the foreign and domestic markets for agricultural products, and a correct statement of their prices current, in both of the above publications, but nothing connected with party politics is at any time permitted to appear in its columns. Farms, Agricultural Stock, productions, machines, and implements, are advertised, noticed, or described, many of which are illustrated by expensive engravings.

The American Farmer is very neatly printed on fine paper, in quarto form, with a direct view to being bound in a volume for a year, and is accompanied by a little page and a copious and minute index. When a number fails of reaching a subscriber, or is in some manner damaged, in the mail, another shall be sent, if requested. This completion of files should not, however, be deferred much beyond the ending of the volume.

The volume, or regular subscription year, begins and ends in March. Though not indispensable, it is much preferred by the publisher, and generally by subscribers too, that at whatever period of the year a subscription be sent in, it should take date from No. 1 of the volume, as the back numbers can then be sent, but cannot in all cases be made up after the year is ended.

The current volume of the year, is the fourteenth of its publication, and few American periodicals circulate more extensively. Any gentleman desiring to see a specimen of the work, shall be gratified on furnishing the publisher with his address, for that purpose. Communications and advertisements connected with any of the subjects of the work, will be gratefully received and promptly attended to.

In order to render the Farmer pleasant and profitable both to its publisher and its patrons, it is hoped that gentlemen will assent practically to the necessity and propriety of a careful compliance with the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1. Price five dollars per annum; due at the middle of each year of subscription, provided that no balance of a former year remain unpaid.
2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is remittance by mail of current Bank notes, and to obviate all objection to this mode, the publisher assumes the risk.
3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber, the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which, a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.
4. Price of advertising—One dollar per square, and in the same proportion for more than a square, or more than the insertion.

N. B.—Direct letters are always prescribed.

AGENTS.
 All Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the Farmer, and to require a strict compliance by subscribers with the above terms, especially the third item. They are authorized to retain \$1 for each new subscriber, and 10 per cent, on all other collections. The list of special agents is published in the Farmer on the first Friday in each month.

THE FARMER
 IN VOLUMES AND COMPLETE SETS.

Many subscribers receive the work in bound volumes, when completed, instead of weekly by mail. The advantage of this method, is that the work is preserved clean and neat, the paper being pressed and not disfigured by having been folded and sent by mail. The price, payment and terms of the work in this form, are the same as when sent by mail. Directions for sending the volume may be explicit.

Although a considerable surplus of copies beyond the current subscription list, has at all times been printed, and of some of the volumes a second, and even a third edition have been issued, yet such has been the demand for the back volumes, that only a small number of full sets (complete from the commencement) can hereafter be made.

The price of the work in sets is Five Dollars per volume, half bound and lettered. Most of the volumes may be had single at the same price.

REMARKS.
 The following is an extract from an editorial notice which appeared recently in a highly respectable journal. It expresses precisely the sentiment that has been repeatedly uttered by many of the most enlightened farmers of our country, as well as by nearly all of its contemporary periodicals.

"The American Farmer has reached its fourteenth year, and although we have been familiar with its pages from the commencement, it still increases in interest, the great subject upon which it is engaged is not exhausted. Some may be disposed to ask what new lights can be shed upon agriculture at this late period, and after all that has already appeared in various works upon a subject which only requires practical knowledge? Such we refer to the pages of the Farmer from its commencement, and in every number, they will find enough not only to reward them for their time and labour, but in many articles numbers in formation of sufficient value to compensate them for a year's subscription."

Sept. 27

CHANCERY SALE.
 BY virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 27th day of October next, if fair, the next fair day thereafter, all the right, title, interest and estate, of Benjamin Chaney of Annapolis, in and to the lands and premises whereof Richard Chaney died, and lying in the Parish of St. John, and also all the right, title and interest, of the said Benjamin Chaney of Annapolis, in and to that part of a tract or parcel of land, lying in Anne Arundel county, called,

FINEY RECLIFF,
 which by the partition of the Real Estate of Thomas Doney 1797, was allotted to Joshua F. Thomas, and designed as Lot No. 6, containing 122 acres.

TERMS OF SALE.
 Cash to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the ratification thereof. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

GARRA WAY, Trustee.

NOTICE OF THE
 The following is an extract from an editorial notice which appeared recently in a highly respectable journal. It expresses precisely the sentiment that has been repeatedly uttered by many of the most enlightened farmers of our country, as well as by nearly all of its contemporary periodicals.

MISCELLANY.
THE SUNBEAM.

BY MRS. REMANS.
 Thou art so lingerer in monarch's hall,
 A joy thou art, and a wealth to all!
 A beaver of hope upon land and sea—
 Sunbeam! what gulf hast thou world like thee?
 Thou art walking the billows, and ocean smiles—
 Thou hast touched with glory his thousand isles—
 Thou hast lit up the ships and the feathered fawn,
 And gladdened the sailor like words from home.
 To the solemn depths of the forest shades
 Thou art stealing on through their green arcade,
 And the quivering leaves that have caught thy glow,
 Like fire flies glance to the pools below.
 Looked on the mountains—a vapour lay,
 Folding their heights in its dark array;
 Thou brokest forth—and the mist became
 A crown and mantle of living flame.
 Looked on the peasant's lowly cot—
 Something of sadness had wrapped the spot;
 But the gleam of thee on its casement fell,
 And it laughed into beauty at that bright spell.
 To the earth's wild places a guest thou art,
 Flushing the waste like the rose's heart;
 And thou earnest not from thy pomp to shed
 A tender light on the ruins dead.
 Thou t'kest through the dim church aisles thy way,
 And its pillars from twilight flash forth to day;
 And its high pale tones, with their trophies old,
 Are bathed in a flood as of burning gold.
 And thou turn'st not from the humblest grave,
 Where a flower to the sighing winds may wave,
 Thou seestest its gloom like the dreams of rest,
 Thou sleepest in love on its grassy breast.
 Sunbeam of summer! O, what is like thee?
 Hope of the wilderness, joy of the sea!
 O'er things like thee, to mortals given—
 The FARR, touching all things with hues of heaven.

From the N. Y. Commercial.

FROM AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.
 BOONSBORO', Sept. 21, 1832.

Except through the ever interesting files of the Commercial, we have had no direct intercourse since long times; but I heard of you for some time at the springs. However, from the cheerful strain of your editorials lately, I am led to hope that health has returned, having risen, perhaps, like the white lady of Avenel, from the wretched waters of the spring. We are here among the mountains, whither we fled, not from the cholera, but from the bilious complaints which infect the banks of the Potomac every fall, and by which we have suffered sorely in days past. The cholera has followed our footsteps, and a number of cases have occurred in this village, and in the neighbouring country. It is brought hither from the canal, the vicinity of which is now nearly deserted, and the graves of the dead labourers remain in rows by the road side, melancholy mementos of the passing fiend.—As something to fill a corner, I send you the description of a scene we witnessed last week in a little excursion among the Dunkards, a sect little known beyond their own neighbourhood, but who would be more esteemed if better known.

THE DUNKARD COMMUNION.

City borders in a country village, are very apt to be idlers, and usually embrace with alacrity, any proposal which promises to break the monotony of their rustication by an excursion of almost any kind. A visit to a cave; a scramble to the neighbouring mountain top; a fishing party—a fox hunt; all are welcomed as soon as offered; though the narrative of the succeeding evening seldom numbers all those lively delights which glanced in the anticipation of the morning hour. We were lately told that there would in a few days, be celebrated in the neighbourhood of our place of sojourn, a communion season among the Dunkards. The Dunkards are there many of them in this part of the country? I never saw but one of them, and that was when I was a boy, and in the street; but the image of his primitive figure, and his long beard, seems even now to rise before me. I should like to see him. Accordingly, the little carriage was got up, and ponies, and side-saddles put in requisition; and, after an early breakfast, we were soon on our way to the spot. It will say nothing of the picturesque and varying road over which we passed; nor of the huge waggon, literally loaded up with the wives and children of a company of Bavarian emigrants, whom we overtook on their way towards Cincinnati, the early heads and broad ruddy faces of the babes, the stiffly dyed caps and simple, modest looks of the women, the blue ribe frocks and flat caps of the men; their stout frames, or manly and determined step and air. They had stopped to breakfast under a tree by the road side, and were stooping down to drink at one of those purging brooks of limestone water, which ever and anon come to refresh the traveller in this rocky and mountainous region. After some pretty hearty jolting over the ridges and ledges which every where cross the country, we at length came in sight of the farm-house, where the expected meeting was held. It might readily be told, even by a stranger, from the numerous vehicles, of all sizes and sizes, which were standing about in the orchards, and other enclosures, and the long rows of horses and oxen, as if a body of cavalry had been halting on its march, to take a hasty breakfast, at the cost of some wealthy landholder. On approaching, we found a very large farm-house, built of stone in the solid, Pennsylvania style, with its long piazza crowded with country boys, at whom the wooden-horn country boys were gazing from the yard, not seem-

ing inclined to venture nearer. The greater part of the rest of the company were pressing toward an enormous barn, whose huge gable end towered high in the air, as massive and formidable as if it were the corner of a bastion. We followed in the train, and soon came in front of the building, from which sounds of a very solemn tone had been audible for some time before we approached. The ample doors of the barn were thrown back against two projecting wings, occupied as stables, and the entire barn floor, from one end to the other, was densely occupied by a silent and very attentive auditory, listening to the voice of a preacher who was addressing them with great apparent pathos, in the German language. The figure of this man was such as can be found in no other assembly, and once seen, was not to be forgotten. He was above the ordinary height, dressed in a loose suit of blue homespun, with a dark brown beard descending from the sides of his face, and covering his whole bosom. His forehead was high and narrow; his nose long and slender; his eyes of a light blue, with a serene and contemplative expression; his mouth small, with an emboucher perfectly oval, and expressive of great purity. The whole figure was perfectly apostolic; and, as I gazed upon it, it seemed to be transported back to the new testament times, and to see one of his fellow disciples, addressing a gentle audience—for the preacher was supported on either side by figures quite as unique, and as picturesque as himself. One was an old man between seventy and eighty, very spare; his skin brown, and deeply furrowed with wrinkles, with a beard as white as snow. The hair on his head was thin, and glittered like silver; and the preacher often rested his hand upon it. The other elder was robust, of a very fair complexion, with a rose still on his cheek, but his beard of a tawny flaxen hue.

A younger man sat next to him, with hair, and beard as black as ebony. A painter could not have grouped these figures with greater judgment, or higher effect. About a dozen more of these bearded seniors occupied a bench extending along the back of the barn, while before them was a narrow table, on which lay a large German bible, and a few other books, apparently testaments and hymn books. The audience were seated on rude seats of plank, extending from side to side, and filling all the open space in the centre. The sexes were separated by a low partition, about breast high. There were no female preachers and elders, as in a Quaker meeting; but the front seat, on the women's side, was occupied by a row of candidates for baptism, who were distinguished from the rest by a cap of a peculiar form. All the females belonging to the society wore caps of nearly a similar shape, but distinguished from each other by certain grades of plainness in the border, corresponding, as I afterwards understood, with their respective grades of sanctification, or standing, at least in the estimation of the society. I had learned something of the German, when I was a boy, among the Moravians, and the feeble reminiscences of what I then knew, availed me still so far as to enable me to trace the general topics of the preacher. His doctrine was perfectly evangelical, and his address intermingled with frequent appeals to Christian experience. He preached a long time, but his audience seemed unwearied, and his bearded compeers frequently signified their assent to what he advanced by slightly nodding their heads, and sometimes by a deep sigh.

You can scarcely imagine a more impressive scene than was presented to the eye by the whole assemblage. The lofty roof of thatch, towering far above the bundles of ripe yellow grain, piled up on either side—the primitive figures of the preacher, with his elders around him; the plain garments of the other Dunkards, contrasted with the rustic finery of the attending peasantry; the stillness, the solemnity, the highly devotional air of the assembly, all combined to produce a feeling, such as I had never experienced before.

The Sermon being ended, the oldest man in the group, whom I understood to be a Bishop among them, and who had come from a distance to be present on this occasion, gave out a hymn, and himself raised the tune in a strong and clear voice, though with a nasal sort of modulation that was very peculiar. They then fell upon their knees, and five of them prayed in succession, with much feeling and devotion—the last one reciting the Lord's prayer. After the Christian doctrine, the assembly broke up.

The greater part of the company now adjourned to the banks of a romantic mill stream in the neighbourhood, to witness the baptism of the new members. The weather was fine, and the scene exhibited at the water would have furnished a fine subject for the pencil. The banks were precipitous, and the heights around, with every projecting rock that furnished a favourable point of observation, were crowded with groups of spectators, their heads projected forward in expectation, while the members of the society, surrounding the tall figure of their Bishop, and forming a sort of cordon round the company of the expected members, were gathered on a low path beneath, on the immediate margin of the stream. The sound of hymns soon rose, and was succeeded by that of prayer, offered by the same figure in blue, who had preached in the morning. The surrounding assembly stood, while

the preacher and the candidates for admission knelt upon the beach. The administrator then went into the stream, with a staff in his hand, sounding the water. Having found a suitable spot he returned to the bank, and led down the first of the converts by the hand. When they had arrived at the deepest part of the stream, the person to be baptized slowly knelt down, the water rising to his breast. The Bishop then, standing by his side, put to him a few questions, indicative of the profession he made before God and many witnesses of the faith of Christ. They referred to the doctrine of the Trinity, the atonement, and the necessity of regeneration. These questions having been answered by the candidate, the Bishop then baptized him, by three successive immersions, one in the name of each of the Divine Persons, the candidate bending forward, instead of backward, as is usual among the Baptists. In this manner twelve persons were successively baptized, of whom four only were of the male sex. The rite being concluded, all the parties immediately left the water side and returned to the house we had left, where entertainment was provided for the long beards, and a few other of the more distinguished members of the society; but the owner of the house soon came forward and gave notice that a table was spread in the barn for "the young people." Now, though I can hardly, by any process of sophistry, contrive to bring myself within this designation, yet, as I possessed, though not a long and flowing beard, certain bodily cravings within, I ventured to stretch the terms of the hospitable proclamation far enough to follow those who now, somewhat more rapidly than before, directed their steps toward the rustic building, which seemed to have become both Church and Hotel.

Here I found a table d'hote of no ordinary dimensions.—It commenced at one side of the immense barn, and extended in a hollow square round three sides of it. A snow white covering exhibited at regular distances small pies, (such as the children call turn-overs,) bread, butter, and apple-sauce; tin cups were placed between, and water pails set at proper stations. This table was several times filled by successive companies; the men [I blush to say,] eating first; and leaving their places to the ladies. This simple, but liberal hospitality, is provided at every meeting of these people. All who come, however numerous the assemblage, often exceeding a thousand, are entertained free of cost. It was beautiful to see the members of the family, at whose house the meeting was held, passing to and fro among the guests, loaded with baskets of bread, pails of fresh butter, and trays of pies, with all the cheerful assiduity that is shewn among us to a company of friends present by social invitation. The leading men of the society, are, it is true, all wealthy, substantial farmers, and the expense of these entertainments is amicably shared among them; but hospitality on such a scale, exists among no people that I know of, in any branch of the christian church. The Quakers, I know, at their yearly and quarterly meetings, throw open their houses to each other, and do it with a winning kindness I have often been delighted to witness, and sometimes to share; but to furnish dinner, supper and lodging to a promiscuous multitude, many of whom they never saw before, and to do this every week or two, as often as their meetings are held, is a custom, which I believe distinguishes the Dunkards from all other people.

Some time was now occupied in walking about the place, gathering apples, and in conversation among the young people, who seemed to improve the welcome interval to the best advantage. Some went to look after their horses, and a few to harness them up for departure; but by far the greater part of the company remained to witness the ceremonies of the evening. Service was soon resumed, which consisted now, of the reading and expounding of a portion of the Gospels containing a history of the last Supper. Several of the other elders, who had not spoken in the morning, now addressed the assembly in turn with intervals of singing and prayer. As it grew dark, lights were introduced and placed upon the tables, in rather hazardous proximity, as it appeared to me, to the stacks of hay and grain, which ascended like walls on either sides, and I could not avoid picturing to myself, what must be the result, should the flames catch even for a moment; all was dry, all was combustible, and beyond all peradventure, a considerable portion of the audience must have perished. However, much caution was used; the floor had been swept perfectly clean; not a straw remained, and a row of worshippers extended behind the famps, and between them and the hay.

I soon observed a movement among the members of the Society, and presently perceived two of them bringing in a tub of water, which they set down before the head of the outside row of members, who now turned themselves, with their backs to the table. The attendants, one of whom was an elder with a long beard, now gazed themselves with towels, while the others very deliberately drew up their stockings, putting their garters safely into their pockets. The elder now went to the first man on the bench, and pouring down before him presented the tub, and commenced washing his feet. This was not done at 10 o'clock, when the Pope, once a year, performs the ceremony of washing the feet of twelve beggars. There a silver basin, an emerald

dered napkin, and a slight touch, hurried over as quickly as possible, then intended to show, that the pontifical humors, almost too much to let such beings approach him. But this was a bare, idle washing, and as soon as it was performed, the brother washed, stooped down, took the other by the hand, which he shook with great cordiality, and putting their arms round each other's necks, they gave each other the kiss of charity.

The second attendant now came, and kneeling down in like manner, wiped and dried the feet which the first had washed, and was rewarded with a like embrace. Thus they proceeded along the whole row; the first pair having been relieved by two others, who volunteered to take their place, and performed for them the same lowly office they had discharged to their brethren. During the performance of this rite, one of the preachers continued to address the assembly, earnestly insisting, first, on the obligation of Christ's command in the 13th of John, and then explaining the spiritual signification of the ceremony, and earnestly exhorting to humility and brotherly love. A similar scene was acting on the other side of the partition, but of course, I did not glance my eye in that direction, so cannot say how they managed. I was told, however, that the observances were the same among the lady Dunkards, as among their long bearded husbands.

Owing to the crowd of spectators, there was some little confusion in this part of the service, but if proper space had been allowed it might have been performed in perfect order, in which case it would have been really very impressive. The apparent affection with which the lowly office was performed and received, looked very Christian like, though I confess it was rather a novel sight to witness kisses so warmly given between venerable old men, with long beards, and youth also, all of the rougher sex. This primitive pledge of good will is, however, never exchanged between the sexes though it is used by both: it is in common practice among them whenever they meet after the shortest separation.

There was one fault which I regretted to witness; it is a fault very commonly found among all sects who have any peculiar external ceremony or religious usage among them: the preacher, in insisting upon the scriptural obligation of the washing of the feet, laid an undue stress upon its importance, and came very near affirming that such a neglect to observe it "have no part" in the blessed author of Christianity. This was harsh, and was the only violation of charity that I witnessed among them, save the refusal to permit members of other churches to unite in their communion. The reason which satisfies us who do not hold this washing to be a standing ordinance and sacrament in the church, is, that in the country where our Lord lived and taught, the washing of feet was no more than an ordinary duty of hospitality, every day performed to guests arriving from a journey, and the point of Christ's injunction is to the lowliness and humility of spirit which ought to mark those who profess to be his followers; we accordingly believe that the act he performed was only intended to give a greater weight and impressiveness to his precepts on this subject. However, the Dunkards are on the safe side of the question, and are unquestionably conscientious in the matter, as an act of obedience to a plain and positive command. Some of them observe the same thing in their private houses, even towards strangers, as well as their brethren. This is carrying the precept fully out; and though we may not think the ordinance obligatory on the churches, its observance cannot be objected to by any who hold humility and hospitality to be the Christian virtues. The *Pellician* being over, and all having resumed their places, hymns were sung, and prayers offered, when another part of their ritual succeeded.

The tables were covered throughout their whole length, all around the building, with clean table linen, and a supper, or love feast, was set out, consisting of loaves of bread, basins of soup, and dishes of the *bouillie*, which was of lamb only: knives and spoons were placed on the board, and the whole society, together with such guests as chose to partake, sat down to this social meal, four persons dipping out of each basin, and eating together, without plates; putting the slices of meat on their bread.

At the close of this meal, one of the elders delivered a discourse, in which, while dwelling on the last scene of the Redeemer, he insisted that it was proper for Christians first to unite in a social meal, before commemorating the breaking of bread, and partaking of the cup after supper. After further praise and prayer, and another communion sermon, the elements were brought in and placed before the venerable looking bishop, who seemed to be, in some sort, a presiding officer on the occasion. The sacramental bread was not baked in loaves, as with us, but in long, narrow strips, about two inches wide and twelve or fourteen in length, set cross-and-cross upon a napkin. Four plain cups of pewter, were placed beside the bread, and four bottles of wine by the side of the cups. After hymns and prayer, the oldest bishop (for there were two) took one of the long strips, and breaking it into three parts, gave one to his brother in office, saying to him in German, "Beloved brother, the bread we break in the communion of the body of Jesus Christ." The other having recently received the fragment of the bread, laid it before him on the table, and turning to the brother next below him, pronounced the same words. When all had thus been supplied, the aged bishop went over to the women's side of the house. But here there was a difference observed. The female members did not receive the bread and present it to each other, as was done at the men's tables; but the Bishop, attended by another who bore the bread, broke it with his own hand, producing a portion for each, with the same solemn, but simple address: "Beloved sister, the bread which we break in the communion of the body of Jesus Christ." The female members were

here (as where are they not?) far more numerous than the male; and it was sweet and affecting to witness the reverence and affection with which they received the memorial of redemption from the hands of their venerable prelate, whose benevolent look, aged figure, and snowy beard, gave a picturesque beauty to the scene. When all the worshippers had been served, a short address was delivered, and then the whole of the communicants simultaneously took up the portions of bread which had, till now, lain untasted before them, and together partook of the emblem of the Saviour's flesh. The cup was then administered, the same difference being observed at the two tables. While the wine was passing round, the whole assembly, led by the gray-haired Bishop, broke out into a hymn of praise. A closing address, with many prayers by different elders, and the singing of the Christian Doxology, closed the solemnities of the day, which had continued from about four o'clock in the afternoon, till eleven at night.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, October 25, 1832.

JACKSON TICKET.

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

First District,
WILLIAM TYLER, of Frederick county.
JOHN T. STODDER, of Charles county.
ROBERT WASON, of Washington county.
Dr. WASHINGTON DUVALL, of Montgomery county.

Third District,
JOHN SPEAR SMITH.

Fourth District,
HENRY D. MILLER,
RICHARD SPENCER,
JAMES A. STEWART.

From the Baltimore Republican.
The JACKSON REPUBLICAN CONVENTION appointed by the several wards of the city, for the purpose of selecting two suitable persons as Electors of President and Vice President, for the SECOND ELECTORAL DISTRICT, held an adjourned meeting on this evening at Scott's Room, South street, and on the first ballot declared

UPTON S. HEATH and
WILLIAM FRICK, Esqrs.
to be unanimously chosen by the Convention, and confidently recommend them to the undivided support of the Jackson voters of the City at the ensuing Election.

WM. KREBS, President.
FREDERICK I. DUVALL, Secretary,
October 22, 1832.

For the Maryland Gazette.
The attention of the people of Maryland was, at a very early period of the colonial history, directed to the establishment and endowment of Schools for the education of our youth. So long ago as the year 1696, the Provincial Legislature, in order to encourage "good learning," urged the establishment in the city of Annapolis, of a School, consisting of "one master, one usher, and one writing master or scribe," in order to teach "Latin, Greek, writing, and the like." By the law passed at that time, a Board of Trustees was appointed, with power to establish such a school, and with the further power, whenever adequate funds could be obtained, to establish a similar free school in Talbot; and "as fast as they shall be enabled as aforesaid, proceed to the erection of other and more free schools in this province, that is to say, in every county of this province at present, one free school." This law gave to King William School in Annapolis, (a school once of some celebrity,) its existence; but the Rector, Governors and Visitors, for the want of funds, did not establish schools in any other parts of the province.

The colony, however, was not deterred from further attempts to carry into effect the original plan, and in 1723 was passed "an act for the encouragement of learning and erecting schools within the several counties in this province." At that period there were twelve counties, and in each of them seven Visitors were appointed in order to erect "one school in each county within this province, at the most convenient place, as near the centre of the county as may be, and as may be most convenient for the boarding of children." "The good sense to be found in the preamble of this law, will convince, that in that day there were in our councils, men fit for their stations, able to understand and willing to discharge the duties which those in power owe to those, for whose benefit they are invested with power: "Whereas the preceding assemblies for some years past have had much at heart the absolute necessity they have lain under, in regard both to duty and to interest, to make the best provision in their power for the liberal and pious education of the youth of this province, and improve their natural abilities and acuteness, (which seems not to be inferior to any) so as to be fitted for the discharge of their duties in the several stations and employments they may be called to, or employed in, either in regard to church or to state, and for that end laid an imposition on sundry commodities, exported out of, and others imported into, this province, and other fines, for the raising of a fund for the erecting and supporting a good school in each county within this province, which has succeeded with such desired effects, &c. See the Preamble to Act of 1723, ch. 69.

The Visitors were in each county a body corporate, with power to hold property acquired by gift, devise, &c. and it was enacted, that the money already raised for the use of county schools, and that the public property, should be divided, according to the number of county

schools now to be erected, and thus was secured to each county an equal part of the money then in the hands of the trustees; and the same distribution was made of the money which might afterwards come into the hands for the same purpose. The laws of 1704, ch. 27, 1717, ch. 10, 1723, ch. 11, 1728, ch. 23, provided funds for those free schools by duties upon certain exports from, and imports into, the province: Certain fines and forfeitures also constituted a fund for the support of these schools, and in 1719, the estates of persons who died intestate in the province, and without known legal representatives, were given to the free school of the county wherein the deceased died. The revenue arising from these sources, together with the tuition money, which the professors were allowed of others than the children of the poor, (and their children were to be taught gratis,) was quite sufficient to enable the Visitors to employ competent professors, and to build up respectable schools. The necessary buildings too were erected in the several counties. Why then did not these schools answer the invaluable purposes for which they were established? Why did the free school system of Maryland prove to be a miserable abortion? These are important questions—inquiries of vital concern to the good people of Maryland. There were funds, but there could not be found capable teachers, and the legislature of that day were unmindful, that in order to improve "the natural abilities and acuteness of our youth,"—in order to have respectable and useful schools, it was needful in the first place, to have masters of the requisite qualifications, in point of learning, talents and character, and that the province could never supply its schools with proper professors, unless it provided schools in which teachers themselves might be faithfully taught every thing that they were afterwards required to teach. The men of that day were not indeed like men of other days, such fools as to suppose, that a man could teach every thing which he had learned, and of course that any one who had been to school a short time, was competent to give instruction in the rudiments of learning. Their plan, however, was radically defective, and experience proved, that like all such plans, no matter where attempted, it is productive to the community of no good—it is of all systems the most wasteful. It was never the absurd notion of our forefathers, that the free school system would be sufficient "to raise up and perpetuate a succession of able and honest men for discharging the various offices and duties of the community, both civil and religious, with usefulness and reputation." No! fools only can believe this. In an act of assembly passed near the close of the revolutionary war, we are told what was the design of those who introduced the free school system into Maryland: "And whereas former legislatures of this state, having according to their best abilities, laid a considerable foundation in this good work, in sundry laws for the establishment of county schools for the study of Latin, Greek, writing, and the like, intending, as their future circumstances might permit, to engrave or raise, on the foundation of such schools, more extensive seminaries of learning, by erecting one or more colleges or places of universal study." Experience proved that in this scheme they had committed a most egregious blunder, and that upon such a foundation there could be no superstructure. In the petitionary act for free schools, "they have acknowledged the great wisdom of the government, in the grant to the neighbouring colony of Virginia, of a charter for the propagation of the college, or place of universal study;" and yet they did not perceive the absolute necessity of adopting in Maryland the same wise policy. They commenced with free schools, intending when the system was perfected, to engrave on it a plan for a more liberal education, and as a necessary consequence the free school system, was found to be a curse, instead of a blessing, to the community; not for the want of the requisite funds, but because funds without suitable professors, will be of no service to the community, and it was no part of their plan, before building the schools, to provide capable teachers. Such a system,—a system productive of expense but of no benefit, soon came into disrepute. Its teachers were most of them men who had never understood, as they ought, to cypher, write, read or spell, and parents discovered that the time spent by their children at school was absolutely wasted. The property which had been acquired for the free schools, was in some of the counties disposed of for other purposes, and with respect to other free schools, the next experiment was to consolidate the school fund of several counties in order thereby to provide one decent school for several counties. In the act of 1774, ch. 14, it is stated, that "whereas it is represented to this general assembly, by sundry of the inhabitants of Saint-Mary's, Charles, and Prince-George's counties, that the free schools in the said counties, do not separately afford a sufficient encouragement for proper masters, and that in order to have the lands and houses of the said schools sold, and one school erected at the place commonly called the Cool Springs in Saint-Mary's county, and the funds consolidated into one, and it is added, as a proof of the strong conviction felt by the public on this subject, that to further the completion of so laudable an institution, sundry persons have subscribed large sums of money." Thus we have the origin of Charlotte Hall Academy, which has been so liberally patronized by the legislature.

In one or two counties, owing to particular circumstances, the free schools had been more successful. Suitable professors had been obtained, and as a necessary consequence, boys from other counties, and from distant places, flocked to them. In 1733, we are told that Kent county school, in the town of Chester, (which increased greatly by an accession of students and scholars from various parts of the Eastern Shore of this state, and the neigh-

bouring Delaware state, there being now about one hundred and forty students and scholars in the said school, and the number expected to increase to 200 in two hundred years. At the period here spoken of, and in the school which had thus drawn together so many scholars, it appears that the course of instruction embraced the Latin and Greek languages, English, French, writing, merchants accounts, and the different branches of the mathematics, under a sufficient number of able and approved masters. It was necessary, however, to enlarge the plan of the school, by engraving thereon a system of liberal education in the arts and sciences, and providing necessary books and apparatus, with an additional number of masters and professors; and the reason of this was given, "that sundry of the students are preparing and desirous to enter upon a course of philosophy, and must repair to some other state, at a very grievous and incongruous expense, to finish their education;" and to prevent this the enlightened and patriotic men of the day converted Kent county School into a College, and subsequently endowed it.

We are taught then by our own experience, that county schools, be they called free schools, primary schools, or academies, will not, without higher schools or colleges, furnish us with men qualified to discharge the various offices and duties of the community—that without colleges, or primary schools, for the want of suitable teachers, can never be of any benefit to the community. Every man must have observed with what difficulty private schools, established in different parts of the country, are supplied, not indeed with persons who will undertake to teach, (of these there are the greatest abundance,) but with men who possess the qualifications that parents should require in teachers. How much of the time of children, and of the money of parents, is thrown away upon vile imposters, who with their strong recommendations, establish themselves in private schools, swindle those who confide in them, and leave their pupils uninstructed in every thing that would be of use to them in any situation in life? How miserably imposed upon and defrauded are the many, who having accumulated a little property, are anxious that their children should receive an education which would fit them for respectable situations in life, and who, too ignorant themselves to know better, suppose that if their children are at school they must be learning something that will be of use to them, and who judge of the value of that learning by the number of dollars that it has cost them!

A CITIZEN.
CITY COUNCIL
10 o'clock A. M. Saturday, Oct. 20, 1832.
The Corporation met. Present Doctor D. Claude, Mayor; John N. Watkins, Recorder; Nicholas Brewer, James Hunter, John B. Wells, Jeremiah Hughes, Esquires, Aldermen.
Edward DuBois, Philip Clayton, George Schwarz, Daniel T. Hyde, Henry Hobbs, Esquires, Common Council-men.

On motion by Mr. Hughes, so much of the rule of the Corporation as requires the journal of proceeding of last meeting to be read, was suspended, for the purpose of dispensing with that reading.
Mr. Brewer then rose in his place, and after announcing in a feeling manner, the death of James Williamson, Esq.
Dr. Wells submitted the following resolutions:—
By the Corporation of Annapolis,
October 20, 1832.
Resolved, That the members of this Corporation are penetrated with the deepest regret, for the loss of JAMES WILLIAMSON, a late member of the Board of Aldermen; that they will cherish a warm remembrance for his great private worth and public usefulness; and deplore the loss which the city sustains in his death—and sincerely sympathize with his bereaved family, at the late afflicting dispensation.
Resolved, That as a tribute of respect for his memory, they will go into mourning, by wearing crepe on the hat and left arm, for the space of thirty days.
Resolved, That the Mayor of the city be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the family of the deceased.
Which were read the first and second time by special order, and unanimously assented to.
3 o'clock, P. M. *Adem De*
The Corporation met, and immediately adjourned; and forming in funeral procession with the officers thereof, repaired to the late residence of the deceased, to pay the last tribute of respect to his remains.
JOHN H. WELLS, Clerk.

BREACH OF PROMISE
In a suit recently tried before the Circuit Court of Lexington, Ky. by breach of promise of marriage, the plaintiff, Miss Clark, obtained a verdict of \$10,000 against a Mr. Rogers, the defendant. This was the whole amount claimed, and it added that the jury which was the arbitrator of the case would have given a verdict for a larger sum had it been claimed.

PIRACY
A gentleman from Salem informs us that the brig Mexican, which sailed Aug. 27, for Rio Janeiro, returned last evening, having been plundered by pirates of the Cape Verde, of between 20 and 30,000 dollars in specie. We say also, that Capt. Batman was plucked—*Adem De*

DISTINGUISHED TAILORS.
The London papers contain a late account of a dinner given by the Messrs. Tailors, consisting of eight hundred persons starting, among them distinguished names and present, Messrs. of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Blandford, the Marquis of Douro, the Earl of Arundel, the Earl of Har-

wood, Earl Beauchamp, Viscount Exeter, Lord Ashley, Lord Bessborough, Lord Darnley, Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord G. Gordon, Sir J. G. Murray, Sir C. W. Boscawen, Sir J. Scarlett, Sir J. Hunter, Sir J. Malcolm, besides many Aldermen, Members of the House of Commons, &c. After many loyal speeches, and loud cheering, among other toasts we had the following: "The health of his Grace, the Duke of Wellington, Citizen and Merchant Tailor," which was drunk with great enthusiasm. The Duke returned thanks. The Master of the Company next proposed another distinguished Merchant Tailor, the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, which went down with enthusiastic applause. Many others of the distinguished guests were also complimented with a toast, Lord Eldon, Earl Harewood, &c.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

County.	Why.	Ritter.
Philadelphia City,	2,639	4,937
Philadelphia county,	6,263	5,950
Delaware,	918	1,391
Doaks,	3,203	2,962
Montgomery,	2,972	2,933
Berks,	3,788	3,405
Schuylkill,	3,438	3,54
Northampton,	3,414	1,922
Chester,	3,374	4,501
Lancaster,	4,124	6,387
York,	2,937	2,867
Cumberland,	2,326	1,807
Northumberland,	1,415	1,084
Union,	1,031	829
Columbia,	1,768	2,191
Westmoreland,	3,542	1,549
Bedford,	1,629	1,561
Franklin,	2,234	2,325
Dauphin,	1,573	2,285
Lebanon,	1,002	1,306
Luzerne,	2,064	1,866
Susquehanna,	1,146	475
Tioga,	710	446
Huntingdon,	1,657	2,189
Allegany,	3,094	3,506
Mifflin,	732	834
Juniata,	687	692
Cambria,	598	540
Lycoming,	1,729	966
Adams,	1,030	1,679
Centre,	1,920	1,016
Perry,	1,284	697
Lehigh,	1,676	1,736
Indiana,	813	1,106
Bradford,	1,685	930
Beaver,	1,440	1,481
Butler,	1,204	1,082
Mercer,	1,347	1,353
Wayne,	606	241
Washington,	2,749	2,889
Eayette,	2,440	1,806
Crawford,	1,502	895
Erie,	1,170	1,702
Venango,	1,201	406
Clearfield,	513	285
Jefferson,	299	173
Somerset,	744	1,855
Potter & McKean,	368	57
Armstrong, majority,	931	
Greene,		811
Pike,	553	
Warren, rep.	371	
	89,055	85,903
Majority,	3,152	

OHIO ELECTION.

Counties.	Jackson.	Opposition.
Adams	959	498
Ashland	374	1,784
Athens	454	767
Belmont	2,096	1,903
Brown	1,458	848
Butler	2,609	925
Champaign	601	1,189
Clienton	821	822
Columbiana	2,230	2,207
Coshocton	2,007	519
Clermont	1,740	1,194
Clark	439	1,199
Crawford	503	183
Cuyahoga	856	938
Dark	551	925
Delaware	760	845
Fairfield	2,471	1,245
Fayette	1,227	521
Franklin	1,129	1,136
Geauga	389	1,912
Greene	1,047	1,245
Hamilton	806	977
Highland	4,412	3,681
Harrison	1,337	1,000
Huron	1,841	1,238
Holmes	895	1,238
Hocking	885	240
Jefferson	339	172
Jackson	2,028	1,129
Knott	334	319
Knox	1,783	943
Licking	1,203	1,399
Logan	304	666
Lorain	430	298
Madison	548	214
Marion	469	454
Medina	596	679
Meigs	511	659
Morgan	2,232	2,066
Muskingum	718	351
Marion	1,713	1,391
Meigs	1,165	29
Mercer	1,265	1,706
Montgomery	891	688
Miami	1,390	800
Parry	1,368	2,004
Portage	1,028	1,066
Preble	584	619
Pike	1,189	1,100
Pickaway	1,281	1,002
Richland	1,425	1,273
Roos	463	773
Scioto	1,382	1,168
Stark	559	925
Shelby		

As far as the there have been Congress, and the success to make the four members to who There have been the Senate, and House of Representatives thirty-seven Jackson elected.

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Medina		

Senators	289
Representatives	377
Electors	36
Total	699
Majority	350

As far as the returns have been received there have been eleven Jackson men elected to Congress, and there is said to be no doubt of the success of Mr. Helfenstein, who will make the fourteenth, out of the ninety-nine members to which the state is entitled.

There have been nine Jackson elected to the Senate, and three opposition; and to the House of Representatives there have been thirty-seven Jackson men and two opposition elected.

The following are the Members of Congress elected.	
Administration.	Opposition.
Robert T. Lytle.	William Angler.
Taylor Webster.	James Bell.
William Allen.	E. Whipple.
Jeremiah McLene.	Thomas V. Johnson.
Thomas L. Blamer.	John V. Johnson.
John Chaney.	Samuel P. Houston.
Robert Mitchell.	
John Thompson.	
Benjamin Jones.	
William Patterson.	
Hamphrey B. Leavitt.	

Majority—Gov. Smith's majority over all other candidates is three thousand five hundred and twenty. His plurality over Goodenow, the opposition candidate is 4418.

The Eastern (Northampton county) Argus holds the following language as to the great coming struggle for the Presidency. Our brethren of the interior are every where ready and eager for the coming fray. Its result will manifest in a voice of thunder, that Pennsylvania is as firm as her mountains for "Democracy, Jackson and our country." To our friends abroad we say, rest satisfied that Pennsylvania will be found steadfast for the good cause. To those at home, we say, onward cheerily. Every man's vote should be polled to swell the coming triumph of pure republicanism.—*American Sentinel.*

THE COMING CONTEST.

The Governor's election having just passed away, and the noise and confusion between the friends of Wolf and Bitter having subsided, our next object is the approaching election for President and Vice-President of the United States. We confess, honestly, that while the Governor's election was pending, we forbore to say a word of Henry Clay, which his conduct demanded. We confess that in our own Northampton, many of the friends of Clay, being warm and decided Wolf men, we held a tight hand on their misdoing—knowing well, that the sterling integrity, the chivalrous conduct of Gen. Jackson, in relation to the Bank of the U. States, would not be forgotten by the people. BUT NOW! When they have no claims on us for their support, when we have seen the Clay party in many sections of this state, coming out for Joseph Ritner for governor, so as to have an influence on the election for President, we say the tie is broken! We stand on our own native hills, and our watch word is JACKSON! In Pennsylvania, he is as strong as ever. However we may have been divided upon the subject of governor, upon the question of the Presidency, we are united.

REMARKABLE DEATH.

The Boston Galaxy, of Saturday, contains the statement subjoined, with an avowal of the editor that the deceased was personally known to him—had always been a man of temperate habits, and, at the time the accident happened, was in perfect health.

As Mr. Artemas Hemmingway, of Pepperell, Mass. on Friday morning last [Oct. 5th] was dipping some new cider out of the vat, he was struck by a yellow ball on the middle joint of the second finger, on his right hand. He cried out immediately that he was in great pain, and a person who was near came up and extracted the sting from the wound. His anguish increased so much, however, that he was obliged to be led to his house at a distance of not more than ten rods from the spot where the accident happened. As soon as he reached home he threw himself on his bed, unable to support himself, appearing to have no local pain, but complained of an unusual distress, as he expressed it. He was neither sick nor at the stomach, nor spoke of any kind. He complained of an openness in the bowels for a few moments, and soon after his countenance became livid, and he sank into a state of insensibility, and expired in less than twenty minutes from the time that he was struck. A physician was immediately sent for, and arrived in about half an hour after Mr. Hemmingway's death, when the body was found to be in such a state as made it inexpedient to examine it.

HOW A BIRD BEAT FIGHTS DU-ELLS.

Admiral Goddard, the hero of Navarino, who is a candidate for Governor and Senator, last week received a challenge to a mortal combat, from a man named Woodhouse. He, however, had no time for this mode of settling a dispute, and as a dinner was laid on the table, he was obliged to decline the offer. He followed the fight, however, he thought that he was fond of fighting, but that was not the man who had sent him a challenge. He took his ship's company into a boat, with a few soldiers, and proceeded to the scene of the combat, and was for settling a

circumstance that has occurred in the mountains, and himself, and he should be glad to meet him there, and the committee would then be able to judge who was the wrong. Our fighting men, our associations may take a lesson from the late Admiral Goddard. There are many men who possess that species of moral courage which dictated his avowal on the part of Sir Edward—*London Argus, Sept. 10th.*

NEWS FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Capt. Sniblett's Fur Company have just returned from the Rocky Mountains, and state on the 15th of July last, in Pier's Hole on the waters of the Columbia River, about 1600 miles from this place, Captain S. was attacked by a party of Black Feet Indians, and 4 Americans, 1 Frenchman and 1 half breed were killed, and 5 wounded, among whom was Captain S. in the outside 7 friendly Indians called the Nepeuse, were also killed, and 6 wounded. Three days after 7 persons were attacked near Jackson's Hole, not far from the S. Tetons, and Mr. Moore, of Boston, and Mr. Foy of the state of Mississippi were killed; and Mr. Alfred K. Stephens of St. Louis; was wounded and died five days after.

In the first engagement, at Pier's Hole, were nearly 250 men, mostly of Captain S's Fur company; some of Capt. Wythe's Oregon company besides about 10 of the Nepeuse and Flathead Indians, against about 100 of the Black feet Indians.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, one of the Fur company, was run into the mountains by a party of the Black Feet Indians, where he kept his five days, and lived upon two meals, and finally made his escape by night. He lost 2 horses. The company 11.

During the fall of 1831, and the spring of 1832, 28 trappers have been killed by the Indians. The rest of the mountain hunters are generally healthy. Captain S. who is considerably recovered from his wound, has with him 168 packs of Fur, valued at more than \$30,000.—*Missouri Paper.*

The information contained in the following letter from Buenos Ayres, is confirmed by others from respectable sources in that city.—

The recent prosecution, or rather persecution, of an American minister of the Gospel for an alleged infraction of a law in relation to the solemnization of a marriage, is an evidence of the present feeling of that government and people towards our citizens; and those who know the Buenos Ayreans well, are prepared to see that act followed up with similar testimonies of ill will on their part, upon as slight pretences as the one just mentioned. One letter, received yesterday, mentions that the famous Admiral Brown had been applied to by the B. A. Government for two of its schooners, in order to attack and capture the U. S. sloop of war Lexington, then lying in the river!—Should the attempt be made, of which, however, there can scarcely be any probability, the Admiral will find that there is some difference between the gallant sailors of the U. S. and those whom it was his better fortune to engage under Don Pedro. Nothing short of the demonstration of a suitable naval force from this country will, from what we can learn, bring our Buenos Ayrean friends to their senses. [*Balt. Amer.*]

HYMENEAL COMMUNICATION.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Guest, Capt. John S. West, to Miss ELEAN BREWER, (daughter of Mr. Brice B. Brewer,) all of this city.

Men's difference in taste
Is the work of their maker,
Not long since we read
Of one wedding a Brier.
While our worthy friend John,
Than whom none can love truer,
In selecting a mate,
Chose a blooming young Brewer.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this city on Friday evening last, after a severe illness of ten days, which he bore with the most exemplary fortitude JAMES WILLIAMS, Esq. delegate elect to the Legislature of Maryland from this city. This has been passed from life to death, in prime of useful manhood, one who was no less esteemed for the amiable qualities of his heart, than for the faithful performance of the duties of a good citizen, and the generous discharge of all the obligations of social society.

FROM THE HAGERS-TOWN MAIL.

It becomes our melancholy duty, to-day, to announce the death of the Editor of this paper, THOMAS KENNEDY, Esq. He expired, at 3 o'clock, on a Thursday morning last, in the 56th year of his age, after a few hours illness, of typhoid fever. Mr. K. possessed many estimable traits of character. He was a sincere and obliging friend, warm hearted and liberal—a husband and father, kind and affectionate—a neighbour and a citizen, accommodating and generous—as a public man, useful and devoted. During his office life, he had filled many important offices, for many years he had been either in the House of Delegates or in the Senate of Maryland, and was, at the period of his decease, a mem-

ber of the House of Delegates. The dispensation of Providence, which has thus suddenly called him home to another, and we trust a better world, will therefore be felt by the living, and will be a source of regret to all his friends and acquaintances, and the public circle in which he long moved and acted.

THE CHOLERA.

This fell destroyer has again made its appearance in our village with increased virulence. The past week has indeed been to the citizens of the place, one of serious and solemn warning. Since this day week, seventeen persons, seven whites and ten blacks, have fallen victims to the insidious archer; on the list is registered a great number of our most estimable citizens, and one of the number the Editor of this paper. On Monday he followed to the grave the remains of one of his household, and on the Thursday morning following, after a very few hours sickness, his bereaved family were called on to pay the same sad tribute to him; his many private virtues are embalmed in the bosoms of his afflicted family and sympathizing friends, and in their hearts let his epitaph be written.

In this season of affliction our citizens have most nobly stepped forward and lent their aid for the relief of the suffering, and have made more than an atonement for any error of selfishness that they may heretofore have committed.

The disease seems now to have spent its force, and we do hope that in a few days our citizens will be relieved from the ravages of the pestilence, and like reeds that have bent to the Syre's blast return to their wonted freshness, with strength sufficient, to thank an all merciful Providence for his virtuous decrees and many kindnesses.

Died on Friday evening, in the 66th year of his age, Mr. Wm. WARREN, for many years manager of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Theatres. To his numerous friends the loss is not to be repaired, nor should we repine when it is considered that this good old man has been a perfect martyr to affliction of a bodily nature for years, and of late he might with Shakespeare exclaim

"I have lived long enough, my way of life
Hath fallen to the sea, the yellow leaf,
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have, but in their stead,
And weak, old, beggar'd, dying, and alone."

Which the poet here would fain deny, but dare not.

As an actor memory freshens up to the reader these days when a Falstaff existed in his imagination that which Shakespeare would want to be a man he was noble and generous, as a manager, the sterling character of the Drama, were in his days probably more perfect, and possibly more generally talented than ever was exhibited at any one time in this country. William Warren was a native of England, and for more than thirty years has been a resident of this country, during which time his life has been chequered with the variety, if it may be said, with the spice of life. A widow and large family survive him, while thousands of his admiring friends live to remember his frankness, honesty and nobleness of heart. [*Balt. Amer.*]

NEW SYSTEM OF LEDGER AND RUNNING HAND WRITING LESSONS.

Curvilinear and Angular, characteristic of the Mercantile, Record, and Epistolary styles; in which the Elementary Principles are Systematized on Mathematical Data, the unerring standard of Uniformity and beauty, illustrated by three classes of words, to infinity, and confirmed by twenty years' professional practice.—Efficient to form the hand of youth, and change the writing of grown persons; to a systematic and elegant facility; as taught in a Course of twelve Lessons, by the Author, in the principal titles, Towns, and Seminaries of the United States; being a Practical Appendix to his Art of Penmanship, published, Baltimore, 1818.

Mr. McCready has the pleasure of an- nouncing to the citizens of Annapolis, his intention to give a course of lessons in Penmanship, Drawing and Painting; and respectfully solicits their patronage.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by Joel Hopkins, a justice of the peace in and for A. A. county, and in me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands, and tenements, of John W. Baker, at the suit of Daniel Lamborn, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim, in and to one lot of land, lying on the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Road, adjoining the lot of Mr. Thomas J. Talbot's tavern, containing ONE HUNDRED AND TEN PERCHES, more or less, being a part of a tract of land called

THE FIRST DISCOVERY.

And I hereby give notice, that on Saturday the 27th day of November next, at the house of John Buel, at 11 o'clock, I shall proceed to sell the aforesaid property to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debt and costs, according to law and equity.

ERZIN BOUNDS, Constable.

STRAY.

Came to the subscriber's on or about the 9th of October 1832, a Dark Brindle STEER, with some white about him, marked with a cross and underbelly in the right ear, and a swallow fork in the tail. The owner of the above described Steer is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

SAMUEL HOPKINS,
Half-way house between Annapolis and Balt.
Oct. 29.

FAIR FINE GOODS.
GEORGE NUNEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 108, corner of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VESTINGS.

Of all colours and qualities, selected from the latest importations, and which in regard to fashion and style, he thinks cannot be surpassed. He requests his friends and the public, to whom he is much indebted for former favours, to call and examine his assortment.

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c.
Oct. 18 6w

BASIL SHEPARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has just arrived with a handsome and well selected assortment of
CLOTHS,
Consisting of Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Olive.—Also.

CASSIMERES,
OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KINDS:
Stripes, Checks and other Fancy Colours.

VESTINGS, GLOVES, STOCKS, and SUSPENDERS.
Persons are requested to call and examine his assortment.
Oct. 18 6w

ARK had the pleasure a week or two since of paying the cash for a \$15,000 prize, which had been ordered from his office by a gentleman living in Frederick county, Md. and if there be any more who are desirous of being treated in the same way, all they have to do is to direct their orders to

JOHN CLARK,
BALTIMORE.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 39,
to be drawn October 31.

CAPITALS.	
1 prize of \$50,000	5 prizes of 1000
1 15,000	5 400
1 7,500	10 200
1 3,580	&c. &c. &c.

Tickets \$3, halves 2,50, quarters 1,25.
Sept. 27.

To be drawn TO-MORROW,
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 16, for 1832.

Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.

To be drawn at Baltimore,
On FRIDAY, 26th October, 1832,
AT FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Fifty-four Number Lottery, Eight Drawn Ballots.

SOLICITS.	
1 prize of \$12,000	
1 prize of 2,500	
1 prize of 1,100	
1 prize of 1,022	
2 prizes of 1,000	
4 prizes of 500	
5 prizes of 300	
10 prizes of 200	
20 prizes of 150	
21 prizes of 100	
46 prizes of 40	
46 prizes of 30	
46 prizes of 25	
1,150 prizes of 8	
8,290 prizes of 6	

9,624 prizes.

Tickets \$4—Halves \$2 00—Quarters \$1.00.

To be had at
DUBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.)
Sept. 27

FOR
BALTIMORE, EASTON, CAMBRIDGE, CHESTERTOWN and CENTREVILLE.

The steamboat MARYLAND leaves Annapolis on every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock for Baltimore, and leaves Baltimore for Annapolis every Sunday at 8 o'clock, and every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock for Annapolis. She leaves Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday for Cambridge and Easton, at half past 10 o'clock, and leaves Annapolis on every Sunday morning at half past 11 o'clock for Centreville and Chestertown. Passage to Baltimore \$1 50; to Easton or Cambridge, \$3 00; to Chestertown or Centreville, \$2 00. Children under 12 years of age, half price.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Capt.
N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner.
Oct. 11, 1832.

NOTICE.
The subscriber wishes to purchase four or five hundred shares of a bond of years; also to hire three or four hands, for which he will give twenty Dollars per year. Those at a distance can address, through the Annapolis Post Office, to
JACOB H. SLEMAKER,
Oct. 11—Rv.

A NEW, CHEAP AND POPULAR PERIODICAL, SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
Equivalent to FIFTY VOLUMES for FIVE DOLLARS.

PROSPECTUS.

In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population with literary taste, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which, emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications.—Take the Waverly novels for example; the "Chronicles of the Conquest" occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$7.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty-seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication.—Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take fifty-two weeks to accomplish; for tho' not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number, yet, when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty-two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that part of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge and science, literature and novelty.—Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary taste and habits adds a due sense to the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

"The Select Circulating Library" will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octavo form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post office.

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of \$32 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes of Rice's Cyclopaedia. Each volume will be accompanied with a title page and Index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized. Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number.—This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may procure the work for \$4, by sending in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated, may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers. ADAM WALDE.

Oct. 18

A specimen of the Work may be seen at the office of the Maryland Gazette, where Subscriptions will be received.

REGISTRATION ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an election will be held at the several places for holding elections in Anne Arundel county, on the second Monday, being the 12th day of November next, for the purpose of choosing FOUR ELECTORS of President and Vice-President of the United States.

BENJAMIN W. MARRIOTT,
Sheriff A. A. County.
Sept. 20.

REGISTRATION ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an election will be held at the Assembly Room in this city, on the second Monday, being the 12th day of November next, for the purpose of choosing FOUR ELECTORS of President and Vice-President of the United States.

By Order,
JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.
Sept. 20.

BY-LAWS

A By-Law to regulate the Market in the City of Annapolis, and designate the duties of the Market Master, and repealing all former By-Laws heretofore passed, regulating the same.

Passed Sept. 15, 1832.

Section 1. 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 every day in the week, (Sunday excepted) shall be held as a market day, within the city of Annapolis, and that all provisions brought to the said city, or the precincts thereof, for sale, upon a market day, shall be carried to the market house within the said city, there to be sold, at the stated market hours, to wit: from any time in the morning until nine o'clock in the forenoon, in the months of May, June, July, August and September, and until ten o'clock in the forenoon the rest of the year.

Section 2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That no person shall buy, or cause to be bought, any person or persons bringing or having brought, any kind of provisions whatsoever, to the said city for sale, upon a market day during the time of the above stated market hours, but at or in the aforesaid market house, under the penalty of ten dollars, current money, for every offence to be recovered before the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, one half of said fine, when recovered, to go to the informer, and the other half for the use of the Corporation.

Section 3. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any apprentice, servant, or slave, shall buy any kind of provisions, bringing or brought to the said city, or the precincts thereof, for sale as aforesaid, upon either of the market days during the time of the above appointed hours, but at the aforesaid market house, the master or mistress of such apprentice, servant, or slave, shall pay the penalty of five dollars, current money, for every such offence, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

Section 4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, residing within said city, or the precincts thereof, shall stop any provisions of any kind, or cause them to be stopped, on their way to the said market, and buy up or cause to be bought up, the said provisions, on their way to the said market, or at the market house, during market hours, and sell, or cause to be sold, or offer to sell, the said provisions again, such person or persons, so buying and selling, or offering to sell the provisions, or any part thereof, as aforesaid, or causing the same to be bought and sold, or offered for sale, to any person or persons whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of this By-Law, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, current money, for every such offence, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

Section 5. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this By-Law contained shall be construed or taken so as to prevent any person from purchasing fish at the public wharfs, or from buying hay, fodder, straw, oysters, beef in barrels or larger casks, fish and pork in ditto, dry fish, live stock, such as cattle, sheep, and hogs, wheat, Indian corn, dried peas and beans, oats, rye, bran, and fruit, at any time or place within the said city, or precincts thereof, and selling the same again, any By-Law or Ordinance to the contrary, in anywise notwithstanding.

Section 6. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all Butcher brought to said market house, for sale in lumps or prints, of less than two pounds weight each, shall be composed of lumps or prints of one pound, or one half pound each, and no other; and that any butter offered for sale in lumps or prints weighing less than two pounds, and not weighing either one pound or one half pound each, shall be forfeited to the use of the Corporation.

Section 7. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That on the first Monday in January next, and annually thereafter, all the stalls and divisions in the market house of this city, shall be offered to rent conformably to the rates prescribed by this ordinance; the said rents to be paid to the market master, in advance.

Section 8. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be a market master, to be appointed hereafter annually, on the second Monday in April, or on such other day as the corporation may deem proper, and that for the performance of his duties he shall receive the sum of sixty dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and that before he enters upon the performance of his duties, he shall give bond to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common-Council of the city of Annapolis, to be approved of by the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, in the sum of two hundred dollars current money, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and the trust reposed in him, by this or any future Ordinance.

Section 9. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the market master shall have full power and authority to take possession, care and charge of the market house, in this city, and collect all rents, &c., during his continuance in office; and it shall be his duty, and he is hereby required to attend at the market house, daily, at the usual market hours, to enforce obedience to the laws and regulations, directed to be observed by any ordinance of this corporation, touching said market.

Section 10. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the person to be appointed market master, under the provisions of this By-Law, shall before he enters upon the duties of his office, take the following oath, I, A. B. do swear, that I will, diligently

and faithfully, according to the best of my judgment, and ability, execute and discharge the duties of the said office, and I will, diligently

Section 10. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the market master to prevent all persons from selling, or exposing for sale, any provisions, being sold, or being exposed for sale, and to weigh, try and examine all Butter, Lard, and other articles of provision, sold at a given weight, to see that the same are of the weight for which the same are offered for sale, and the same, when false, to seize and dispose of, to the highest bidder, the money arising from the sale thereof to be paid over to the Treasurer, for the use of the Corporation, and it shall be his duty to decide all disputes and disputes which may arise in the market, between buyers and sellers, touching the weights and measures, of the things there bought and sold, and it shall be his duty to cause the market house to be swept every day, and to remove all dirt, filth, and snow from the same, as often as may be necessary.

Section 11. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the market master, to give ten days notice, by advertisement at the market house, previous to the first Monday in January, that the several stalls and divisions in said market house, will be rented for the term of one year, conformably to the rates and terms prescribed by this ordinance, and that he, during the market hours of said day, shall offer the same to be rented as aforesaid, and shall give to the person or persons obtaining the same, a certificate thereof, which shall specify the terms of the tenure, and the nature, or other description of the stall, stand or division, and shall return a list of the names of the persons who shall have rented the same, to the Treasurer of the Corporation.

Section 12. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in case the whole of the said stalls or divisions shall not be taken by the year, that the market master is hereby authorized to rent said vacant stalls or divisions for a shorter period, but in no case for a less period than three months, nor at a less rate than fifty per cent above the annual rate; the said rent to be paid in advance; and he is hereby authorized to hire out any stalls or divisions not rented as provided for by this ordinance, at the rate of fifty cents per day, for the centre stalls; twenty five cents per day for the eave benches on the east side, and all other benches, or divisions at twelve and a half cents per day, and the said market master shall pay over monthly all monies by him received, by virtue of this By-Law, to the Treasurer of the Corporation.

Section 13. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the eave benches on the east side of the market house shall be appropriated to the use of the sellers of Fish, and shall be rented according to the directions of this ordinance, for a sum not less than five dollars per annum, and that all other stands, benches or divisions, under the eave shed, for whatever purpose used, shall be rented for a sum not less than three dollars per annum, and the stands or stalls in the centre of the market house shall be appropriated to the use of the Butchers, where only butcher meat shall be sold, and shall be rented for a sum not less than twelve dollars each, per annum; and the stands or benches under the west shed, shall be rented for the sum of five dollar per annum; and eave stands or benches on the west side of the market house, are hereby declared and directed to be appropriated exclusively to the use of persons from the country, having articles for sale and not prohibited by the provisions of this ordinance, free from all and every charge; the person first occupying the same, having the right to the space necessary for his or her use; and it shall be and is hereby declared to be the duty of the market master, to settle any dispute which may arise between persons occupying any part of said stands or benches, by assigning to persons thus disputing their respective stands, and his decision shall be obeyed and enforced.

Section 14. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That that part of the market house within the pillars thereof, be, and the same shall be appropriated for Butchers stalls, and that no person shall keep or occupy any bench, shamble or other apparatus whereon to expose butchers meat, for sale, or shall sell at market such butchers meat, except under roof of the market house, and within the brick pillars thereof, under the penalty of three dollars, for each and every offence, to be recovered as other penalties are directed to be, and appropriated one half to the informer, the other to the use of the Corporation.

Section 15. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That any person lying or sleeping upon the benches or stalls, or in any way demeaning themselves indecently, in said market, at any time, shall, if free, pay a penalty of two dollars for each and every such offence, to be recovered, as other penalties are recoverable, one half to the informer and the other half to the city treasury; and any slave so offending, shall be punished for each offence, by any number not exceeding twenty stripes, in the discretion of the authority before whom the case may be tried.

Section 16. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the market master, to pay strict attention to and see, that the provisions of this By-Law are duly observed, and it is also made part of the duty of the City Constables and Messengers, to see that the provisions of this By-Law are enforced, and to report all violations of the same, so far as may come to their knowledge.

Section 17. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all and every person who shall be guilty of any offence, against the provisions of this By-Law, shall be liable to be arrested by the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, whose decision shall be final. Provided, such appeal be made immediately after seizure of any article.

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Advertisement for 'The Military & Naval Magazine' and 'The Army and Navy Journal'. Includes details about subscription rates, terms, and contact information for publishers.

Advertisement for 'Bank of Maryland' with details on deposits, interest rates, and services offered.

Advertisement for 'State of Maryland, Orphan's Court' regarding the estate of Robert Lusby.

Advertisement for 'Notice is Herby Given' regarding the estate of Robert Lusby.

Advertisement for 'In Chancery' regarding a legal case involving Joseph Chaney.

Advertisement for 'Cash for Negroes' offering to purchase 100 likely negroes.

Advertisement for 'Notice' regarding the estate of Robert Lusby.

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