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 Church Street, Annapolis.

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A NEW, CHEAP AND POPULAR PERIODICAL.

SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

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 either of a large size, 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 found 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 Canongate" occupy two volumes, which would cost \$1.25 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 a despatching the newspapers form. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication.

Our subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearest 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 publisher, but it will save the subscriber the expense 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, novel, 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 remote 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.

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

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscription in terms; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our remittances are all made for the fulfilment of the part of the contract, and are immediately forwarded, so that the publisher may know how many copies of the future numbers.

MISCELLANY.

TRUISMS.

Of Inconquerable Facts.

I'm Simon Bar, just come from college;
 My studies I've pursued so far,
 I'm called for my printing knowledge,
 The walking encyclopedia.

Thy name, perhaps, may call me quill,
 Their jeers I value not a jot
 In art, in nature, all that is
 I'll tell you—aye, and what is not.

So you must all acknowledge, O,
 I've made good use of college, O,
 When I was there,
 Completely bare,
 I stripped the tree of knowledge, O.

Hay is brought to town in carts,
 Ham sandwiches are made of tin,
 They do not feed cows on apples,
 Nor wear gold spurs upon the chin.

Bladders don't wear opera hats,
 Fishes are not made of cheese;
 Non-pigeon-pies of water, O,
 Bull'd salmon does not grow on trees;

Patty is not good to eat,
 Frying pans are not made of guano,
 Penny rolls are made of wheat,
 Straw bonnets too are made of straw.

The Phœnix is not mock-turtle soup,
 Horses don't wear Russian boots,
 A child can't eat an iron hoof,
 And pigs don't play on German flutes.

Kittens are but little cats,
 House traps are not county jails,
 Whales are full as big as sprats,
 They don't stuff geese with copper nails.

A German walk is not a byrn,
 The Phœnix is mostly born in France,
 Fishes aren't afraid to swim,
 And juries seldom learn to dance.

Twenty turns make a score,
 Dustmen rarely drink Champagne,
 A cow's tail seldom grows before,
 They don't make wigs of bamboo cane.

Dutchmen sometimes lie in beds,
 A cabbage cannot dance a jig,
 Grass does not grow on ladies' heads,
 A bull dog need not wear a wig.

Fifty ponds of yellow soap,
 Weigh more than twenty-five of cheese,
 An oyster cannot chew a rope,
 Poor people have a right to sneeze.

Figs don't read the Morning Post,
 Watch chains are not rusting jackets,
 They don't make boots of butter'd toast,
 Red herrings don't pay powder tax,
 So you must all, &c.

PADDY FOOSHANE'S FRICASSE.

Paddy Fooshane kept a shebeen house at Barlymont Cross, in which he sold whiskey, (from which his Majesty did not derive any larger portion of his revenue) ale, and provisions. One evening a number of friends, returned from a funeral—all neighbours, too, slept at his house, because they were in grief, to drink a drop. There was Andy Agar, a stout rattling fellow, son of a gentleman residing near Jack Shea; who was afterwards transported for running away with Biddy Lawlor; Tim Courneane, who, by reason of being on his keepings, was privileged to carry a gun; Owen Connors, a march-of-intellect man, who wished to enlighten proctors by making them swallow their processes; and a number of other 'good boys.' The night began to rain cats and dogs, and there was no stirring out; so the cards were called for, a roaring fire was made down, and the whiskey and ale began to flow. After due observation, and several experiments, a space large enough for the big table, and free from the drop down, was discovered. Here six persons, including Andy, Jack, Tim—with his gun between his legs—and Owen sat to play for a pig's head, of which the living owner, in the parlour below, testified, by frequent grunts, his displeasure at this unceremonious disposal of his property. One boy held several splinters to light them, another was charged with the sole business of making more, and drying them in little bundles at the fire. This, however, did not prevent him from making many sallies to discover the state of the game. A ring, two or three deep, surrounded the players, and in their looks, exhibited the most keen interest. This group formed what might be termed the foreground of the picture. In one corner were squatted five boys and three girls, also playing cards for pins. But notwithstanding the smallness of the stakes, there were innumerable scuffles, and an unceasing clamor kept up, through which the treble of the girls was sure to be heard, and which, every now and then required curses, loud and deep, from some unfortunate player at the large table, to silence. On this block by the fire, sat Paddy himself, consulting a large audience with laughter at some humorous story, or at one of his own practical jokes, while his wife bustled about, beat the dog, set pieces of plates and keelers to receive the rain wherever it oozed through the thatch, and occasionally stooped, half-provoked and half-admiring, to shake her head at her husband. Card-playing is very thirsty, and the boys were anxious to keep out the wet; so that long before the pig's head was decided, a messenger had been despatched several times to Killarney, a distance of four English miles, for a pint of whiskey each time.—The ale also went merrily round, until most of the men were quite stupid, their faces swollen, and their eyes red and heavy.—The contest at length was decided; but a quarrel about the skill of the respective parties succeeded, and threatened broken heads at once. Indeed, had Tim been able to effect the purpose at which he diligently labored, of getting the gun to his shoulder, it is very probable he would have taken up

satisfaction for some dreadful affront, offered him by Andy, who, on his part, directed all his discourse to a large wooden gallow at the other end of the table. The imperturbable coolness of his opponent provoked Andy exceedingly. Abuse is bad enough, but contemptuous silence is more than flesh and blood can bear, particularly as he felt that he was running across fast when he had the whole conversation to himself. He became quite furious, and after two or three efforts, started up, and made a rush towards his wooden adversary; but the great slipperiness of the ground laid him on the flat of his back. This gave time, so that several interceded, and peace was made; but the harmony of the night was destroyed. At last, Jack Shea swore they must have something to eat; he was starved with drink, and he must get some rasher somewhere or other. Every one declared the same, and Paddy was ordered to cook some griskins, forthwith. Paddy was completely non-plussed: all the provisions were gone, and yet his guests were not to be trifled with. He made a hundred excuses.—'Twas late—'twas dry now—and there was nothing in the house; sure they ate and drank enough.' But all in vain. The could sinner was threatened with instant death if he delayed. So Paddy called a council of war in the parlour, consisting of his wife and himself.

'Agra Jillen, arrah, what will we do with these? Is there any meat in the tub? Where is the tongue? If it was yours, Jillen, we'd give them enough of it; but I maine the cow's (aside).

'Sure the proctors got the tongue yesterday, and you know there isn't a bit in the tub. Oh the murdering villains! and I'll engage 'twill be no good for us, after all my white bread and the whiskey. That it may pison 'em!

'Amen! Jillen; but don't curse them. After all, where's the meat? I'm sure, that Andy will kill me if we don't make it out any how; and he has't a penny to pay for it. You could drive the mail coach, Jillen, through his breeches pocket, without jolting over a ha'penny—Coming, coming, d'ye hear 'em?'

'Oh, they'll murder us. Sure it we had any of the tripe I eat yesterday to the gauger.'

'Eh! What's that you say? I declare here's Andy getting up. We must do something. *Thomom and dhianoul*, I have it, Jillen, run and bring me the leather breeches; run woman, alive! Where's the block and the hatchet? Go up and tell 'em you're putting down the pot.'

Jillen pacified the uproar in the kitchen by loud promises and returned to Paddy. The use of the leather breeches passed her comprehension; but Paddy actually took up the leather breeches, tore away the lining with great care, chopped the leather with the hatchet on the block, and put it into the pot as tripe. Considering the situation in which Andy and his friends, were, and the appetite of the Irish peasantry for meat in any shape—a bone, being their *summa bonum*—the risk was very little. If discovered, however, Paddy's safety was much worse than doubtful, as no people in the world have a greater horror of any unusual food. One of the most deadly wodes of revenge they can employ is to give an enemy dog's or cat's flesh; and there have been instances where the persons who have eaten it, on being informed of the fact, have gone mad. But Paddy's habit of practical jokes, from which nothing could wear him, and his anger at their conduct, along with the fear he was in, did not allow him to hesitate a moment. Jillen, reconstituted in vain. 'Hould your tongue, you foolish woman. They're all as blind as the pig there. They'll never find it out. But, luck to 'em too, my leather breeches! that I gave a pound note and a pig for in Cork. See how nothing else would satisfy 'em! The meat at length was ready. Paddy downed it in butter, threw out the potatoes on the table and served it up smoking hot with the greatest gravity.

'By J—' says Jack Shea, 'that's fine stuff. How a man would dig a trench after that.'

'I'll take a priest's oath,' answered Tim, Cohill, the most irritable of men, but whose temper was something softened by the rich steam.'

'Yet Tim, what's a priest's oath? I never heard that.'

'Why, sure, every one knows you did't ever hear of any thing of good.'

'I say you lie, Tim, you rascal.'

'Tim was on his legs in a few moments, and a general battle was about to begin; but the appetite was too strong, and the quarrel was settled; Tim having been appeased by being allowed to explain a priest's oath. According to him, a priest's oath was this:—He was surrounded by books, which were gradually piled up until they reached his hips. He then kissed the uppermost, and swore by all to the bottom. As soon as the administration excited by his explanation, in those who were capable of hearing Tim, had ceased, all fell to work; and certainly, if the tripe had been of ordinary texture, drunk as was the party, they would soon have disappeared. After gnawing at them for some time—

'Well,' says Owen Connor, 'that I mightn't!—but these are the queerest tripe I ever eat. It must be she was very old.'

'By J—' says Andy, taking a piece from his mouth to which he had been 'paying ad-

dress for the last half hour, 'I'd be soon be eating leather. She was a bull-man; I can't find the soft end at all of it.'

'And that's true for you, Andy,' said the man of the gun; 'tis the greatest shame they hadn't a bull-bit to make him filder. Paddy, was it from Jack Cohill's bull you got 'em? They'd be for wadding they're so tough.'

'I'll tell you, Tim, where I got them—'twas out of Lord Shandon's great cow at Cork, the great fat cow that the Lord Mayor bought for the Lord Lieutenant—*Ada churpaur ha-ga-ha*.'

'Amen, I pray, Paddy. Out of Lord Shandon's cow! near the steeple, I suppose; the great cow that could'n't walk with tallow. By J—, these are fine tripe. They'll make a man very strong.' Andy, give two or three *libbers* more of 'em.'

'Well, see that! out of Lord Shandon's cow; I wonder what they gave her, Paddy. That I mightn't—but these would eat a pit of potatoes. And how, they're good for the teeth. Paddy, what's the reason they send all the good mate from Cork to the Blacks?'

But before Paddy could answer this question, Andy, who had been endeavouring to help Tim, uttered a loud '*Thomom and dhianoul* what's this? Isn't this flannel?' The fact was, he had found a piece of the lining, which Paddy, in his hurry, had not removed; and all was confusion. Every eye was turned to Paddy; but with quickness he said, 'Tis the book tripe, *agrahal*, don't you see!'—and actually persuaded them to it.

'Well, any how,' says Tim, 'it had the taste of wool.'

'May this choke me,' says Jack Shea, 'if I did'n't think 'twas a piece of leather breeches when I saw Andy chewing it.'

This was a shot between wind and water to Paddy. His self-possession was nearly altogether lost, and he could no more than turn it off by a faint laugh.—But it jarred most unpleasantly on Andy's nerves. After looking at Paddy for some time with a very ominous look, he said, *Firro Paudhrig* of the tricks, if I thought you were going on with any work here, my soul and my belly to the devil! if I would not cut you into garters. By the vestment I'd make a *furkarmen* of you.'

'Is it I, Andy? That the hands may fall off me!'

But Tim Cohill made a most seasonable diversion. 'Andy, when you die, you'll be the death of one fool, any how. What do you know, that wasn't ever in Cork itself, about tripe. I never ate such mate in my life; and 'twould be good for every poor man in the county of Kerry if he had a tub of it.'

'Tim's tone of authority, and the character he had got for learning, silenced every doubt, and all laid siege to the tripe again. But after some time, Andy was observed gazing with the most astonished curiosity into the plate before him. His eyes were riveted on something; at last he touched it with his knife, and exclaimed, '*Kirhappa, dar dhial!*' [A button by—]

'What's that you say?' burst from all! and every one rose in the best manner he could, to learn the meaning of the button.

'Oh, the villain of the world!' roared Andy, 'I'm pisoned! Where's the pike? Jack, run for the priest, or I'm a dead man with the breeches. Where is he?—yeer bloods, wont ye catch him, and I pisoned?'

The fact was, Andy had met one of the knee-buttons sewed into a piece of the tripe, and it was impossible for him to fail discovering the cheat. The rage, however, was not confined to Andy. As soon as it was understood what had been done, there was a universal rush for Paddy and Jillen, but Paddy was much too cunning to be caught after the narrow escape he had of it before. The moment after the discovery of the lining, that he could do so without suspicion, he stole from the table, left the house and hid himself. Jillen did the same; and nothing remained for the eaters, to vent their rage but breaking every thing in the cabin; which was done in the utmost fury. Andy, however, continued watching for Paddy with a gun, a whole month after.

From the Journal of Commerce.

REMARKABLE CASE.

Tried in the Court of King's Bench, in the year 1887.—Extracted from the Port Folio of Sir Wm. Hamilton.

Mrs. BOOTY versus CAPTAIN BARNABY.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of £1,000, as damages for the scandal of the defendant's assertion, that he had seen her deceased husband, a Receiver, driven into hell!

When the extraordinary trial commenced, several witnesses were brought forward, who proved the words to have been spoken by Captain Barnaby, and afterwards by his wife. The defence set up was, that the defendant had spoken no more than the truth, no more than had been seen by a number of persons as well as himself; to prove which, the journal books of three different ships were produced in Court, and the following passage (recorded in each) submitted, amongst others, to the Court and Jury, by the defendant's counsel:

Friday, May 5th.—We had the observation Mr. Booty this day. Capt. Barnaby, Captain Bristow, Captain Brown, I and Mr. Ball, merchant, went on shore in Captain Barnaby's boat, to shoot rabbits upon Stromboli; and when we had done, we called several of our men together by us, and about half an hour and fourteen minutes after three in the afternoon, to our great surprise, we all of us saw two men come running towards us with such swiftness, that no living man could run half so fast as they did run. All of us heard Captain Barnaby say, 'Lord bless me! the foremost is old Booty, my next door neighbour.' But he did not know the other who ran behind; he was in black clothes, and the foremost was in grey. Then Capt. B. desired all of us to take an account of the time, and put it down in our pocket-books, and when we got on board, we wrote it in our Journals; for we none of us heard or saw the like before, and we were firmly convinced that we saw old Booty chased by the devil round Stromboli, and then whipped into the flames of hell!

After they arrived in England, and were lying at Gravesend, Capt. Barnaby's wife came on board, the 6th of October, at which Captain B. and Capt. Brown sent for Captain Bristow and Mr. Ball, merchant, to congratulate them on their arrival also; and after some discourse, Captain Barnaby's wife started up and said, 'My dear, I will tell you some news; 'old Booty is dead.' Captain Barnaby directly made answer, 'We all of us saw him running into hell.'

Soon afterwards, Mrs. Barnaby told a gentleman of her acquaintance in London, what her husband had said, who acquainted Mrs. Booty with the whole affair. Whereupon, Mrs. Booty arrested Capt. Barnaby in a £1000 pounds action, for what he had said of her husband. Capt. Barnaby gave bail; and it came to trial in the Court of King's Bench. Mr. Booty's wearing apparel was brought into Court, and the Sexton of the parish, and the people that were with him when he died. The journals were then sworn to, and the time when the two men were seen and Booty died, coincided within about two minutes. Ten of the men swore to the buttons on his coat, and that they were covered with the same sort of cloth of which his coat was made: and so it proved.

The Jury asked Mr. Spinks (whose handwriting appeared in the journal that was read) if he knew Mr. Booty? He answered, 'I knew him well, and am satisfied I saw him hunted on the burning mountain, and plunged into the pit of hell, which lays under the summit of Stromboli.' The Judge immediately made use of the following extraordinary expressions:—'Lord have mercy upon me! and grant that I may never see what you have seen.—One, two, or three, may be mistaken; but thirty never can be mistaken.'

The widow lost her case. [See History of the Azores, London, 1881, by T. A. Captain of Light Dragoons in His Britannic Majesty's service. Edited by Joseph T. Hayden in 1811.]

STEAM POWER IN MANCHESTER.

In the great English manufacturing town there were in 1851, nearly 400 steam engines in operation in Manchester and in the adjacent suburbs, besides numerous forges, bleacheries, print works and foundries. Taking the average of these 400 steam engines, at 14 horse power each, and the average consumption of coal per hour, at 13 pounds for each horse power, it will appear that the quantity of coal consumed by them in each hour exceeds 70,000 lbs. and if the quantity consumed in the foundries, bleacheries, and in other processes of manufactures, and by the inhabitants in the dwelling houses, be computed at as much more, the whole consumption of coal in Manchester will not fall much short of 140,000 lbs. during each hour of the day. The price of this important article of fuel, coal, on the abundant supply of which, the prosperity of Manchester is essentially dependent, varies from eight shillings to ten shillings sterling per ton, delivered on the banks of the canal.

Vertical text on the left margin, partially cut off, containing various notices and advertisements.

RELIGIOUS.

THE BRIEF PREACHER—NO 9.

A WORD TO CHRISTIANS. Your Christian profession is a glorious one. But trust ye not, as do many, in that profession alone; for it will not save you. Think not that because you have become members of Christ's body, and confessors of his name before men, and recipients of the sacramental seals of his covenant your work is therefore accomplished, and you have nothing to do but wait in quiet assurance for the time of your departure hence.

If in this matter you examine and judge yourselves as you ought, you may perchance find that there is infinitely more to be done than you had suspected. It is no light or easy thing for man to subdue his rebellious spirit, and maintain in his breast the meekness, and gentleness, the patience, and kindness, the lowly temper, and charity of the blessed Redeemer. He who is not evermore watchful to cherish and improve these Christian virtues, and to grow in grace as he grows in age, will unawares fall far into the backward, and become fatally "conformed to this world," instead of being "transformed by the renewing of his mind."

Turn to a retrospect of your life; or even examine the character which it bears at this moment. Alas! what need is there of reformation! what room is there for improvement! how far short do you fall in obedience to the divine requirements! It becomes you to adorn the doctrine of God your Saviour in all things; to walk worthy of your high calling; to let your light so shine before men, that they, seeing your good works, may glorify your Father who is in Heaven. Is all this done? Are you living in the constant practice of that strict obedience to the laws of your master, and of that purity and holiness, which readily distinguish you from the devotees of a world that lieth in wickedness?

From you more is expected, more is demanded, than from others. If, in your daily walk and conversation, you differ not from the mere worldly man; if you evince no superiority over him who is influenced solely by moral or prudential motives; much more, if you fall below him,—your life is unworthy of your profession. You do not glorify him who hath called you to his service, by exhibiting the transforming power of his Gospel. You do not incite others, by your pious deportment, to acknowledge and admire the reality of your religion, and the blessed effects which it produces. On the contrary you often become stumbling blocks in their way.—Your apparent indifference; your carelessness about spiritual things; the little pains which you take; your unwillingness to relinquish any worldly pleasures, or to make any sacrifices for the Gospels' sake; your neglect of many religious duties; the ease and the seeming satisfaction with which you adduce the most trifling circumstances as an apology for your neglect: the great weight which worldly considerations are permitted to have with you in shaping your religious course: in short, the eagerness and tenacity with which you maintain a conformity to this world, all serve to establish and harden the unbeliever, and make him think that your religion is a mere worthless show—a contemptible mask—and that you know it. Hence he sets himself down as more honest than you: inasmuch as your life is at variance with your professions, and his is not. It is a grief to the Church, and it is certainly no honour to your christian name, that your neighbours and associates should express surprise when they hear that one of you is, and perhaps has been for a long time a professor of Christianity! It is a grief, it is a disgrace, it is a crime in the sight of heaven, that a disciple of Jesus, a child of God, should not be known as such by his good works and his pious conversation, but by his profession alone! Yes; though my language be strong; yet, on the supposition which I have made, the case requires it, and I repeat it—It is a disgrace to you, if we must go to the parish register before we can ascertain whether you are christians.

Enough then remains for thee to do. O thou who hast named the name of Christ, before thou canst become like unto thy Saviour, or be prepared to die in peace. Pray God to endue thee with the grace of his Holy Spirit, to amend thy life according to his holy will. Strive more and more, every day thou livest, to bring forth in perfection the fruits of the Spirit. Thy time is short. Hasten to finish

thy work, before thou finish thy course. "Whatever thy hand findeth to do," preparatory to the coming hour when thou shalt be asleep in Jesus, "do it with thy might." A PARAGRAPH OF THE WATER.

TWO STRINGS TO OUR BOW.

"Well, Hodges," said a smart looking Londoner to a plain cottager, who was on his way home from church, "so you are trudging home after taking the benefit of the fine balmy breezes in the country, this morning?" "Sir," said the man, "I have not been strolling about this sacred morning, wasting my time in idleness and neglect of religion; but I have been at the house of God, to worship him, and to hear his preached word." "Ah! what then, you are one of those simpletons, that, in these country places, are weak enough to believe the Bible? Believe me, my man, that book is nothing but a pack of nonsense, and none but weak and ignorant people now, think it true." "Well, Mr. Stranger, but do you know, we, and ignorant as we country people are, we like to have two strings to our bow." Two strings to your bow! what do you mean by that? "Why, sir, I mean that, to believe the Bible, and act up to it, is like having two strings to one's bow; for if it is not true, I shall be the better man for living according to it; and so it will be for my good in this life—that is one string; and if it should be true, it will be better for me in the next life, that is another string! and a pretty strong one it is. But, sir, if you disbelieve the Bible, and on that account do not live as it requires, you have not one string to your bow. And oh! if its tremendous threats prove true, oh, think! what then, sir, will become of you?" This plain appeal silenced the coxcomb, and made him feel, it is hoped, that he was not quite so wise as he had supposed.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, November 4, 1832.

JACKSON TICKET.

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

First District. WILLIAM TYLER, of Frederick county. JOHN F. STODDER, of Charles county. ROBERT WASON, of Washington county. DR. WASHINGTON DUVALL, of Montgomery county.

Second District. UPTON S. HEATH, WILLIAM FRICK.

Third District. JOHN SPEAR SMITH.

Fourth District. HENRY D. MILLER, RICHARD SPENCER, JAMES A. STEWART.

Appointment by the Executive. RICHARD B. MAGRUDER, Esq. was on Monday last appointed Associate Judge of Baltimore and Harford county courts, vice C. W. Hanson, resigned.

At Cincinnati, during the 24 hours ending on the 25th instant, there were twenty deaths by cholera. The Pittsburg Gazette states that on the 24th there was one case of cholera there—convalescent.

Snow fell at Quebec on the 17th and 18th of October.

REPORT OF THE ELK-RIDGE LANDING TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

To Dr. WELLS, Secretary of the Anne-Arundel County Temperance Society.

Sir:—We have great reason to encourage a belief that the good cause of temperance is making considerable advances with us. This is evident in the change which has been effected in the customs and habits of the members of our society generally. The unchristian practice of offering ardent spirits to visitors and guests is no longer considered necessary, either as a mark of welcome and hospitality, or of politeness and good breeding. The consumption also of the article is evidently greatly diminished throughout the neighbourhood, and though we have no means at hand to ascertain the exact number of gallons, yet it is highly probable, there is now, not more than half the quantity sold or consumed in this district that there was two years ago. And we have great reason to believe that the pecuniary and moral improvement of the neighbourhood have been commensurate with the improvement made in respect to the use of ardent spirits.

The Board of Managers have used their best endeavours to procure orators to deliver addresses on the subject, at our monthly meetings, and for the last four or five months, they have, in this, been successful. Whenever public notice has been given of an unexpected address, our meetings have been numerous and respectable attended, and, on every such occasion, there has been a considerable accession of new members.

At the last monthly meeting it was Resolved, That there be purchased as many tracts and other publications and books which have relation to the temperance cause, as our present funds can command, and kept in a convenient place, and that a committee be appointed to take charge of the same, and circulate them under such rules and conditions, as they shall think will conduce most to the promotion and prosperity of the objects of our association. By this arrangement we have in view the

foundation of a library, which may, we hope, in no great length of time, become so considerable as will greatly contribute to promote the deeply interesting cause of temperance, and will also, not only furnish a resource of profitable amusement, but will afford the means of instruction in morals and religion to our members and citizens of the vicinity.

The number of our members at present, amount to two hundred and twenty-four. The Officers are: D. MURRAY, Esq. Pres. DR. McLENNAN, Vice Pres. M. S. BRAYNE, Secy. J. PARSONS, Esq.—Treasurer. J. HOPKINS, M. D.—Secy. LIBRARY DIRECTORS.—D. Murray, Esq. Mrs. J. L. Moore, Dr. Hopkins. J. Hopkins, M. D. Secy.

JACKSON REFORM MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the Jackson Central Committee of Frederick county was convened at the house of M. E. Bartiss, on Monday evening the 23d instant. JOHN RIGNEY and NICHOLAS SWANSON, were appointed Chairmen. After maturely deliberating on the measure, the meeting unanimously

Resolved, That a committee of seven persons be appointed, to inquire into the expediency of a withdrawal of the Electoral Ticket of this district, and report thereon to the meeting on the succeeding evening. The committee then adjourned.

On Tuesday the 25th, they met according to adjournment, when the report was presented and unanimously sanctioned by the meeting. Whereupon it was resolved, to hold a public meeting of the people of Frederick county in the court house, the succeeding evening, for further deliberation, to which the report was to be presented. The committee then adjourned.

Accordingly, by a notice of the Central Committee, a public meeting of the Jackson Republican party, was convened at the court house on Wednesday evening the 24th inst. JOHN RIGNEY and HENRY NIXDORF were called to preside, and WILLIAM TYLER, jr. appointed Secretary. The following report of the committee was read and unanimously approved:

The committee appointed by the Jackson Central Committee, to report on the expediency of withdrawing the Jackson Electoral Ticket for this district, have, in fulfillment of the objects of their appointment, conferred with many of their political friends, and, after much deliberation, have concluded that the proposed measure will be right and proper.

The withdrawal of the Electoral Ticket is not recommended on account of any abatement of zeal among the friends of the National Administration. At no time since he became a candidate for the Presidency has Gen. JACKSON enjoyed a more cordial and confiding popularity, with his friends in this county, than at the present moment. They have witnessed with proud satisfaction, the elevated, patriotic course of the chief magistrate of their choice; and feel deeply sensible that, on a strict adherence to the wise measures of his administration, patriots and philanthropists must rely for an escape from those perils—disunion and civil war—on which a rash, headstrong, and unprincipled opposition seem ready to precipitate our beloved country. Although the friends of Jackson in Frederick county are thus solemnly impressed with the importance of the approaching presidential election, yet, with deep mortification be it spoken, they cannot influence the result of that momentous question. By a tyrannical arrangement of this Electoral District, we have been virtually deprived of the right of suffrage. We are bond-men—we are slaves in a land of freedom, and disdain to pass through the mere ceremony of an election, and countenance the disgraceful legislation by which we have been deprived of one of the dearest rights of man. Let a brief history of their wrongs testify to the truth of these averments.

At the presidential elections of 1824 and 1828, Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties composed an Electoral District, and were entitled to choose two electors of President and Vice-President. At each election the Friends of Jackson were successful by a small majority. Since then, the policy to which Gen. JACKSON is resolved to adhere, has been gradually unfolded to the people of those counties, and the dark and gloomy prejudices which an artful aristocracy had fostered in the public mind, against a great and good man, have been dissolved by the rays of truth. The people have heard full, free discussion of his merits. The attachment of his friends has been increased—and the number of his enemies has been diminished. And at the approaching presidential election, a majority of at least 500 of the votes in the three counties would have been given to the present Chief Magistrate.

Of this wholesome condition of the public sentiment of these counties, the last legislature of this state were fully sensible. They had learned it by Mr. ADAMS' defeat in 1824 and 1828, and more recently by the vote for Electors of State Senate in September, 1831, when nearly five hundred votes more were given to the friends than to the enemies of JACKSON. With the deliberate design to prevent the fair expression of this sentiment at the next November election, the legislature at its last session by a new arrangement of our electoral districts has united with the above named counties, six other counties and the city of Annapolis, in which Mr. ADAMS in 1828 obtained a majority of 1700 votes, and in which the opposition still maintain their supremacy. A more flagrant, a more disgraceful, a more arrogant violation of popular rights is not to be found in the history of any government professing to be republican. A shameless and monstrous injustice of this iniquitous law, the opposition seek to justify their friends in the legislature with the

pretend, that the new arrangement of representation by congress, created the necessity of a new arrangement of Electoral Districts in Maryland. The shallow sophistry cannot come from legislators, but is a measure by which freemen have been robbed of their rights. Under the new apportionment law, Maryland is entitled to ten Electors of President and Vice President. Under the new Electoral law the people of Baltimore (30,625 in number) are authorized to elect 2 Electors, and the people of Baltimore county (40,251 in number,) are empowered to choose 1 Elector. If this distribution of three electors was deemed equitable by the legislature, why did they suppose it necessary to alter the Electoral District composed of Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties? In these three counties, the number of inhabitants is 81,660. If from that number a suitable deduction be made for the slave population, it will appear that their representative population entitled them to choose two Electors. There was therefore not the least necessity for an alteration of this district. But to make the fraudulent purpose of the legislature still more palpably manifest, let us enquire why we have been united with Charles, St. Mary's and Calvert? With these counties, all of which are very remote, we can have no interests in common equal to that with the adjoining and adjacent county and city of Baltimore. Can it be doubted that the design was to deprive us of the aid of a large Jackson majority not less than 2000 in the latter, and overwhelm us with the Anti-Jackson majority of 1500 in the former?

The motive with which this district has been changed is still more palpably proved by diverting to "the arrangement" of other portions of the state. Why has the city been separated from the county of Baltimore? The reason is obvious. In the county there is a well known Jackson majority of more than 1500. If to these numbers the Legislature had united the majority of 500 in the city all hope of giving these electors to Mr. CLAY would have been vain and futile. Instead of creating one district with a privilege of choosing 3 Electors the county has been authorized to elect one and the city two others. By this arrangement faint hopes were entertained that the two Electors for the city would be filched from the Jackson party of Maryland. In the other Electoral District similar political peculation is discoverable. The Jackson majorities of Harford, Cecil and Queen Anne's counties are to be counterbalanced by the Clay majorities of the other counties of the Eastern Shore, with which they have been associated. To insure the accomplishment of the objects of these nefarious arrangements, care has been taken to prevent the votes of more than 2000 Jackson men in the city and county of Baltimore, from influencing the general result of the election. If that city and county had been united with either of the Electoral Districts, it would have made certain the defeat of the friends of Mr. CLAY. If the Clay party in the Legislature had adopted a general ticket system, to do which they were challenged by their opponents, the entire electoral vote of Maryland could have been given to general JACKSON. Our adversaries having refused to resort to a fair mode of ascertaining the popular will of the state; and having by a high-handed measure stifled public opinion, and virtually usurped the power of choosing for the people their representatives in the Electoral College; we are now called on to sanction their detestable proceedings by appearing at the polls on the Second Monday of November. To this degradation we cannot, will not, tamely submit. We proudly scorn to recognise the validity of the law by which we have been robbed. Let us not be misconceived. Neither the committee nor the party whose feelings and wishes are here briefly embodied will wear, willingly, the chains by which they are bound.—Our adversaries if they can must enjoy for a time the power which has been surreptitiously obtained. But a day of retribution will arrive. The Jackson party will not disband. The reform for which it was organized is but partially completed. The ends we aim at in the National Government will without our aid be triumphantly attained. We have assisted to elevate in the Chief Magistracy an honest meritorious fellow-citizen.—In the present contest for the Presidency we cannot participate; but our indignation is diminished by the confident hope that an incorruptible, fearless patriot will be again called by acclamation to the highest station in the republic.—Even then our work will not be finished; we will keep our armour on until a RADICAL REVOLUTION in the institutions of Maryland has been accomplished.

The Committee having set forth some of the reasons which have constrained them to recommend the withdrawal of the electoral ticket, and having announced the well ascertained determination of their political friends to resist, at all hazards, the domineering power by which their rights are trampled on, feel that it would not be inconsistent with the object of their appointment to expose, briefly, the causes of our present oppressions, and point out means by which our wrongs may be redressed.

In the defects of our fundamental law, we are to look for the cause of this bold violation of popular rights, and by the correction of those defects alone, can we hope to remove the heavy grievances of which we complain. The present constitution of Maryland was adopted in 1776. Representation in the Legislature, was then fairly apportioned. Each county was empowered to send four, and each city two Delegates, to the General Assembly. And to each county was given the power to choose two, and to each city one member, of an Electoral College, authorized to elect the Senate of the state. Since that period there has been a wonderful change in the relative population of the several counties and cities, and the corresponding alteration has been made in the fundamental law by which we are governed. The garment which well fitted the

slender proportions of the Maryland man, Annapolis style, is now found expanded to the bulky proportions of the Pennsylvania giant. The population of the state, according to the census of 1820, was 665,000. It is now estimated to be 1,000,000. The number of Electors, under the old law, was 10. Under the new law, it is 20. The number of Delegates, under the old law, was 40. Under the new law, it is 80. The number of Senators, under the old law, was 10. Under the new law, it is 20. The number of Representatives, under the old law, was 40. Under the new law, it is 80. The number of Electors, under the old law, was 10. Under the new law, it is 20. The number of Delegates, under the old law, was 40. Under the new law, it is 80. The number of Senators, under the old law, was 10. Under the new law, it is 20. The number of Representatives, under the old law, was 40. Under the new law, it is 80.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Extract of a letter from the Consul of the United States at Tampico to the Secretary of State, dated SEPTEMBER 29, 1832. "I have the honour to inform you that an express arrived in town last evening with the information, that a battle had been fought at a place called Gallanera, near Juarez, between General MORANZA, with an army of five thousand men, and General BOSTON, (the Vice-President) with three thousand and five hundred men. In which the former was entirely cut up; five hundred men were killed on the part of General MORANZA, and the remainder of the army fled in a singular manner; the battle, that he killed and wounded, and even the women following the army."

received by the... A serious... on the 18th... Kingdom... belonging to... were destroyed... exchanged by... visible... feathers... at the... ward... with some... The minister... 22100... to the... 15th Aug... The Earl of... of inspect... well received... These papers... Affairs at... belief that... from the... of August... city since... The Govern... Bill, regrets... the West India... so that the... try would... &c. &c. and say... The day has... sentiments... County, but... fading protect... in every corner... from which even... showing the... of our lawful... should direct... and willing to... it should t... me; but, when... to yield up our... to maintain... their constitution... nor ought not to

CAPIT... At the prese... Legislature, a b... judiciary comm... punishments as... State. We are... bill. TEMPERA... Out of the 23... ship Lexington... 18 have stoppe... their ratings, an... 150 in num... lies of prog... SINGUL... On the 18th... sen. of this cou... was despatched... brother Henry... demise, when... way between th... by another mem... cob of the dece... They died on... same period of

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANY.

THE LIGHT OF GLEN FRUIN.

The sun on the pillow
In glory reposes,
And his watery pillow
Is garnished with roses.

From the Christian Register.

IDOLS.

What is an idol? Every breast
Has idols of its own!
Sometimes of gold and silver bright,

BRILLIANT NAVAL EXPLOIT.

During the present contest between Don Miguel and his brother for the throne of Portugal, much has been said of the Don John VI. the flag ship of the former.

ready, leaped into the water and swam on shore. The same night, in spite of the storm, the remainder of the crew, almost to a man, followed their example.

From the New York Courier.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

We give the following story as it was related by a gentleman from the country. The appalling discovery, the legal proceedings, and the testimony mentioned in the course of it, we have heard from another source; but feel inclined to believe that their connexion with past occurrences, and the occurrences themselves, have received a strong coloring from the imaginations of our informant and the witnesses who were examined.

large, which had never been in the best repute formerly, became under their auspices, the seat of all manner of iniquity. A few years won out their career by a failure in business, followed by a series of judgments and executions which swept lands and chattels, and reduced them to their former humble condition.

About a fortnight ago, the house was torn down, and a discovery made which has produced no little excitement in that region, and in the imagination of many, affords a clue both to the prosperity of A— at the period above spoken of, and to his subsequent eccentricities.

ing to fix the guilt on the other A— with the privacy, if not the participation of his brother. The most probable conjecture in regard to the victim is, that it was either V. or the pedler above spoken of, both of whose sites are involved in so much uncertainty.

Supper was brought in, and Bushfield made a most transcendent supper. The company continued sitting round the table enjoying this special little meal, which was once the evening titbit that brought all the family together, but which is now elbowed out of the circle of domestic economy into drawing-rooms and saloons, and might rather be called the morning breakfast than the evening supper.

the female relief for himself, and who could entertain that of Bushfield, which, indeed, though odd and extravagant, had nothing in it partaking of vulgarity, took occasion to question him as to the particulars of the story of his being lost in the canoe-brake to which he had alluded.

The Countess of Blessington, in her Journal of Conversations with Lord Byron, has the following remarks: 'How few men understand the feelings of women;—Sensitive, and easily wounded as we are, obliged to call up pride to support us in trials that always leave fearful marks behind, how often are we compelled to assume the semblance of coldness and indifference when the heart is bleeding; and the decent composure put on with our visiting garments to appear in public, and like them, worn for a few hours, is with them laid aside; and all the deariness, the heart-consuming cares, that woman alone can know, return to make us feel, that though we may disguise our sufferings from others, and deck our countenance with smiles, we cannot deceive ourselves, and are but the more miserable from the constraint we submit to. A woman only can understand a woman's heart; we cannot, dare not complain—sympathy is denied us, because we must not lay open the wounds that excite it; and even the most legitimate feelings are too sacred in female estimation to be exposed—and while we nurse the grief that lies too deep for tears, and consumes alike health and peace, a man may with impunity express all, nay, more than he feels—court and meet sympathy, while his leisure hours are cheered by occupations and pleasures, the latter too often such as ought to prove how little he stood in need of compassion, except for his vices.'

JACKSON TICKET FOR ELECTORS 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 DUYALL, of Montgomery county.

Second District, UPTON S. HEATH, WILLIAM FRICK.

Third District, JOHN SPEAR SMITH.

Fourth District, HENRY D. MILLER, RICHARD SPENCER, JAMES A. STEWART.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE

Will be performed in Saint-Mary's (Catholic) Church, in this city, on Sunday next the 11th instant. Morning Service to commence at 10 o'clock.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, Nov. 5th, 1852. The Executive Council will meet on Wednesday, the twenty-first instant. THOS. CULBRETH, Clk. Nov. 6, 1852.

For the Maryland Gazette.

It appears that it was always the design of the able and patriotic men of former times to establish in Maryland one of more well endowed seminaries of learning, for the liberal education of its youth, and to enable them to receive at home, and without being obliged to go elsewhere, the learning, without which, vain must be the expectation of a succession of able and honest men for discharging the various offices and duties of the community. We are told by a former legislature, that this great and laudable undertaking, which has been retarded by sundry incidents of a public nature, but chiefly by the great difficulty of fixing a situation on either shore of this state, for a seminary of useful learning, which might be of equal benefit and convenience to the youth of both shores. Ultimately a belief was entertained that it would tend most to the immediate advancement of literature in this State, if the inhabitants of each shore should be left to consult their own convenience, in founding and freely endowing, a college or seminary of general learning, each for themselves, under the sanction of law. Hence the plan first of a college at Chester, and then of a college on the western shore, which was fixed in Annapolis. The good people of Maryland were invited by the legislature to contribute funds in order to erect suitable buildings, and with respect to one of the colleges, were induced thus to contribute by the most solemn assurances, that the state would annually grant a sum of money sufficient to enable the Visitors and Governors to employ all the professors necessary in such institutions. No pleasure can be taken by any citizen of Maryland who knows of what value to a state is the preservation of its faith inviolate, and who believes that the maxim, "honesty is the best policy," is true in reference to states as well as individuals, to examine subsequent proceedings of our legislature in regard to the colleges. For the present it is sufficient to say, that individuals did confide in the positive assurances thus given by the state, that the funds wanted in order to erect the buildings necessary for the colleges, were obtained and were contributed by private individuals, many of them it is true, men of wealth, very many of the contributors men in moderate circumstances, what they could but illy at that time spare, but yet did contribute, in the full conviction that they thereby secured each one to his own offspring—his children and grandchildren, an opportunity of receiving an education which would fit him, however humble his origin, however poor his family, for any of the various offices, even the most exalted, which in this land are open to all—the poor as well as to the most wealthy. The buildings were erected, and the institutions opened. The state was under the same solemn obligation not to resume its grant of the annuity "to be applied to the payment of salaries to the principal, professors and tutors, of the said college," as it is not to claim land which it once thought proper to grant. It happened, however, not long after the colleges were opened, that other sections of the eastern shore became anxious for schools in their more immediate neighbourhood, and as they could not ask for colleges, some of our wise men became violently enamoured of academies, for districts of the state. To the success of this plan, it was deemed essential that the policy of two colleges, one for each shore, should be abandoned, and that one college, with two or three academies, in lieu of the other, and to be supported by a portion of its funds, should hereafter furnish to our citizens the means of educating their offspring. Hence commenced, shortly after their establishment, a warfare seemingly against both of the existing colleges, but with the real design of getting rid of one of them. All schemes at war with justice and sound policy, are undertaken purely for the public good, and all those who became the advocates of such schemes, became at the same time violent lovers of the people, and especially of the poor people. Of necessary consequence, this scheme to plunder the colleges in its origin, progress, and until its eventual success, was advocated for

the sake of the poor, and by men who only upon such occasions gave any very convincing proof of their devotion to the good of that class of people. Hence diverse expedients to which they have recourse, to establish and to support John's College, in the one house, and another by the other. As early as 1792, when the colleges had been opened but a few years, a bill for that purpose was sent to the senate, and rejected. Immediately after its rejection, a second bill having in view the same object, but with some alteration in its provisions, was received from the house of delegates by the other branch of the legislature. It will be found that the senate of that day was composed of men of whom Maryland might well be proud—of men whose equals in point of talents, public services, pure and exalted patriotism, are not again to be met with in our public councils—of men who had directed our councils; and of those who had fought the battles which gained to the nation its independence. It was to such men—to a body composed in part of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, John Eger Howard, James McHenry, Uriah Forrest, William Tighman, Benjamin Stoddert, Brice T. B. Worthington, &c. &c. that the proposition was a second time made to violate the public faith, and to deprive the youth of Maryland of all opportunities then existing of receiving at home, within the limits of their native state, and under its care and patronage, an education which would enable them to discharge their duties to their country with usefulness and reputation. Such men were now asked to do such deeds; and to induce them to do so, the slang was repeated to them, that "the wealthy only can reap the advantage of an education in these seminaries." It was deemed proper by the senate on that occasion, to record on their journals the reasons why they could not consent to this act. These reasons are set forth at length in a message from the senate to the house of delegates—a message prepared by CHARLES CARROLL, OF CARROLLTON, a man who had contributed liberally to the institutions for the good of others, his only son being sent elsewhere for his education—a man who well knew that in this attempt to take away from the colleges that which it would be a breach of faith to deny to them, the poor as well as the rich, were to suffer. This address ought to be read and pondered by every citizen of Maryland who desires the prosperity of his own state, and that its councils should be directed by persons, whether rich or poor, eminently qualified for the various stations to which the public voice may call them.

By the Senate, December 28th, 1796. Gentlemen,— Your immediately originating, on the rejection of the first, a second bill for taking away the funds of Washington and Saint-John's colleges, leaving the appropriation of them to a future assembly, leads us to infer, that in your opinion our only, at least principal objection to the bill rejected, was founded on what we conceived an improper application of those funds made by that bill. The application did indeed appear to us extremely exceptionable: the giving up the appropriation of those donations, and leaving it a subject of future contention between the two branches of the legislature, shews, that on reflection you yourselves are not so well satisfied of its propriety.

Let you should rise, or the public remain ignorant of the reasons which have induced us to reject the former and present bill, we think it proper to detail them in this message, that they may stand recorded on our journals. The education of youth, we consider as an object of the greatest importance to our community; the stability and welfare of governments depend more on good morals, the information and knowledge of citizens, than on laws; indeed the latter, though ever so wisely framed, have been found ineffectual for the preservation of those societies in which the former have been corrupted.

It will not be denied, that a good education impresses on the mind, at an age when impressions are most easily made, and are most lasting, habits of application and of virtue, and that it excites a desire of knowledge, of emulation, and the love of honest fame. Can these happy propensities in human nature be cultivated and improved in any other way so well as in those seminaries of learning, where, under the eyes of vigilant, enlightened, and exemplary teachers, youth are instructed in the elements of science, its utility is explained, emulation excited, vice discountenanced and restrained, and the necessity of virtue frequently inculcated? Influenced by these considerations, our predecessors thought that colleges, so endowed as to induce men of talents and virtue to engage in the instruction of youth, would be the most effectual method of securing to the community a succession of able and upright legislators, and of citizens capable of judging wisely of their acts and merits. Liberal public donations were accordingly made to the two colleges, relying on the public faith, that these would be inviolate, while not abused, many individuals, by private gifts, contributed their generous aid to these rising establishments. What proof has been adduced that they do not answer the end of their institution? Have you any well founded cause even to suspect that the monies granted have been misapplied? If you suspect misapplication, should suspicion alone, unsupported by proof, authorize, in a free government, the arbitrary resumption of grants on the mere allegation that they were improvidently made? The allegation, however, has not been made; if made, we believe it cannot be maintained. To us it appears, that the donations of the public were applied to the most useful, the most important of objects. You admit the utility, say, the necessity, of diffusing knowledge among free citizens, but you insinuate that this knowledge will be more generally diffused by the erection of free schools in the several counties; if we resort back to experience, it will not seem much in favour of the assertion, or your opi-

tion, that the poor, and by men who only upon such occasions gave any very convincing proof of their devotion to the good of that class of people. Hence diverse expedients to which they have recourse, to establish and to support John's College, in the one house, and another by the other. As early as 1792, when the colleges had been opened but a few years, a bill for that purpose was sent to the senate, and rejected. Immediately after its rejection, a second bill having in view the same object, but with some alteration in its provisions, was received from the house of delegates by the other branch of the legislature. It will be found that the senate of that day was composed of men of whom Maryland might well be proud—of men whose equals in point of talents, public services, pure and exalted patriotism, are not again to be met with in our public councils—of men who had directed our councils; and of those who had fought the battles which gained to the nation its independence. It was to such men—to a body composed in part of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, John Eger Howard, James McHenry, Uriah Forrest, William Tighman, Benjamin Stoddert, Brice T. B. Worthington, &c. &c. that the proposition was a second time made to violate the public faith, and to deprive the youth of Maryland of all opportunities then existing of receiving at home, within the limits of their native state, and under its care and patronage, an education which would enable them to discharge their duties to their country with usefulness and reputation. Such men were now asked to do such deeds; and to induce them to do so, the slang was repeated to them, that "the wealthy only can reap the advantage of an education in these seminaries." It was deemed proper by the senate on that occasion, to record on their journals the reasons why they could not consent to this act. These reasons are set forth at length in a message from the senate to the house of delegates—a message prepared by CHARLES CARROLL, OF CARROLLTON, a man who had contributed liberally to the institutions for the good of others, his only son being sent elsewhere for his education—a man who well knew that in this attempt to take away from the colleges that which it would be a breach of faith to deny to them, the poor as well as the rich, were to suffer. This address ought to be read and pondered by every citizen of Maryland who desires the prosperity of his own state, and that its councils should be directed by persons, whether rich or poor, eminently qualified for the various stations to which the public voice may call them.

Will it be asserted, or can the assertion be maintained with any colour of truth, that the mere acquirements of a grammar school are sufficient to qualify our citizens for the important trusts of legislation and judgment? Of boys, who in these schools discover a promising genius, the parents, if able, will go to the expense of completing their education in the colleges; if unable, friends may not be wanting to assist them, and if these should fail, there are charitable foundations for the reception of such boys in both colleges; these foundations may, and probably will be enlarged in time by public and private contributions, when the advantage of a finished education shall be better understood, more prized, public and private benevolence more expanded, by the increased means of gratifying it. As we have not denied the utility of free schools, under proper regulations, so we shall always be willing to co-operate with you towards their establishment, under a well digested system, that all the learning they can afford may be as widely diffused as possible amongst the great mass of the people. In the preamble to your first bill, you have urged as an argument for depriving the colleges of their funds, that the wealthy only can reap the advantage of an education in these seminaries: A numerous and middle class of citizens, neither opulent nor needy, we doubt not, will educate their children in them; poor citizens, we acknowledge, cannot support the expense of such an education, without the assistance of friends. Shall the children of the former be debarred of a collegiate education, because the latter will be excluded from its benefits? Have not the wealthy already largely contributed to found these colleges? Destroy them by withdrawing the funds given by the public, and what will be the consequence? Why this, the rich, instead of educating their children in this state, will send them to the neighbouring states, or to foreign universities, for their education, and thus the money expended on it will be lost to the state of Maryland.

The foregoing observations, and reasoning upon them, have convinced us, that it would be improper to take away the public donations given to Washington and Saint-John's colleges; that they may carry the same conviction to your minds, is our earnest wish. We are as desirous as you can be to ease our constituents of unnecessary burthens, to observe the strictest economy, and if savings of the public money must be made, other means may be resorted to, without depriving those seminaries of the funds formerly granted, which, if withdrawn, they will inevitably go to decay, the sums expended in the erection of the buildings will be thrown away, and the well founded hope of their rising utility untimely and entirely blasted.

By order, W. Perry, Jun. Clk. This message, unlike indeed productions of other days, by men of little learning, furnishes in but few words, a conclusive argument against the measure proposed—against its justice, and against its expediency too, if it could have been adopted without a violation of every principle of justice—unlike many of our modern messages which contain very many words, and in them but little meaning, it deserves a repeated perusal. It tells us what the state must do for its youth, if it desires in its councils, men qualified to administer its affairs with ability and faithfulness. It is the masterly production of a man who is himself still a living witness that all he has said is true; as to the liberal education which he had received, it is to be attributed his own eminent usefulness in the councils of the state, and of the nation.

A CITIZEN. COURT OF APPEALS.—Adjourned June Term, 1852. Monday, Nov. 5th.—The court met this day pursuant to adjournment. Present the Hon. Thomas B. Dorsey, Judge. Tuesday, Nov. 6th.—The court met. Present as yesterday, and the Hon. John Stephen. A quorum of the Judges is not yet in attendance. On Wednesday night last, about 7 o'clock, an attempt was made by a ruffian, to assassinate Captain Lines, harbour master of the Basin, in the employ of the Navigation Company. It appeared that at the hour above stated, Capt. Lines was near the Half Moon, when he was attacked by an individual who instantly discharged a brace of pistols at the captain, who being wounded, staggered and fell into the mud. The cowardly assassin instantly fell upon his victim, and with the butt end of the pistols and bricks, inflicted several lacerations on his head. Capt. Lines, who is a strong and robust person, instantly grappled with him, and succeeded in throwing him into the water after which he was

attacked himself from the back, and was slowly walking towards his home he had just back a few minutes in the year, what he saw his assailant rise from the mud, land, and meant to turn upon him, should he have seen him, and run off as he fell. The Mayor, having been informed of these facts, dispatched a guard to arrest the assassin, but no things have yet been had of him. Captain Lines is very much hurt.— The Mayor has taken his deposition. It has been said that this attack was made on Captain Lines because he had attempted to correct some abuses which had crept into the regulations of the Basin, and because he has rigorously enforced the laws of the Navigation Company, which, if it be a fact, is taking deep revenge, but not upon the persons who made the laws, but upon the officer whom chance has placed to enforce it.

[New Orleans Paper.] THE WINTER, with proper respect for our nerves and noses, has saluted us for a few days past to the tune of 50 to 56 Fahrenheit; but, thanks to the heats of political contests, nobody has thought of shivering or turning blue, but the minority; and as none acknowledge themselves in the minority, of course no one feels blue, except a few the Police Commissioners have sent to Fiddle Island to recover their carnation. On Sunday about two or three dozen flakes of snow fell, hardly enough to afford sleighing, but sufficient to make us think of the belles—bless their tinkling! Every one we trust is prepared for winter. There is plenty of fuel in the city, thanks to speculators who hope to make their fortunes; enough of every thing else to make us comfortable, if we have an inclination to do so. The city is healthy and prosperous, we have a few alarms of fire now and then, to keep us vigilant, and to encourage the Insurance Companies: some accidents by flood and field to employ the news carrier; now and then a military company parades, giving a parting salute before they go into winter quarters, pumpkins are turning yellow for Thanksgiving turkeys are gobbling for Christmas; and porkers are preparing to go tout le cochon, the whole parson, at the ensuing elections. Every thing is in the full tide of successful experiment; we therefore bid WINTER welcome! Blessings on his frosty brow! Boston Morning Post.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. PENNSYLVANIA. Office of the American Sentinel, Saturday night, Nov. 3d. Pennsylvania has done her duty.—We hasten to lay before you the following returns from Berks, Montgomery, Chester, Lehigh, Northampton and Bucks, in all of which, except the last, the gain of the Jackson party since the late contest has been immense, and renders the success of the Jackson electors, by a majority exceeding the most sanguine calculations of our friends.

Table with columns JACKSON, WIRT, and counts for Philadelphia city & county, Montgomery, Berks, etc.

Table with columns JACKSON, WIRT, and counts for Lehigh, Bucks, Lancaster, etc.

THE ELECTION. The result of the Presidential Election in the city and county of Philadelphia is what might have been anticipated from the recent state election. It is better than we had any just reason to expect, and is a precursor of what may be anticipated when the voice of the democracy of the middle, north, and west is heard. The majority against Jackson and democracy in this district, where all the engines of the opposition have been long in full force against us, with judges, inspectors and all opposed, is only nineteen hundred and fourteen votes. The promised majority against us paraded by the Inquirer, and adopted by the coalition presses abroad, was thirty-five hundred. The inflexible democracy of Philadelphia has cut off sixteen hundred of this vote. The result, so far from shaking our confidence as to the vote of the state, leaves us in the assured conviction, that Andrew Jackson, the candidate of pure democracy, has received as decisive a majority as his warmest friends had a right to expect. The coalition, as the federal counties contiguous are heard from, will vapour and boast. But it will be for effect abroad. They know as certain as fate, that their destiny in Pennsylvania is sealed. We never yet have fully deceived our friends and to the past we appeal for the accuracy of our statements. Our friends throughout the union may, we say, safely and assuredly be convinced that Pennsylvania has been true to herself, her democracy and her candidate, and that her thirty electoral ballots will, on the 5th of December next, be recorded for the patriot and her whom she has presented to the nation, and whom she has sustained amidst all the combinations of aristocracy, stock-jobbers and speculators, who have so long been in vain endeavouring to rob her of her glory and her

From the American Sentinel. THE AMERICAN THEATRE. A 'History of the American Theatre' has just been published in one octavo volume, of about 400 pages, by Messrs. J. & J. Harper, of New York. The author is William Dunlap, well known as an artist of considerable powers, president of the National Academy of Design, at New York, and the writer of several popular books; among them the Life of Cooke, the life of Charles Brockden Brown, and numerous plays. He is a veteran in the service of literature and the drama, and is well qualified by his personal experience, and by his intimacy with all the principal personages who have figured on the stage for the present and past generation, to perform the task he has undertaken in this book. So far as we have read it, which is only a few of the first chapters, it is an amusing book, full of minute information not only on dramatic subjects but also upon interesting local antiquities of various parts of the country, where theatricals were at divers times introduced in their infancy. We find it stated that the first company of players arrived in this country, at Yorktown Virginia, in the year 1752, under the management of Lewis Hallam the elder, father of the Lewis Hallam, who is even now remembered by the lovers of the Drama under the familiar appellation of 'Old Hallam.' The first play performed in America by a regular company, was at Williamsburg, Virginia, on the 5th of September 1752, before Governor Dinwiddie. The play was 'The Merchant of Venice.'

The first Theatre in America was built at Annapolis, in this State, in the same year. This claim to the first establishment of a building for exclusive use as a theatre was urged by a writer in the Maryland Gazette a few years ago, and Mr. Dunlap in this work, after inquiry pronounced the claim well founded. Before that time plays were performed in such other rooms, principally warehouses, as could be procured for the single occasion. The new building is supposed to have been a neat and well arranged edifice of brick, erected upon ground leased from the Govern-

Table with columns JACKSON, WIRT, and counts for Philadelphia city, Delaware, Chester, Bucks, Montgomery, etc.

Table with columns JACKSON, WIRT, and counts for Philadelphia county, Delaware, Chester, Bucks, Montgomery, etc.

Table with columns JACKSON, WIRT, and counts for Philadelphia city & county, Montgomery, Berks, Lehigh, Bucks, Lancaster, etc.

A letter received last evening contains partial returns from Washington county, and expresses an opinion, that there will be a Jackson majority in that county of from 1500 to 2000. The same letter adds, that Washington, Fayette and Greene will probably give at least 3000 in favour of the Jackson electors. American Sentinel.

From the N. Y. FIVE DAYS LA HIGH. About half past one o'clock school was dismissed, with her 500, and Lay. They contain in Walter Scott's—and the rest of the L. Book of 200

tant Episcopal Church few years ago, when down for the materials. The Second The same company, on street, a spot now Church, and families that city, as having for a theatre, a school, and after the by the British, as a This theatre was a new one erected in Old Slip, which has The next erection 1759. Dunlap is an An Perth Amboy, in can parents, and in twenty years of age vicinities,—painted now in his old age of the day in giving scenes, connected geography of the act, his life has been, as to amorph his stable return of whatever may be the mature exertions. The stables of Lancaster, were one day night last. Ele In the papers of war to publish the cords we find the on the 13th inst. age, had his 20th The children (a boy and doing well. The Rev. J. W. ris to Africa, about the ship Jupiter, di 20 alt. after a sho The frigate Utales Do Miguel of Es by at Lisbon at the after of the ship di the following man Com. P. gave his the ship, which he cepted and appointe ing day. Our ship ton, opposite his v the river, and gettin waited his coming, was the Royal Yalc hat of between 30 sides were partly m ed and gilded, with deris, Neptune's, a her shrouds at rope.—At the appoi half—a very larg runner of the yac after part, where This boat pulled 3 each ear, fine look down-moastaches, a cap laced with gol velvet pants which venerable looking l bows, and an Ad and supported the king got out of the then old coxks wou their heavers and d of Middies. The gang-way, followed the guard of mar yards were manned suite of 21 guns, while bowing in ev king is a small ac more than thirty y black, rather deep about at a terrible object. He has years, consequent gential, but I thin a handsome man th is an admiral's un of orders on his although the first kept a respectable his insignia of offi the right lapel of Whilist he was ed, and going do presenter a note. The Commodore at the honor of the high terms of the from the Govern the King. "I have promised, partici all Americans"—that it was only the Governor had by highly and ad Don Pedro, sayi same bed, and he be at war, &c. he lecta compelled the distinguished American Ensign ter a visit of an apparently well p

Episcopal Church. The tower expired a few years ago when the building was taken down for the materials.

The Second Church was destroyed by the same company of Liberos, who were engaged in a spot now occupied by the Episcopal Church, and familiar to all acquainted with that city, as having been successively used for a theatre, a church, a prison, a riding school, and after the evacuation of New York by the British, as a church again.

This theatre was taken down, and in 1738, a new one erected in the neighbourhood of Old Slip, which has long since disappeared. The next erection was in Philadelphia in 1739.

Dunlop is an American by birth, born at Perth Amboy, in New Jersey, of American parents, and is now verging towards seventy years of age. His life has been one of vicissitudes—painter, author, manager, and now in his old age he has followed the fashion of the day in giving the title of his combinations, connected with his literary and biography of the acts and persons with whom his life has been spent. We hope it may serve to smooth his declining years with a profitable return of patronage to his last labour, whatever may be the fate of his earlier and mature exertions.

The stables of S. R. Steymer & Co. of Lancaster, were consumed by fire on Thursday night last. Eleven horses were burnt.

A FAMILY.

In the papers of Great Britain it is customary to publish births. In one of these records we find the following announcement:—On the 13th inst. Mr. Samuel Mathewson, son of Tottenham upwards of 70 years of age, had by 20th and 21st child born to him. The children (a boy and girl) with the mother are doing well.

The Rev. J. W. Barr, one of the Missionaries to Africa about to sail from Norfolk, in the ship Jupiter, died at Richmond on the 20th ult. after a short illness.

The frigate United States was visited by Don Miguel of Portugal, during her short stay at Lisbon at the beginning of August. An officer of the ship describes the royal visit in the following manner:

Com. P. gave his Majesty an invitation to the ship, which he very condescendingly accepted and appointed an hour on the following day. Our ship dropped down from the town, opposite his Villa, near the mouth of the river, and getting every thing ready, awaited his coming. Between us and the shore, was the Royal Yacht at anchor—a splendid boat of between 30 and 40 tons burthen—her sides were partly mahogany, beautifully carved and gilded, with awnings, angels, dragons, deities, Neptune, sea-horses, mermaids, &c. &c.; her shrouds and rigging were of white rope.—At the appointed hour his barge pushed off—a very large boat decorated after the manner of the yacht, with a canopy over the stern part, where his Majesty was seated. This boat pulled 36 oars, two men being at each oar, fine looking fellows with tremendous moustaches, and wearing a green velvet cap laced with gold, a white shirt, and red velvet pants which reached to the knee. A venerable looking Post Captain stood in the bows, and an Admiral acted as Coxswain, and supported the royal standard. When the king got out of the boat, we all expected that these old cocks would follow, but they tipped their beavers and dropped astern like a couple of Middyies. The King stepped over the gang-way, followed by his Lord Chamberlain; the guard of marines presented arms, the yards were manned, every bat was off, and a salute of 21 guns, was fired: the Don all this while bowing in every direction around. The king is a small active man, apparently little more than thirty years of age—his eyes are black rather deeply seated, and they dance about at a terrible rate, never resting long on one object. He has not shaved for a number of years, consequently his beard is long and grizzled, but I think becoming. He is rather handsome but not otherwise—was dressed in an admiral's uniform, and wore a number of orders on his breast. His Chamberlain, although the first nobleman in the kingdom, kept a respectable distance from him, and wore his insignia of office, a large golden key, on the right lappet of his coat.

Whilst he was on board a messenger arrived, and going down on his marrow bones, presented a note.

The Commodore expressed his gratification at the honour of the visit, &c., and spoke in high terms of the treatment he had received from the Governor of Madeira.—"Sir," said the King, "I have ordered, throughout all my provinces, particular attention to be paid to all Americans"—thus leaving us to infer, that it was only through fear of his head that the Governor had been polite. He spoke very highly and affectionately of his brother, Don Pedro, saying that they had slept in the same bed, and it was very hard they should be at war, &c. but the duty he owed his subjects compelled him! &c. &c. He paid us the distinguished compliment of hoisting the American Ensign on board his yacht, and after a visit of an hour or more, he left the ship apparently well pleased with his reception.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Nov. 3.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

About half past three o'clock this morning, our own schooner Evening Edition came up from below, with London papers to September 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th inclusive. They contain intelligence of the death of Sir Walter Scott—the death of the King of Spain—and the rejection of Holland, of the ultimatum of the London Conference.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Nov. 3.

DEATH OF FERDINAND OF SPAIN.

London, Saturday Evening, Sept. 22.

Intelligence has been received through France to-day, of the death of the King of Spain, which there is no reason for doubting, though some persons have declared themselves incredulous on the subject. His health has been declining for some time past, and he has lately had a severe attack of the gout. This news, if confirmed, is expected to hasten the approach of the crisis in Spain.

CHANGE IN THE BELGIAN MINISTRY.

London, Sept. 21.

Despatches have been received by M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister, from General Goblet, announcing the retirement of M. de Meulinaire the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the appointment of Gen. Goblet to that post.

REJECTION OF THE ULTIMATUM OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

London, Saturday evening, Sept. 22.

Very little excitement has been produced in the money market by the confirmation of the rumour respecting the note of the King of Holland, though in fact, to the general apprehension, it makes the alternative of a war all but inevitable. This is owing, probably, to the very contracted state of business and the almost total extinction of speculative transactions in the funds. Had similar circumstances occurred a year or two back, they could not have failed to produce very material fluctuations. Consols left off at 84 1/8 and Exchequer Bills at 16 to 17 premium.

REJECTION OF THE ULTIMATUM OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

London, Saturday evening, Sept. 22.

The Russian ambassador, Count Malasacvilch, has arrived in town to-day from Doncaster. He is supposed to have been sent for by the Dutch Minister, to strengthen his position with regard to the Conference of the English Ministry. The meeting of the Conference, which was to have taken place to-day, has been put off till Monday, and it is believed that Lord Grey has been sent for to assist at its deliberations.

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CHANCERY SALE.
By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Friday the 29th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, the premises situated in the city of Annapolis, known as the REAL ESTATE of Robert Welch died seized, on the north side of Severn, consisting of a Tract or Parcel of Land called **TIMBER NECK**, containing about 127 ACRES; also a Tract called **HICKORY BOTTOM**, containing 275 ACRES; Also part of a Tract called **GREEN SPRINGS**, containing about 50 ACRES.
TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof, and the residue to be paid in 12 months from the day of sale, with interest to be secured by bond as approved security.
The creditors of the said Robert Welch are notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers therefor, to the chancery office within four months from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
LOUIS GASSAWAY Trustee.
Nov. 1.

IN CHANCERY,
October 30, 1852.
ORDERED. That the sales of the personal estate of Richard G. Watkins, made and reported by Robert B. Belt, administrator of Richard G. Watkins, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 30th day of December next, provided a copy of this order be published in one of the Annapolis newspapers once in each of three successive weeks before the 15th day of November next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$764 97 1/2.
True copy.—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Nov. 1.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
GEORGE HOWARD, Governor of Maryland.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in all Christian communities, there is prevalent and proper feeling amongst the people to join in simultaneous acts of Worship and Thanksgiving; and as the late awful visitation of disease affords a fit opportunity for returning thanks to Almighty God for his great mercy in mitigating the ravages of the Destroying Angel, and partially removing the pestilence from us—and as we must be fully sensible how precarious our tenure is, and the uncertainty of the return of the dreadful scourge, we are drawn to reflect that our only dependence is upon Him who created and sustains us. Now therefore, I, **GEORGE HOWARD, Governor of the State of Maryland,** by and with the advice and consent of the Council, do most earnestly invite the people of this state to set apart **THURSDAY, the 15th day of November next,** to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving, for past mercies, and of Prayer for the continuance of Almighty protection to us.
Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, this thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.
GEO HOWARD,
By the Governor: **THOS. CULBRETH,**
Clerk of the Council.
To be published in all the papers in the state.
Nov. 1.

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. 1.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,
October 26th, 1852.
ON application by petition of Joseph G. Harrison, administrator with the will annexed of Thomas T. Simmons, 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 some one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
SAM'L. BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Thomas T. Simmons, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1852.
JOS. HARRISON, Adm'r. W. A.
Nov. 1.

STRAY.
Cam to the subscriber's care on the 10th of October 1852, a Dark Middle STEER, with some white about his head, marked with a cross on his forehead, and a small white in the left eye. The owner of the above described steer is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
SAMUEL HOPKINS,
Half way hence between Annapolis and Baltimore.
Oct. 25.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL PERIODICAL.
THE AMERICAN FARMER.
Containing a neat and improved style, a General Agricultural & Horticultural Encyclopedia, and the Office of The AMERICAN FARMER, in the basement of Barron'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 gratuitously 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 are deemed 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 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.
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 thereby 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 & Son's', at Flushing, and Mrs. Parmentier's, at Brooklyn, New York; Carr's, and Hibbert and Byatt'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 more 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 despatch, it is respectfully requested that all letters of business pertaining to either department of the establishment, be directed to 'I. Irvine Hitchcock, American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md.' G. B. S. Smith 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 orders 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, detailing not speculations and theories, but facts and facts 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, it should take effect from the 1st of the month, as the back numbers can then be sent, but cannot in all cases be made up for the year if not sent.

The present volume or year, is the fourteenth of the series.

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 not 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 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 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

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 to 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 17th day of November next, at the house of John Ewell, 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.
REZIN BOUNDS, Constable.
Oct. 25.

IN CHANCERY,
29th October, 1852.
ORDERED. That the sale of the mortgaged property of Rezin Chaney, of Thomas, made and reported by the trustee Louis Gassaway, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 29th day of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some news paper, before the 29th day of November next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$471 00.
True copy.—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Nov. 1. Reg. Cur. Can.

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, \$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, 1852.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.
SAMUEL H. WILLIAMSON, & Co.
Nov. 1.

PERIODICAL.
THE SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
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 large population, with literary tastes, who are either unable to purchase books, or who, distant from the bookstores, are unable to obtain the information necessary for their education, or for their mental food. They are in a great measure ignorant of the means by which they can procure books, and in the interim they cannot be procured so soon as published, 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 Waterbury novels for example: the "Chronicle of the Canton" occupies two volumes, which are sold at \$1.25 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 a doubling 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 houses 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 they 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 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes of Reed'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 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 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

NOTICE.
A specimen of the Work may be seen at the office of the Maryland Gazette, where Subscriptions will be received.
NOTICE.
The Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of November, for the purpose of settling with the Supervisors of the Roads.
By order, **J. COWMAN, Clk.**
Nov. 1.

NOTICE.
The subscribers of the city of Annapolis, having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of James Williamson, late of the said county deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims against the said deceased, to present them properly authenticated, and duly indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.
SAMUEL H. WILLIAMSON, & Co.
ISAAC MAYO,
Nov. 1.

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 thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of January 1853 next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of October 1852.
GEORGE MORRISON, Adm'r.
Oct. 18.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,
September 25th, 1852.
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. Wills, A. A. County.
Sept. 27.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,
October 24th, 1852.
ON application by petition of Charles F. Mayer, Administrator De Bonis Non of Henry E. Mayer, 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.
SAM'L. BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Baltimore county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Henry E. Mayer, 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, 1852.
ELF LUSBY, Ex'r.
Sept. 27.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,
October 24th, 1852.
ON application by petition of Charles F. Mayer, Administrator De Bonis Non of Henry E. Mayer, 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.
SAM'L. BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Baltimore county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Henry E. Mayer, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1852.
CHARLES F. MAYER,
Nov. 1. Adm'r. D. B. N.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
I WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES,
Of both sexes, from 15 to 25 years of age, field hands, also mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at William's Hotel, Annapolis.
RICHARD WILLIAMS.
October 4, 1852.

IN CHANCERY,
October 30, 1852.
ORDERED. That the sale of the Real Estate of late of Richard G. Watkins, deceased, made and reported by Sumnerville Finkbeiner, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 30th day of December next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 30th day of November next in one of the Annapolis newspapers.
The report states the amount of sales to be \$1000 00.
True copy.—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Nov. 1.

NOTICE.
The subscribers of the city of Annapolis, having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of James Williamson, late of the said county deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims against the said deceased, to present them properly authenticated, and duly indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.
SAMUEL H. WILLIAMSON, & Co.
ISAAC MAYO,
Nov. 1.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.
SAMUEL H. WILLIAMSON, & Co.
Nov. 1.

The Annapolis Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1832.

NO. 46.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANY.

From the Oeuvro (N. Y.) Palladium.
LINES.
To a friend, who was uttering extravagant expressions of pleasure, at a display of muscular magnificence.
Oh gaze not my sister with so much delight,
On those vain, feeble splendours that lie
Along the horizon, so gorgeously bright,
Reflecting their hues on the sky.
They are forms that abide not, unstable as air;
Though as lofty as Andes they rise,
There's nothing substantial or permanent there—
Then let them not dazzle your eyes.
They are clouds, beautiful clouds and resplendent
In their hue,
And fringed with carnation and red,
And arrayed in a vesture of purple and blue,
Even down to their watery bed.
But deceptive as treason, and baseless as dreams,
They have borrowed the tints which they wear,
And their glorious effulgence, already it seems
Dissolving and fading in air.
Then gaze not upon them with so much delight,
They will lead you punied vision astray;
While admiring their beauties, they pass from your
sight,
Like the twilight's faint tremulous ray.
—JOHN—

(From the London New Monthly Magazine for July.)

THE DYING GIRL'S LAMENT.

By Mrs. C. Goss.
Why does my mother steal away
To hide her struggling tears,
Her trembling touch betrays uncheck'd
The secret of her fears?
My father gazes on my face
With yearning, earnest eye—
And yet these none among them all,
To tell me I must die!
My little sisters press around
My sleepless couch, and bring
With eager hands, their garden gift,
The first sweet buds of Spring!
I wish they'd lay me where those flowers
Might lure them to my bed,
When other Springs and Summers bloom,
And I am with the dead.
The sunshine quivers on my cheek,
Glittering, and gay, and fair,
As if it knew my hand too weak
To shade me from its glare?
How soon 'twill fall unheeded on
This death dew'd ghastly eye!
Why do they fear to tell me so?
I know that I must die!
The Summer wind breathes softly through
My lone, still, dreary room,
A lovelier and a stiller one
Awaits me in the tomb!
But no soft breeze will whisper there,
No mother hold my head!
It is a fearful thing to be
A dweller with the dead!
Ere after eye, the sun prolongs
His hour of parting light,
And seems to make my farewell hours
Too fair, too heavenly bright!
I know the loveliness of earth,
I love the evening sky,
And yet I should not murmur, if
They told me I must die.
My playmates turn aside their heads
When parting with me now
The nurse that tended me a babe,
Now soothes my aching brow,
Ah! why are those sweet cradle hours
Of joy and fondling fled?
Not even my parents' kisses now,
Could keep me from the dead!
Our Pastor kneels beside me oft,
And talks to me of heaven;
But with a holier vision still,
My soul in dreams have striven;
I've seen a beckoning hand that call'd
My faltering steps on high,
I've heard a voice, that, trumpet-tongued,
Bid me prepare to die!

Translated from the French.

MARIANA THE NEAPOLITAN.

Oh, what cannot a woman do when she is handsome; when a deep resentment drives from her heart every passion but hatred, every joy but vengeance. How religiously she treasures the memory of an affront. Like a spring that gushes up and is lost in the sand of the desert, she melts into tears until her eyes dry up, or death seals them; or she waits silently for the passing of the enemy, like the Hyena of the Egyptian tombs.
Recently a beautiful Neapolitan young lady arrived in Paris with a young man, one of those who possess the art of inveigling the affections, and abusing the confidence of a female. He had said to Mariana, follow me, abandon thy old father for mine—the blue Italian sky for that of France—renounce for me the pleasures of the world are opened, and the delights of love are for you. Mariana followed him.
He had left her many months alone, isolated in the midst of an immense city, not daring to return to Italy, and cherishing the deceptive hope that he would come back to her. He had gone—the wretch! One morning he cast a look of disdain upon her who had ministered to his pleasures, and left her with a smile. What had he to fear? She knew not even his real name. The fear of dishonour, the lack of support, her woman's feebleness, would drive her soon from Paris. The crime once well arranged he departed.
Poor Mariana! at first she had no suspicion; afterwards the horrible truth flashed upon her

mind with all its force. Betrayed, abandoned—after having sacrificed all—betrayed by him—who then could be trusted?
She opened her window and looked out upon the passengers in the streets. No one stopped—Mariana then thought of death—but a new idea occurred. She brought forth her dresses, purchased decorations, and gathering new beauty from despair, went with other females of her country to balls, and to the theatre—insults and injury rankling at her heart, and a smile, upon her lips. Seeking to be indebted to chance alone for an opportunity of averging herself upon a traitor—she watched with eagerness the entrance of every person, yet recognized no one. She poured out before a piano the richest of her cultivated voice, and attired the signs which almost suffocated her. Her appearance at length was that of a mummy dressed and decorated, which one might put in motion, and which would be a union of external beauty and internal death.

A young man had noticed her with deep interest, and followed close as her shadow. He possessed a candid and noble soul, and he yielded that noble soul to love; he swore he would press to his bosom that brilliant star which had dazzled him. He kept his word but repulsed for a long time, he began to despair of happiness, when Mariana proposed to him to revenge her by the death of her deceiver, if he could find him. He consented. He immediately commenced an indefatigable search—visited every place, examined all corners, made himself acquainted with every grade of life. In every place where bullies moved, where voices spoke, they appeared, companions in love and vengeance, with a mission which the one incessantly recalled to the other.

One day Amedee said to Mariana, 'my brother has returned from his travels.'
'What brother?'
'The only one I have. A difference of temper has separated us for a long time. He returns to marry—to marry to marry. The nuptials will be brilliant indeed. If you wish to be a spectator of them, place yourself against the altar, I shall see you and be happy.'

After the service he escaped and joining his mistress found her pale and convulsive.
'It is he,' said she—
'Who?'
'You know well—my enemy.'
'Who to me; I comprehend the whole—my brother—
'Your brother the infamous wretch?'
'Yes—yes. And this morning how affectionately he pressed my hand.'
'I have pressed your hand upon my heart, and you have felt it beat at the thought of injury and revenge.'
'Mariana, what do you require of me? It is a fearful thing.'
'He fell—but some hours after he changed his mind. He asked for his brother, and coldly recounted to him all. The brother smiled at first but afterwards pausing, he asked who had told him that.
'Your victim?'
'Are there then victims in these days? Cherished and favoured lovers are so common, that it is scarcely possible that one could be missed.'
'It is thus Gustavus that you refer to your error?'

'The error was love's—not mine. He quitted me too soon.'
'Cold and contemptible rascal. How if this woman whom you thus contemn, had fallen into my hands, as if by heaven's design, that a crime should be committed between brothers—if she had authorised me to revenge her of a disloyal wretch?'

'This is too much, sir.'
'It is true, nevertheless.'
'Wretch, for an Italian wanton.'
'Wretch,' cried Mariana, as she rushed into the room.
Gustavus received her with a gesture of contempt—she answered by a blow. Then agreeing on an hour and place of meeting he dragged Mariana from the room. Both were at the place appointed—determined and silent. Gustavus had a thoughtful air, not usual in him—and Amedee held, with a trembling hand, his loaded pistol—
When suddenly a female form stood between them.
'Tis enough,' she said, each of you has done his duty. But innocent blood would an unacceptable offering to him from a dying wretch.'
'Dying,' exclaimed both.
'Yes, Amedee, I desired to see whether you loved me enough to sacrifice all to me. To be a witness of your brother's happiness was impossible to me—I have taken poison.'
Good heaven! cried Amedee my hand and my life were yours.
'You would have despised me, and indeed I should have deserved it, your brother alone had my affection. He reconciled—let me join your hands; adieu, Gustavus; be happy with your young wife. She died. Poor Mariana.
Gustavus lost his gaiety—and as to Amedee, he never married—and is often seen leaning his forehead upon a nameless limb, whose secret alone he knows.

BURNING OF THE RICHMOND THEATRE.

The following account of the burning of the Richmond Theatre, is extracted from 'A

History of the American Theatre,' recently published by the Harpers of New York.

The house was fuller than on any night of the season. The play was over, and the first act of the pantomime had passed. The second and last had begun. All was yet safety; all, so far, had been pleasure; curiosity was yet alive; and further gratification anticipated—the orchestra sent forth its sounds of harmony and joy—when the audience perceived some confusion on the stage; and presently a shower of sparks falling from above. Some were startled, others thought it was a part of the scenic exhibition. A performer on the stage received a portion of the burning materials from on high, and it was perceived that others were tearing down the scenery. Some one cried out from the stage that there was no danger. Immediately after, Hopkins Robinson ran forward, and cried out 'the house is on fire!' pointing to the ceiling, where the flames were progressing like wild-fire. In a moment, all was appalling horror and distress. Robinson handed several persons from the boxes to the stage as a ready way for their escape. The cry of 'Fire! Fire!' ran through the house, mingled with the wailings of females and children. The general rush was to gain the lobbies. It appears from following description of the house, and the scene that ensued, that this was the cause of the great loss of life.

The general entrance to the pit and boxes was through a door not more than large enough to admit three persons abreast. This door entrance was within a trifling distance of the pit door, and gave an easy escape to that part of the house. But to attain the boxes from the street it was necessary to descend into a long passage, and descend again by an angular staircase. The gallery had a distinct entrance, and its occupants escaped. The suffering and death fell on the occupants of the boxes, who, panic-struck, did not see that the pit was immediately left vacant, but pressed on to gain the crowded and tortuous way by which they had entered.

The pit door was so near the entrance that those who occupied that portion of the house gained the street with ease. A gentleman who escaped from the pit among the last, saw it empty; and, when in the street, looked back again upon the general entrance to the pit and boxes, and the door had not been reached by those from the lobbies. A gentleman and lady were saved by being accidentally thrown into the pit, and most of those who perished would have escaped if they had leaped from the boxes, and sought that avenue to the street. But all darted to the lobbies. The stairs were blocked up. All was enveloped in hot scorching smoke and flame. The lights were extinguished by the black and smothering vapour, and the shrieks of despair were appalling. Happy for a moment, were those who gained a window, and inhaled the air of heaven. Those who had issued to the street cried to the sufferers at the windows to leap down, and stretched out their arms to save them. Some were seen struggling to gain the apertures to inhale the fresh air. Men, women and children, precipitated themselves from the first and second stories. Some escaped unhurt—others were killed or mangled by the fall. Some with their clothes on fire, shrieking, leaped from the windows, to gain a short reprieve and die in agonies.

'Who can picture,' says a correspondent of the Mirror, 'the distress of those who, unable to gain the windows, or afraid to leap from them, were pent up in the long narrow passages. The cries of those who reached the upper windows are described as being heart-sickening. Many who found their way to the street were so scorched or burnt as to die in consequence, and some were crushed to death under foot after reaching the outer door.'

Add to this mass of suffering, the feelings of those who knew that they had relatives or friends who had gone to the house that night. Such rushed half frantic to the spot with the crowd of citizens from all quarters—while the tolling bells sounded the knell of death to the heart of the father or mother, whose child had been permitted to visit the theatre on that night of horror.

'As my father was leading me home,' said Mr. Henry Placide, 'we saw Mr. Greene, exhausted by previous exertion, leaning on a fence and looking at the scene of ruin.' For all was now one black mass of smoking destruction. 'Thank God!' ejaculated Greene, 'Thank God! I prohibited Nancy from coming to the house to night!—she is safe!'

Nancy was his only daughter, just springing into womanhood, still at the boarding school of Mrs. Gibson, and as beautiful and lovely a girl as imagination can picture.

Mrs. Gibson and the boarders had made up a party for the theatre that evening, and Nancy Greene asked her father's permission to accompany them. He refused—but, unfortunately added his reason—'the house will be crowded, and you will occupy a seat that would otherwise be paid for.' On these words hung the fate of youth, innocence and beauty. 'I will pay for your ticket said the kind instructor, we will not leave you behind.' The teacher and the pupil were buried in the ruins on which the father gazed, and aser which he returned thanks for the safety of his child. He went home and learned the truth.

An instance of the escape of a family is given. The husband, with three children, were in the second boxes his wife with a female friend, in another part of the house. The wife gained a window—leaped out and escaped unhurt. Her friend followed and was killed. The father clasped two helpless girls to his breast, and left a boy of twelve years of age to follow—the boy was forced from the father, ran to a window, sprang out and was safe. The parent, with his precious charge, followed the stairway, pressed upon by those behind him, and those who mounted on the heads and shoulders of the crowd before them—he became unconscious, but was still borne along—he was taken up, carried to his bed and opened his eyes to see all his family safe.

On the contrary, Lieut. Gibbon of the Navy, an exemplary man in life as heroic in the service of his country, and on the brink of a union with Miss Conyers, the pride of Richmond for every accomplishment and virtue—was swept into eternity while exerting himself to do all that man should do in such trying circumstances. He was with his mother at the theatre, and carried her to a place of safety—then rushed back to save her in whose fate his own was bound up—he caught her in his arms but borne her partly down the staircase, when the steps gave way, and a body of flame swept them to eternity.

From the New-England Magazine for October.

SCINTILLATIONS OF SCIENCE.

Letter from Miss Rodicca Bluebottle to her cousin in the country.

Boston, April 1, 1832.

DEAR JENNY:
We arrived here safe in the stage, or, to speak more correctly, I should say, we accomplished our itineration in the diurnal vehicle. My sanitary condition is as good as I could reasonably desiderate, although riding in the stage is somewhat unpleasant, and I was rather incumbered by the serenity of the circumlocutory motion attending the wheels. I am informed, however, this is a defect from which such machinery can never be exempt. Pray write to me soon, as to the health of all the family, and how you get on with your studies in mathematics and chemistry. For my part, I find of nothing else. I hope the Lyceum is well attended, and the Female Philosophical Union. What did they do with my essay on the dissection of butterflies? Meantime I shall give you some account of my journey. The quadrupeds which conveyed us were four in number, and appeared to be the *equus caballus*. My proficiency in Natural History has not been so great as I could wish; yet I was enabled to distinguish, as we passed along, many interesting animals, as the *oni arica*, which are kept in multitudinous flocks, and those languid integuments are fabricated into cloth. I also noticed the *bos taurus* in considerable numbers. I saw a great many large trees with knotty and crooked branches, which, I am sure, were the *quercus robur*. We were surprised by the sight of a man in a state of complete inebriety, lying under a tree by the road-side, which I took to be a species of *juglans*. An awkward accident happened, about ten miles from town, which I had nearly forgotten. We were descending a steep hill, in which case, according to the laws of gravitation, it is mathematically demonstrable, that the movement is on an inclined plane. This occasioned such a rapid circumgyration of the rotatory supporters, that ere we reached the foot of the descent, the vehicle lost its centre of gravity and was propelled with so impetuous a concussion against a rock, as utterly to annihilate its integrity. The rock I did not examine geologically, but have no doubt of its being a sort of *waacke*.

Most of the journey we were troubled by the pulverulent state of the atmosphere around us, which I think must have been occasioned by frequent contact with the feet of quadrupeds. The calorific action of the solar rays, moreover, acted as a powerful sudorific during the meridional hours; but towards the close of the day a nebulous expansion of the aerial regions at the extremity of the horizon indicated the approximation of a shower. The rain would have proved highly agreeable, had not the moisture been superabundant. Cotton, unfortunately, is not impermeable to the aqueous element, and my starched ruffles were diminished of all their rigidity.

Cousin Jenny, I assure you, Boston is full of wonders. I mean to give you the whole description, but have not at present been able to hit upon a plan sufficiently scientific. The streets are not altogether rectilinear, and on many occasions approach towards that tortuosity of course, which Dr. Harlequin, you know, explained to us as the *hyperboloid*. The squares are rather polygons, with the angles obtuse. The streets are generally furnished with an artificial stratification of granite nodules, presenting a surface not altogether so uniform as that of a mahogany table; and as the numerous vehicles that permeate the city, traverse on iron-bound peripheries, you may imagine that the reverberation and repercussion of sound is occasionally annoying to our auriculars. I could say as much of the tintinnabulatory echoes from some score of bells. One of the largest hangs in a steeple directly opposite my window. I employed myself last Sunday, while it was ringing, in making some remarks upon the rapidity of the vibrations, but before I could complete them, I was attacked with a sudden

deafness in both my ears. I hope, however, to get rid of it in a few weeks.

Many of the old houses here, are built of ligneous materials, and, in consequence, are exceedingly liable to sudden ignition. The modern edifices are generally constructed with rectangular parallelepipeds of argillaceous earth, indurated by combustion. Animals are very rare in the city, except a single species of the *spuma*. A few houses contain some of the lesser quadrupeds. My arnis were daily scratched yesterday by one which I recognised as the *felis catus*; and I am kept awake all night by the barking of another, which I shall beat soundly, if ever I catch him, as I have no doubt he is of the species *canis*.

Uncle Gregory is very good humoured, but I fear I shall never imbue him with a proper respect for science. He laughs at me for calling his leathern stuff box, a cariacious receptacle of titillating nicotiana.

I should have sent herewith some presents for my little cousins, consisting of certain saccharine concretions, fantastically modulated into the semblances of animals and men; but these were unfortunately demolished, together with a looking glass and two china vases, by the awkwardness of an old lady to whom I was exhibiting the operation of the electrical machine. Pray send me the muslin gown I left at home. I have spilt a bowl of sulphuric acid upon the white satin one, and believe it will never wash out. Have the pigs got well of the experiment I made upon them with the carbonic gas? Yours ever.

The Lost Boy.

The following interesting fact is related by the Rev. J. H. Steward, in his account of the wreck of the *Rotissay Castle*:

'Amidst these almost overwhelming distresses, involving in one great calamity, men, women, children, and even tender infants, it is a rest to the heart to turn for a moment to some special marks of divine mercy. I am sure, my very dear friend, the following incident, related to me by the father of the boy, will deeply affect you. He was near the helm with his child, grasping his hand, till the waves rolling over the quarter deck, and taking with them several persons who were standing near them, it was no longer safe to remain there. The father took his child in his hand, and ran towards the shrouds, but the boy could not mount with him. He cried out, therefore, 'father! father! do not leave me!' But finding that his son could not climb with him; and that his own life was in danger, he withdrew his hand, and when morning came, the father was conveyed on shore with some other passengers who were preserved, and as he was landing, he said within himself, 'How can I see my wife, without having my boy with me?' When, however, the child's earthly parent let go his hand, his heavenly Father did not leave him. He was washed off the deck, but happily clung to a part of the wreck, on which some others of the passengers were floating. With them he was miraculously preserved. When he was landing, not knowing of his father's safety, he said, 'it is of no use to take me ashore now I have lost my father.' He was however, carried, much exhausted, to the same house where his father had been sent, and actually placed in the same bed, unknown to either, until clasped in each other's arms. When we read the interesting fact, regarding this poor ship boy, let us remember the words of David, 'When my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up.'

INDIAN CHARACTERISTICS.

We are struck with the feeling evinced in the simple language of the captors of Black Hawk and the Prophet, in their brief speeches. The language of the Indian is the language of nature—and hence its eloquence—the eloquence of truth. Shenandoah, a venerable chief, on one occasion, made that figurative and pathetic declaration: 'My children—am an aged hemlock. The winds of an hundred winters have whistled through my branches, and I am dead at the top.' It may well be questioned, whether any modern orator or writer could more feelingly portray the decay of the faculties; the mental and physical inefficiency of age. Scarcely less admirable, was the remark of Poweshy, a western warrior, who died, we believe at Washington. 'My brother,' said he, 'will go back towards the setting sun—but I shall not go with them. They will walk in the woods, and hear the winds in the trees, and see the sweet flowers springing up under their feet; but Poweshy shall not hear nor see. They will say to my children, Poweshy is no more. And they will lament. It will be to them like the sound of the fall of a mighty oak, in the stillness of the woods.' Many similar specimens of eloquence and pathetic grandeur upon our memory stand, with admiration, in mingled feelings of sadness and of the thought, 'How fast the Indian race is vanishing away! How feeble, and how correct is the touching remark of another: 'They are shrinking before the tide which is sweeping them away, and they will soon be like the foam of the sea, which shall settle over their former. Slowly and sadly they climb the distant mountain, and read their doom in the setting sun.' Soon, they will live only in the songs and surmises of their exterminators. Let these be faithful to their sad victims as men, and pay due tribute to their unhappy fate as a people.—*Providence Journal*.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, November 8, 1832.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Annapolis, Nov. 5th, 1832.

The Executive Council will meet on Wednesday, the twenty-first instant.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clk. Nov. 6, 1832.

NOTICE.

There will be Divine Service and a Sermon at St. Anne's Church at the usual hour THIS MORNING.

NOTICE.

A FAIR for the benefit of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, will be held some time in the ensuing winter at the usual place.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. Richard Sands, Esq. as Collector and Inspector of this District, vice Joseph Sands, deceased.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE.

Commissioners of Anne-Arundel County. John Warfield of Joshua, vice Charles G. Worthington, resigned.

CONNECTICUT.

Governor Peters has appointed Thursday the 29th inst. to be observed throughout the state as a day of public thanksgiving, prayer and praise.

INDIANA.

Governor Noble has, by proclamation, in compliance with the wishes of his fellow citizens, set apart a day of fasting and of prayer and supplication, for the averting of the Cholera.

HEALTH OF THE WEST.

The Cholera as well as the Yellow-Fever, prevailed at New Orleans, on the 27th ult.—The deaths by yellow-fever had in some degree abated, but on the 26th inst. the Board of Health officially announced that the cholera pervaded the city.

The cholera prevailed at Natchez; its ravages, according to private letters, were said to be extensive, and its effects fatal.

At St. Louis, during the two weeks and ing on the 28th ult. it was estimated that the cholera carried off 140 persons.

At Pittsburg, but one case had been reported for some days previous to the 8th inst.

At Cincinnati, there was one death on the 3d, one on the 4th, and one on the 5th inst.

At Charleston, (S. C.) one death by cholera, occurred on the 4th inst. The individual had gone down, with others, as wreckers, to the Amelia, at Folly Island; he was a man of intemperate habits, had been much exposed, and having got wet, remained with wet clothes on for a considerable time.

Nine cases of cholera, and four deaths had occurred at Folly Island, since the landing of the crew of the brig Amelia at that place.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

The following Order, directing the discontinuance of the issue of ardent spirits as a part of the Army ration, has just been published.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ORDER. Adjutant-General's Office, No. 100. } Washington, Nov. 5th, 1832.

The General-in-Chief has received from the War Department the subjoined Regulation, which is published for the information and government of the Army, and all others interested:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, November 2d, 1832.

1. Hereafter no ardent spirits will be issued to the troops of the United States, as a component part of the ration, nor shall any commutation in money therefor be paid to them.

2. No ardent spirits will be introduced into any fort, camp, or garrison of the United States, nor sold by any soldier of the troops. Nor will any permit be granted for the purchase of ardent spirits.

Under the authority vested in the President by the 8th section of the act of Congress of April 14th, 1818, the following changes will be made in the ration issued to the army:

3. As a substitute for the ardent spirits issued previously to the adoption of the General Regulation of November 30th, 1830, and for the commutation in money prescribed thereby, eight pounds of sugar and four pounds of coffee will be allowed to every one hundred rations. And at those posts where the troops may prefer it, ten pounds of rice may be issued to every one hundred rations, in lieu of the eight quarts of beans allowed by the existing regulations.

4. These regulations will not extend to the cases provided for by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1830, entitled, "An act to regulate the pay of the army when employed on fatiguing duty," in which no discretionary authority is vested in the President, nor to the necessary supplies for the Hospital Department of the army.

LEW. CASS.

B. Jones, Adj. Gen.

COURT OF APPEALS—Adjourned June Term 1832.

Wednesday Nov. 7th 1832.—The court met pursuant to adjournment. Present Stephen, Dorsey, Judges.

Thursday Nov. 8th.—Present Stephen, Judge.

Friday Nov. 9th.—Present as yesterday.

Saturday Nov. 10th.—Present as yesterday.

Monday Nov. 12th.—Present Buchanan, Ch. J. and Martin, Stephen, and Dorsey, Judges.

No. 123. John Donnell's Ex'rs. vs Pawson's Adm'rs. The argument of this case was commenced by Wirt for the Appellants.

Tuesday Nov. 13th.—Present as yesterday, and Earle, and Archer, Judges. The argument of 123 was continued by Williams for the Appellees.

Wednesday Nov. 14th.—The argument of the above case was continued by Taney, (Atty. Gen. U. S.) for the Appellees.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

MARYLAND.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Table with columns for Districts (1-6) and Candidates (Tyler, Stoddert, Wason, Duvall) with their respective vote counts.

Table with columns for Candidates (Kent, Causin, Tyler, Price) and their respective vote counts.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Table with columns for Wards (1st-12th) and Candidates (Jackson, Clay) with their respective vote counts.

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Table with columns for Counties (Huntingdon, Indiana, Jackson, etc.) and Candidates (Jackson, Clay) with their respective vote counts.

Table with columns for Counties (Bourbon, Woodford, Clark, etc.) and Candidates (Jackson, Clay) with their respective vote counts.

Table with columns for Counties (Franklin, Harrison, Scott, etc.) and Candidates (Jackson, Clay) with their respective vote counts.

Table with columns for Counties (Bourbon, Woodford, Clark, etc.) and Candidates (Jackson, Clay) with their respective vote counts.

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Table with columns for Counties (Franklin, Harrison, Scott, etc.) and Candidates (Jackson, Clay) with their respective vote counts.

Table with columns for Counties (Morgan, Marion, Muskingum, etc.) and Candidates (Jackson, Clay) with their respective vote counts.

Table with columns for Counties (Franklin, Harrison, Scott, etc.) and Candidates (Jackson, Clay) with their respective vote counts.

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EXPLOSION AT MASONIC HALL.

Soon after the organization of the opposition meeting at Masonic Hall last evening, a report which was heard overhead, resembling the discharge of a six pounder, and immediately, a considerable portion of the ceiling, together with the central chandelier, was precipitated upon the heads of the assembly.

After diligent search, the mystery was explained. It appears that a black servant had been sent to the room, over the central part of the Hall, to light it up. He opened the closet containing the gas pipe, to let off some gas. A quantity of gas had, it seems, escaped from the pipe, and was confined in the closet. The gas was instantly ignited, from the flame of the candle, held by the servant, and exploded, knocking him over, tearing to pieces the closet-door, and breaking through the ceiling beneath, as before described.

PENITENTIARY REPORT.

To the Honourable The Judges of Baltimore City Court:

The Committee of the Grand Jury appointed at the present term to visit the Penitentiary, respectfully report, that they found the Establishment in its usual good order under the same able management to whose care the interest of the state has been for some years confided. During the prevalence of the Cholera the inmates of the Prison were severely attacked by the disease, but it gives the Committee much pleasure to state, that owing to the great and successful exertions of the Physician of the House, Dr. H. W. Baxley, aided by a Medical Student, Mr. Owens, a son of the keeper, but very few deaths occurred this is the more remarkable, when the constitutions and former habits of the patients are considered.

That the duties of Dr. Baxley and his assistant have been most arduous will appear when the Committee state that from the 21st June to the 18th of the present month, there have been admitted into the hospitals of the Prison 523 patients, a very considerable portion of these was cholera more or less severe, of whom 493 have been relieved, 17 only have died, and 13 remained under treatment on the date last mentioned. The committee regret to state, that this unfortunate state of affairs has operated materially to the disadvantage of the manufacturing industry of the house, most of its operations have necessarily been suspended during the extreme prevalence of the disease. Health however, being now restored, the usual activity is resumed.

The annexed is the report of the keeper of the number of Convicts in the Penitentiary and their different employments.

Grand Jury Room, 20th October, 1832.

H. W. EVANS, Foreman. J. B. STANBURY. JOS. TODDUNTER. JNO. HENDERSON. HU. BOYLE. WM. KREBS.

The report to the Grand Jury of the City of Baltimore, of the number of Prisoners confined in the Maryland Penitentiary, and of their various employments.

MALES.

Table with columns for Employments (Weaving, Dyeing, Cord making, etc.) and their respective counts.

FEMALES.

Table with columns for Employments (Carding and Spinning, Spooling, Binding Shoes, etc.) and their respective counts.

Respectfully submitted, JOS. OWENS, Keeper.

19th October, 1832.

From the Gallies of August 23.

DISCOVERY OF THE TRUE SOURCES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

St. Peter, May 25, 1832.

Dr. Addison Philetus.

Dear Sir—I arrived at this place yesterday from an expedition through the Chippewa country on the sources of the Mississippi, accompanied by a detachment of troops under command of Lieut. Allen, of the 5th Infantry.

A commanding influence has been exerted, in former years, over some parts of this extensive region, by the Northwest Company, and since its fall, by the Hudson's Bay Company, who oppose our traders strenuously on the line, and supply their clerks with high wages, to attract the Indian population to their posts. Political and commercial power go together,

and the former is... distributed by them... boundaries of... prejudices are kept... excited. The... thing else: and if... ginary acts, which... years of the rivalry... among themselves... recklessly and succe... respect to American... Many of the Ch... and in the region... visit the British pos... procure the present... tributed there. De... ones who were dea... at Penetanguishie... pass Fort Brady, ... ward route. To counteract this... exerted, has been... expedition, and to... the government, ... latter has acquired... of hostile feeling; ... Sioux, has acquire... dietary food. W... trespassing upon... each other; and f... cced, after the In... at Cass Lake, and... time of my pass... War has been the... has not been an e... maxims, and eno... which a savage peo... the war drum, and... forth from other pa... We found the wa... a good state for ac... self of this circum... the desire of visiti... point which has co... cal in our geograph... Lake in 1806. Go... further north, and... a 1820. But it w... sources were consi... the lake. I encan... the troops, and he... named lake, and p... small birch cano... man and his bes... and Canadian w... The Mississippi, ... into several lakes, ... called Twaerac, ... is formed by the ju... northwest branch... through a number o... small creek; being... thence we made a... our canoes, into L... (the latter being a... put), which is the... stream, being a... northern head. This lake is abou... somewhat the shap... clear water, and p... has a single isla... caused some trees... the national flag, ... and proceeded dow... fork. A descent o... us back to our pa... Lake. Very resie... friend and obedien... HENRY

and the former is made subservient to the latter. Modals and flags are, I am informed, distributed by them to Indians living within the boundaries of the United States. Old prejudices are kept alive, and new ones are excited. The strife for furs merges every thing else: and if it is not marked by the sanguinary acts, which characterized the last years of the rivalry for the fur trade, carried on among themselves, it is not less ardently, recklessly and successfully pursued, with respect to American traders.

Many of the Chippewas on Lake Superior, and in the region of Lac du Flambeau, still visit the British posts in Upper Canada, to procure the presents which are annually distributed there. We met a large party in captivity who were detained for the British posts at Penetanguishene: and these men would pass Fort Brady, on their outward and inward route.

To counteract the political influence thus exerted, has been among the objects of the expedition, and to keep their heads with the government, and with each other. The latter has been a task of difficulty, as the state of hostile feeling, among the Chippewas and Sioux, has acquired the inveteracy of a hereditary feud. War parties are continually trespassing upon the territorial boundaries of each other; and fresh scalps have been danced, after the Indian manner, at Red Lake, at Cass Lake, and Leech Lake, during the time of my passing through the country. -- War has been the engrossing theme, and it has not been an easy task, to declare pacific maxims, and enforce them with arguments which a savage people could appreciate, while the war drum, and the scalp were sent forth from other parts of the frontier.

We found the waters of the Mississippi in a good state for ascending, and I availed myself of this circumstance to carry into effect the desire of visiting its actual sources, -- a point which has continued to be problematical in our geography. Pike carried it at Leech Lake in 1806. Gov. Cass placed it much further north, and left it at Red Cedar Lake, in 1820. But it was then ascertained that its sources were considerably north and west of the lake. I encamped the expedition with the troops, and heavy baggage) at this last named lake, and proceeded up the river in five small birch canoes, capable of containing one man and his bed, in addition to the Indian and Canadian who conducted it.

The Mississippi, above this point, expands into several lakes, the largest of which is called *Traverse*. A few miles above this, it is formed by the junction of a southwest and northwest branch. We ascended the former, through a number of lakes, to its source, in a small creek; being an inlet into a lake. From thence we made a portage of six miles with our canoes, into *La Biche* or *Ibasca* lake, -- (the latter being a derivative from *veritas caput*.) which is the true source of this celebrated stream, being at the same time its most northern head.

This lake is about seven miles long, having somewhat the shape of the letter Y. It has clear water, and pleasant woody shores. It has a single island, upon which I landed, caused some trees to be felled, and hoisted the national flag. We left this flag flying, and proceeded down to the Northwest or main fork. A descent of about 180 miles brought us back to our party at Red Cedar, or Cass Lake. Very respectfully, dear sir, your friend and obedient servant.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT.
U. S. Indian Agent.

Brown, my Lord, said the officer. Recorder--You are fined \$10 Mr. Brown, for not attending here as a Jurymen. Mr. Brown--I attended here half an hour ago, my Lord, and you told me I might leave the Court, as I went home. Recorder--Yes Sir, I recollect you told me a gross falsehood, and at the same time committed a contempt of Court. You deserve to be punished for that too. Mr. Brown--I told you no falsehood, my Lord. Recorder (rising in a rage)--Did not you tell me Sir, you belonged to the old Jury? Mr. Brown--So I do my Lord. My name's John Brown, ladies and gentlemen's boot and shoe-maker, of No. -- in the Old Jewry, Cheapside. The murder was new out--the mistake explained--the fine remitted--and Mr. Brown, of the Old Jewry, escaped both punishment and servitude, a new Jury having been impanelled before the *clairsement* had taken place.

ROME, Sept. 6.
Our readers may remember the celebrated prediction of Dr. Sylvain Eynard, which we noticed before in this paper. Having remarked that in India the cholera had raged in the southern and respected the western parts of that country, and vice versa in Europe, and having attentively observed the road pursued by that most fatal of travellers, this physician marked out two lines in the above named parts of the world, from which he predicted that the cholera would not deviate; and it will be recollected that Italy is one of the countries which is to be free from the scourge. Facts having as yet corresponded with prognostication, our physician congratulates himself upon the subject, and renews his old predictions.

The daily decrease of the cholera is to be already observed in the countries on the western side of the lines pointed out, and as yet not a single case of really authenticated cholera has occurred in those south of the direction pointed out by our physician (the southern line issuing from the Isles of Hindostan, extends to the western provinces of the kingdom of France.)

Notizie del Giorno, Sept. 6.
EPIGRAM.
Translated from the Latin.
Theo' Wedlock, by most men be reckon'd a curse,
Three wives did I marry "for better for worse"--
The first for her Person--the next for her Purse--
The third, for a Warning-Pan, Doctor and Nurse.

at mazzes to defend the rights acquired by the revolution."

AFFAIRS OF DON PEDRO.
The London Times of Oct 6th, contains full and animated details of the operations at Oporto, from its own correspondent. The Times contains a postscript dated at Oporto on Sunday morning, Oct 30th, which we copy.

"Sunday Morning 6 o'clock.
"Knowing the anxiety which prevails, I wait until the last moment to send you intelligence. The night passed quietly, except a few discharges of musketry from the sentinels. Now that we are a little cooler, our only wonder is what stopped Don Miguel's troops yesterday in forcing the position. Fourteen Portuguese officers, (Don Pedro's) were killed, or wounded in proportion. The total amount of killed and wounded on this side is supposed to reach between 4 and 500. The 10th regt. nobly supported the British, who were almost swept on as if by a mighty torrent, such was the number and impetuosity of the assailants. Some prisoners were taken, and distinguished from the prisoners by the Emperor's ordering them to be brought chained by the leg like galley slaves into town.

The English killed on the first attack, and left in the barrack which Miguel's people held for several hours, have, it is said, had bayonets run through their ears, and noses, with other mutilations inflicted upon them. I do not vouch for this, not having seen it. I write this on board the *Confiance*.

"All well with me. I think however, we shall have another attack, and if repulsed, we shall be at ease for some time. Miguel's fellows fought like devils."

I hope they leave Villa Nova free, or that our fellows here will drive them out. I can form no idea of the number of killed and wounded on this side, but it is heavy; what I have said of the French and English will prove this. All interest in Satorious movements is at an end. Our tars say that Miguel has ordered his Admiral not to fight, and that Satorious kept his company, to take care that he should fulfil his orders. I have had a hot day, and am tired and smoky."

King of Spain.--The following is the copy of a telegraphic despatch from the Sub-Prefect of Bayonne, to the French Minister of the Interior. It is the latest intelligence as to the state of the health of King Ferdinand--

The French Ambassador at the Court of Spain has written the following from St. Ildefonso, bearing date Sept. 29:--

"The King, who has several times been given up by all the physicians, is now apparently recovering. If he continues in the present state, I should think that to-morrow, or at furthest the day after, he will be declared out of danger.

M de Talleyrand had returned to Paris from his estate in Touraine, in perfect health.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.
The brig *Moscow*, Capt. Janvin, arrived at Boston on Tuesday, from Cadiz, whence she sailed on the 28th Sept. Capt. J. states that Gibraltar papers, received just before she sailed, contained intelligence that three several attacks had been made upon Oporto, by the troops of Don Miguel, who were each time repulsed with heavy losses. An engagement had taken place between the fleets, in which a frigate, a sloop of war and a royal steamer belonging to Don Miguel's squadron, were sunk.

Cadiz ceased to be a free port on the 18th Sept. Goods of every description, except tobacco, are admitted in entrepot.

Captain Janvin states, that a report of the death of the King of Spain had been received at Cadiz before he left, but that the public authorities were endeavouring to persuade the people that the report was not true. The American Consul, however, assured Capt. J. that it was true, and that all the Spanish navy had been ordered to assemble at Cadiz.--Some of the fleet had already arrived. The object was not known.

LATEST FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.
The schooner *Mary*, Captain Perry, arrived at this port yesterday evening from Rio de Janeiro, whence she sailed 29th September. Captain Perry reports that on the 25th a mob collected in one of the public streets, in front of the Theatre, and demanded the reinstatement of the late Ministry. The matter seemed to be lightly viewed by the government, as no means were resorted to for dispersing the people, who however separated on the approach of a shower of rain. When the *Mary* sailed, orders had been restored, but it was feared that the partisans of the Ex-emperor would make further efforts to regain their influence.

The sessions of the Chambers had been prolonged to the 20th of October. On the 15th of September a discussion took place in the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of improving the circulating medium of the country. After a long debate, it was resolved to appoint a committee of three to draw up and report to the Chamber, a project of a law for the establishment of a National Bank. When the *Mary* sailed the Chambers were occupied in joint session on the amendments of the Constitution, to be proposed to the next assembly. Two of these had passed the Chamber of Deputies but were negatived in the Senate. The first declared that the future government should be a federative monarchy, the other that the senators should be elected for a specified term, instead of for life. The latter was rejected by a majority of 1 vote, after a long and animated discussion. Two senators, whose age and infirmities usually prevented their attendance, turned out on this occasion, to vote against the passage of a law which would deprive them of their offices, worth 6000 milrees per annum.

On the 18th September, official notice was given of the existence of the Cholera in New York, and it was understood that all vessels direct from that port will be subject to a

long quarantine. The United States schr. *Boxer* remained at Rio the last night, and Warren were at the River plate, and the *Enterprise* sailed for Bahia on the 29d of September.

HYMENEAL.
Married, on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr. Roman and T. prios to Miss HANCOCK WATTS, all of this county.

OBITUARY.
DIED
In Cincinnati, on the 3d instant, Mrs. P. SKELTON, in the 67th year of her age, formerly of Annapolis, Md. but for the last thirty years, a resident of Cincinnati. [Cin. Paper.]

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne-Arundel County Orphan's Court,
November 6th, 1832.
ON application by petition of Samuel Maynard, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Lewis Neth, 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 MAYNARD, Jun.
Reg. Willis, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Lewis Neth, 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 6th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of November, 1832.

SAM. MAYNARD, Ex'r.
Nov. 15. 6w

TICKETS on hand in the following LOTTERY, which drew yesterday in the City of New-York:

New York Consolidated Lottery,
CLASS NO. 41.

Sixty number Lottery--ten drawn ballots.

1 prize of	30,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	6,000
1 prize of	2,920
20 prizes of	1,000
20 prizes of	500
40 prizes of	500
56 prizes of	200
56 prizes of	180
56 prizes of	80
112 prizes of	50
112 prizes of	40
1,960 prizes of	24
1,240--1st drawn No.	20
3,080--2nd & 3rd drawn No.	16
3,080--4th & 5th drawn No.	12
7,700	10

Tickets \$10--Halves \$5--Quarters \$2 50.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.
CLASS NO. 18, for 1832.
Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.
To be drawn at Baltimore,
On SATURDAY 24th Nov. 1832,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sixty Number Lottery, Nine Drawn Ballots.

1 prize of	\$15,000
4 prizes of	6,000
1 prize of	4,000
1 prize of	3,000
1 prize of	2,025
5 prizes of	4,000
5 prizes of	500
5 prizes of	400
10 prizes of	300
10 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	150
24 prizes of	100
51 prizes of	70
51 prizes of	60
51 prizes of	50
51 prizes of	40
102 prizes of	30
1,530 prizes of	10
11,475 prizes of	5

13,395 prizes.

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

Tickets to be had at
DUBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.)
Nov. 13.

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 B. SELLMAN.
October 8, 1832.

BASIL SHEPARD, MERCHANT TAILOR.
Has just arrived with a handsome and well selected assortment of
CLOTHS,
Consisting of Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Olives--&c.

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. 4

\$35 REWARD.
LOST, on Thursday last, in the City of Annapolis, A SUM OF MONEY, wrapped in a piece of writing paper, amounting to
135 DOLLARS.
And endorsed \$158 45.--This money was taken out the Farmers' Bank about one week, and put, by the subscriber, as he thought, in his watch pocket, and its loss was not known until about sun-set.--The money consisted of Ten and Five Dollar Notes of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland. Any person who may have found the same, by returning it to the subscriber, or leaving it either at the Post Office or the Bank, will be paid the above reward.

EDWARD E. ANDERSON.
Nov. 1.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SCT.
WHEREAS Israel Davidson Collector of the Tax for Anne-Arundel County, hath returned to the Commissioners for said county, the following list of Lands, on which Taxes are due for the year 1832, and on which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit:--

Names of Persons to be assessed	Names of Lands	Tax due.
Allen, Nathan, (Negro)	Part of Broadberry Point.	\$1 44
Brewer, Hannah	Smith's Forest.	36
Brown, John	Part of A. Rover.	1 68
Brown, Valentine's heirs	Part of Brown's Forest and Property.	4 46
Barret, Joseph A.	House and Lot in Annapolis.	2 55
Caulk, William	Name unknown.	2 06
Childs, William (of Wm) heirs	Name unknown.	2 10
Cromwell, Giles	Part of Cromwell's Inheritance.	1 43
Cromwell, Randolph	Part of Cromwell's Inheritance.	1 42
Clark, Alfred	Part of Hanover, at Elk Ridge Landing.	88
Clarke, Sylvester	Part of Hanover, at Elk Ridge Landing.	1 05
Carroll, Ann	House and Lot in Annapolis.	8 50
Dunn, James	House and Lot in Annapolis.	3 40
Forest, Josiah	Addition to Forest Blange.	1 32
Howard, James G' heirs	Part of Harbor, and part of Yates' Inheritance.	2 80
Hood, Joseph	Part of Finland.	63
Jones, Isaac	Part of Davidson's Reserve.	2 10
Kelly, Caples	Part of Young's Locust Plains, and Mendenhall's Meadows.	2 94
Lucas, Ruth	Part of Holland's Choice.	73
Leatherwood, John	Part of Andover.	1 69
Meekins, John P.	Part of Hasting.	4 20
Medford, James	House and Lot in Annapolis.	3 40
Morgan, Thomas	House and Lot in Annapolis.	85
Mead, Samuel	House and Lot in Annapolis.	3 11
Phelps, Matthew	Part of Portland Manor.	7 98
Pindell, Thomas, heirs	Part of Chaney's tract.	4 64
Pennington, Welthy	Part of Mount Victory.	76
Pocock, Abel	Part of First Discovery.	1 05
Pearce, Abraham's heirs	Part of Addition to Timber Blange.	2 63
Peaso, James	Part of Walker's Inheritance.	5 36
Ridgely, Charles	House and Lot in Annapolis.	4 25
Stevens, William	Name unknown.	1 53
Scrivener, Benjamin's heirs	Gowry Blanks.	1 84
Snowden, Gerard H.	Part of Gowry Friend.	10 40
Spurrer, William's heirs	Name unknown.	46
Shiple, George O. heirs	Name unknown.	1 00
Tayman, John	Waterford.	3 15
Urin, James	Names unknown.	2 10
Vanille, Jeremiah	Part of Hanover.	47
Watkins, Anne	Bowington.	1 84
Waters, Aquila	Waters' Lot.	1 67
Waters, Edward	Part of Hammond and (list.	2 10

NOTICE TO REDEEMER GIVES.
THAT unless the county charges aforesaid, are paid on or before the 20th Nov. inst. that the said Lands, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and costs thereon, will be sold on that day to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the City of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, agreeable to the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state."

ISRAEL DAVIDSON, Collector.
Nov. 6.

THE HAGERSTOWN MAIL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, FOR SALE.
THE subscribers will dispose of the valuable Printing Establishment, called
THE MAIL.
It is located in Hagerstown, Washington county, Md. It publishes an Imperial Sheet, has an excellent and numerous list of subscribers, and a very extensive advertising patronage. Its political course has been in favor of the present administration. A fine circulation is now afforded to any person disposed to engage in the Printing business.

It will be offered at Public Sale on Saturday, the 24th of November, but in the mean time, private propositions will be received and considered.

J. E. KENNEDY, Adm'r.
H. KENNEDY, Adm'r.
Hagerstown, Nov. 2, 1832.
N. B. Printers, exchanging with 'The Mail,' will confer a favour by giving the above a few insertions.
Nov. 8.

CHANCERY SALE.
By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Friday the 23d day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, THE REAL ESTATE whereof Robert Welch died seized, on the north side of Severn, consisting of a Tract or Parcel of Land called TIMBER NECK, containing about 127 ACRES; also a Tract called HICKORY BOTTOM, containing 275 ACRES; Also part of a Tract called GREEN SPRINGS, containing about 30 ACRES.
TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof, and the residue to be paid in 12 months from the day of sale, with interest to be secured by bond with approved security.
The creditors of the said Robert Welch are notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancery office, within four months from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.
Nov. 1.

IN CHANCERY,
October 30, 1832.
ORDERED. That the sales of the personal estate of Richard G. Watkins, made and reported by Robert B. Belt, administrator of Richard G. Watkins, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 30th day of December next, provided a copy of this order be published in one of the Annapolis newspapers once in each of three successive weeks before the 30th day of November next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$762 87 1/2.
True copy.—Test.
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Nov. 1.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
GEORGE HOWARD, Governor of Maryland:
A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS, in all Christian communities, there is a prevalent and propitious feeling amongst the people to join in simultaneous acts of Worship and Thanksgiving; and as the late awful visitation of disease affords a fit opportunity for returning thanks to Almighty God for his great mercy in mitigating the ravages of the destroying Angel, and partially removing the pestilence from us; and as we must be fully sensible how precarious our tenure is, and the uncertainty of the return of the dreadful scourge, we are drawn to reflect that our only dependence is upon Him who created and sustains us. Now therefore, I, GEORGE HOWARD, Governor of the state of Maryland, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, do most earnestly invite the people of this state to set apart **THURSDAY, the 15th day of November next**, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving for past mercies, and of Prayer for the continuance of Almighty protection to us.
Given under my hand and the great seal of the state of Maryland, this thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.
GEO HOWARD.
By the Governor: THOS. CULBRETH,
Clerk of the Council.
To be published in all the papers in the state.
Nov 1

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
Oct. 1. JACOB H. SLEMAKER.
STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
October 26th, 1832.
ON application by petition of Joseph G. Harrison, administrator with the will annexed of Thomas F. Simmons, 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 some one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
SAM'L. BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills A. A. county.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, Letters of Administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Thomas F. Simmons, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1832.
JOS. HARRISON, Adm'r. W. A.
Nov. 1.

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 crop and saddle in the right ear, and a swallow fork in the left. The owner of the above described Steer is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
SAMUEL HARKINS,
Half way house between Annapolis and Baltimore.
Oct. 29.

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 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 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 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 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 important of them 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 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 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 Hibber and Boist's, at Philadelphia; Winslow'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. 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 despatch, it is respectfully requested that all letters of business appertaining to either 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 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 speculations and theories, but facts and practices 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 sending of the volume.
The volume, or regular subscription year, begins and ends in March. Though not responsible, 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 fourth of

its publication, and the American periodical circulation more extensive. Any gentleman desiring to see a specimen of the work, shall be gratified at furnishing the publisher with his address, for that purpose. Communications and advertisements connected with any of the subjects of the work, will be promptly 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 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 heretofore 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 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

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 to 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 17th day of November next, at the house of John Howell, 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.
REZIN BOUNDS, Constable.
Oct. 25.

IN CHANCERY,
29th October, 1832.
ORDERED. That the sale of the mortgaged property of Rezin Chaney, of Thomas, made and reported by the trustee Louis Gassaway, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 29th day of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper, before the 29th day of November next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$471 40.
True copy.—Test.
Nov. 1. RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

FOR
BALTIMORE, EASTON, CAMBRIDGE, CHESTERTOWN and CENTREVILLE.
The steamboat MARYLAND leaves Annapolis 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 in Baltimore \$1 50; to Easton or Cambridge, 25 00; to Chestertown or Centreville, 25 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.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

A NEW, CHEAP AND POPULAR PERIODICAL,
SELECTED BY 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 where 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 Waverly novels for example; the "Chronicles of the Canongate" occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$1.25 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 desirable 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 '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 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 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 of 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 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes of Rees'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 \$25, 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 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

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

NOTICE.
The Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of November, for the purpose of settling with the Supervisors of the Roads.
By order, B. J. GOWMAN, Clk.
Nov. 1.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers of the city of Annapolis, having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, Letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of James Williamson, late of the said county deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims against the said deceased, to present them properly authenticated, and those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.

NOTICE.
SARAH H. WILLIAMSON, Esq'r.
ISAAC MAYO, Esq'r.
Nov. 1.

BANK OF MARYLAND,
Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1831.
By a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—
For deposits payable in ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent.
For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent.
On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent.
By order, R. WILSON, Cashier,
May 17 6m.

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 thereof, 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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, Letters testamentary on the personal estate of Lewis Neth late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.
SAML. MAYNARD, Esq'r.
Nov. 1. 3

FRESH 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. 15 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
October 24th, 1832.
ON application by petition of Charles F. Mayer, Administrator De Bonis non of Henry E. Mayer, 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.
SAM'L. BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Baltimore county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, Letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Henry E. Mayer, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1832.
CHARLES F. MAYER,
Adm'r. D. B. N.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
I WISH TO PURCHASE
100 LIKELY NEGROES,
Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I see at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.
RICHARD WILLIAMS,
October 4, 1832.

IN CHANCERY,
October 30, 1832.
ORDERED. That the sale of the Real Estate of Richard G. Watkins, deceased, be made and reported by Sumner's Pinery the trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 30th day of December next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 30th day of November next, in one of the Annapolis newspapers.
The report states the amount of sales to be \$1000 00.
True copy.—Test.
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Nov. 1.

VOL. LX
PRINTED
JON
Church
PRICE—THRE
MIS
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Will history, will
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Bowers.
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The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1832.

NO. 47.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANY.

LINES

REMARKS ON THE DEATH OF
SIR WALTER SCOTT,
Who died on the 22d of September, 1832.

Weep Learning and Science, thy master is dead;
With history, with o'er his time honoured head,
Come beauty, come from thy fresh blooming bowers,
And street o'er the minstrel's grave earth's fairest
flowers.

Noon gleams, mourn, for your loved one has died,
Weep Scotland, weep, o'er the loss of your pride,
Well you may, wait for a light of the earth,
His spirit on the green hills that first gave it birth.

Like a comet he struck the wild rock, and behold
A stream of delight o'er the barren waste rolled,
Where a sixth's thirty millions could stand on its brink,
And reason and learning in rich goblets drink.

He drew from antiquity, from the fabled
His fame to the stars and his works to the Pole:
Behold learning illumine like sunlight the world,
While the fables of monks to their cloisters he hurled.

Oh yes, lovely Scotland, the spirit has fled
That so often for you and your injured ones plead,
The Bard that has hallowed thy wild rocky shore,
Shall sing of thy glens and thy glens no more.

His strain was too pure, too exalted for earth,
The God of creation alone knew its worth,
And He called him a way to the regions above,
Where the Harp of the Isles is now ringing with love.

No more shall thy rich mountain scenes be portrayed,
The painter of earth in her bosom is laid,
Then ye hills and will gleams of old Calceon swell
A requiem for him who could paint thee so well.

The genius of man leans o'er Waverley's bier,
And pays for her children their tribute a tear,
While memory's inscribes on her tablet of gold
"Thy glory shall live when the skies shall wax old."

J. E. D.—(Boston Centinel.)

THE DANCING GIRL REPOSING.

The spirit of the dance is past,
And like a bird, whose fainting wing
Has travelled all too far and fast,
And from its wandering stops at last,
To seek an earthly spring—
With folded frame and weary heart,
The gentle girl reclines apart.

The spirit of the dance is past,
Burnt out, like flame, before the blast,
That withers by its keen career,
And dies amid its own excess.

The bounding soul of mirth is o'er,
The impulse that so bright and high
Shot up, like rocket-light that soars,
As if to reach the sky,
But turn amid their starry flight,
And fall—though still they fall in light—
So beautiful but chastened now,
Appears the baffled girl,
Though something of a spirit glow
Has faded from her languid brow,
Amid the mazy whirl!

But things that are of mortal birth,
And dearest with a look of earth,
And thus—oh! thus it still must be
With human hopes and wings,
That leave too far and soaringly
Their own allotted springs;
That, like the Cretan boy's, lure on
The trusting hearts that wear them,
And melt before the very sun
To which their fathers bear them!
Oh thus with earthly feelings all,
The song that saddens while we sing—
The censer in the festive hall,
That darken from the light the ring,
That waste the more, the more they warm,
And perils of their perfumed charm—
And types of life's each frail delight,
And cast their feathers in their flight,
Or on their own sweet substance prey,
And burn their precious selves away!

A DAY AT CALCUTTA.

In the hot weather—and nine months of
the twelve are hot—the Anglo-Bengalee, unless
he has been late at a party the night before,
or loves his bed better than his health, is con-
soled by the punctual warning of his bearer,
"Shah! Shah! it has struck four," and com-
pleting by the assistance of the same domes-
tic officer, a hasty toilette, he mounts his A-
rab and by half-past four is taking his con-
stitutional canter round the dew-freshened
race-course. There, unless, as is sometimes
the case, he be too languid to be social, he
joins company with some of the many ac-
quaintances he is sure to fall in with; and
discusses the merits of the last batch of cla-
ret, "per patche Louise," from Bordeaux, or
the last batch of misses, "per Duchess of
Bedford," from England; the last act of Go-
vernment, or the last dinner at Guters—
Or, if there be any that has chanced to
fall out with, he may on the same spot, un-
der the well-known "Great Tree," discuss
his point of honour without danger of inter-
ruption. During the months preceding the
race, the training of the horses affords the
sporting world of Calcutta, an additional in-
terest to the beautiful practice of early
racing.

At six, or soon after, that arch-enemy of
European constitutions, the sun, begins to
dash from above the tall mansions of Court-
house, its tolerable rays across the hither-
through plains and the "Qui hi" who has any
respect for the well being of his liver, shrinks
appalled from its increasing disk, shrinks
home, delivers his reeking horse to the at-
tentant eye, and exhausted with the mon-
strous exertion he has undergone, creeps un-
der his mosquito curtain, and dozes, a bear-
ing sunning him, until half-past eight.

A bath, the greatest luxury in India, and
perhaps shampooing wash him up for the break-

fast of tea, muffins, and pillas, at half-past
nine; after which, those who are fortunate en-
ough to have offices, repair thither in buggy
or palanquin; and with white jacket on back
and punkah over head, ears, tant bien que
mel, their rupees and their duffen. This sub-
sidiary meal is a favourable pastime of both
the ladies and men of the presidency, and is
the only repast at which appetite generally
prevails. A rich hash or hot curry, followed
by a well-cooled bottle of claret, or Hodson's
pale ale, with a variety of eastern fruits, are
thus despatched at 2 o'clock, forming in fact,
a dinner, whilst the so-called meal at eight
o'clock, would be better named supper.

Idle men employ the above hours in visit-
ing billiards, or the auction rooms. In the
former ceremonial, should the visitor, going
his rounds, find the gates of the "compound"
closed, he is to deduce that the Bebeeh Sahib
is not visible. Should they be thrown open,
on the contrary, he draws a favourable augu-
ry—(which, however, may still be negated by
the Cerberus Durwant)—dashes through the
portal, draws up sharp under the columned
entrance, jumps out, and is received at the
door—(there is not a knocker in all India!)—
by a respectable but pompous and most deli-
berate jemader, who striding before the
Bharkee-Sahib—the ivory tassels of his dark-
ened ante-room, (where another attendant,
within hearing of the delicate "Qui hi!" of
the lady rises wakefully and salaams, or sits
sleepily and nods,) and finally introduces him
by his name strangely distorted, however,
into the yet more obscured sanctum.

Here, seated in luxurious fauteuil, and fan-
ned by the waivings of the heavy foun-
counah, the eyes of the visiter (albeit as yet
unusued to the tender twilight of the hermeti-
cally closed apartment) discover the fair ob-
ject of his visit. He is seated; obvious to-
pics are despatched, and happy is it for ab-
sent acquaintances if the late arrival of a
ship, or a new novel is at hand to furnish ex-
ternal matter for discussion. In default of this
diversion, living victims are offered up at the
shrine of tittle-tattle—I won't call it scan-
dal—"attentions" and "intentions" are ana-
lyzed: flirtations analyzed; couples as ad-
verse as fire and water, are wedded; and
friends, as attached as twin-brothers, are pa-
traded with "pistols for two" under the "Great
Tree." The lady's ivory stiletto, urged by
her white fingers, rendered still whiter by In-
dian seclusion, is not more actively employed
in torturing her tamboured muslin, than is
her tongue in torturing and distorting facts.

I won't say characters—the gentleman at
stacks the men, the lady the women; each de-
fends the opposite sex, and they separate mu-
tually satisfied with themselves—but to our
subject. The tiffen being concluded, many
have recourse to a siesta, to recruit their
forces and to kill time.

Towards six, the orb of day, tending to-
wards the western horizon, begins to relax
the vigour of his rays; the lengthening sha-
dows give evidence of his decline; and ere he
has quite deserted the glowing heavens, the
echoes of Calcutta are awaked by the rattling
—rattling, indeed! of hundreds of equipages,
from the lordly coach and four to, the less as-
piring but dapper buggy, from the costly A-
rab charger to the ambling Pega pony. All
hurry to the same point, urged by the desire
of seeing and being seen; and, indeed, those
morose few, who are not instigated by these
all potent motives, are obliged to resort to the
same mall, as the only well-watered drive.

At dusk the Course and Strand are deserted—
except by a few choice spirits, who love to
breathe the cool air of midnight, and to listen
to the soft whispering of the evening breeze,
rather than the coarse steam
of vintands, and the bubbling of houkabs—the
world of Calcutta is dressing for dinner; and
by eight o'clock, it is seated at that important
but often untasted meal. In the hospitable
mansions of the "upper servants" of the com-
pany, the tables groan under the weight of
massive plate, and what is worse, under
whole hecatombs of beef and mutton. I have
frequently seen—horresco referens!—in a side
dish, which would have been much more ap-
propriately tenanted by an appetizing frican-
deau, or a tempting riz de veau,—two legs
of mutton, or twin turkeys; yet with all this
profusion, scarcely any one has sufficiently
recovered from the heavy tiffen, despatched
at two, to be able to look without shuddering
upon the slaughtered herds, much less to taste
two mouthfuls.

Champaign and claret, delightfully cooled
with ice or salt-petre, are real luxuries; and
ere the last course is well off the table, an
isolated bubble announces the first honkabs
others drop in, the ringing of Supposes is
heard; a rich, though rather overcooking
dear pervades the air; handsome mouths, pic-
tures of amber, gold, silver or Videri, decked
with snowy ruffles, innuovate themselves from
under the arms of the chairs; and the pauses
in the sometimes languid ill-sustained conver-
sations are deprived of their former awkward-
ness by the fall sonorous drone of a dozen of
these princely pipes. [A. Y. Abiop.]

- Enclosure round the house.
- The Lady.
- Porter.
- Strange gentleman.

SNORERS

STEAMBOAT TRAVELLING.
The following is extracted from a pleasant
article in the New-York Mirror. It is from

the pen of Paulding, one of the Editors of
that paper.

"The cabin of a steamboat is a mel-
ancholy affair to a sleepy gentleman, about e-
leven o'clock at night. A dim lamp suspended
from the ceiling, shed a doleful light upon the
long, low, narrow apartment. The curtains
of the berths were mostly drawn. Diver-
sions, which, when enlivened by their respec-
tive legs, had clambered mountains or
paced over fields, now lay in groups here and
there. Hats, valises, umbrellas, rested by
their owners, being probably the only vestiges
of them we should ever encounter. One fat
gentleman had just lifted his unwieldy per-
son into bed, and was tying a bandanna hand-
kerchief around his head, preparatory to his
launching off into glorious repose; while a
cross looking lean person opposite, having
wound up his watch, and rescued his feet from
his boots, with a prodigious deal of straining
and ill humour; having with considerable diffi-
culty discovered where he was to dispose of his
cloak and other matters; bumping his head,
moreover, while getting into his couch, and
ceasing the pain with a smothered excretion,
at length disposed of himself to his satisfac-
tion. We do not know of any thing which,
when a man is really out of humour, exhausts
his philosophy more utterly than hitting his
head sharply against any hard object. My
friend cursed the steamer, the boiler, the
half smothered growl, and then he was
quiet. And now we were floating off into a
pleasant sleep, when a low and gradually in-
creasing sound from the berth of the fat gen-
tleman arrested our attention. We listened,
all was silent; and then again the same sound,
more palpable and better developed. It was
first a long breath, of the inconsistency of
a loud whisper. We turned over, still it
went on. We turned back again, there it
was yet. We rose to our elbow in a passion,
and poked our heads out between the red cur-
tains. There was the fat gentleman's berth.
We could just detect a glimpse of the ban-
danna handkerchief, by a feeble glare of the
lamp. Our sleepy eyes passed disconsolate-
ly over the boots and valises. We laid down
again, but could "not with all the weary
watching of our care-tired thoughts," win
the coy dame sleep to our bed. What was
to be done? Go up and hit the fat gentleman
a blow? Impossible. Complain to the cap-
tain? He would laugh at us. Never was a
man so weighed down, so oppressed with
sleep, and never did man so suffer from a snore.
The fat gentleman, as if aware of our
misery and mocking at it, went on, like an
ator getting warm with his subject. He
grew loud, vociferous, outrageous. We laid
and listened. He inhaled, he exhaled. Now
the air rushed in through his extended jaws,
now it burst forth ostentatiously through his
honorous nose. He took it in with the tone
of an octave flute, he let it out again with the
profound depth of a trombone. He breathed
short; he breathed long; he gasped, whistled,
groaned, gurgled. He quickened the time;
he became rapid, agitated, furious.

Hitherto he had snored with the sound of a
ushing, regular stream, hastening over a deep
channel—now it was the brawl, clash, dash,
urry, and discordant confusion of the same
stream, hurled down a cataract of broken
rocks—at last he gave an abrupt snort, and
ceased altogether. We were thanking heaven
for this relief, when a treble voice from the
berth directly beneath, announced new trou-
ble. It was some one—whom, we know not,
but do we ever covet his friendship, who be-
longed to a different class of snorers. He
made a regular, quick, sharp, hacking sound,
like that of a man cutting wood. Hack, hack,
hack—we heard it at intervals all night. The
lean gentleman in the opposite part of the
room now put in his claim as a snorer. He
had four notes. It was a tune. It could be
written and played any day. We laughed
outright, and inwardly resolved to find the
fellow out, and see what he was like by day-
light. He played on sometime, and then fell
asleep with a sudden combination of sounds,
among the constituents parts of which we
could plainly distinguish a hiss and two
sneezes. His exit reminded us of those pro-
technic creations to be seen at Niblo's Castle
garden, &c. which whirl round and round,
and then explode with phiz and a phiz, sure
to be bounteously applauded by the enlight-
ened audience. There was something in this
gentleman's snoring which touched our feel-
ings. A fine spirited fellow he was we war-
rant. Full of life we warrant. Full of life
and animation, and not inclined to hide his light
under a bushel. What became of him, how-
ever, after the explosion, we cannot say. He
left a dead silence, and his evaporation we
most lamented. We should like to know,
however, whether any law can be put in re-
quisition against this gentry, or why we have
not the same right to practice on the trombone,
on board the steamboat, that they possess of
"piercing the night's dull ear," by such
pompous displays of nasal abilities."

"AUTUMNAL MUSINGS."

Extracts from an article, in the Token for
1832, written by the Rev. John Pierpont.
"There is a composed sobriety, a serious-
ness, a tender melancholy in the Fall, which
softens the heart of him who looks upon the
fading beauties of the year; and which lifts
it insensibly to the Being who is seen to have
crowned it with his goodness. The very fields
seem to ask repose, as if weary of the delights,
or exhausted with the labours of the summer;

and, in the air that goes over them, there is
as much sedateness, there is something so
cool and temperate, that it seems impossible,
while we breathe it, that our hearts should be
frozen with ingratitude, or that they should
burn with unhalloved desires.

"He who can stand forth beneath the au-
tumnal sky, amidst gales so mild, and can
be deaf to the whisper of the breeze that speak
of God, and blind to the golden ray that points
to his throne; who can then limit his desires
to a world that shall so soon grow dark; who
can quit such a scene at such a moment, with-
out the thought of God; without one wish,
one prayer for heaven, must be blind to all
that is lovely in virtue, and deaf to the elo-
quence of Him who speaks from the skies.

"How eloquent! how impressive is this
preaching of nature! How valuable the les-
sons it inculcates upon the mind of him who
meditates at even tide, upon what he sees!
He looks at the lofty elm which the frost has
touched. Its leafy honours have faded, and
are fallen away; but the grass beneath it is
still green. Why then should he envy the
proud or despise him who is of low estate?
For the pitiless blast of adversity shall sweep
over the one, and bear away all but a faded
remnant of his glories, and the proud one shall
sigh when he feels that even that remnant,
must soon be resigned, and that too in the
evening of his life; while the other, though
humble, is bright and cheerful to the last, and
patiently waits till the white robe of death is
spread over him."

THE DEAD.

How few there are, as has been remarked
by a forcible and impressive writer, who read
the ordinary list of deaths, who know any-
thing of the depth of human feeling, or the
intensity of human suffering, which is record-
ed in the simple and brief notices which we
read with so much carelessness, and so coldly
in the newspapers. Finding no familiar
name to arrest attention, or awaken sym-
pathy, we think no more of the matter, for what
care we for the long midnight vigils of watch-
ful, affectionate friendship—the weary aching
head—the afflicted, desponding heart—we do
not feel the pain the languishing sufferer has
experienced, and we know nothing of the ag-
ony which exhausted his frame and wore out
his weary nature; nor care we for the spirit
which has fled its frail tenement, and uttered
its last final, gasping farewell. We know
nothing of the heart breaking anguish which is
felt, or the hot burning tears which gush out
in the agony of severed friendship, from bos-
oms swollen and bursting with an excess of
passionate grief. We know nothing of the
bitterness of parting, of the strength of affec-
tions which have been torn asunder—of the
hopelessness of the first flood of tears—of the
depth of protracted suffering—of the inten-
sity of the afflictions which real friends
have been called upon to suffer and endure.

It is a melancholy, though instructive con-
sideration, that the tendency of every thing
is to decay; that the happiest prospects and
brightest visions of future bliss, are but delu-
sive fancies, which become extinguished
when they shine out most vividly, and give
the strongest evidence of permanent duration.
"Hopes which were angels in their birth," be-
come, from their intimacy and close connex-
ion with human frailty and decay, but things
of earth; and thus it is, that those dear ob-
jects upon which we have lavished most flat-
tering hopes of future happiness and bliss are
removed from us before we are conscious of
the pining illness which quenched the spirit
and laid them low. We grieve that they are
taken from us so suddenly—that they could
not have been spared a little longer, then we
could have appreciated their worth, returned
their manifold kindnesses, and gradually pre-
pared ourselves for that event which, from its
sudden occurrence, unmans our resolutions
prostrates us in the dust by the sternness and
severity of the blow. There is another sad
thought, but nevertheless, a true one—that
the more friendships we form, the more at-
tachments we make, the more tender and en-
dearing connexions, we weave around us and
invest ourselves with, in this world, the more
of grief and suffering we shall be called to
endure. A time will come when all earthly
attachments must be severed, and the more
fond we have been of friends and the more
devoted to connexions, the more agonizing
and severe will be the struggle which sepa-
rates us and tears us away from among them.
It may be that the Stoic's life is productive,
eventually, of less pain and suffering than
that individual endures, who possess more
delicate sensibility and is alive to the gener-
ous impulses of nature and the finest feelings
of the human heart; it may be so, but yet his
cold enjoyments, and benumbing sympathies
afford him but poor comfort, when most he
needs the sympathy, the sustaining, and up-
holding arm of ardent and enduring friend-
ship. Life would not be worth possessing, if
this polar star did not illuminate its dark
paths, and throw around its dreariness some
evidence of sympathetic love for each other,
and though separation, when it comes, crush
the heart and tear asunder its very fibres, yet
how eagerly we taste of its delicious sweets
and exult in the participation of its delicious
enjoyments.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

The knotted blood within my bosom,
That from my wounded body flows,
With mortal crisis doth portend
My days to appropinquate end.

HUSBAND.
That fighting a duel does not imply cou-
rage, few we believe will pretend to deny.
That killing one's man does not imply skill,
the following may be taken as a case in proof.
It was related to us some years since, as hav-
ing happened on the northern frontiers during
the war. But whenever and wherever it hap-
pened the moral is the same.

There belonged to the army a Lieutenant
who was very cowardly, and an Adjutant who
was very supercilious. He treated the Lieu-
tenant with much contempt, and especially before
his brother officers. Among the modes of ex-
pressing his feelings he used frequently when
addressed by the latter, instead of answering
him gentlemanly face to face he gave him a
supercilious glance over the shoulder.

This behaviour vexed and irritated the
Lieutenant to such a degree that he consult-
ed his friends as to some mode of retaliation.
"Why," said they, "the next time the Ad-
jutant treats you in this contemptuous man-
ner, you must pull his nose."

"I'll be shot if I don't," said the Lieu-
tenant, well pleased with the project, which
did not to his apprehension involve an idea of
gunpowder. Wherefore coming up to his an-
tagonist, the next day, he bade him—"Good
morning Mr. Adjutant."

The latter treated him with the usual su-
percilious look over his shoulder, the Lieu-
tenant promptly took his nose between his
first and second finger, and gave it a prodi-
gious wrench. Well satisfied with this ex-
ploit, he went away boasting how he had
wrung the Adjutant's nose. But his feelings
of triumph were short, for he was presently
served with a challenge.

He was now in more trouble than ever.
The result he had not looked for; and he a-
gain repaired to his friends for advice.

"Wh—wh—what a bloody fellow that Ad-
jutant is! said he in a great perturbation—
he's challenged me!"

"Of course," returned his friends coolly—
"No military man would allow his nose to
be twisted with impunity."

"No!—Why in the name of blood and
thunder did'nt you tell me that before?—I'd
seen the devil had his nose before I'd touched
it, if I had known what was going to be the
consequence. But what must I do now?"

"Fight to be sure."

"What! f-f-fight! I—I—fight!—No—no—
no—that'll never do! I shall be shot to a dead
certainty."

"As like as not. But it's the business of
the soldier, you know to smell gunpowder."

"Yes but to feel cold lead—that's the worst
of it."

"Well better or worse, there's no help for
it—the Adjutant has challenged you, and
fight him you must. They say he's a devil of
a fellow on the trigger."

"I'm a dead man then. I wish his nose
had been at the north pole before I'd touched
it."

As there was no getting off however, a-
greeably to an honourable code, the Lieu-
tenant chose his second and went to meet the
Adjutant. The combatants took their ground,
each with his side to the other. But such was
the tremor of the Lieutenant, that in order
to steady his pistol, he held the breech against
his hip and in that manner let fly—the Ad-
jutant fell, bored through the loins with a mortal
wound; while the trembling Lieutenant,
scarcely knowing for a while whether he was
alive or dead, escaped unhurt conveying with
him from the field of glory the reputation of
an honourable man. N. Y. Constellation.

Descent to His Majesty's ship Boyne.—A
person has obtained the sanction of the Brit-
ish Admiralty to descend to the wreck of the
Boyne, of 98 guns, which caught fire by
accident at Spithead, on the 1st of May,
1730, drifted from her moorings and blew up.
The wreck is within three fathoms of the sur-
face at low water. The person who descends
has his head enveloped in a large leaden mask
with glass eyelets, and his body covered with
an Indian rubber dress, leaving his hands,
legs and feet perfectly free; he breathes by
means of air pipes fixed in his mask, and
supported above water. He passes freely
from one part of the wreck to the other, and
has been enabled to suspend a few twenty-
four pounders, which were hoisted into a
vessel above. He brought up twenty-one
bottles of claret and port, for which he was
offered and refused 20s a bottle. His agree-
ment with Government is to have all he can
bring up, except the copper, on which he is
to be allowed a salvage. An immense num-
ber of boats, chiefly filled with ladies, attend
every day. The bottles are covered with im-
mense barnacles.

An Irishman having succeeded in picking a
person's pocket, the gentleman turned round
and caught him by the collar.—There, said
Patrick, handing him the money, "see how
easy I might have picked your pocket!"

A dandy called upon a doctor a few days
since and complained of an apothecary who
had given him a dose of oil, saying it stuck
in his teeth and mouth, and was altogether
suited for a gentleman. "You are right," said
the doctor, "it is only fit for working-men."

NOTICE.

A FAIR for the benefit of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, will be held some time in the ensuing winter at the usual place. The Managers of said Society, give this notice, in order that all those who are interested in the prosperity thereof may commence their operations. The Managers solicit the continued patronage of the Public.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Herald MILITARY MOVEMENTS

Two full companies of Artillery have been ordered from Fortress Monroe, to proceed without delay to Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbour. They will embark on board the schooner Empire, on Wednesday next.

A report was current yesterday, that the custom house in Charleston had been demolished by the nullifiers. We had no mail from that city yesterday morning, but we are inclined to regard the report as entitled to no credit, being unable to trace it to any responsible source.

New York State Lottery—A singular mistake occurred in the drawing of the Lottery on Wednesday afternoon in the rear of the City Hall. It appears that according to the scheme, ten numbers were to be drawn from the wheel, and that the first, second and third drawn numbers were entitled to the capital prize of thirty thousand dollars. The numbers drawn in their order were 3—59—21—53—8, every thing thus far being to all appearance perfectly regular; but on drawing the sixth number from the wheel, it turned out an opening to be number 8 also, thus clearly proving that there had been in the wheel two numbers precisely similar. Those who had charge of the drawing, we understand, after some consultation, determined to suspend any further drawing from the wheel, and begin anew with taking out the entire number of tickets, not replacing them with others. The drawing then took place, when the following numbers were drawn in the order in which they are given: 33—36—16—58—8—6—23—36—15—13. The mistake occurred for upon the supposition that one of the numbers had accidentally remained in the wheel from a former drawing, and that sufficient precaution had not been taken to see that none of the former tickets were adhering to it, when the new ones were put in.

N. F. Courier.

CURE FOR THE GOUT.

The Notizia del Giornal di Rome gives circumstantial details of several experiments most successfully made on persons of every age and both sexes in that capital, for the radical cure of the gout, rheumatism, and sciatica; diseases which have been hitherto thought incurable. The recipe consists in administering to the patient forty eight doses of warm water, each dose to weigh eight ounces, and to be taken every quarter of an hour during the paroxysm of the disorder. The result of this portion, of which the effect is diuretic, and excites perspiration, is obtained at the tenth or eleven, and sometimes at the first dose. The physicians say, that although this quantity of drink may occasion nausea and vomiting, the doses should not, however, be diminished; and the remedy, which is cooling and emollient, is recommended by Doctors Rossi and Tomassini.—Anno German Advertiser.

Considerable sensation was aroused about town to-day by the discovery of a quantity of human bones and flesh, under Deering's Bridge. Parts of five different bodies were enumerated by Dr. M'ellen and Dr. Clark, who presume them to have been used for anatomical purposes. These bodies are supposed to be those of men women and children. Clothes, such as stockings, shirts, a sheet, &c. were also found. A Coroner's inquest holden by Mr. Sweet, Coroner, reports that "the cause of the death is to them unknown." No suspicion is yet hazarded as to whose remains they are. They have been all decently interred this afternoon at the Almshouse. [Portland Adv. of Nov. 10.]

Immediately on receiving the melancholy intelligence of the death of the venerable CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON, the Governor of Maryland issued the following order:

The Governor of Maryland announces, with profound regret, to the People of the State, the decease of the Surviving Signer of the Declaration of our National Independence. By his hand Maryland sealed her principles in favour of rational liberty in 1776, and is called upon to mourn the death of the illustrious Patriot who has outlived all his compatriot members of that illustrious congress.

The death of CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON will form an epoch in our political history. The Patriot is dead, but our country still lives to pay respect to the memory of this distinguished and lamented deceased.

Ordered, That the national flag be hoisted at half staff on the State House, at Annapolis, on Tuesday next, and that thirteen minute guns be fired, at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset on that day.

GEO. HOWARD.

Nov. 16, 1832.

From the Baltimore American, Nov. 16. CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON IS NO MORE! THE LAST OF THE SIGNERS IS DEAD! THE ONLY REMAINING LINK WHICH CONNECTED

this generation with the past, with that illustrious race of statesmen, philanthropists and patriots, the founders of American Independence, and the benefactors of the world, now and for all time hereafter, is broken. The brotherhood of glory is re-united above, and Carroll is removed from the love, gratitude and veneration of the living to an association with the kindred spirits of Washington, and his associates, the departed patriarchs of Liberty. Henceforth the Declaration of Independence is sacred to History—part of the mighty past. The Last of the Signers is Dead!

These tidings, though in the course of nature not unexpected in some degree, will be received with solemn feelings by the American nation. One whose name has been familiar in every mouth, for reverence and affection, is departed—one who was the sole living relic of the days of our fathers—their sufferings, their constancy, their heroism, their virtues, their triumphs, and all the glories which have succeeded, making us and our country the pride and the hope of the world, has been taken away from our eyes, and every American heart feels as though it had been bereaved of some near and cherished personal friend. A whole people claimed the interest of children in his fame, and well-being in his life time, and they will join, at his death, with one common impulse, in the tender and reverential feelings of children for a lost benefactor and parent. Their regrets, though profound, will be temperate and resigned, as of those who mourn over a dispensation of Providence, which was inevitable, and has been mercifully delayed far beyond the ordinary life of man—of those, who, for their own sake and that of mankind, lament that in this world, goodness and greatness should share the universal doom of decay—mortal qualities, clothed in perishing bodies.

Deep, sincere and universal will be these sensations, and mingled with them, the consolatory reflections that the long career of the illustrious dead was eminently fortunate—his large estate which he inherited, and risked in our revolutionary struggle, while it furnished his youth and manhood with every rational pleasure, enjoyment and accomplishment, conformable to his enlightened and liberal taste, made his old age one of ease and affluence, of generous hospitality and liberal benevolence. A numerous and honourable family grew up around him, sweetening the evening of his life with the purest of earthly enjoyments, the communion of the domestic hearth. And at the close of a career, which extended twenty years beyond the allotment of the Psalmist,—blessed in all personal relations, he saw himself the object of reverence to twelve millions of freemen—a mighty nation which had grown up to power, wealth, and glory, beneath his eye, and confessed him as one of the chief authors and architects of its greatness! Such was his career, and when has the world ever seen another so perfect in its fullness of blessings and honour in life and in death!

We have collected, as fully as the brief time allowed us for this day's paper would permit, from such popular sources as are within our reach, a sketch of the prominent incidents in the life of CARROLL. He was born on the 20th of September 1737, at Annapolis, in this State, consequently was, at the time of his death, in the ninety sixth year of his age. He descended from a highly respectable Irish family, who had emigrated to this country in the reign of William and Mary. At a very early age he was sent to St. Omers, to be educated; hence, after a short time, he was removed to Rheims, to the college of Louis Le Grand; and thence to one of the best institutions in France for the study of civil law. After becoming well versed in this science, he passed over to London, and commenced his term at the Temple for the study of common law. After finishing his studies and his travels, he returned to his native land at the ripe age of twenty seven. At this period the discussions between the mother country and the colonies commenced, and were soon after carried on with great warmth. Mr. Carroll did not hesitate, but took side with the lovers of liberty.

He wielded a ready pen, and was soon known, as one of the most powerful political writers in Maryland.—He foresaw early that an appeal to arms must be made, and boldly recommended preparations.

Early in 1776, he was sent as one of a commission to Canada, to induce the people of that province to join us in opposing the mother country. The disasters which had previously befallen our arms in that quarter rendered the mission ineffectual. He returned in June, 1776, and instantly repaired to the convention of Maryland, of which he was a member; and there, urging them to withdraw the instructions they had given their delegates in congress, not to vote for independence, at length succeeded. He was appointed a delegate to Congress. On the eighteenth of July, he presented his credentials to the continental congress at Philadelphia, and on the second day of August following subscribed his name to the immortal instrument.—He was considered at the time, as one of the most fearless men of the age; for he had more to risk, in point of property, than any other man in the whole community, Hancock not excepted. On the first day he entered congress he was appointed to the board of war, of which he was an efficient member. During the whole of the war he bore his part with unabated ardour, often being at the same time a member of the convention of his native state and a member of congress; a double duty, which required great energy and industry to perform, but he did not discharge his duties, that both bodies were satisfied with his attention to each. In 1778, he left congress, and devoted himself to the councils of his native state. When the constitution of the United States went into operation, Mr. Carroll was elected a senator from Maryland, and took his seat in the city of New York, at the or-

ganization of the government, on the thirtieth of April, 1789. He was elected a second time to this situation.

In the year 1801, he quitted public life at the age of sixty-four and for thirty years and upwards, has passed a life of serene tranquillity, happiness and prosperity, till in the fullness of years and honours, the Patriarch has been gathered to his fathers—and the LAST OF THE SIGNERS IS DEAD.

Mr. Carroll departed this life on Wednesday morning about four o'clock, at the residence of his son-in-law, R. Caton, Esq., in East Water-street. In testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, the flags of the shipping and public places were displayed throughout the day at half-mast. On the announcement of the fact to the Baltimore county court, yesterday, the court was adjourned.

From the Baltimore American. FUNERAL OF CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON. ORDER OF PROCESSION. November 17th, 1832.

TRUMPET. BAND OF MUSIC. CHIEF MARSHAL. Committee of Arrangement. Clergy. Physicians.

DEB. HOFFMAN, WM. LORMAN, DR. JAS. STEWART. Pall Bearers. W.M. PATTERSON, ROBERT OLIVER, ROBERT BARRY. Guard.

Mourners. MAYOR OF THE CITY. Members of the City Council, and Officers. Electors of Mayor, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE. Heads of Departments. Senators and Members of Congress. Executive Council.

State senators, and members of the House of Delegates. President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road (of which he was a member). Foreign Ministers and other Public Functionaries.

Invited Strangers. Chancellor and Judges of the Courts. Society of Cincinnati and Soldiers of the Revolution. Officers of the Army and Navy. Collector and other officers of the Customs. U. S. Marshal and Sheriff of the County. Magistrates.

Citizens under the direction of Assistant Marshals. By order, S. STERETT, C. M.

FUNERAL PROCESSION. ORDER. Mourners, Pall Bearers, the Rev. Clergy, and Physicians, will assemble at the dwelling of Richard Caton, Esq., at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Mayor and City Council, President and directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, and all City Officers, will assemble at the City Hall. The Governor, Executive Council, Heads of Departments, Senators, Members of Congress, and other strangers, invited and other strangers, Foreign Ministers and Consuls, Cincinnati, and Soldiers of the Revolution, officers of the Army and Navy, and Collector and other officers of the customs, will assemble at the Exchange.

Citizens will assemble in Baltimore street, extending from Gay street to Exeter street, and fall into the procession, as the Assistant Marshals will direct.

The bells will commence tolling, and minute guns firing at half past 8 o'clock, A. M. which will be the signal for the procession to move.

The ceremonies of the Church being finished, the order of procession will be resumed, and continued to the intersection of Baltimore and Cove streets, when all, except the mourners, will advance and form either side of the street, and uncover whilst the hearse is passing, thus bidding a final adieu to the great and good Carroll.

S. STERETT, C. M. On Saturday the last tribute of respect was paid by the citizens of Baltimore to the remains of their illustrious townsman, the last of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was followed reverentially to the grave, by a numerous concourse, in the order and with the ceremonies prescribed by the previous arrangements of the City Authorities. The funeral solemnities were performed according to the rites of the church of which he was a member,—and his body deposited in the spot, designated by himself in his life time, as his resting place in death. The tomb has closed over him, and nothing remains of the mortal part of CARROLL or CARROLLTON, the last of the noblest band of self-devoted patriots and statesmen that the world ever saw—but "ashes to ashes,—dust to dust." What does remain, is for immortality—a bright example for the instruction of succeeding generations—for applause, for veneration for encouragement, for warning, to the lovers of Freedom,—those who strike gallantly for her, as well as those who fight her battles with the weapons of eloquence and reason—inducting claim upon the love and gratitude of posterity, as one who dared all, and risked all, and finally achieved all for Liberty; and a reputation, which, identified with the birth of a nation, has increased, and will continue to increase with its accumulating prosperity and greatness. These attributes, imperishable, indestructible, transmit over death now and over time beyond

The public authorities and the citizens of Baltimore have thus paid their individual portion of the respect due to the illustrious Dead. He was their fellow-citizen, their neighbour, their friend, and as such they owed him a double duty of respect and veneration. His name and services are national property, and what they have thought it their duty to do, in honouring his remains, is but a part,—a small and inconsiderable portion—of the general and unanimous homage to his memory, which the whole nation will spontaneously pay, on the receipt of the solemn tidings of his death.

The New York papers received on Saturday afternoon, are in mourning on account of the death of Mr. Carroll. The Corporate authorities of Philadelphia are about to take measures to testify their respect for the character of the deceased.

We omitted to mention, above, that the handsome corps of National Cadets, of Washington, reached this city on Saturday morning, and officiated as the guard in the funeral procession.

From the Washington Globe of Friday. The last survivor of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, —he who for many years has been the precious relic of the band of July 4th, 1776,—is no more! The death of CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton, is announced to us.

As a mark of the respect due to the occasion, the Offices of the United States Government in this City, will be closed to-morrow, the 16th instant.

ANDREW JACKSON. Washington, Nov. 15th, 1832.

To the President of the United States. The undersigned having been appointed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, a committee to await upon the President and Heads of Departments, and invite them to join with their fellow citizens in showing the last testimonial of respect to the remains of the late CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON, have the honour to state that they are at present at Gadsby's Hotel, and desirous to know at what time it will be agreeable to the President to receive the invitation of which they are the bearers.

JNO. I. DONALDSON, Committee on ISAAC F. LIGHTNER, the part of the JOB SMITH, Jr. First Branch SAMUEL MOORE, Com. on part FRANCIS H. DAVIDGE, of 2d Branch. Washington Nov. 15th, 1832.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15th 1832. Gentlemen:—I am filled with emotions of the most heartfelt sorrow, at the death of our friend, the sage and patriot, CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON, which you have announced to me in your note of this date. My sympathy with my country, and with the relatives and neighbours of the deceased on this melancholy occasion, is rendered more poignant because it will be deprived of the gratifying relief which a participation in the funeral honours that are to be paid him by the authorities of Baltimore, is calculated to afford.

Please assure the friends of the deceased that nothing but the most imperious public duty, demanding all my time at this moment, could prevent my taking a part in the proceedings which you inform me have been adopted by the authorities of Baltimore, in honour of his burial. No one estimated higher than I did, his claims, whilst living, upon the gratitude and love of his country: none will cherish more sacredly his memory now that he is taken from us by the Great Disposer of the affairs of this world.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, Your very obt. servant.

ANDREW JACKSON. Messrs. Jno. I. Donaldson, Isaac F. Lightner, Job Smith, junr., Samuel Moore, Francis H. Davidge, Committee.

COURT OF APPEALS—Adjourned June Term 1832. Friday, November 16—Present the whole court. No. 192. John L. Hammond, et al vs. George R. Gaither, et al. In this case a motion was made by the appellants to dismiss the appeal.

No. 123. Donnell's Ex'rs vs. Pawson's Adm'rs. The argument of this case was concluded by Wirt for the Appellants, in reply. Saturday, Nov. 17th.—Present as yesterday. No. 125. Watchman & Bratt vs. Charles Crook, Jr. et al. The argument of this case was commenced by Gill for the Appellants, and Evans for the appellees.

The death of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the last of the illustrious signers of the Declaration of Independence, having been suggested to the court here by the Attorney General of the United States, it was thereupon Ordered, That in testimony of their high estimation of the private virtues of the deceased, and as a mark of respect for his great public services, the members of this court will wear craps on the left arm for the remainder of the term; and that it be recommended to the members of the bar, and to the officers of the court, to do the same, and that in perpetual memory of the same, the foregoing order be entered, at length upon the records of the courts, and that the court do forthwith adjourn, until Monday morning the 19th instant, at 9 o'clock.

Monday, Nov. 19th.—Present as on Saturday. (The argument of No. 125 was continued by Johnson for the Appellees. No. 125.—Matthew P. Mitchell vs. James Dall. The argument of this case was commenced by Johnson for the Appellant, and Williams for the Appellee.

Tuesday, Nov. 20th.—Present as yesterday. The argument of No. 129, Mitchell vs. Dall, was concluded by Williams for the Appellant, and Johnson for the Appellee. No. 134. John C. Pawson's Adm'rs vs. Lemuel Goddard, use Campbell. The argument of

this case was commenced by Williams for the Appellants.

Wednesday, Nov. 21st.—Present as yesterday. No. 122. Watchman & Bratt vs. Charles Crook Jr. et al. The argument of this case was concluded by Tany (Atty. Gen. U. S.) for the Appellants.

No. 154. John C. Pawson's Adm'rs vs. Lemuel Goddard, use of James Campbell. This case was further argued by Williams for the Appellants.

RACING. A challenge to the world for \$10,000!—The Secretary of the Tree-Hill Club is authorized and requested to make known, that the produce of Medley, three years old next Spring, will run over the Tree-Hill Course, the day preceding the next Fall regular meeting, against the produce of any other horse, of the same age, two, three or four mile heats, for the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, to close the 1st of January next.

November 19th, 1832. Any gentlemen disposed to accept this bold defiance, to run at that time and place, can be accommodated by addressing a letter to the Secretary of the Club to that effect, and all the preliminary arrangements can be made. By the Secretary of the Tree-Hill Club. [Richmond Whig.]

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. MARYLAND ELECTORAL ELECTION. First District—Comprising St. Mary's, Charles, Prince-George's, Montgomery, Calvert, Anne-Arundel, (including Annapolis), Frederick,* Washington and Allegany. J. C. 0 4

Second District—Baltimore city, 2 0 Third District—Baltimore county, 1 0 Fourth District—Comprising Harford, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, 0 3

3 7 *No opposition to the Clay ticket in this county. From the Baltimore Republican. A REBUKE.

The Philadelphia Inquirer expresses the opinion, that we whistled too soon about the result of the election in Delaware. We reply, that such is not the fact. We have obtained the Governor, and that is almost the only point of importance. The chord by which the State has been bound down by an intolerant faction, is severed; and the intelligence and virtue of the state will soon have the management of its affairs. Such a result is worth whistling for more than once.

From the Kentucky Gaz.—Extra, Nov. 12, 1832. We give below all the intelligence we have received in relation to the election in Kentucky. The returns are certain from every District except Lyon's, and we have returns from all that District but two counties, and giving the majority we received in August in those counties, makes the majority as stated at \$600.

Majorities. JACKSON. CLAY. Daniels, 240 Johnson, 581 Allen, 1618 Letcher, 1876 Adair, 127 Gaither, 628 Tompkins, 214 Wickliffe, 375 Lecompte, 184 Hawes, 77 Marshall, 1603 Lyon, 2600

4233 5892 4233 1659 Clay majority, 1659

From the Indiana Democrat—Extra, Nov. 19. Since our paper was put to press this morning, the returns from several counties have come to hand, and knowing the anxiety of our friends, we hasten to lay them before the public.

OFFICIAL. Jackson. Clay. Marion, 817 Johnson, 270 Jennings, 355 Delaware, 112 Union, 645 Wayne, 2051 Hamilton, 251 Madison, 217 Switzerland, 331 Fountain, 632 Tippachaw, 515 Davies, 485 Shelby, 174 Pike, 417 Morgan, 255 Monroe, 1196 Dearborn, 1196

10048 9244

REPORTED MAJORITIES. Jackson. Clay. Clark, 374 Scott, 141 Floyd, 123 Washington, 400 Jackson, 212 Hendricks, 50 Decatur, 128 Jefferson, 50 Hancock, 141 Henry, 188 Clinton, 40 Parke, 500 Putnam, 450 Cass, 11 Carroll, 69 Bartholomew, 117 Franklin, 175

Plepley, Montgomery, Booth, Warren, Yarrillion, Owen, Gibson, Knox, Orange,

Majority for Jackson. The counties create the Jackson which will make thousand five hundred. This may be de

ANSON, Berlie, Beaufort, Brunswick, Bladen, Cabarrus, Carteret, Chatham, Cumberland, Caswell, Duplin, Edgecomb, Franklin, Johnston, Leon, Richmond, Nash, Northampton, Perquimans, Randolph, Sackingham, Robeson, N. Hanover, Sampson, Warren, Wayne, Wake, Granville, Pitt, Pasquotank, Washington, Hyde, Craven, Mecklenburg, Iredell, Richmond, Montgomery,

Jackon major. Not official.

The New-Orleans announces the 1st, and 170 on to a gentleman instant, states that can be made, and. "For the have been from new plan has been dead, viz: digg feet deep and 7 100 to 150 bodies two tier deep; the top tier fore under water; the 18 inches to two can be seen in dreded coffins at do not cover Many pfor fam am aware of tw er of 11, who l posed of 5, 6 a worse than any 1822 the great day was 42; a year ever know no idea of the poor. You w to state it tru may depend on the Artillery c pieces through purity the sit

The followi led last inst.— lets are ragging frightfully gre day before ye 150—and to- possible to bu to the edimo to-day of the and some of t at Parrow is sent to bed and stone w Extract fr "At this mo a whole ag Philip and They are bu yards, and 6 rify the stru

The packet to the edito the 4th alt. Louis Phi the member counts on th by the way appears seem inent ind to be made. The questi eve of a decrea stany sta Gladiu to In regard

Wiley	157	89
Montgomery	186	
Boon	800	
Vigo	100	
Warren	150	
Vernillion	55	
Owen	31	
Gibson	80	
Knox	350	
Orange	2745	
	5445	2745

Majority for Jackson, 2700
The counties yet to be heard from will increase the Jackson majority about 1800 votes, which will make a total majority of near four thousand five hundred votes in Indiana. This may be depended upon.

NORTH CAROLINA.

J. & V.	C. & Serg.
Anson	548 39 132
Bertie	261 37 45
Beaufort	55 200 53
Brunswick	102 11 51
Bladen	210 00 51
Cabarrus	77 249 173
Carteret	107 5 59
Chatham	38 33 81
Cumberland	50 58 183
Caswell	6 12 8
Dauphin	289 00 11
Edgecomb	877 48 5
Franklin	459 8 30
Johnston	360 00 7
Lenoir	229 19 19
Richmond	236 59 59
Nash	437 8 0
Northampton	117 2 38
Perquimans	135 00 31
Randolph	289 32 221
Rockingham	383 00 32
Robeson	40 6 160
N. Haver	51 6 74
Sampson	361 9 10
Warren	415 10 8
Wayne	422 7 34
Wake	503 22 101
Granville	439 00 60
Pitt	202 121 81
Pasquotank	235 00 101
Washington	142 18 17
Hyde	99 36 19
Craven	279 00 135
Mecklenburg	353 166 177
Frederick	209 7 219
Richmond	240 50 70
Montgomery	51 331 85
	11,669 1,585 2,658

Jackon majority, 10,704.
Not official.

The New-Orleans Bee, of the 3d instant, announces the death of 177 persons on the 1st, and 170 on the 2nd November. A letter to a gentleman in Charleston, dated the 2nd instant, states that they die faster than coffins can be made, and faster than they can be buried. For the last four or five nights, there have been from 20 to 50 left unburied. A new plan has been adopted for interring the dead, viz: digging a ditch, 50 feet long, 4 feet deep and 7 feet wide; to contain from 100 to 150 bodies, where the coffins are laid two tier deep; the bottom tier across the ditch, the top tier fore and aft; the first tier are all under water; they are then covered with mud, 18 inches to two feet from the surface. There can be seen in the grave yard one or two hundred coffins at one time uncovered—as they do not cover them until completely filled. Many poor families are swept off entirely. I am aware of two families, one of 12, the other of 11, who have all died, and several composed of 5, 6 and 7 persons. The sickness is worse than any season ever before known. In 1822 the greatest number of deaths in one day was 42; and that is considered the worst year ever known before this. You can form no idea of the misery which exists among the poor. You would hardly believe me were I to state it truly. What I have written you may depend upon as true. I understand that the Artillery companies are to discharge their pieces throughout the city, to endeavour to purify the air.

The following extract is from a letter dated 1st inst.—“The Yellow Fever and Cholera are raging most violently. The mortality frightfully great—beyond all precedent. The day before yesterday 113 deaths—yesterday 150—and to-day upwards of 200. It is impossible to bury them as fast as they are taken to the cemeteries. Twelve in one house died to-day of the Cholera, all well yesterday, and some of them I conversed with. General Parrow is no more, he died last night—he went to bed at 8 o'clock, apparently well, and awoke with a corpse of the Cholera.”
Extract from another, dated Nov. 2nd—“At this moment, (half past 8 o'clock, P. M.) a whole square on the Levee, between St. Philip and Duvaline streets, is in flames. They are burning far in all the streets and yards, and firing guns in all directions to purify the atmosphere.”—Gazette.

FOREIGN.
FRANCE.
The packet ship Bally, at New York, brings to the editors of the Courier, Paris papers to the 4th ult.
Louis Philippe had not yet made choice of the members of his new cabinet. The accounts on this subject, which have reached us by the way of England, are premature. It appears certain that M. de Broglie is a prominent individual in the arrangements about to be made, but beyond this all is conjecture. The question, however, evidently on the eve of settlement. It is said that the King's decree appointing another ministry will be instantly followed by a convocation of the legislative bodies.
In regard to Belgium, there is still nothing

decisive; the French nation is anxious, however, that the army stationed along the Belgian frontier, should advance.
Under date of Paris, the 4th October, it is said prices of stocks were higher to day, in consequence of the return of the Duke of Orleans to Neuilly, which appears an omen favourable to the preservation of peace. However, as the young Prince has returned but for a short time, and will immediately set off again for Head Quarters, prices will probably, as soon as the event is known, fall again. It is asserted that the Prince visits Paris at the request of Marshal Girard, for the purpose of representing to the King the bad effect produced on the minds of the soldiers by the unexampled hesitation which is shown in putting in motion the army of the north. I have myself seen letters from officers, whose attachment to the present government is undeniable, and who nevertheless, express themselves in the strongest terms of disapprobation, on the inconceivable delays in the conduct of the Cabinet.
The news from Portugal is not as late as that received by the way of England. The frontiers of Spain appear destined, it is said, to become shortly the theatre of events of importance. An army of 20,000 men is to be formed on the line of the Eastern Pyrenees; four regiments of infantry, four of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, have received orders to take up their line of march in that direction. General Harispe, appointed to the command of this army, and who was at Lacarre, received, on the night of the 25th, orders to repair immediately to Bayonne. All the troops, which are now in the 10th and 11th military arrondissements, will be placed under the orders of the general.
We should incline to the opinions that these military demonstrations on the Spanish frontier, are merely intended to prevent any interference of Spain in the interest of Don Miguel. There can be no doubt that Louis Philippe looks with a favourable eye on the attempt of Don Pedro to regain the crown of Portugal; and to support him will go as far as the jealousy of England will allow him.
The convalescence of the King of Spain is confirmed. The Duchesse de Berri, it is confidently stated, is still in the western departments.

HYMENEAL.
Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Guest, Mr. WILLIAM RAWLINGS, to Mrs. JANE BARBER, all of this city.
Married, on Tuesday the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gillis, at Major Ephraim Gaithers in Montgomery county, Mr. THOMAS OWEN, of that county, to Miss MATILDA C. GOLDSBOROUGH of this city.

OBITUARY.
Died, at Washington, on Friday, after a severe illness, EDWARD J. COALE, Esq. formerly of Baltimore city.

PUBLIC SALE.
By order of the Orphans Court of Charles County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the eleventh day of December next, all the personal estate of John Harris, late of Charles county deceased, (not heretofore disposed of) consisting in part of a well selected Law Library, being the same that heretofore belonged to his father the late Thomas Harris, Esq. and also several other valuable books, such as the American and Foreign Reviews, &c. And at Leonard Town, in Saint Mary's county, on the 18th December next, will be sold all the personal property of said deceased in Saint Mary's county, consisting of one quarter cask first quality Sherry Wine, and one demijohn French Brandy.

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will dispose of at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th November inst. at PRIMROSE, the farm lately occupied by captain Lewis Neth (dec'd.) a part of the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said deceased, consisting of
Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Carriage, Hay, Fodder, and other articles.
And on SATURDAY the 1st Dec. at the late dwelling of the deceased, in Annapolis, will be offered for sale, sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Carpenters Tools, Chemical apparatus, &c.
Sale to commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M. if fair, or not, the next fair day, Terms Cash.
Nov. 22 SAM. MAYNARD, Exr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Ignatius Jarboe, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of November 1832.
WILLIAM THOMAS, Adm'r.
Nov. 22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of John B. Dorsey, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
JOHN HAMMOND, Adm'r.
Nov. 22

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 Lewis Neth, 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 6th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of November, 1832.
SAM. MAYNARD, Exr.
Nov. 15

IN CHANCERY.
14th November, 1832.
James Higgins and Wife
vs.
The Scott, Trustee of Thomas Ayres, as an insolvent debtor, and Benedict Meads.
THE Bill in this cause states, that the complainants, at August Term of Harford county Court, 1819, recovered a judgment against Thomas Ayres on a single bill given by the said Ayres to them—that the said bill, before said was brought on it, had been pledged to Benedict Meads to secure a small debt the complainant owed him—that said debt was fully paid to Meads before suit was brought, but that said suit was erroneously entered to the use of Meads—that Ayres obtained from the High Court of Chancery an injunction on said judgment—that he filed a bond to the complainants and Meads, generally—that the injunction was afterwards dissolved—that suit was brought on said bond, and a judgment obtained, in Harford county court, at August term 1830, in the names of the complainants, and said Mead—that execution issued on the judgment, but none of the money was levied—that application was made to Harford county court, sitting as a court of law, by the complainants, for relief against Meads, grounded on affidavits shewing that said Meads had not, in fact, any interest in said judgment though he appeared as a legal plaintiff, this relief was refused by the court on the ground that the remedy was in equity—that Ayres has since taken the benefit of the insolvent laws, and that Ohio Scott has been appointed his trustee—there are funds enough in said trustee's hands for the payment of all Ayres' debts—the Meads still fraudulently claims an interest in the judgment, and that he lives out of the state. The bill prays payment of the judgment, and general relief, an order of publication against Meads, process against Scott, and the appointment of a receiver. Whereupon it is ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of the order to be inserted once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper before the 20th day of December next, give notice to the said absent defendant to appear in this court on or before the 20th day of March next, to shew cause if any he has, why a decree shall not pass as prayed.
Nov. 22 THEODORICK BLAND, Chan. 3w

IN CHANCERY.
November 14 h 1832
Henry Greve and wife, and John Pierpoint, vs.
Charles Read and others.
THE Bill in this cause states, that John Pierpoint, deceased, being possessed of 100 acres of land, a part of Chew's Vineyard, devised it to his sister, Ann Pierpoint, and his daughter, in equal portions, as tenants in common—that Deborah died before the said testator—that the said John died in possession in 1803, leaving his said will unrevoked, unaltered, and without having re published it after the death of Deborah—that on his death the said devised to Deborah having lapsed, descended, one half to the said Ann, and the other half in equal portions to your Orators John and Ann, as his only heirs at law—that Ann Pierpoint, after the death of said testator took possession of the whole tract in name of herself and the complainants, as tenants in common—that the said Ann, by deed dated in 1810 conveyed all her undivided interest in said land to Charles Read, who now resides beyond the limits of this state—that the said Charles, and a Dennis Read and Nicholas Wells, have been in the exclusive enjoyment of the use and rents and profits since 1814, and that the said land is incapable of division, except by sale, without injury to the owners. The bill prays a decree for a sale of the said property, that the proceeds may be divided between the complainants and the said Charles Read, who owned it as tenants in common. It also prays a decree for the payment to the complainants of their just proportions of the rents and profits of the said land since 1814, whereupon it is ordered that the said complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper before the 20th day of December next, give notice to the absent defendant to appear in this court on or before the 20th day of March next, to shew cause if any he has, why a decree should not pass as prayed.
True copy—Test.
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.
Nov. 22

CHANCERY SALE.
By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Friday the 23d day of November inst. if fair or not the first fair day thereafter, at Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, THE REAL ESTATE whereof Robert Welch died seized, on the north side of Bevers, consisting of a Tract or Parcel of Land called TIMBER NECK, containing about 427 ACRES; also a Tract called HICKORY BOTTOM, containing 275 ACRES; also part of a Tract called GREEN SPRINGS, containing about 50 ACRES.
TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof, and the residue to be paid in 12 months from the day of sale, with interest, to be secured by bonds with approved security.
The creditors of the said Robert Welch are notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancery office, within four months from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.
Nov. 15 J. B. GASSAWAY, Trustee

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
THE Sale of Land advertised by me to take place on the thirtieth of this month, is indefinitely postponed.
JOHN B. SELLMAN,
October 8, 1832.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SS.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court.
Nov. 15th 1832.
ON application by petition of Samuel Maynard, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Lewis Neth, 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, Jan.
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 Lewis Neth, 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 6th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of November, 1832.
SAM. MAYNARD, Exr.
Nov. 15

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 Lewis Neth, 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 6th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of November, 1832.
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Nov. 15

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Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court.
Nov. 15th 1832.
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SAMUEL BROWN, Jan.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
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SAM. MAYNARD, Exr.
Nov. 15

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 a Variety of Colors.
VESTINGS, GLOVES, STOCKS, and SUSPENDERS.
Persons are requested to call and examine this assortment.
Oct. 18

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.
CLASS NO 18, for 1832.
Approved by Wm R Stuart, Edward Hughes and J S Williams, Commissioners.
To be drawn at Baltimore, On SATURDAY 24th Nov. 1832, AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.
Sixty Number Lottery, Nine Drawn Ballots.

SOBERNED.

1 prize of	\$15,000
1 prize of	6,000
1 prize of	4,000
1 prize of	3,000
1 prize of	2,025
5 prizes of	1,000
5 prizes of	500
5 prizes of	400
10 prizes of	300
10 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	150
24 prizes of	100
51 prizes of	70
51 prizes of	60
51 prizes of	50
51 prizes of	40
102 prizes of	30
1,530 prizes of	10
11,475 prizes of	5

13,395 prizes.
Tickets \$5—Halves \$2.50—Quarters \$1.25.
Tickets to be had at
DUBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Opposite the Post Office.)
Nov. 15.

Anne Arundel County, Sct.
ON application of John W. Baker of Anne Arundel county, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, a Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying me to grant to him the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, 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 John W. Baker having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years next preceding the time of his application, within the state of Maryland, and I having appointed a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John W. Baker, and the said trustee having given bond with security, approved by me, for the faithful performance of his duty, and the said trustee being in possession of all the property of the said insolvent debtor, and the said John W. Baker having also given bond with security approved by me, for his personal appearance before the Judges of Anne Arundel county, court on the third Monday of April next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by any of his creditors, and also for his personal appearance before said county court on the third day of April next, for the final hearing of his application, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled "An act relating to insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, to answer such allegations as may be filed against him by any of his creditors, and the said John W. Baker having before me taken the oath directed to be taken by the said insolvent laws for the delivery up of his property, these are therefore to certify that I have this day granted a personal discharge to the said John W. Baker. Given under my hand this sixteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.
GUDRON WHITE,
Nov. 23

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 Lewis Neth, 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 6th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of November, 1832.
SAM. MAYNARD, Exr.
Nov. 15

NOTICE.

A FAIR for the benefit of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, will be held some time in the ensuing winter at the usual place.

COURT OF APPEALS—Adjourned June Term 1832.

Thursday, Nov. 23d.—No. 134. Pawson's Adm'rs. vs. Goddard, use of Campbell. This case was further argued by Williams for the Appellants, and Dulany, and Johnson for the Appellee.

Friday, Nov. 23d.—No. 91. Mary B. Brown, et al. vs. Wallace & Mitchell. The argument of this case was commenced by Mayer for the Appellants.

Saturday, Nov. 24th.—The argument of the above case was continued by Gill, and Alexander, for the Appellers.

Monday, Nov. 26th.—The above case was further argued by Alexander for the Appellees, and Kennedy for the Appellants.

Tuesday, Nov. 27th.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Kennedy for the Appellants.

No. 132. John R. Bernard vs. Torrance, surviving partner of Eliza S. Buchanan. The argument of this case was commenced by Gill for the Appellant, and Johnson for the Appellee.

Wednesday, Nov. 28th.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Johnson for the Appellee, and Gill for the Appellant.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NORTH CAROLINA.—OFFICIAL.

The following are the official returns which we have received, two counties have not been heard from, but as the term has expired within which returns must be made, their votes will not be considered valid.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Jackson and Van Buren: 21,031; Jackson and Barbour: 4,219; Clay and Sergeant: 4,226.

LOUISIANA.

The returns that have already been received give the Jackson ticket a majority of 698 votes.

Table with 3 columns: Parish, Jackson, and Clay. Includes entries for Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Orleans, St. Charles, Ascension, Assumption, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Washington, St. Tammany, St. Helena, Jefferson, Point Coupee, West Feliciana, Iberville, St. John the Baptist, St. James.

Majority for Jackson 698

OFFICIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Extracts of a letter from Commodore Daniel T. Patterson, dated on board the U. S. Frigate United States, Harbor of Mahon, August 27th, 1832.

'I have the honour to report to you my arrival at this port on the evening of the 25th inst. where I found Commodore Biddle with the U. S. ships Brandywine, Concord, and Boston; the John Adams hourly expected from Marseilles.'

'Commodore Biddle yesterday afternoon transferred to my command all the squadron except the Concord, which he retains to take him to Marseilles, whence she will be directed to join me at Naples, for which place I shall proceed so soon as we take in sufficient water.'

'The frigate Constellation sailed on the—ultimo, from Naples for Smyrna.'

'It affords me great satisfaction to inform you, that this ship was admitted to Pratique at 2 P. M. this day, and that the ships of the squadron are quite healthy.'

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Wm. Mervine, commanding the U. S. schooner Experiment, dated 'Annapolis Roads, Nov. 18th, 1832.

'Since my last semi-weekly report, I have cruised down the Bay as far as Old Point Comfort, and have the honour to report the Experiment now in the Annapolis Roads.'

'On the passage down, I fell in with the ship William Brown, of Baltimore, ashore on the Wolf Trap Shoals, where she had been for sixteen hours, with a signal of distress flying, and in rather a precarious situation—sent part of my crew on board under charge of Lieut. Paine, and succeeded in a few hours in heaving her off.'

Extract of a letter from Captain John Downes, of the U. S. ship Potomac, dated 'Lintin, China, June 2nd, 1832.'

'I have the honour to acquaint you with the arrival of the Potomac at this anchorage on the 20th ultimo, after a tedious passage of thirty-nine days from Batavia.—I have completed the watering of the ship and expect

the supplies for her down from Canton, today, and if the weather is favourable, I shall sail to-morrow. It is my intention to touch at the Sandwich Islands on my passage to Yalparaiso, where I expect to arrive about the first of October.

'Our merchants at Canton have no claims on the Chinese Government, at that place, wherein I can render them any service. At present affairs at Canton are quite tranquil, and our merchants are unmolested in their business. The revolt in the interior of China is supposed to be very extensive, from the circumstances of all the troops having been sent from Canton and the neighbourhood.'

LIBERIA.

We have received the Liberia Herald of the 7th September. The settlement continues to flourish. The annual election of Vice-Agent, two Councillors, High Sheriff, Treasurer, two Censors for Monrovia, and two for Caldwell, Committees of Health for Monrovia Caldwell, and Millsburg, and Committees of Agriculture for the same places, took place in the beginning of September. The election for a Vice-Agent was a close one—A. D. Williams, the successful candidate, receiving 152 votes, and G. R. McGill, his opponent, 139. The Herald says that the election passed over in peace, though we have no broken heads or limbs to record, it was not owing to the want of zeal on the part of the friends to the candidates. A good example is set by this infant empire to nations that are older and should be wiser. During the month of August, the thermometer ranged at Monrovia from 70 to 78 degrees, with but very slight variations in the course of any one day. The commerce of the settlement is constantly on the increase. Vessels from Great Britain touch at the port almost weekly. The masters of American vessels, as they become better acquainted with the coast, pay but little regard to the seasons; and it is stated that during the greater part of the last periodical rains, there was much activity and bustle in the business part of the town.

New Orleans papers of the 8th inst. represent the cholera as abating in violence. The following report, from a committee appointed to examine one of the hospitals, will account in some degree, for the great mortality that has prevailed:

From the New-Orleans Bee, of 8th Nov. To Mr. Denis Prieur, Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

The undersigned, Standing Committee named by the City Council during the prevalence of the epidemic now desolating the city, have the honour to report, that, in consequence of information given by sundry respectable persons relative to the condition of the hospital kept by Dr. McFarlane, they repaired, to-day, at half past 1 o'clock, to said hospital; that in all the apartments they found the most disgusting filth; that all the night vessels were full, and that the patients have all declared, that for a long time they had received no kind of succor; that in many apartments of the building they found corpses, several of which had been a number of days in putrefaction; that thence they repaired to a chamber adjoining the kitchen, where they found the body of a negro, which had been a long time dead, in a most offensive state.—They finally went to another apartment opposite the kitchen, which was equally filthy with the other rooms, and that they there found many corpses of persons a long time dead; that in a bed, between others, they found a man dying stretched upon the body of a man many days dead.

Finally, they declare, that it is impossible for one to form an idea of what they have witnessed, without he had himself seen it; that it is indispensably necessary for the patients to evacuate this hospital, and above all, to watch lest the corpses in a state of putrefaction, occasion pestilence in that quarter, and perhaps in the whole city.

November 7, 1832. The Standing Committee has the honour to present the following additional report:—

In one of the apartments where were many living and dead bodies, they found under a bed a dead body, partly eaten, whose belly and entrails lay upon the floor. It exhaled a most pestiferous odour. In a little closet upon the gallery, there were two dead bodies, one of which lay flat upon the floor, and the other had his feet upon the floor and his back upon the bed, forming a curve; the belly prodigiously swelled, and the thighs green. Under a shed in the yard, was the dead body of a negro, off which a fowl was picking worms. The number of corpses amounted to twelve or fourteen.

E. A. CANON, Chairman. FELIX LABATUT, Alderman Second Ward. CHARLES LEE, Alderman First Ward.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE FROM SHIP-WRECK.

On Monday last an American ship, of 400 tons burden, laden with rum and deals, was wrecked in Chale Bay, in the Isle of Wight. She struck at about day break, at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the shore, all her three masts having been cut away, and the sail upon her bowsprit, the only one remaining to her, fluttering about in rags. For nearly seven hours the crew might be seen on the stern of the ship, looking anxiously for assistance from the shore, while the immense waves were breaking over them in quick succession. The wind was blowing most violently—there was a tremendous sea, and it would have been madness for any boat to have ventured out. Captain Manby's gun was placed at the foot of the cliff, and it was three times discharged with the hope of throwing out a rope from the shore to the ship. It failed every time—once the rope broke—another the shot to which the rope was attached fell short, and the third time it struck against the ship, in

stead of going over her. The Preventive Servicemen were preparing for a fourth discharge of the gun, when a gentleman, named Ormes, discharged a rocket of the invention of Mr. Bennett, and with this, at the very critical moment, a line which was attached to the rocket was thrown over the ship, and thus a rope was made fast to the ship at one end, and held by a number of men ashore at the other. A boat was then attached to this rope, and by working the boat along the rope, in the manner of a ferry boat, two Preventive Servicemen, at the imminent risk of their lives, proceeded to the ship, and at length extricated the whole of the crew, 19 in number, from their perilous situation. The rocket which did so much good service was about a yard long, and about as thick as a man's wrist. The outside of it was of iron, and a stick nine feet long, and as thick as a footman's cane, was affixed to it, and also the line which was thrown over the ship. The rocket was placed on a three-legged stand, similar to the stand of a surveyor's theodolite, or telescope, and from this stand it was fired at a slight elevation. This species of rocket appears to possess a decided advantage over captain Manby's gun, because a rocket, being impelled by his own force, goes equally all the way that it travels; but a shot from the gun goes off very violently at first, at the risk of breaking the rope, and then loses its force, with an equal risk of falling short of its intended object.

London Morning Chronicle.

EXECUTION OF A FEMALE IN PERSIA.

(By an eye witness.)

A considerable crowd had assembled before I arrived at the place of execution. In the centre was a brazen mortar placed on a small piece of rising ground; a match communicating with the interior of the mortar, was at some distance; and not far from it was a fire-brand ready lighted. I took my place with a heavy heart in the midst of the crowd, and I chose it at that distance which placed me out of all probability of danger.

Scarce had I stopped, when I saw the officer of justice approach, for whom the guards opened a passage, with difficulty, and not without dealing some blows amongst the throng. Between two of them advanced the condemned person.

From her head to her feet she was covered with a thick black veil, to hide her face. Her step was firm and her countenance seemed unmoved. She often spoke to an eunuch who accompanied her, but the noise around prevented my hearing a word she uttered.

However as she drew near to the place of punishment, the spectators became profoundly silent; and when she arrived at the mortar not a breath was heard. She took advantage of this silence to raise her voice and address the multitude with a precision and clearness which excited universal astonishment.

But the officers perceiving the impression that she produced on the standers by, soon interrupted her.—She made no effort to continue, and suffered herself to be taken close to the mortar; her step was firm, she did not pray, she did not speak, but appeared more resigned than many men would be in the same situation. She did not even shed a tear.

She was told to kneel down, and lean her breast against the mouth of the mortar. She obeyed.—Her wrists were bound with cord, and they were firmly tied to some pickets that had been purposely placed there. In the mean time she did not discover the least emotion. She leaned her head on the mortar, and awaited her fate with the calmness that the bravest soldier might envy.

At length the signal was given. A man armed with the firebrand, bent it slowly to the match, and just as it was about to take fire, a universal shudder took place among the crowd. The match was lighted; one moment only had passed: a deep groan issued from every bosom; the smoke disappeared; there was no explosion; and the unhappy creature raised her head to see what had happened. A rapid beam of hope that shot across my breast; I thought it was meant that she should be saved.

Scarce had this idea entered my mind, when another brand was lighted. The victim raised her head a second time, and gave a deep sigh, as if her soul had just taken its flight, this long, this dreadful sigh, was scarcely finished, when the explosion took place, and the smoke of the powder hid every object from my sight.

The fatal cloud, however, was soon dispersed; the explosion had finished, all was annihilated, except a few shreds of her garments, and the bones of her arms. Two women rushed forward at the fatal moment towards the scene of punishment, seized these remnants, and hiding them with their veils, hastily returned to their haram, carrying off these dreadful testimonies of the fulfillment of a sanguinary judgment.

Death of Mary Ann Pearce, better known as Lady Barrymore.

This unfortunate woman, who, for many years past had been the terror of beadles, watchmen, publicans, and police-officers, expired on Monday night at her lodging, a miserable attic, in the house No. 8, Charles street, Drury Lane, she was twice taken to the station-house in Convent garden on Sunday last for disorderly conduct, and discharged by Mr. Thomas, the superintendent, for at least the hundredth time. On being discharged the last time, she addressed Mr. Thomas, saying, 'I have given you a great deal of trouble Sir, but I shall not give you much more. It is almost over with me.' Mr. Thomas, observing that she appeared faint and ill, advised her to go home and go to bed, and she left the station promising to follow his advice. But the ruling passion of her life, the love of gin, overcame her resolution, for it appeared that instead of returning to her lodging, she found out some of her favourite haunts, and became again intoxicated. In this state she reached her home, where she was put to bed,

and about midnight the owner of the house came to the station and gave information that the unfortunate woman was either dead or dying. Mr. Thomas immediately went to the house, supposing that she might have met with some ill-treatment, but on his arrival there, at midnight, he found that she had been dead about ten minutes, having expired from a general decay of nature, brought on by her addiction to gin, and the miserable life she had led. For the last fifteen years she has been a constant visitor at every police office in London, and by far the greater portion of that time she has lived in prison. Her excesses, under the influence of liquor, occurred so frequently, that the evening of the day on which she was discharged from prison generally found her there again. Her conduct in confinement formed a singular contrast to her behaviour on her obtaining her discharge. In prison, where of course she had no opportunity of indulging in her favourite beverage, she conducted herself with so much decency and propriety, that Mr. Nodder, the governor of Tothill-field goal, usually appointed her to watch over the female prisoners in the capacity of matron, and he has often declared that he could not have selected a more fit person, and he always regretted, for her own sake, when the expiration of the term of her imprisonment took place. Her appearance on quitting prison was extremely decent, but the first use she made of her liberty was a visit to the gin-shop, and in half an hour after she might be seen staggering through the streets, followed by a crowd of idlers, plaguing and annoying the wretched woman. To avoid them she generally took refuge in a public-house, where she would demand more drink, and if refused, her first act was to smash the windows and destroy every thing that came within her reach. These outrages of course led to her apprehension, but being a powerful woman, she seldom resigned her liberty without a struggle, in which her captors generally received some token of her prowess; and in the days of her strength the old watchmen were so fearful of encountering her ladyship single handed, that they seldom presumed to approach her unless in a body and even then they were frequently obliged to resort to a stratagem before they could effectually secure her. The unfortunate woman although reduced to the lowest state of misery and prostitution, was once the dashing chere amie of Lord Barrymore, with whom for a period she enjoyed all the luxuries and gaieties of life, living in a splendid house, and riding in her carriage. When this connexion terminated, his Lordship provided her with a husband in the person of one of his servants named Pearce, on whom, it is said, he settled a yearly sum. The visions however, of her former splendour haunted the unhappy woman, and her marriage with Pearce produced continual bickering and unhappiness, and finally led her to adopt the miserable course of life the irregularities of which obtained for her so much notoriety.

London Morning Chronicle.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

By the politeness of Capt. Harper, of the schr. Two Brothers, we learn that on the day of his sailing from Tampica, letters were received from Mexico, up to the 19th October, in which General Santa Anna, with 8000 men strong, was said to be within two leagues of the city: that he was besieging it, and every expectation that it would soon fall into his hands were entertained, although every resistance possible was making by the ministerial party to defend it, having 5,000 men under Facio, who had command of the strongest height.

Letters were also received from San Luis, which state, that General Bustamante, the Vice President, left that city with all his force, on the 21st ult. for Mexico, and that General Montezuma was at Tula, with 2000 men on his march again for San Luis.

Facio, at the last accounts, had reached Mexico, where he had an army of 5000 men; and Santa Anna with 8000 men was within a league or two of that capital. It was said he would immediately demand a surrender, on refusal of which, he would bombard the place. There are strong forts on each side of the town all in the hands of the government, which it is believed he will not be able to take very easily. Bustamante immediately on receiving news of the battle, took up his line of march for Mexico. Montezuma had raised an army of 1500 men, and at the last accounts was in San Lu is Potosi.

The State of Yucatan had declared in favour of Santa Anna.

The Gazette contains a letter of Bustamante, addressed to the General Congress, in which he states that he resigns into their hands, the office held by him, of Vice President of the Republic.—He will continue, however, to serve his country, and will do all in his power to subvert the present revolution.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Hibernia, Capt. Maxwell, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, and Journal of Commerce, have received London papers of the evening of the 16th of October, and Liverpool of the 17th both inclusive.

The condition of Ireland seems to be rapidly growing worse.—If worse it can be. The annexed accounts are from the Dublin Journals of Saturday, Oct. 13.

About 4 o'clock yesterday (Friday) evening, the good people of Tipperary were very much alarmed on hearing that an express had arrived at the Artillery Barracks for dragoons to march immediately to Carrick-on-Bur. It was ascertained that there was a great collection of people at Moineola, or near that village, where the young woman who had been shot by the police was waking. The artillery men were also ordered to be in readiness at

a few moments notice; and we are informed that every thing is now ready on their parts.

Tipperary Free Press. On Monday night last a serious fray took place between the lawless peasantry, who have been for some time disturbing a part of the country of Tyrone, and a party of police under the command of Capt. Duff, C. C. While Capt. Duff and his little party were patrolling the country near Ballygawley, there came up an armed party of the country people, arrayed in military order, and performing the manual exercise. Upon the appearance of the police, the peasant or rebel force commenced shouting, 'no rent, no tithes,' and, upon an attempt to disperse them, they fired upon the police, who returned the salute in kind, and ultimately succeeded in breaking up the gang, and taking their leader prisoner. One of the rebel party was shot dead, and several of them wounded.

Extract of a letter from Aughnacloy, dated Oct. 11.

'We are here in an actual state of rebellion. The Agrarian legislators are out every night in crowds pressing people into their service, and regulating the affairs of the nation. There was a skirmish last night between some of them and the police. I do not at present know the particulars but shall send them by next post. There were sixty seven shots fired by the police, and one of the ring-leaders taken prisoner. There is a large meeting of magistrates here to-day.'

Dublin Packet.

The extract from a correspondent of the Morning Herald of the 16th, would be of some importance if it came to us in a responsible shape. The editor himself does not seem to have attached much credit to the statement, as he puts it in small type, without leads, instead of double leading it and placing it first under the editorial head, as he probably would have done, if he considered it entirely authentic.

From the London Morning-Herald of Oct. 16th.

From a Correspondent.

On Friday night, Earl Grey directed a Circular to be sent to all the Foreign Ambassadors, acquainting them with the resolution of the British Cabinet to eject the Dutch *et cetera*, from the Citadel of Antwerp, which is said to have alarmed none more than the Dutch Ambassador himself. Austria, Prussia, and Russia, having signed the Protocols to that effect, cannot, and will not, support Holland now. During Lord Durham's embassy to St. Petersburg, that Court would not admit the interference of England in favour of the Poles, that being a Russian or Continental question,—and now England retaliates, and declares the navigation of the Scheldt a British question, in which she cannot admit of any Continental interference. Her fleet and that of France, are therefore immediately to sail for the Scheldt—a measure none of the continental Powers can prevent.

The King of Holland, who has to meet the States General to-day, seeing himself abandoned by the Powers on whose assistance he calculated, will find himself compelled to yield, when he sees England and France seriously determined to put an end to his subterfuges and delays. France is particularly anxious to have the Dutch and Belgian questions settled before the meeting of the Chambers.

FRANCE.

The Messenger des Chambres of the 15th, says:—'It is said that divisions will begin to take place in the Council without delay.—Some, in order to have peace, would voluntarily relax with reference to Portugal and Belgium; others do not wish to hear concessions spoken of. But there has been so often a yielding after making a stand, that resistance will be little reckoned upon, and there will be but a weak confidence in reports that vigorous demonstrations will be made, especially that they will be made with resolution and effect.'

The Nouvelliste, almost the only paper that sustains the new Ministry, contradicts the declarations of the opposition journals, in regard to the formidableness of the opposition to be encountered on the meeting of the Chambers. It denies that Dupin and his friends are dissatisfied. Dupin declined entering the Ministry, simply, as the Nouvelliste asserts, because he did not believe the public exigencies required the sacrifice of his repose.

It is stated—and the statement is very important if true—that a pamphlet is about to appear, written by M. de Mazas, Secretary to the Duke of Mortemart, while Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in which it is stated that the Duke only obtained the recognition of the Government of July by Russia, on the express condition, recognized by the new Government, that Louis Philippe should only consider himself trustee for Henry V. It is added that the Duke de Mortemart sanctions the publication of this statement.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The Baron de Fagel, the Dutch Ambassador at Paris, quitted that capital for the Hague, immediately after the formation of the new Ministry was completed.

The Messenger des Chambres of Oct. 15th, says the affairs of Belgium are becoming more complicated. Never since the revolution of September has the position of that country been so embarrassed. According to his laws and its constitution, the Chambers are to assemble at Brussels on the 5th of November, and the discontent of the army and the nation is so great, that Leopold will be compelled to attack Holland between this and the 20th of October. The law is positive for the assembling of the Chambers. The session cannot be delayed, and the King of the Belgians, feeling his situation, has written to Lord Palmerston to say that he cannot under any pretext exceed the delay which we have pointed out.

The same journal states its positive belief that M. de Warter, the Prussian Ambassador

at Paris, transmitted to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Cabinet of Belgium. 'We have this answer contain "Prussia will not on the contrary, will of coercion which is expedient to the Netherlands, a object to impose peace ports and coast 'stret'; but it will French troops into single case, where way of reprisal for against him, or other his turn the navig will be regarded a part against Belgi its commerce in of French troops cease no opposition A copy of the de ed from Berlin to will conform to t attacking Belgium the season also blockade authorities riods to know wh Cabinet, which in in the speech from of Belgium are at The following i published at the A cabinet court uly evening, b mainis which had remanent to the dard in this an given to the Gene san corps d'arm to enter Belgium it.

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From the Colonel Bac Oxford,) who i in the army of Oporto for the horses and war al forces. The ble in his ex terialy.—A ste tuesday afterno dred fine you quantity of go 'ores, destine dro at Oporto fall of enthe Maria, the ri were loudly c steam packet turned with s from the Tha horses for the by Don Ped port of Lond French port, gunpowder, f like stores, f tional forces.

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at Paris, transmitted on the 13th of September, to the President of the Council and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the answer of the Cabinet of Berlin to the communication which had been made to it by the conference relating to the affairs of Holland and Belgium. We have every reason to believe that the answer contains the following passages: "Prussia will not in any way oppose, but, on the contrary, will approve of the measures of coercion which the Conference may consider it expedient to take against the King of the Netherlands, so far as they have for their object to impose pecuniary penalties, to block the ports and coasts, and other similar measures; but it will oppose the entrance of French troops into Belgium, except in the single case, where the King of Holland, by way of reprisal for the blockade effected against him, or otherwise, shall intercept in his turn the navigation of the Scheldt, which will be regarded as an act of hostility on his part against Belgium, and an attempt against its commerce; in the latter case the entrance of French troops into Belgium will experience no opposition on the part of Prussia." A copy of the declaration has been addressed from Berlin to the King of Holland, who will conform to the views of his ally by not attacking Belgium in any manner, leaving to the season alone the care of preventing the blockade authorized by Prussia. We are anxious to know what will be done by our new Cabinet, which intends it is said, to announce in the speech from the throne, that the affairs of Belgium are arranged. The following is the version of this report, published at the Hague, Oct. 7: A cabinet courier arrived from Berlin yesterday evening, bringing an answer to the demands which had been addressed by our government to the Court of Prussia. It is declared in this answer, that orders had been given to the General who commands the Prussian corps d'armee in the Rhenish provinces to enter Belgium if the French army entered it. A Russian courier has arrived in Paris from St. Petersburg, and is said to have brought important despatches relative to the affairs of Belgium. The funds in Paris rose again on the contradiction, by the Moniteur, of the statement of the Nouvelliste, that two corps of the French army were to enter Belgium. It was believed in the French Capital, that the threats of France against Holland, would not lead to the consequences that were feared.

GERMANY.
THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY.
The Augsburg Gazette announces that the Duchess of Angouleme and the little Mademoiselle de Berri passed through Passau, on the 3d October, on their way to Lintz and Vienna; and the Berlin State Gazette mentions the arrival of the Duke of Bordeaux at Berlin on the 7th, and his immediate departure to Austria by Frankfort on the Oder. On the 8th, Charles X. and the Duke of Angouleme also passed through Berlin. Baron Damas, commissioned by King Charles X. to make preparations for his reception and abode, has arrived at Vienna, from London, and will go to Austria in Moravia, to inspect the palace in that place. In the Camel Advertiser of Oct. 6. there are many announcements of the sale of mills, lands, &c. belonging to persons who intend to emigrate, in the spring, to North America.

PORTUGAL.
From the London Courier, Oct. 16. Colonel Bacon (son-in-law to the Earl of Oxford) who holds a distinguished command in the army of Donna Maria, has arrived from Oporto for the purpose of purchasing cavalry horses and warlike stores for the Constitutional forces. The gallant officer is indefatigable in his exertions to raise a regiment of cavalry. A steam vessel left the river on Saturday afternoon, (Oct. 18th) with three hundred fine young men, several officers and a quantity of guns, shot, small arms, and other stores, destined for the service of Don Pedro at Oporto. Our countrymen appeared full of enthusiasm for the cause of Donna Maria, the rightful Queen of Portugal, and were loudly cheered by their friends as the steam packet got under way, which they returned with right good will. A ship sailed from the Thames on the same evening, with horses for the cavalry regiments now forming by Don Pedro. A small schooner left the port of London yesterday, ostensibly for a French port, but in reality for Portugal, with gunpowder, Congreve rockets, and other warlike stores, for the service of the Constitutional forces.

SPAIN.
All the Ministers lately dismissed by King Ferdinand, except M. de l'Alcudia, Minister for Foreign Affairs, had been members of his Majesty's Council for many years. M. Calomarde was appointed Minister of Justice in 1824; the Marquis de Zambrato, Minister of War in 1826; Don Louis Lopez, Ballasteros, Minister of Finances in 1827; Don Louis Maria Salazar, made Minister of the Marine on the return of Ferdinand to Spain after the war of independence, was called to the same post in 1823, after the taking of the Trocadero by the French army.

POLAND.
The annexed article, from Warsaw, Sept. 29, comprises much that we have for a long time expected. The inhabitants of Warsaw begin at length to perceive that the French journals derive from Paris itself the accounts which they give as coming from Poland. The picture which they give of our miseries is so exaggerated, the facts which they give as positive, are, for the most part, so opposite to what we see with our own eyes, that it is perfectly evident that these pretended correspondents are no other than the rascals, who take advantage of the good will of the journals of the movement at Paris, to insert in them fables or calumnies. Many of our inhabitants, who would wish to see their situation improved, but who are also persuaded the truth alone should be

propagated, have frequently sent the Editor's notes, which proved to them that they had been led into mistakes. None have made use of them, and they have continued to insert articles manufactured by the vilest hatred. They do more; when they think that time has caused one of these articles to be forgotten, they re-print it with trifling variations, and pass it off as something new.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.
The accounts from Constantinople, which are to the 10th of September, inclusive, continue to be unfavourable to the Porte. The last remnant of the Turkish army was defeated at Eylau, on the 29th of August, and Ibrahim occupied Adana. In fact, the Sultan's army is said to be entirely dissolved. It is believed, therefore, that the Sultan will be obliged to negotiate with Mohammed Ali, and it is even said that he has already shown himself prepared to do so. Whether it will be by direct negotiations between the contending parties, or through the mediation of a friendly power is not known; the latter seems the most probable.

Letters from Alexandria, dated the 20th of August, state that a naval action took place near Cyprus and Rhodes in the middle of August, between the Turks and the Egyptians, in which the Turks were defeated, with the loss of one ship of the line, a frigate, two corvettes, and three brigs.

RUSSIA.
Letters from St. Petersburg give details of the state of trade between the southern ports of Russia and Egypt, which may be interesting in the present situation of the latter country. During the last year, 35 Russian vessels entered the port of Alexandria, and one that of Da mieta. Of these, five were in ballast, and the remainder freighted with merchandise worth 694,190 rubles (about £36,600). Fourteen Russian vessels left Alexandria in ballast, and 20 cargoes with 567,420 roubles, (about £30,735) bound for the Levant or ports in the Mediterranean. The value of Russian produce imported into Egypt during the year was 161,110 roubles, (about £8,725.)

LATEST FROM EUROPE.
By the packet ship Rhone, at New York, Havre and Paris papers to the 20th Oct have been received. We copy chiefly from the Commercial Advertiser and American. Captain Hathaway informs the editors of the Journal of Commerce that it was stated just before he sailed, that the French troops had commenced entering Belgium, and that Marshal Soult had said he would lay the keys of the Citadel of Antwerp on the table of the Chamber of Deputies, by the 18th of November. Marshal Soult is said to have issued orders, the object of which is to have a greater number of active troops in Paris. To this end, says the Constitutionnel, the corps composing the garrison in the neighbourhood of the Capital, are to send into it battalions formed of the most disciplined men, and those most capable of active service, with the staffs of the regiments and their bands of music. The depot of the corps, the magazines, and the skeletons of the companies thus reduced, will remain in their present quarters, where they will receive the convalescents who may be discharged from the hospitals, and the recruits destined to replace such of the men as will be discharged on December 31, in pursuance of the Law of Recruitment.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.
Brussels papers are to the 16th October. King Leopold was very busy in organizing his army. Many promotions had taken place. At a review on the 15th, General Charles Doyle attended in full uniform. A paper of the 16th says: "Many well informed persons state that hostilities are on the point of commencing, that the French army will immediately enter Belgium, and that the citadel of Antwerp will be at once invested. It is added that the principal portion of the labour and danger will fall upon the Belgian troops, and that our Allies will not alone gather the glory of the contest." The head quarters of the army set out to-day for Louvain. General Desprez, however, will not take his departure till to-morrow. An inspector of the Post Office was sent yesterday to make arrangements for the correspondents of the army. A very large supply of artillery and stores has been sent to Boom.

ALGIERS.
TOULON, Oct. 10.
We learn by the Marengo, which left Algiers on the 6th, arrived here yesterday, that the market of Algiers has not for some time been so well supplied as formerly, the neighbouring tribes having been prevented by the advance of other tribes in Arms, to the number of about 12,000 men with the intention of attacking our strong hold. The Duke of Rovigo having received intelligence of their movements, went on the 30th ult. at the head of 1500 men, which he on the following day, divided into two columns, one under his own command and the other under that of Major Gen. Fodeas, his brother-in-law. The first column advanced towards Metijah, and fell in with the Arabs on the plain, about five leagues from Algiers. A charge was made immediately, and in a very few minutes the plain was covered with the bodies of 410 Bedouins, and the rest took to flight, although ten times more numerous than our troops.

The second column moved to the right, but fell in with no enemy, and did not hear of the route of the Arabs till it was joined by the Duke with his column, and one of the chiefs as his prisoner. On his return to Algiers the Duke found 600 National guards under arms, who had assembled spontaneously to guard the posts which were left vacant by the departure of the troops, which was the only disposable force as there are 4,300 sick, and 3,200 who are in a convalescent state. Two flags were taken and brought over by the Marengo; they are of green silk, and the lace terminates in a knot similar to that which ornaments the staff of a drum major.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNALS.

September.	Winds.
1 Clear, cool, fresh breeze, nw	ne
2 Clear, pleasant, light breeze, nw	se
3 Rain, light showers, cool, moderate breeze, nw	sw
4 Cloudy, rain in forenoon—P. M. clear, light breeze, nw	sw
5 Clear, cool, fresh breeze, nw	sw
6 Clear, cool morning, light breeze, nw	sw
7 Clear, pleasant, moderate breeze, nw	sw
8 Clear, mild, light breeze, nw	sw
9 Clear, pleasant, light breeze, nw	sw
10 Flying clouds, pleasant, light breeze, nw	sw
11 Rain, light showers, heavy blow with rain at night, nw	sw
12 Clear, cool, heavy blow, nw	sw
13 Clear, cold, moderate breeze, nw	sw
14 Clear, pleasant, light breeze, se	sw
15 Clear, warm, moderate breeze, se	sw
16 Clear, warm, light breeze, w	sw
17 Clear, warm, moderate breeze, w	sw
18 Clear, pleasant, light breeze, se	sw
19 Clear, warm, light breeze, se	sw
20 Cloudy, little rain, cool, light breeze, se	sw
21 Cloudy, drizzly rain, cool, light breeze, sw	sw
22 Rain in morning, cool, light breeze, nw	sw
23 Clear, pleasant, light breeze, nw	sw
24 Rain, cool, moderate breeze, sw	sw
25 Clear, cool, fresh breeze, nw	sw
26 Clear, cold morning, light breeze, se	sw
27 Clear, pleasant, p. m. cloudy, light breeze, se	sw
28 Clear, p. m. cloudy, little rain, moderate breeze, c	sw
29 Clear, p. m. cloudy, light breeze, ne	sw
30 Cloudy, thunder in the morning, rain, fresh breeze, nw	sw

October.	Winds.
1 Clear, cold morning, light breeze, nw	sw
2 Clear, cool, moderate breeze, sw	sw
3 Clear, P. M. cloudy, cold morning, thunder and lightning at night, fresh breeze with little rain, sw	sw
4 Clear pleasant, fresh breeze, sw	sw
5 Clear, mild, light breeze, sw	sw
6 Clear, warm, light breeze, c	sw
7 Cloudy, little rain, moderate breeze, ne	sw
8 Cloudy, P. M. clear, light breeze, c	sw
9 Cloudy, drizzly rain all day, mild, light breeze, se	sw
10 Cloudy, warm, fresh breeze, sw	sw
11 Rain, warm, fresh breeze, se	sw
12 Clear, warm, light breeze, nw	sw
13 Cloudy, cool, light breeze, rain all night, nw	sw
14 Clear, mild, fresh breeze, nw	sw
15 Clear, cold, smart frost, light breeze, ne	sw
16 Clear, cold morning, heavy frost, light breeze, ne	sw
17 Clear, warm, light breeze, sw	sw
18 Clear, warm, light breeze, sw	sw
19 Clear, very warm, light breeze, sw	sw
20 Cloudy, cool, moderate breeze, sw	sw
21 Cloudy, mild, fresh breeze, rain all night, ne	sw
22 Rain all day, cool, fresh breeze, ne	sw
23 Cloudy, cool, fresh breeze, nw	sw
24 Clear part of the day, cool, fresh breeze, nw	sw
25 Clear, cold, heavy blow, nw	sw
26 Clear, cold, fresh breeze, little frost, ne	sw
27 Clear, cool, moderate breeze, nw	sw
28 Clear, cold, heavy blow, n	sw
29 Clear, cold, white frost, fresh breeze, nw	sw
30 Clear, warm, light breeze, w	sw
31 Clear, pleasant, light breeze, w	sw

HYMENEA.
Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, DANIEL LLOYD, Esq. youngest son of Col. Edward Lloyd of Talbot county, Md. to Miss VIRGINIA URSHUA of this place.
Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. President Humphreys, of St. John's College, Annapolis, JOHN BARNES PATTERSON, Esq. of Georgetown, D. C. to Miss ELIZA MCCREY, of Anne Arundel county.

OBITUARY.
Died, on Thursday last, at an advanced age, Mrs. SARAH WATERS, relict of the late Mr. Jonathan Waters. The deceased was a respectable member of society—a tender parent—a friend to the afflicted—of a benevolent heart, and a charitable disposition. A long illness was borne with fortitude and without a murmur she submitted to the will of her Maker.
"Sure the last end Of the good is peace! How calm the exit! Night-dews fall not more gently to the ground, Nor weary without minds expire so soft."
— On Sunday afternoon, very suddenly on her return from church, Mrs. ANNE PENNINGTON, Mrs. P. had been for some time past subject to violent spasms of the breast, and is supposed to have died with a disease of the heart.
— On Friday last, in Anne Arundel county, Miss MARY MAAULEY.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.
ORDERED BY THE COURT. That the creditors of Joshua Neale, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, do appear before the court at Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, on the first Monday of March next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee. By order, JOHANNES HARRIS, Clerk. True copy, JOHANNES HARRIS, Clerk. St. Mary's County Court, Nov. 29

The following superior and splendid scheme of the Union Canal Lottery, No. 24, will be drawn on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of December. For tickets it can be had, addressing orders to

JOHN CLARE,
Baltimore.
Capital \$20,000, and 100 of \$1,000.
UNION CANAL LOTTERY of Pa.
Class No. 24, for 1832.
To be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, 1st December, 1832.
66 Number Lottery—10 drawn Ballots.

SOME.	
1 prize of \$20,000	112 prizes of 50
1 prize of 10,000	112 prizes of 40
1 prize of 5,000	224 prizes of 30
1 prize of 3,000	1960 prizes of 20
100 prizes of 1,000	15,400 prizes of 10
16 prizes of 500	
56 prizes of 100	\$836,080
56 prizes of 80	18,040 prizes.

Tickets \$10—Halves 5—Quarters 2 50
Eighths 1 25.
For the pick of a splendid collection of Numbers, apply at
CLARK'S,
N. W. corner of Calvert and Market, N. W. corner of Gay and Market, and N. E. corner of Charles and Market-streets. Where prizes have been sold amounting to millions of dollars.
Nov. 29

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.
CLASS NO. 19, for 1832.
Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.
To be drawn at Baltimore,
On SATURDAY 8th of Dec. 1832,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.
Sixty Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.	
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 to be had at
DUBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
Nov. 29.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
ANAPOLIS, Nov. 26, 1832.
In pursuance of a resolution of the general assembly, passed at December session 1830, Notice is hereby given, That sealed proposals, with accompanying samples, will be received at this office until the last Monday in December next, for furnishing the Stationary, &c. mentioned in the annexed list, for the use of the Legislature and Executive Departments of the government of this state, for the year 1833.
THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

List of Articles Wanted.

20 reams Folio Post Paper, different qualities	
80 do Folio Post do	
3 do Folio cap do	
1 do Demi do	
4 do Cartridge do	
5000 Quills do	
10 gallons Ink, in bottles	
6 lbs Red Sealing Wax	
6 lbs Red Wafers	
2 groce Red Tape	
1 groce Bobbin, half round and half flat	
1 groce of Sail Needles, large size	
1 groce Paper Folders	
1 do Letter Seals	
20 lbs black Sand.	

To be published once a week for three weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Gazette; Annapolis; the Patriot, Chronicle and Gazette, Baltimore; and in the Examiner and Herald, Frederick.
Nov. 29 Sw

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will dispose of, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 1st Dec, at the late dwelling of Lewis Nath, deceased, in Annapolis, sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Carpenters Tools, Chemical Apparatus, &c.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. if fair, if not, the next fair day. Terms Cash.
SAM. MAYNARD, Evt.

NOTICE
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
HAYING made DANIEL HART my sole Agent in Annapolis, he is fully authorized to collect all debts due me, and all property belonging to me, and, as all my property in Annapolis is for sale, to sell on such terms as he in his judgment, and my interest may think best. Therefore all persons indebted to me are fully authorized to make payment to him, and his receipt shall be good and as fully legal as if given by myself. Given under my hand this 23d day of November, 1832.
THUS. B. ANDERSON.
Nov. 29.

IN CHANCERY.
27th November, 1832.
The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland,
vs
John Chew Thomas.

THE bill filed in this case alleges, that the defendant being indebted to the complainants in the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty dollars, on a note, did on the 24th day of November 1829, duly execute, acknowledge, and have recorded, a deed of mortgage to the complainants, conveying to them, and their successors, all the right, title and interest, of the defendant, in and to a tract or parcel of land lying in Washington county, of the state of Maryland, patented in the name of The defendant, and containing, exclusive of three small parcels sold to Jacob Weller, and others, about three thousand acres of land, more or less, and called Golden Fleece, together with all its buildings, improvements and advantages, in order the better to secure to the complainants the payment of the said debt due on the said note, or any other or others that may be given in renewal thereof, or of any part thereof, according to the tenor and effect of the same, with all the interest and costs that may accrue thereon—that the defendants, for the purposes aforesaid, did on the thirtieth day of January 1830, duly execute, acknowledge, and have recorded, another deed of mortgage, conveying the above land and premises to the complainants, and their successors, and also did, on the twelfth day of March, in the year last aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid, duly execute, acknowledge, and have recorded, another deed of mortgage, conveying the said land and premises to the complainants, and their successors. The bill refers for particulars to the said deeds of mortgage filed therewith, as exhibits and parts of said bill. The bill further states, that the complainants are informed that the said John Chew Thomas did, on the 6th day of May 1830, mortgage the said tract of land to the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, to secure the payment of seven hundred and fifty dollars, and that the said debt is still due. The complainants then charge, that the said note due to them hath not been renewed or paid in whole or in part; that the defendant has permitted it to be protested for nonpayment, and that the principal and interest from the 7th of November 1832, with three dollars and ninety cents costs of protest, are now due thereon to the complainants. The bill then prays a decree for the sale of the mortgaged premises to pay the debt, interest and costs, unless the same be paid by a time to be limited by the Chancellor; that an order for a notice of publication may issue against the said defendant, Thomas, who is a nonresident, being a resident in the state of Pennsylvania, and a subpoena may be directed to the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, that they all may be and appear in this court, and answer the said bill, and shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass in the premises according to the prayer of the complainants, and that the complainants may have other and further relief, and so forth. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper three successive weeks before the 20th day of December next, give notice to the said nonresident defendant of this application, and of the object and substance of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by solicitor, on or before the 27th day of April next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed for in the said bill.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.
Nov. 29

IN CHANCERY.
26th Nov. 1832.
ORDERED. That the sale of the Real Estate of Robert Welsh, deceased, made and reported by the trustee, Louis Gassaway, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 26th day of January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper before the 26th day of December next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$1158 00.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.
Nov. 29.

NOTICE TO HEREDITY CREDITORS.
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John H. Dorsey, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
JOHN HAMMOND, Adm'r.
Nov. 29 Sw.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
THE Sale of Land advertised by me to take place on the thirtieth of this month, is indefinitely postponed.
JOHN B. SELLMAN.
October 8, 1832.

