

# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1833.

NO. 31.

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

**SAMUEL C. ATKINSON**  
PROPOSES to issue from the office of the Saturday Evening Post, in the month of July, 1833, the first number of a monthly publication, entitled, **THE**

**BOOK OF NATURE,**  
Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN  
FROM EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED  
QUARTO COPPER PLATES,

the various departments of Natural History, each to contain from four to ten distinct figures, ranging from 50 to 100 figures in each number. With a view to diversify the publication as much as possible, a selection of one plate from each of the following subjects will illustrate each number:

- 1. VERMES & ZOO-PHYTES,
- 2. BRIDGES,
- 3. BOTANY,
- 4. AMPHIBIA,
- 5. VEGETABLE ANATOMY,
- 6. CRUSTACEA,
- 7. INSECTS,
- 8. SHELLS,
- 9. MINERALOGY.

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but satisfactory description of every subject or figure it contains, so written as to convey a good idea of the subject, without being either tiresome length, or technically written, but that all may be read with pleasure. Every department of the great field of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and sublimities unfolded, and the thousand "charms which nature to her votary yields," by the power of pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid before the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great works of a Divine Architect. No collection of engravings can be more valuable, we can confidently promise, can be more offered to the public at so cheap a price. More than one hundred of these fine engravings will be given annually, to the man of taste, they furnish subjects which he can admire from year to year, and present with pleasure to his friends; the student in Natural History, may confidently refer to them on all occasions of doubt; while the juvenile portion of society will become acquainted with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the earth. Geography can be learned only from maps or travel. "The Book of Nature," without taking further than the book-shelf or the closet, will enable us to us the congregated curiosities of the whole globe. The increased taste for this study, which the public have of late years evinced, induces the publisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work, which necessarily involves great expenditure, and which will combine great interest, accuracy and utility.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Natural History, in order to make it as complete as possible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged at a great expense to conduct the work; their united researches, it is believed, will render this periodical extremely valuable. One great source of the patronage anticipated by the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the plates represented will be models of elegance and exact drawing, it will form a work for consultation to the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Student, and will be of inestimable advantage in the execution of their practice. In short, it will be adapted to the capacity and fitted for the use of every one in the community, from the erudite naturalist to the early beginner—for the one a book of reference, and for all a source of pleasing study, amusement and instruction.

This work is not got up with a view to temporary popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in about which period it will certainly be completed; it will, on the contrary, be so compiled as to be valuable as long as the plates last. After the term of two years, the price will be greatly enhanced, thus making the advantage on the side of those who now come forward to patronize an extensive and novel enterprise.

**TERMS.**  
"The Book of Nature," will appear near the first of every month, with from eight to ten fine engraved plates in each number, making above 100 engravings each volume, which will contain from five hundred to one thousand separate figures. The price will be five dollars per annum. Agents or clubs receiving 25 will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber will be received without payment in advance, or satisfactory reference. Single numbers 50 cents, to those who wish to examine the work previous to subscribing. Address (always free of postage.)  
**SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,** Philadelphia.  
No subscription received for a shorter period than a year or volume.

**\$100 REWARD.**  
**RAN AWAY** on the 8th inst. from the subscriber, residing at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, state of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Man, twenty-two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself **Horace Gibson.** I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who apprehends said Negro so that I get him a reward, if he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or state of Maryland, I will pay One hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I get him, and will pay all reasonable travelling expenses if brought home to me.  
**THOMAS SNOWDEN.**  
The editors of the Examiner, in Fredericktown, and Whig, in Easton, will insert the above advertisement six times, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.  
July 25

**\$100 REWARD.**  
**RAN AWAY** from the farm of Mr. John R. T. Hodges, in Prince George's county, near Upper Marlborough, on Saturday evening 25th inst. a negro man named **TOM**, the property of the late William L. Hall, deceased, of Anne Arundel county; about 26 years of age, five feet ten inches high, of a dark complexion, and a little round shouldered. The above reward will be given so that the subscribers get him again.  
**MARGARET HALL,** Adm'rs. of **SPRIGG HARWOOD,** W. I. Hall, if.  
June 6

**PRINTING**  
Neatly executed at this  
**OFFICE.**

## SIR WALTER SCOTT'S COMPLETE WORKS.

A **SPLENDID**, complete and uniform set of all the works of this celebrated writer ever yet published, together with a biography of his life, his correspondence and miscellaneous writings never yet published in this country, is about to be issued in numbers by Messrs. Connor and Cooke, of New York. The whole work will be comprised in 48 numbers; each number will contain as much matter as two volumes, and will be furnished to subscribers at the unprecedented low price of 37 1/2 cents each, payable on delivery, which will be equal to only 18 1/2 cents a volume; an amount less by one half, it is believed, than they were ever sold, even at auction.

Persons owning part of the works will be furnished a sufficient number of these, if wished, to make them complete. Considering the low price at which the work is furnished, and the means that have been taken to enable almost every family to be furnished with them, (which will be explained to any one,) the subscriber hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Specimens of the work can be seen at the Bookstores of W. R. Lucas, 110 Baltimore street, and at E. J. Coale and Co. Calvert street, opposite Barnum's Hotel. The undersigned can be seen every day from 2 to 3 o'clock, at his residence, Barnum's Hotel.

**R. K. MOULTON,**  
Agent for Scott's works.

N. B. Any person or persons who will procure ten subscribers, and forward the amount of subscription to the undersigned, free of postage, shall be entitled either to one set gratis, or the proportionable amount in cash. Four numbers are already published—each subscriber will therefore pay \$1 50 on subscribing, the balance on each number as delivered. All communications to the undersigned to be post paid.  
**R. K. M.**

## FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

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

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.  
Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, \$2.50  
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50  
Passage to Chester town or Coraca, 2.00  
Children under 12 years of age half price.  
**LEML G. TAYLOR,** Master.

May 2,

## Anne Arundel County, &c.

ON application to the subscriber, a justice of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, by petition in writing, of William Willigman, of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Willigman having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said William Willigman having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed James Hunter his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said William Willigman a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Willigman be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne Arundel county, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Willigman should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.  
**GIDEON WHITE,** Jm.

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

October 4, 1832.

## IN CHANCERY,

July Term, 1833.  
Joseph Evans and James Iglehart,

vs.  
Richard Thompson and Rinaldo Tydings.

The object of the Bill in this case is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of John Tydings, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, for the payment of his debts.

The bill states, that the complainants who sue for themselves, as well as for the benefit of all other creditors of the said John Tydings, who shall come in and contribute to the expenses of this suit, at October Term 1828, of Anne Arundel County Court, recovered a Judgment against the said John Tydings, for as well the sum of ninety-five dollars and forty-seven cents current money, a certain debt, as one hundred and ninety dollars current money damages, and six dollars and twenty-eight and a third cents costs, damages, to be released on payment of interest on the said debt from the eighth day of March eighteen hundred and twenty, &c. That no part of the said Judgment has been paid—That the said John Tydings died seized in fee simple of a house and lot fronting on Duke of Gloucester street in the city of Annapolis, leaving the said Rinaldo Tydings of the city of Baltimore, his brother and heir at law—that the said John Tydings by his last will and testament devised all his property, real and personal, to his cousin the said Richard Thompson, and his heirs, but in case of his death before marriage, all the said real and personal property to belong to the said Rinaldo Tydings, and his heirs, forever, and appointed the said Richard Thompson executor of his said will—that the said Richard Thompson hath taken upon himself the execution of the said will, and possessed himself of the said John Tydings' personal estate—that the said personal estate will not be sufficient for payment of the said John Tydings' debts. The bill also prays for writs of Subpoena against the defendant, and the writ of Subpoena against the said Rinaldo Tydings, having been duly issued and the said defendant having been returned not summoned at two successive terms.

It is thereupon, this tenth day of July 1833, adjudged and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the news papers published in the city of Annapolis once in each of three successive weeks before the tenth day of August next, give notice to the said Rinaldo Tydings of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by solicitor, on or before the tenth day of November next, to answer said bill and shew cause, if any he has, why a decree should not pass as prayed.  
True copy. Test.  
**RANSAY WATERS,**  
Reg. Cur. Can.

## IN CHANCERY,

15th July, 1833.  
Peter H. Terme

Matthew Pascal & Virginia Pascal.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for a conveyance to the complainant by the defendants of the property hereinafter mentioned.

The bill states, that Andrew Candolle, now deceased, heretofore contracted with Matthew Pascal, and his wife Virginia, for the sale, conveyance and assurance, for the sum of seven hundred dollars as the consideration therefor, to him said Candolle, of all the leasehold, interest, and term of years theretofore veated in said Virginia, and then belonging to said Matthew in right of his said wife, in and of all that piece or parcel of ground situate in the city of Baltimore, which said Candolle conveyed to said Virginia by deed, bearing date the 13th of May 1824—that said Candolle paid and satisfied said Matthew and Virginia the said consideration above stated, and that thereupon, in order to the conveyance to said Candolle by them of said piece or parcel of ground, and leasehold interest and term of years, the said Matthew and Virginia then being and residing, as they now do, in the Republic of Colombia, executed to the said Candolle the deed or instrument of writing, exhibited with the bill, and which purports to convey and assure to said Candolle, his executors, administrators and assigns, the said piece or parcel of ground, and said leasehold interest and term of years. That said Candolle transferred and assigned to complainant, among other property, the said piece or parcel of ground, leasehold interest, and term of years, upon certain trusts in the deed in that behalf set forth. That complainant is advised said deed from said Matthew and Virginia is informally executed, the acknowledgment thereof not being according to the acts of Assembly as made and provided in cases of conveyances from nonresident grantors, and in the execution thereof is otherwise defective, by reason whereof the complainant is not vested with the perfect legal estate in the premises. The bill also states, that the defendants reside out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, in some news paper, before the 20th day of August next, give notice to the said absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 15th day of December next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed. True Copy. Test.  
**RANSAY WATERS,**  
Reg. Cur. Can.

## THE JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES.

A NEW AND STRIKING CHARACTER ADDED TO  
**WALDIE'S**

## CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE Proprietor of this work, anxious to gratify his readers to as great an extent as his means will allow, respectfully announces to the public that the very liberal patronage he has received has enabled him to add a new feature to this periodical, which he believes cannot fail to prove interesting and valuable.

THE JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES, embracing three to four pages of additional new matter, will be given every week as an accompaniment to the Circulating Library, and will contain:

1. Early reprints of the reviews and notices of new books, from the weekly and monthly periodical press of London, &c. These reviews will be carefully selected with reference both to imparting correct information respecting such new books as are reprinted in America, and to convey literary intelligence in regard to works which rarely find their way across the Atlantic. As great exertions will be used to make this department instructive and entertaining, the proprietor is confident that it will be considered an important addition, by means of which his numerous subscribers will frequently avoid the expense of purchasing such books as are printed on the calculation that their titles or the reputation of their authors will sell the edition. This part of the Journal will embrace a considerable amount of extracts from new books of travels, memoirs, biography, novels, and in fact present a bird's eye view of new publications, early diffused through the Union, by means of the facilities of mail transportation.

The London Literary Gazette will be culled for this purpose, while the "Critical Notices," of the London Metropolitan, the Monthly, New Monthly, the Gentleman's, Blackwood's, Fair's, Edinburgh, Fraser's, and other Magazines, already regularly received by the editor, will be freely used.

2. Varieties, embracing literary anecdotes, new discoveries in science and the arts, sketches of society and manners abroad, literary and learned transactions, short notices of new books, and every species of information interesting to lovers of reading, with occasional specimens of the humorous departments of the London press; which are within the bounds of good taste, and are now published in no other journal in America.

3. A regular list of the new books published and in progress in London and America.

4. Occasional original notices of new American publications, with extracts embracing their prominent features of excellence or defect.

No additional charge will be made for this great increase of reading matter. It will be contained on the pages of the cover of the Library, and therefore subject subscribers who receive their numbers by mail to no additional expense of postage.

**A. WALDIE.**

Several applications having been made to ascertain the manner in which the original department of notices of new books will be conducted, we take the present early opportunity of stating that, at least they shall most unequivocally be—**UNBOUGHT.** The presentation of a copy by the publisher shall not be a passport to praise, when the merits of the work do not warrant it; so that our readers may be assured of two things: First—books shall not be noticed the next day after they are received; and, secondly, they shall not be reviewed before they have been read. We have no royal road to puffing, and will be the less likely, therefore, to fall into the error of an unlucky writer, who, in his anxiety to be the first to blow the bellows of criticism, read the preface only of a duodecimo, and gravely entered his approbation of two chapters which, unfortunately for his critical acumen, had been omitted, while the prefatory reference to them had been, by mistake, retained! This predicament was worse than that of the London editor, who criticised some passages of Cooke's acting, and found when he rose next morning, and his paper was all over London, that the play had been postponed.

For the rest, time must develop our course and our capabilities; in cases where the usual courtesy of the trade is not extended to this journal, unlike most of our cotemporaries, we shall buy what books we want, and give to such as deserve it a careful perusal.

The prospectus, and some technical difficulties always attending the first issue of a new journal, make the present number but a partial specimen of its future promise.  
July 4.

## \$100 REWARD.

**RAN AWAY** from the farm of Mr. John R. T. Hodges, in Prince George's county, near Upper Marlborough, on Saturday evening 25th inst. a negro man named **TOM**, the property of the late William L. Hall, deceased, of Anne Arundel county; about 26 years of age, five feet ten inches high, of a dark complexion, and a little round shouldered. The above reward will be given so that the subscribers get him again.  
**MARGARET HALL,** Adm'rs. of **SPRIGG HARWOOD,** W. I. Hall, if.  
June 6

**PRINTING**  
Neatly executed at this  
**OFFICE.**

## CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

A BY LAW to provide for the Grading and Paving North East and Hanover streets.  
Passed June 10, 1833.

**BE** it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the City Commissioners be, and they are hereby authorized, empowered and directed, as soon as may be practicable, to cause such parts of North East and Hanover streets, as in their discretion may be most convenient to the property holders in said streets, to be properly graded, to fix and establish the breadth of the footways, and to cause Kirb stones to be laid on the outside thereof.

**And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid,** That the sum of five hundred dollars be hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid by the Treasurer to the order of a majority of the said commissioners, out of any unappropriated funds of the Corporation.

**And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid,** That it shall be the duty of each and every proprietor of a lot or part of a lot fronting on said streets, to cause the footway so far as the same shall bind on his said lot, to be paved with good red paving brick, and each and every person who shall neglect to pave the same for the space of thirty days after being notified by the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every week thereafter that the same may remain unpaved.  
July 18—3w. }  
**D. CLAUDE,** Mayor.

## CIRCULAR.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,**  
2nd COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,  
July 12th 1833.

The Agent for Paying Pensions }

**SIR:** In order to remove all misconceptions that may arise relative to the 4th section of the 1st chapter of the instructions issued from this Office 10th June, 1833, I have thought proper to furnish the Agents with a form for the Clerk's certificate therein mentioned, which is to be filed by the Agent, who will refer thereto as often as may be necessary to ascertain the correctness of the papers certified by the magistrate named therein. On such certificate being filed with the Agent, the Clerk's certificate at foot of form B, may be dispensed with.

Respectfully, Sir, your Ob't. Serv't.  
**J. B. THORNTON,**  
Second Comptroller.

Signature of the Magistrate. ( Jus. Peace.

STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_ County, }  
I, Clerk of the \_\_\_\_\_ Court, of the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that \_\_\_\_\_ is a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, duly commissioned and qualified; that his commission was dated on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_, and will expire on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_, and that his signature above written is genuine.  
Given under my hand, and the seal of said County, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_.  
Clerk.

N. B.—Editors of papers throughout the United States will confer a favour on the numerous pensioners of the government by inserting the above in their respective papers.  
July 13.

## Anne Arundel County, &c.

ON application to the judges of Anne Arundel County court, by petition, in writing, of Jeremiah Merrill, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jeremiah Merrill having satisfied the court by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and having given bond with security for his appearance to answer such allegations as may be filed against him, and the said court having appointed William Jenkins trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Jeremiah Merrill, and the said trustee having given bond with security for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Jeremiah Merrill having executed a deed to the said trustee of all his property and debts due and owing to him, and the said trustee having certified that he is in possession of the same, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Jeremiah Merrill be discharged from his confinement, and that he be by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper once a week for three successive months before the fourth Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel County court on the fourth Monday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jeremiah Merrill should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.  
Test  
**WM. S. GREEN,** Jm.  
May 9.

## NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel County will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on **TUESDAY**, the third day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the Assessors under the act of December session 1832, chapter 139.  
By order.  
**H. J. COWMAN,** Clk.

June 27. 6

During a squall on Tuesday night last, the Schooner Volunteer, Capt. Morgan, was captured off the mouth of Severn. The crew were taken from the wreck yesterday morning by the Schr. Volant, Capt. Post, of Staten Island, and brought to this place, with the vessel, towed in by the latter Schr. One of the hands of the Volunteer, a lad, in consequence of his sufferings on the wreck is not expected to survive.

The delegates from the county of Anne-Arundel and the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore, friendly to the present Administration of the General Government, assembled at the hotel of Mrs. Robinson, in Annapolis, in accordance with public notice, on the 20th July, 1853.

Mr. Alricks, of Baltimore, moved that Mr. Linthicum take the chair, which was concurred in. Mr. Somerville Pinkney, of Annapolis, and Mr. Klinefelter, of Baltimore, were then appointed Vice Presidents, and Mr. Alricks and Mr. Franklin, Secretaries. The Convention being organized by the appointment of the above officers, and nearly all the delegates being present, the Chair briefly stated the object of the meeting, and the subject of the letter having been read from Mr. John S. Sellman, declining a nomination, Mr. Crabb, of Annapolis, nominated Mr. McKim to the Convention, which was seconded by Mr. Jas. Mills, of Anne-Arundel, and unanimously concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Harker, the officers of the meeting were constituted a committee to communicate the nomination to Mr. McKim, and to request his acceptance thereto.

A corresponding committee, composed of the first named of the delegates from each district in the county of Anne-Arundel, the first named of the delegation from the city of Annapolis, and so on for the first five wards in the city of Baltimore, was then appointed.

On motion by Dr. Aleock, a committee was appointed to prepare an Address to the voters of the district. Committee: Dr. Aleock, Richd. I. Crabb and Alexander Franklin.

The proceedings were then ordered to be published—and on motion of Mr. Breck, the thanks of the meeting was conferred upon the presiding Officers and Secretaries, when the Convention adjourned.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Pres't. MICHAEL KLINEFELTER, Vice. SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Sec'y. Alexander Franklin, Secretaries. T. P. Alricks.

FRUITFUL PLAINS, 17th July, 1853.

To Richard W. Higgins:

My Dear Sir,—Should our distinguished friend Isaac McKim Esq. of Baltimore, be nominated before the Convention, I hope you will do me the favour to state to the delegates assembled, that it is not my wish to be placed in opposition to him. I hope all my friends will cheerfully unite in voting him an unanimous recommendation and nomination. It will afford me pleasure to yield him a frank, sincere, and hearty support. Harmony and unanimity among friends, notwithstanding their location, are of the first importance, and must not be lost sight of. We are peculiarly situated it is true; but this situation is not of our own seeking. The wanton exercise of power by our Legislature, in the most capricious division of the State into Congressional Districts, merits the indignant reprobation of every man who is not blinded by prejudice and interest. Let us do nothing, therefore that can even be construed to militate against the great object in view, viz: a spirited rebuke of this high-handed measure, and a lively expression of approbation in behalf of the great leading measures of the Administration. I hope my worthy friends from Anne-Arundel, who have taken so much interest in my behalf, will sanction my conduct on this occasion. For let the nomination fall upon whom it may, I can assure them in the utmost sincerity, that their good feeling and confidence so generously extended towards myself, will make an impression on my mind not to be eradicated.

With great respect Your friend, J. S. SELLMAN.

ANNAPOLIS, July 20th, 1853.

Dear Sir:—A Convention held this day at Annapolis, composed of Delegates friendly to the present Administration of the General Government from the county of Anne-Arundel, and the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore, the undersigned were appointed a committee to communicate to you the result of their proceedings; and it gives us great pleasure to announce to you, that by a unanimous vote of the Convention you have been nominated to the voters of this district, as a candidate for a seat in the next Congress. A nomination thus honourably conferred, because unsought for by you, we are sure will be grateful to your feelings; and knowing well your public spirit and devotion to your country, we cannot but anticipate a favourable response to the wishes of the Convention.

In tendering the nomination and requesting its acceptance, you will allow us to say that while it manifests but a proper estimate of your high and honourable character, we hope you will receive it as an evidence of the regard of a portion of your fellow-citizens;—that the confidence it reposes will not be misplaced, the fidelity of your past public life affords ample testimony. We ask, therefore, that you will make this acceptance of your pri-

vate interest and convenience on behalf of the public.

Your's with respect. ABNER LINTHICUM, MICHAEL KLINEFELTER, SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, ALEXANDER FRANKLIN, THOMAS P. ALRICKS.

ISAAC MCKIM, Esq.

BALTIMORE, July 22, 1853.

Gentlemen.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., informing me, that, at a Convention held at the city of Annapolis, composed of Delegates friendly to the present administration of the General Government, from the county of Anne-Arundel and the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore, you were appointed a committee to communicate the result of their proceedings, and that the Convention by a unanimous vote, had nominated me as a candidate to the voters of the fifth congressional district, as a suitable person to represent their interests in the next Congress. I beg leave to return my sincere thanks to the members of the Convention for their mark of confidence and good opinion of which I shall ever retain a grateful remembrance. Having always entertained the belief, that it is the duty of every good citizen in this happy Republic, to contribute a portion of his time to its service, whenever required so to do, I cannot hesitate to accept a nomination made under such flattering circumstances, and at the same time to assure the convention that if elected, I shall endeavour to discharge the duties of the situation with all zeal and fidelity, for the best interest of our country. For the kind and friendly manner the committee have discharged their duty, although far too partial, I beg leave to make my acknowledgments.

I remain, with great respect, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC MCKIM.

To Abner Linthicum, Michael Klinefelter, Somerville Pinkney, Alexander Franklin and T. P. Alricks.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Delegates appointed to nominate a candidate for Congress, friendly to the National Administration, met agreeably to appointment last evening, and unanimously nominated Col. Benjamin C. Howard for election in the Fourth Congressional District.

The Jackson party of Queen Anne's County have nominated the following Ticket:

For the Legislature, LEMUEL ROBERTS, SAMUEL R. OLDSON, THOMAS WRIGHT, JR. ROBERT LARAMORE.

DEATH OF COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE.

The Philadelphia papers of yesterday brought us the account of the death of Commodore Bainbridge, which occurred on Saturday last. His funeral was to take place yesterday at 4 o'clock, attended by the officers of the Navy and Army on that station, and by the officers belonging to the 1st Division of Pennsylvania Militia.

Balt. Rep. of Tuesday.

GENERAL NAVAL ORDER.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Commodore WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, who died at Philadelphia on the 27th instant, the flags of the Navy Yards, stations, and vessels of the United States Navy are to be hoisted half mast—and thirteen minute guns fired at noon on the day after the receipt of the order. Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps are to wear crapes for thirty days.

LEVI WOODBURY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 29th July, 1853.

A counterfeit note of one thousand dollars, of the City Bank of New York, was passed off last week at Montreal. One of the gang concerned was afterwards arrested, and \$690 of the money received for it was found upon him.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND.

JULY 10, 1853.

The Council in the name of the Society, offer the following premiums to be awarded for specific objects during the ensuing year: For best Strawberries, at least two quarts, to be produced on or before 1st Saturday of June.

Best Raspberries, three quarts, 2d Saturday in June, 83 Best Gooseberries, six sorts, one pint each, 4 Best Cherries, four sorts, one quart of each, 2 Best Apricots, two sorts, half doz. of each, 2 Best Pears, six sorts, half dozen of each, 3 Best Foreign Grapes, four sorts, two clusters of each, 5 Best Native Grapes, four sorts, two clusters of each, 5 Best Plumbs, four sorts, one doz. of each, 3 Best Apples, (early) four sorts, half peck of each, on or before 2d Saturday of July, 4 Best Apples, (late,) six sorts, half peck of each, after the 1st of February, 3 Best Peaches, (early,) 2d Saturday of August, four sorts, one dozen of each, 5 Best Peaches, (late,) after 3d Saturday of September, four sorts, one dozen of each, 5 Best Figs, two sorts, one dozen of each, 2 Best Quinces, two sorts, half peck of each, 4 Best Nectarines, two sorts, half dozen of each, 4

Best Cauliflowers, two at least, to be presented on or before 2d Saturday in April, 5 Best Asparagus, [forced,] two bunches, fifty stalks in each, 2d Saturday in March, 5

Best Mushrooms, half peck, to be produced before the end of April, 5

Best early Cabbage, [York kind,] six heads, 2

Best Sea Kale, two bunches, twelve in each, 5

Best Rhubarb, for tarts, two bunches, twelve in each, 5

Best Beets, at least one dozen before 1st June, 3

Best Carrots, two bunches, twelve in each, 2d Saturday in June, 2

Best Lettuce, [forced,] four heads, 1st Saturday in March, 2

Best Lettuce in open ground, six heads, 2

Best Onions, from seed in one season, one peck, 3

Best Cape Broccoli, four heads, 3

Best Egg Plants, at least two, 2

Best and largest Tomatoes, one dozen, 3

Best Cucumbers for pickling, one hundred, 3

Best early Celery, two bunches, 2d Saturday in October, 2

Best Asparagus in open ground, two bunches, 2

Best winter Canteloup Melon, two best, 2

Offered by an individual. For the best Potatoes, one bushel, a silver cup, \$10

For the best Sweet Potatoes, one bushel do. 10

Each must be accompanied with a statement showing the kind of seed used, and how cut; the quality of the soil, whether manured or not, the kind of manure, and how applied, the season, whether favourable or otherwise, in a word, the entire process of culture and mode of treatment, otherwise no award.

The committees on fruit and vegetables are prepared to receive for examination any thing that may be sent if deposited at the Farmer Office, No. 16, S. Calvert street, on Saturdays, between the hours of eight and nine in the morning. They will report accordingly, and a record will be kept of every thing presented.

Ornamental Department.

Best collection of Camellias in flower, 10

Best do. Roses, do 5

Best do. Pelargoniums, do 5

Best do. Hyacinths, do 3

Best do. Tulips, do 3

Best do. Carnations, do 3

Best do. Dahlias, do 3

Best do. Chrysanthemums, do 3

Best do. Primula polyanthus do 2

For the finest and rarest Exotic Plant, 2

For the best conducted Green-house, 20

By Individuals. For the best and rarest Tropical Epiphyte, or Air-plant, (orchideous) in flower when exhibited, with account of native country, habit and mode of treatment, \$10

Best collection of Ericas or Heaths in flower, at least six kinds, (E. Mediterranea and rubra excluded,) with account of culture and treatment, 10

Best dozen sorts of Auriculas in bloom, 3

Competition for these premiums free to all citizens of Maryland, and of that portion of the District, north of Potomac.

Published by order of the Council, H. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

To whom apply for further information.

Editors throughout the State are requested to insert the above.

Yesterday morning a very serious quarrel took place between certain agents of the two lines of stages between Baltimore and Washington. It appears that the parties were down at the wharf with their stages, waiting the arrival of the Steam-Boat from Philadelphia, and in their pursuit of passengers, a conflict ensued which resulted in Timothy Clarke of Beltzhoover's line being shot in the body by Samuel Pousley, the driver of Stockton and Stokes line. The wound, though severe, is not likely to prove mortal. Pousley, mounted his box and proceeded on to Washington, but he is to be forthcoming to-morrow, when the whole affair is to undergo a legal investigation. Five persons, as accomplices, are now in prison.—Patriot.

From the U. S. Gazette of Saturday.

EXECUTION OF CLOUGH.

Yesterday was the day appointed by the authorities of New Jersey, for the execution of JOEL CLOUGH for the Murder of Mrs. MARY HAMILTON. The extraordinary atrocity of the act, and the circumstances attending the trial, and the recent escape of the murderer, had given more than common interest to the execution, and at early hour in the morning of yesterday, the streets of Mount Holly, were crowded with persons who had come to witness the end of that unfortunate man.

The Rev. Mr. Wilmer, and one or two religious laymen, were with Clough all the night previous to his death. He attended to their instructions until about midnight, and they lay down and slept composedly for about three hours. About twenty minutes past (noon,) the Sheriff brought the culprit from the prison. He was attended by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Doane, Rev. Mr. Wilmer, and several other clergymen. He was placed in an open cart, in which was the sheriff and the clergymen, and conveyed to the place of execution, about two and a half miles from Mount Holly, near the Rancocas bridge. The prisoner was dressed in a white roundabout, vest and pantaloons; his breast was open, and in going to the place of execution, he requested one of the clergymen to place a handkerchief over his neck and breast to protect it from the sun.

Five volunteer companies of infantry were stationed round the gallows, and a company of cavalry attended the culprit from the prison to the place of execution. Clough seemed through the whole of the painful ceremony, to be calm and collected; he had manifested a spirit of repentance while in prison, and had received the rite of baptism, administered by Bishop Doane.

About 20 minutes past one o'clock, the pri-

soner arrived at the place of execution; he descended from the cart without assistance, and having taken leave of several persons whom he recognized, he ascended the platform and sat down in a chair, Bishop Doane, and Mr. Wilmer, of the Episcopal Church; and Mr. Ashton, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Shepherd, of Mount Holly, of the Baptist Church; and Methodist Clergymen of Pemberton, also went upon the platform. The appropriate service was read by Bishop Doane, and a prayer was made by Mr. Wilmer. Bishop Doane then read a letter from Clough to his mother, and also the confession of the prisoner. Several hymns were sung, and subsequently there was sung a hymn, commencing,

When I can read my title clear, To mansions in the skies, I'll bid farewell to every fear, And wipe my weeping eyes.

During the whole of these solemn performances, Clough evinced much agitation, frequently rising from his chair, moving about, wringing his hands, &c. He took a solemn and affectionate leave of the clergymen who attended him, about a quarter past two o'clock. The sheriff then adjusted the rope, in which he was aided by Clough. After the rope was placed over the gallows, Clough declared that it might be taken down—he then measured with his arm the length of the rope necessary to allow him a sufficient fall, and after some other regulations, in all of which the prisoner seemed to take an active part, his arms were pinioned, and the white cap placed on his head, and drawn over his face. In this position he stood a few minutes, when the sheriff struck down the support of the platform, and Joel Clough was launched into eternity. A slight muscular convulsion was all the movement visible in the body while it was suspended. In about 30 minutes after the execution, the body was taken down and placed in a coffin.

Notwithstanding the immense number of persons assembled, nearly twelve thousand, there was no disorder to mar the solemnities of the occasion.

The CONFESSION of Mr. Clough, written by himself, and read from the scaffold, to the surrounding multitude, in a remarkably distinct and impressive manner, by Bishop Doane, embodied a brief outline of his life, from his infancy, to the period of imprisonment. In reference to the crime for which he has suffered, he made some disclosures which placed the subject in a different light from which it has been heretofore viewed. He states, after appealing to that God before whom he was about to appear, for the sincerity of his story, that Mrs. Hamilton had made an engagement of marriage with him. She subsequently manifested a change and eventually declared it impossible for her to fulfil her promise, and in various ways showed that her affection had cooled. He was exceedingly hurt and irritated by her conduct, and declared that his object in visiting New York, was to withdraw himself from her society; that after having been, while there, led into some discreditable scenes, which he looked upon as completing his disgrace, he returned to Bordentown, saw Mrs. Hamilton, and informed her of his misfortunes. On learning that he had lost his money she offered to give him all she had in her possession, and in addition to give him her gold watch. These offers he declined, but renewed the subject of their engagement, and told her that if she would consent to be his wife all would be well and they should be happy. She refused he says to give him any encouragement and in a manner calculated to wound his feelings.

From that time he observes the idea of destroying her entered his mind. He acknowledges that her death was premeditated; that his intention was to destroy her, and then to commit suicide. From declarations which he had made to Mrs. H. she had reason to suppose that he intended to destroy himself, and it was from a feeling of anxiety arising from her apprehensions on his account, that she probably entered his room on the day of the fatal murder. He says he did not call her. She came in of her own accord.

When he saw her he advised her for her own safety to leave the room. She did so but immediately returned. On her second entrance he had left the bed on which he had been lying and was on the opposite side of the room. He was faint and she observing he looked ill went to him and offered to assist him to the bed. While doing this and while his left hand rested upon her shoulder he drew the dagger which was concealed about his person and gave her a severe stab. At that instant consciousness forsook him and he repeated the stabs with great violence. He was actuated by jealousy, pride, and revenge.

It was his determination that if she would not be his wife she should never be another. The love which was at first pure and ardent became changed at times to a feeling of hatred.

The trial he says was fair and impartially conducted, and he is aware that the verdict and sentence were perfectly just.

A Murder most foul and horrid! Brother's hand imbued in the blood of a Brother! A friend in Pennsylvania furnishes us with the following narrative of a murder recently perpetrated in that county.

Lynchburgh Virginian.

We have read in Shakespeare of a second Daniel; but it was reserved for the present era of Murders, to be presented with a second Cain, in the person of ARMISTEAD CRAFT, of the county of Pittsylvania; who on the 10th inst. committed a most wanton and diabolical murder on the person of his brother, George Craft, Jr. at the house of his father Philip Craft—then immediately fled. His father, being suspected of aiding his escape; contrary to the act of Assembly, and thereby becoming an accessory after the fact, was arrested on the 13th instant, and on the 15th was brought before S. Coleman, D. H. Clark,

Esqrs. justices of the peace, who after a prompt and impartial examination of the evidence of witnesses, pronounced that the prisoner would not bear them out in proving his innocence, and he was thereupon committed to prison. A synopsis of the testimony may be proved uninteresting, viz:

That, passing by the house heard considerable noise—had curiosity to ascertain the cause—turned in direction of the house, and the field—reached the house, and understanding from the father that Armistead had killed his brother George.—The father sent for his neighbours, a number of whom soon assembled—to whom he stated, that on that morning, Armistead arose and fed his horse, and returned to breakfast, and fed his horse again—the family composed of the father and two sons, sat down to breakfast—when George remarked to Armistead that it was unnecessary to feed his horse so often, when corn was scarce, for which rebuke he received a blow on the mouth—George, being a mild, well disposed member of the Baptist Church, requested his brother not to repeat it—what he did by inflicting a severe blow with his clenched hand.

A rencounter ensued, which resulted in George's throwing Armistead on the bed. The father taking him away, Armistead took advantage of this circumstance, seized George, and threw him on the floor—when the father again interposed, and separated them—Armistead (the eldest of the two) into a corner—hearing something falling behind him exclaimed, Sir, you have killed your brother, raised him up—when the fatal dirk fell from the bosom of the expiring boy, having entered between two ribs and penetrated deep into the heart. Armistead asked his father forgiveness, who ordered him from his presence. The neighbours sat up with the corpse that night. After midnight, the father came down stairs with over coat on, and a bed in his hand; went to the desk and took a letter therefrom, containing something written, went out and remained several hours. When he returned, he found his bundle contained clothes, and a bag of money, and whether the absent time was spent with the refugee, witness could not say. Mr. Jones, the coroner, held an inquest on the body, when the jury found that the deceased had been feloniously, wilfully and maliciously murdered by Armistead Craft.

Well may we exclaim, how inscrutable are the ways of Providence. A man, in the bloom and pride of manhood, sitting at the breakfast table with his father and brethren, ere their morsel was consumed, brutally murdered, and sent into a world of spirits by one from whom nature and nature's God had taught us to expect, instead of the assassin's steel, the warm, kind and endearing feelings of brotherly love and friendship. For the Commonwealth, James Garland, Esq. for the prisoner, Robert Cook, Esq.

Armistead Craft is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair, ruddy complexion; light hair, inclined to be full blue eyes, and thin lips, corpulent in square built—is no doubt making his way to the west. A handsome reward, it is expected, will be offered for his apprehension.

London is said to be one of the healthiest places in the world. It has been stated, we believe correctly, that the happy creation which the inhabitants of that city enjoy most part enjoy from the diseases common to other capitals, is owing to the sulphurous gas emitted from the coal, serving the salutary purpose of checking the progress of the malarial infection. To prove that the air is saturated with the naphtha, you cannot find a way an insect to which the sulphur is obtained within the sphere of its action.

A melancholy gloom was yesterday over the exercise at the Commencement of the Union College, in consequence of the sudden death of William Duke, of Saratoga, one of the students who was to have graduated in this term, and who with several others, went at an early hour in the morning to bathe in the Mohawk river, and was drowned. He had taken a part among the speakers, and was to have delivered the Hebrew Oration. He was a young man of fair and amiable character, and his death is greatly lamented by his fellow students, and by all who were acquainted with him. His father and mother had come to Schenectady to witness the performance of their son in the exercises of the day, and behold they found him a corpse.

GENERAL JOHN COFFEE. We merely announced, on reading it, the other day, the death of this brave and patriotic citizen. We had not time, then, to do more. Our feelings prompt us, (for we regard him well) to say that he always appeared to us to resemble the iron we had formed of Clivina, more than other modern soldiers. In his person he was tall, well made, and commanding size—he had a dark complexion, doubtless the effect of exposure to the wind and sun of Heaven, and a fine penetrating dark eye. He was mild, gentle, of a remarkable disposition, and true in his friendship. He resembled some broad, deep, onward flowing river, whose surface is smooth and tranquil; but when pent up between rocks, and amidst passes, announces by its power, that it must go through, nor will it be resisted, even though such a gap ensue as was once made at the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry. So was general Coffee's nature only indicated what were the powers of the man if roused—and these were clearly disclosed in the famous Battle of Tallmahatchee, which preceded the victory of New Orleans. General Jackson could not have entrusted the most important fight to better hands. He, no doubt, knew his man. In the great battle of the South, General Coffee

signalized himself in several battles with mountain troops. At E...

Each was the confidant of his sudden death by his sudden death, and led the way to retreat, restored the day.

Nothing makes a cause. Gen. Coffee's brilliant and bloody country's cause convinced that his life at hazard, at it, than he found prepare the ground to be cast into of which his...

We shall always be in debt to your manners, obligations—and the halcyon that last one go to make up a limitation, and a little tribute to all party to how low to cherish, and to respect his saying a few days, and it will few know how ever feel.

A medical gentleman with an office with an influence as having. Upon a state of the nose had a silver, painted, and fastened, one of which was a spectacle.

Mr. Richard A. ... night, about half past nine he ... The do ... when it appeared ... in flames, a ... at the floor, see ... he expired ... the bedding caught ... to the apartment ... taken by the ... the door, but wa...

The New York ... contradiction of ... at Princeton ... We are not a ... in the Nation ... that the cholera ... one of the ed ... vice at that d ... light and was t ... day in which the ... report of the pe ... was printed, ... or, who convey ... al of the Prof ... plants, heard ... out. So far f ... Dr. Carpath ... placed his fan ... the extraordi ... student hav ... since the fou ... statement was ... resident Lin ... the editor t ... to the time of ... tant.

The student ... Theological S ... is usual, and ... his and this ... Princeton for ... healthy situat ... The Lewis ... by last, stay ... brunched, and ... where?—The ... of the hands

MELANC ... Mr. Richard A ... at the hotel ... night, about ... half past nine ... The do ... when it appeared ... in flames, a ... at the floor, see ... he expired ... the bedding caught ... to the apartment ... taken by the ... the door, but wa...

THE ... contradiction of ... at Princeton ... We are not a ... in the Nation ... that the cholera ... one of the ed ... vice at that d ... light and was t ... day in which the ... report of the pe ... was printed, ... or, who convey ... al of the Prof ... plants, heard ... out. So far f ... Dr. Carpath ... placed his fan ... the extraordi ... student hav ... since the fou ... statement was ... resident Lin ... the editor t ... to the time of ... tant.

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...general battle with the Indians. He was...  
...At Emuchau he was badly...  
...and, consigned to the surgeon and a...  
...but while in the hands of one, and en...  
...ing great agony on the other, the retra...  
...ing army, on the occasion of the Battle of...  
...Greek, called Enolicopeo Creek, were...  
...led by his sudden appearance at its head...  
...by the sound of the retreat, he flew...  
...his litter, mounted his horse, and point...  
...and led the way to the charge. His pre...  
...retreat, united with General Jackson's, stayed...  
...retreat, restored order to the flying ranks...  
...won the day.

Such was the confidence reposed in Gene...  
...Colfax, that he had only to speak, and ga...  
...around him two thousand brave followe...  
...attack Pensacola. General Jackson want...  
...these men—told General Coffee to raise...  
...and they were there, as if by magic.  
...Gen. Coffee's bravery was not that of the...  
...and bloody warrior. It took root...  
...country's cause—in its justice—and be...  
...convinced that the war was righteous, he...  
...his life at hazard with no more concern...  
...at it, than he felt when he took the plough...  
...to prepare the ground for the seed that was...  
...to be cast into it, and upon the resu...  
...of which his family depended for sup...  
...Nothing makes a man so brave as a righte...  
...cause. Gen. Coffee would engage in no...  
...He was, we really believe, a Chris...  
...The manner of his death confirms this...  
...said he gave proof of the faith of the...  
...Christian in his last moments. He blessed...  
...family with a Christian's composure, and...  
...Christian's hope.  
...We shall always remember him—his plain...  
...ostentatious dress—mild, gentle, compos...  
...manner, obliging and confiding disposi...  
...and the halo of his victories, lighted...  
...by that last one over the king of terrors...  
...to make up a character which is worthy...  
...imitation, and ought to be loved.  
...This little tribute we owe to one, who a...  
...all party bickerings, and party strifes...  
...to cherish a friendship previously w...  
...and to respect an opponent in politics...  
...is saying a good deal for a citizen now...  
...and it evinces a moral courage which...  
...a few know how to cultivate and still f...  
...ever feel.

**A GOOD NEW NOSE.**  
A medical gentleman yesterday came into...  
...office with an acquaintance whom he in...  
...duced as having just been furnished with a...  
...Upon a second look we perceived that...  
...nose had a strong scar upon each side of...  
...To be short, it was made of a thin plate...  
...silver, painted to correspond with the coun...  
...and fastened in its place by two...  
...saws, one of which rests upon each of the...  
...nostrils, the top being held fast by a pair...  
...spectacles. The fastenings though some...  
...at an uncomfortable for a while, have been...  
...and in other cases, at least to become easy...  
...is the work of our ingenious citizen Reu...  
...Peale, whose museum is so justly cele...  
...The individual who wore this nose...  
...as so entirely changed by it in his appear...  
...that his acquaintances sat by him as u...  
...at the boarding house breakfast table...  
...without knowing him. There is one advan...  
...age which a silver nose has over one of...  
...stic, it is not so liable to turn red. In ev...  
...respect it is better than no nose at all by a...  
...ference not to be sneezed at.—*N. Y. Jour...*

**THE CHOLERA.**  
The New York Standard has the following...  
...of the reported existence of the...  
...at Princeton:  
...We are not a little surprised to find it st...  
...in the National Intelligencer of the 23d...  
...that the cholera prevails at Princeton, N. J...  
...One of the editors of this paper has been...  
...at that delightful place within a fort...  
...and was there three hours on the very...  
...day in which the Intelligencer, containing the...  
...report of the prevalence of the cholera there...  
...was printed, viz. on 23d inst.; and the edi...  
...who conversed with the President, sever...  
...of the Professors, and many of the inhab...  
...ants, heard not a syllable of any such a r...  
...So far from it, he casually remarked...  
...Dr. Carrahan, the President, that he had...  
...his family there for the summer, from...  
...the extraordinary salubrity of the town, not...  
...student having died there of any disease...  
...since the foundation of the College. This...  
...statement was made some years since by Vice...  
...President Lindsay, and Dr. Carrahan assu...  
...the editor that the statement was true up...  
...to the time of the conversation of the 23d in...  
...stant.

The students, both at the College and the...  
...Theological Seminary, attend to their duties...  
...as usual, and several persons from Philadel...  
...phia and this city, are passing the time at...  
...Princeton for the benefit of its proverbially...  
...healthy situation.  
...The Lewinsburg (Va.) 'Alleganian' of Fri...  
...day last, states that this disease has not ap...  
...proached any nearer to us than the Lick on...  
...Kanawha, and seems to be abating every...  
...where.—The report of its having killed five...  
...of the hands who were employed near on the

...the terms on which the charter of the East...  
...India Company shall be renewed, or in other...  
...words, the manner in which the immense pos...  
...sessions of England in India shall be herea...  
...toe governed, and her trade with that part...  
...of the world conducted, is likewise before Pa...  
...liament. We give below the plan of the Mi...  
...nisters. As this subject is, besides its gene...  
...ral interest, of considerable import to the...  
...commerce of the United States, we shall re...  
...vert to it at an early day. We will now sim...  
...ply observe that this Whig Ministry is com...  
...posed of the hardiest innovators that have...  
...for a long time past directed the councils...  
...of Great Britain.

**Pittsburg, July 23.**  
**CHOLERA.**  
On the 18th inst. there was one case of ch...  
...cholera Asphyxia, at the corner of Liberty...  
...and Seventh streets, which proved fatal, and one...  
...man, John Augustine, recently from Germa...  
...ny, admitted into the Hospital.

On the 19th there was one case of the ch...  
...cholera, a coloured woman, on Water street...  
...which proved fatal; and one person, Geo. H...  
...Munday, recently from Philadelphia, not ch...  
...cholera, admitted into the Hospital.

On the 20th inst., John Spillen was ad...  
...mitted to the Hospital, labouring under the...  
...premonitory symptoms—improving under...  
...treatment. The Hospital Report of the 21st...  
...states that Munday and Augustine were co...  
...nvalencing.

On the 21st inst., Christopher Longnickle...  
...and Dorothy, his wife, were admitted, the...  
...former in a state of collapse, and his case v...  
...ery doubtful, the latter was convalescing. All...  
...the other patients were doing well.

The above comprise, we believe, all the...  
...cases which occurred in this city from 10 o...  
...clock, A. M. on Thursday, the 17th, till 10...  
...o'clock, A. M. on the 23d.

**Kentucky.**—The Lexington Observer of...  
...the 17th instant states that the health of that...  
...place was as good as it usually is at this season...  
...of the year. At Richmond (Ky.) two deaths of...  
...cholera had occurred during the preceding...  
...week. At Frankfort the cholera was not con...  
...sidered as any longer an epidemic. At Cyn...  
...thiana it is abating.

**Knoxville, Tennessee.**—We learn from...  
...the Knoxville Republican, that one death from...  
...cholera had occurred at that place and that...  
...another person had been attacked, but was...  
...convalescent.

**VERA CRUZ.**  
The French armed brig La Bedone, Mons...  
...Decayeux, Lieut. de Vaisseau, 15 days from...  
...Vera Cruz, arrived in the harbour of Pensa...  
...cola on the 12th inst. She reports the Yel...  
...low Fever and Cholera as raging violently at...  
...that place.

A letter from Vera Cruz mentions that the...  
...cholera was in the vicinity of the city of...  
...Mexico.

The dwelling house of Mr. John Wells...  
...near St. Clairville, (Ohio) was struck by...  
...lightning during a storm on Sunday the 14th...  
...inst. and one of his children, in the house at...  
...the time, was so violently electrified by the...  
...fluid as to be insensible for nearly the space...  
...of half a day. The child has since recover...  
...ed from the shock. No other injury was sus...  
...tained.

**FOREIGN.**  
**FROM ENGLAND.**  
New York, July 26.  
By the London packet ship President, cap...  
...tain Moore, which sailed from Portsmouth on...  
...the 10th ult. we have received, says the Cou...  
...rier and Enquirer, files of London papers to...  
...the evening of the 14th of June.  
The question of emancipating the slaves in...  
...the British West Indies proceeds but slowly...  
...in the House of Commons; the ministerial...  
...plan on this subject has however, undergone...  
...a material alteration. The government now...  
...propose to pay the West India proprietors no...  
...less a sum than twenty millions of pounds...  
...sterling, as a compensation for the loss of their...  
...slaves, and this as a donation, not as a loan...  
...How the sum is to be raised does not disti...  
...nctly appear; an increased tax on sugar is...  
...spoken of—raised it must be at any rate by a...  
...tax on the people, and it would seem but fair...  
...that if the people of England are determined...  
...on performing what we believe a doubtful act...  
...of philanthropy, that they should not do it at...  
...the expense of the West India planters alone...  
...but that they themselves should pay the cost...  
...as well as have the merit of it, if merit there...  
...be. One would think however, their burthen...  
...are heavy enough already.  
There can be no doubt that the accounts the...  
...government have received of the determined...  
...resistance which would be made by the Colo...  
...nists to their plans of emancipation without...  
...compensation, and the disastrous consequen...  
...ces which would inevitably follow, have in...  
...duced this change in their original intention...  
...; indeed the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Stanley...  
...expressly stated in debate, that the packet for...  
...the West Indies had been detained that she...  
...might carry out to the Colonies intelligence...  
...of the altered views of Ministers. All the...  
...propositions of government on the subject...  
...which will be found detailed among our ex...  
...tracts, have been carried in the House of...  
...Commons by large majorities. As far as we...  
...can judge the West India interest shows a...  
...willingness to consent to the measure in its...  
...present form. Mr. Robinson, the first speak...  
...er in the debate after a committee of the house...  
...went into the consideration of the question of...  
...compensation, commences his speech by say...  
...ing, "he congratulated the house on having...  
...carried the principle that slavery should be a...  
...bolished in the Colonies. He was confident...  
...that the act of its abolition there would be...  
...remotely, if not very soon, the abolition...  
...of slavery in the United States."  
Another very important question, that of

...the terms on which the charter of the East...  
...India Company shall be renewed, or in other...  
...words, the manner in which the immense pos...  
...sessions of England in India shall be herea...  
...toe governed, and her trade with that part...  
...of the world conducted, is likewise before Pa...  
...liament. We give below the plan of the Mi...  
...nisters. As this subject is, besides its gene...  
...ral interest, of considerable import to the...  
...commerce of the United States, we shall re...  
...vert to it at an early day. We will now sim...  
...ply observe that this Whig Ministry is com...  
...posed of the hardiest innovators that have...  
...for a long time past directed the councils...  
...of Great Britain.

The Tithes Act for Ireland gave rise to an...  
...interesting debate on the present state of that...  
...country. It was admitted on all hands that...  
...the attempts to enforce the payments of tithes...  
...had been the sole cause of the late disturban...  
...ces there. The plan of the Government, as...  
...stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer...  
...with regard to the tithes in arrears, is to stop...  
...their exaction, to grant a sum of money to the...  
...clergy in lieu thereof, which is to be repaid to...  
...the Government by a tax upon the land liable...  
...to the payment of tithes, but which have not...  
...been paid. This will shift the burthen from...  
...the tenant to the landlord.

Mr. O'Connell has given notice of a motion...  
...for a repeal of the Union. It is to the follow...  
...ing effect:  
"That on the very earliest day possible in...  
...the next session he should move a resolution...  
...declaratory of the means by which the destruc...  
...tion of the Irish Parliament was effect...  
...ed—of the miseries which the measure called...  
...the legislative union has produced in Ireland...  
...—of the evils which it has inflicted on the a...  
...gricultural labourers and operatives in man...  
...ufactures in England—of the accumulating...  
...pressure of the poor laws which it has creat...  
...ed in England, and of the inevitable separa...  
...tion of both countries, which must result from...  
...continuing the union as at present arranged...  
...and acted upon; and also for leave to bring in...  
...a bill to render safe, secure and permanent...  
...the connexion between Great Britain and Ire...  
...land by means of the re-establishment of a do...  
...mestic legislature in Ireland."

The London Times says, "we have strong...  
...reason to believe that the Tory Peerage, aid...  
...ed by the Bishops, have determined on ano...  
...ther and an immediate attempt to overthrow...  
...the Grey Ministry, by defeating the Irish...  
...Church Bill, nor do we see how they can...  
...fail to succeed, as it is presumed their...  
...majority in the upper house will amount to...  
...nearly 30. \* \* \* \* \* this there is nothing to...  
...prevent but such a creation of liberal Peers...  
...as we conjecture will not take place under a...  
...Minister so little distinguished for political...  
...boldness as the present." If there is any grou...  
...nd for this statement, a crisis in England, of...  
...the deepest interest, is not far distant.

We have looked with some curiosity to...  
...learn of the account of the recall of the Dutch...  
...Ambassador to the Court of St. James was...  
...correct. One of the last papers says, "that...  
...the Cavalier Dedel is only going for a week...  
...or ten days, in order to have personal com...  
...munication with his Government upon the...  
...matters which are to be the subject of the re...  
...turning negotiations, and that he will certai...  
...nly return, and it is to be hoped, furnished...  
...with the necessary powers for negotiating the...  
...definitive treaty."

There is little worthy of notice from France...  
...save that Ministers have brought before the...  
...Chamber of Deputies the appropriation neces...  
...sary for the indemnity to be paid to this coun...  
...try.

Don Pedro has made no movement as yet...  
...though if the accounts we now have can be...  
...relied on, the next arrival will bring us im...  
...portant intelligence from Oporto.

**FRANCE.**  
Chamber of Deputies—Sitting of June 11.  
M. Dupin took the chair at 20 past one, at...  
...which time 8 deputies were present.

The Minister of Finance brought in the bill...  
...for authorizing and regulating the means of...  
...payment of the 25,000,000 fr. admitted to be...  
...due to the United States by a late treaty.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

**ENGLAND.**  
**SLAVERY.**—The following are the resolu...  
...tions agreed to by the House of Commons...  
...on the subject of the colonial slavery, as they...  
...stand in the votes:—

"1. That immediate and effectual measures...  
...be taken for the entire abolition of slavery...  
...throughout the colonies, under such provisio...  
...ns for regulating the condition of the negroes...  
...as may combine their welfare with the intere...  
...sts of the proprietors.

"2. That it is expedient that all children...  
...born after the passing of any act, or who shall...  
...be under the age of six years at the time of...  
...the passing any act of Parliament for this...  
...purpose, be declared free; subject neverthe...  
...less, to such temporary restrictions as may be...  
...deemed necessary for their support and main...  
...tenance.

"3. That all persons now slaves shall be...  
...registered as apprenticed labourers, and ac...  
...quire thereby all rights and privileges of free...  
...men, subject to the restriction of labouring...  
...under conditions and for a time to be fixed...  
...by Parliament, for the present owners.

"4. That towards the compensation of the...  
...proprietors, His Majesty is enabled to grant...  
...to them a sum not exceeding £20,000,000...  
...sterling, to be appropriated as Parliament...  
...shall direct.

"5. That His Majesty be enabled to defray...  
...any such expense as he may incur in estab...  
...lishing an efficient stipendiary magistracy in...  
...the colonies, and in aiding the local legisla...  
...tures in providing upon liberal and compre...  
...hensive principles for the religious and moral...  
...education of the negro population to be eman...  
...cipated."

**EAST INDIA COMPANY.**  
**PLAN OF THE GOVERNMENT.**  
1st. To separate the union which at present...  
...exists between the trading character and sove...  
...reign character of the East India Company.

2. To abolish altogether the Company as a...  
...trading company, and to throw the trade en...  
...tirely open to general competition; but

3. To allow the Company to exercise its...  
...present authority in India for twenty years.

4. To legalize the holding of lands by Eu...  
...ropeans in the East Indies.

5. To allow the natives of India, notwith...  
...standing their colour, birth, or religion, to be...  
...equally eligible to all offices as Europeans.

**STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.**  
By the packet ship Roscoe, Capt. Rogers...  
...at New York, the Editors of the Commercial...  
...Advertiser have received files of European...  
...papers, embracing London papers to the 24th...  
...of June, and Liverpool to the 25th.

The resolutions in favour of the abolition...  
...of slavery in the West India Colonies, have...  
...passed the House of Commons and were laid...  
...upon the table of the Lords on the 22d of...  
...June. Upon this subject the Observer re...  
...marks:

"As some doubts have been entertained...  
...with respect to the intentions of Government...  
...on the West India question, we feel it necessa...  
...ry to state that His Majesty's Ministers do...  
...not mean to content themselves with the as...  
...sent of the Lords to the declaratory resolu...  
...tions, but it is their determination to pass...  
...the Act of Parliament, of which they are the...  
...forerunner, with all possible speed, and cer...  
...tainly during the present session. The great...  
...question which has so long agitated a large...  
...portion of the conscientious of the communi...  
...ty, will thus be placed on a basis, which may...  
...with prudence and caution, be made the fou...  
...ndation of a final and satisfactory settlement."

**COLONIZATION OF ALGIERS.**  
In reply to questions put to the President...  
...of the Council, by M. Clausel, he replied, that...  
...up to that moment government had not ent...  
...ertained the remotest idea of evacuating...  
...Algiers; but that on the contrary all its me...  
...asures tended to fortify the security of its...  
...occupation, and to encourage by every mea...  
...ns in its power the colonization of the coun...  
...try by private individuals or companies.

On the 21st of June the Earl of Aberdeen...  
...called the attention of the British Lords to...  
...this subject, and asked for information from...  
...the Ministry, as to the measures taken to...  
...guard British interests, and preserve their...  
...honour. Earl Grey replied that they had re...  
...ceived official communications from the...  
...French government upon the subject, and it...  
...would therefore be impossible for him to en...  
...ter upon its discussion without serious in...  
...convenience. His Majesty's ministers had en...  
...deavoured, according to their views on the...  
...subject, to support as far as they possibly...  
...could, the honour and dignity of the country;...  
...and whenever the time came for making a...  
...communication on the subject (for which time...  
...he trusted ministers would be able to show...  
...that they had not forgotten the honour or in...  
...terest of the country.

**PORTUGAL.**  
No perceptible alteration in the affairs...  
...of the belligerent brothers had taken place...  
...since our last accounts nor are the dates...  
...much later.

**AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.**  
It is stated from Constantinople, May 28th...  
...that Ibrahim Pacha has really commenced his...  
...retreat, and preparations were making in the...  
...Russian camp which indicated the speedy...  
...withdrawal of the troops. The official news...  
...that the Egyptian army had actually com...  
...menced its retreat arrived at the Turkish...  
...capital on the 27th. The Reis Effendi immedi...  
...ately communicated it to the Foreign Amba...  
...sador, and Count Orloff repeated his decla...  
...ration that the Russian army should retire...  
...as soon as he was certain that the Arabs...  
...really had retreated.

**HYMENEAL.**  
Married, on Tuesday the 25d inst. by the...  
...Rev. Mr. Gerr. Mr. WILLIAM J. HYDE, of...  
...Baltimore, to Miss LUORETIA TILLY, of this...  
...place.

**OBITUARY.**  
Another Revolutionary character gone!—  
...A letter received by a gentleman in this...  
...place, from a friend in Charles county, men...  
...tions the death of Capt. THOMAS ROBERTSON, in...  
...the 77th year of his age. Mr. R. has been...  
...during many years, a member of the Legisla...  
...ture of Maryland, and continued so to the...  
...time of his decease, in which body, acting as...  
...Chairman of the Committee of Military Pen...  
...sions, he has rendered efficient aid to his...  
...Revolutionary co-patriots, by the zeal and as...  
...siduity with which he has attended to their...  
...claims.  
Md. Republican.

We are authorized to announce to the...  
...Voters of Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel coun...  
...ty, that ROBERT WELCH of Ben. is a Can...  
...didate for the next Sheriffalty.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale...  
...on Saturday, the 17th day of August...  
...next, the Farm upon which he at present re...  
...sides. The qualities of this land it is deem...  
...ed unnecessary to recommend, being too well...  
...known to need it. There is in the tract

**295 ACRES.**  
It has upon it a comfortable DWELLING...  
...Two TOBACCO HOUSES, and...  
...every other necessary building. It...  
...has advantages as to location, be...  
...ing situated, adjoining Gifford Fac...  
...tory, owned by Mr. James Owens, and im...  
...mediately between the farms of Mr. John G...  
...Proud and Dr. Charles G. Worthington, two...  
...and a half miles above the Savage Factory...  
...on the Washington Turnpike Road. It is...  
...also well watered by fine springs. It will...  
...be sold at private sale. The terms will...  
...be made known on the day of sale. Sale to...  
...commence at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises.  
EDWARD DORSEY, of Rich...  
July 25.

Ticket No. 23334, a prize of \$50...  
...in the Union Canal Class No. 12, was...  
...sold at E. Dubois' office.

**"Look well to your interest, Citizens!"**  
**HERE IS AN OFFER FOR YOU!**  
**"\$10,000 FOR ONLY \$2!"**  
In the following splendid scheme, to be drawn...  
...THIS DAY, at Wilmington.  
The Delaware and North Carolina Consolida...  
...ted Lottery—Extra Class No. 3.

73 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	1,863½
2 prizes of	1,000
5 prizes of	500
15 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	125
100 prizes of	100
128 prizes of	20
128 prizes of	15
256 prizes of	10
3008 prizes of	4
22,176 prizes of	2

Tickets \$2—Halves \$1—Quarters 50 cts.  
Tickets may be had in the above Class...  
...until Monday next, as the drawing will not be...  
...received until that day.

**MARYLAND**  
**STATE LOTTERY.**  
CLASS NO. 15, for 1833.  
Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes...  
...and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.  
To be drawn at Baltimore.  
On SATURDAY, the 3d of August.

Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of	\$15,000
1 prize of	4,000
1 prize of	1,600
2 prizes of	1,250
5 prizes of	1,000
10 prizes of	600
100 prizes of	400
112 prizes of	40
112 prizes of	30
112 prizes of	20
2184 prizes of	10
15400 prizes of	5

Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25.  
Tickets and shares for sale at

**DUBOIS'**  
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,  
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)  
August 1.

**IN CHANCERY.**  
8 July, 1833.  
Richard Estep and Henry A. Hall, Survs'g...  
...Adm'rs. of Rezin Estep.

Ann Sparrow, Joseph G. Hutton, Aseneth...  
...G. Hutton, Knuch A. Hutton, and William...  
...F. Hutton.

**ORDERED.** That the sale of the real...  
...estate made and reported by Somerville...  
...Punkney, the trustee in this case, be ratif...  
...and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary...  
...be shown before the 9th day of September...  
...next, provided a copy of this order be published...  
...in each of three successive weeks before the...  
...8th day of August next, in one of the Annapo...  
...lis newspapers.

The report states the amount of sales to be...  
...\$1083 37½.  
True copy—Test,  
RAMSAY WATERS,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

**Farmers' Bank of Maryland,**  
Annapolis, June 19th 1833.

In compliance with the Charter of the...  
...Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and with a suppl...  
...ment thereto establishing a Branch thereof...  
...at Frederick Town, Notice is hereby given to...  
...the stockholders on the Western Shore, that a...  
...election will be held at the Banking House...  
...in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday...  
...in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock...  
...A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose...  
...of choosing from amongst the stockholders...  
...fifteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis;...  
...and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at...  
...Frederick Town.

By order,  
SAM. MAYNARD, Cash'...  
The Gazette, and American Baltimore, will...  
...publish the above once a week six weeks.

**FOR ANNAPOLIS,**  
**EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.**  
The Steam boat MA...  
...RYLAND, will leave...  
...Baltimore for Annapolis...  
...every Sunday morning...  
...starting at nine o'clock...  
...from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual...  
...place of starting, and return in the afternoon...  
...leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock. Passage to...  
...or from Annapolis \$1. Children under 12...  
...years of age, half price. N. B. All baggage...  
...at the owners risk.  
LEML. G. TAYLOR, Master.

**NOTICE.**  
PERSONS indebted to the estates of Joseph...  
...Morton, late of A. A. County, deceased, and...  
...George Cracroft, late of Prince George's...  
...county, deceased, are requested to make im...  
...mediate payment, and those having claims...  
...against said estates are desired to present them...  
...for settlement.  
GEORGE MORTON, Administrator.  
July 11, 1833.

MISCELLANEOUS

SONG OF THE SIOUX LOVERS

Gay moonlight is dancing
O'er forest and glen
And the bright beams are kissing
My steed's silver mane

From the London Court Magazine for May NIGHT.

BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.
Night sinks upon the dim grey wave,
Night clouds the spires that mark the town;

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

Elliott's Travels in the North of Europe, now re-publishing in Waldie's Circulating Library, contains the latest accounts of the interesting countries he visited—indeed, some of the places described have rarely been reached by the traveller.

DESCRIPTION OF MOSCOW.
The site of Moscow is slightly elevated. The inequality of the ground on which it stands adds to the picturesque nature of the view.

the days of Peter the Great, who introduced them from western Europe. The latter are very ancient.—They are round, and instead of decreasing pyramidically to the top, they pass by sudden transitions from a greater to a less diameter.

All the churches, and many of the secular public buildings, are surmounted by five bulbous domes, of which the centre is the largest. This is generally gilded, while the four smaller are either gilt or green.

The appearance of Moscow in different parts is so diversified that it is impossible to assign to it any general character, except that of strange and peculiar variety. Sometimes you may fancy yourself in a noble street in London, out of which you suddenly turn into a dirty Arab Bazaar.

The awful catastrophe that destroyed the ancient city, from whose ruins another has arisen, leaving no trace of former desolation, seems to have given a colour to the character of the people. Every one strives to forget the past.

In the centre of Moscow stands the Kremlin. It is an irregular polygon, full of buildings, and surrounded by a high wall flanked with tall towers topped with spires.

One of the five gates forming the entrance to this remarkable pile of buildings is called Spasski, or 'The Holy Gate' and every person passing through is obliged to take off his hat in honour of a saint who resides over it, and who once rescued the city from the hands of the Tartars; or, as others say, delivered it from a dreadful pest.

An English gentleman residing in Moscow who kindly devoted two days to escort me about the city, told me that when the magazine exploded in 1812, the whole of that side of the Kremlin was shivered except a portion of one of the gates, called Nikolaki, over which St. Nicholas presided in a glass case.

Having entered the Kremlin, you find yourself in an area about a mile in circumference, studded with buildings of strange, grotesque forms, and of a style of architecture peculiar to Moscow.

second experiment satisfactorily proves that if smutty seed be washed the smut will be prevented. From the result of both these experiments we see the fallacy of H's supposition that smut is produced by a bug.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.
In the hey-day of life, with unlimited power, health, and every inducement to seek his own pleasure, the present emperor devotes his whole time to his subjects.

A determination on his part to carry into execution the desire of his heart for the liberation of the serfs; would excite among the nobles a conspiracy which would probably end in the loss of his crown.

(From the Geussie Farmer.)
ON THE SMUT IN WHEAT AND THE CAUSE OF IT.

MR. HOLMES: Winthrop, April, 1833.
A late number of the Marine Farmer contains an article from the Albany Argus signed H.—It is a well written article, on the smut in wheat and cause of it.

In this communication I intend to state what I suppose to be the cause of smut in wheat—give the results of some little experiments, by way of proving what I know to be a complete preventive, and make some observations touching H's theory, which may tend in some measure to refute it.

When I was a little fellow, I observed my father washing wheat to sow. I asked him why he did thus? He replied 'to rid it of smut'.

I observed that after he had skimmed off all the kernels of smut from the first water, he washed it thoroughly in the second and third waters—I asked why he washed it so much, after he had taken off all the kernels of smut. He replied that 'particles of smut adhering to the wheat will cause it to produce smut.'

My father had ever followed that practice and had ever raised pure wheat, although he had frequently bought impure seed. Indeed he had never seen a head of smut for a long time, and entertained the idea that it grew in the same head with the wheat, and when he first saw the smut head his curiosity was aroused.

skimming until all the kernels were risen and been off, and then pour off the water, rub it hard in your hand so that it catch the particles of smut from the wheat, do it at the halves by stirring in with a stick as I have seen some do, pour off the water, drain the wheat over the sieve, empty the wheat into the spare tub, add at the rate of 4 quarts of slaked lime or a peck of slaked ashes to the bushel and your wheat will be ready and fit to be sown.

Now, Mr. Editor, allow me, through the medium of your paper, in plain farmer's style, to address myself to my brother farmers.—Gentlemen, I have not the temerity to suppose that I can instruct the experienced. I would modestly appear before my superiors, not supposing that I am originating ideas for the majority of farmers.

Now if you have smutty seed wheat, just take it and a couple of tubs, and a bucket, a sieve, and a quantity of slaked lime, or unleached ashes, to a brook or pool of warm water.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SCT.

WHEREAS Israel Davidson, late Collector of the Tax for Anne-Arundel County, has returned to the Commissioners for said county the following list of Lands on which taxes are due for the years 1850 and 1851, and on which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit:

Table with columns: Names of Persons Assessed, Names of Lands, Amount of Taxes 1850 and 1851. Includes entries for Anderson, John; Brashears, Robert; Hood, Joseph; etc.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That unless the County charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said Lands, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, 'An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges on the several counties of this state.'

Extract of a letter from Dr. Waterhouse, published in a Boston paper.
PUTREFACTION.
How many of us, blind mortals, are led by the nose into error! It is a common opinion that putrefaction, and the bad smell therefrom arising, will infallibly generate contagious and infectious distempers.

Farmers, follow these directions and your ears will no longer be grated by the din of smutty wheat—our eyes no longer behold upon the table the black loaf of which bread, and our nauseated and disordered stomachs no longer furnish indubitable evidence that farmers are heedless and negligent in preparing their seed, and in not furnishing their wives and fair daughters with wholesome, pure and white flour.

Each plate will be a factory description, containing, so written subject, without being so technically written for pleasure. Every Natural History will sublimities unfolded, such nature to her own pen, the pencil, and the eye of the intelligent.

THE BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY, in 12 volumes, each volume, with one thousand separate drawings, is the property of the proprietor, is from pure representations of correct drawing, it is the property of the proprietor, and will be received with pleasure by all who wish to be instructed.

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'VOL. LXXX', 'PRINTED AND JONAS Church-Street', 'SAMUEL C. PROPOSES to issue Saturday Evening', 'BOOK OF', 'EACH NUMBER', 'OM EIGHT TO TEN QUARTO COP', 'various departments to contain from 50 to 100 figures to diversify the selection of one of the subjects will illustrate', 'QUADRUPLES', 'BIRDS', 'AMPHIBIA', 'FISHES', 'CRUSTACEA', 'INSECTS', 'SHELLS', 'Such plate will be a factory description, containing, so written subject, without being so technically written for pleasure. Every Natural History will sublimities unfolded, such nature to her own pen, the pencil, and the eye of the intelligent. A Divine Architect, more than one year, he offered to give given one of his subjects year, and present a list, and the student refer to them with the inhabitant with the geography of the world. The book is further than the book to us the Congress. The increase of the public have of late years been to hope for a which will combine duty. As the subjects of History, in order, several scientific great expense to purchase, it is believed, is very valuable. One great source of the proprietor is from pure representations of correct drawing, it is the property of the proprietor, and will be received with pleasure by all who wish to be instructed. This work is not only popular, or to a such period, it will be the contrary, being in the plates has a price will be granted on the side of the patronage an extra. The Book of Natural History, in 12 volumes, each volume, with one thousand separate drawings, is the property of the proprietor, is from pure representations of correct drawing, it is the property of the proprietor, and will be received with pleasure by all who wish to be instructed. I will give you will apprehend. It is in Columbia, or in hundred Dollars, and will be sent if brought. The editors of Town, and W. advertise their accounts July 25. P. Neatly

# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1833.

NO. 82.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

**SAMUEL C. ATKINSON**

PROPOSES to issue from the office of the Saturday Evening Post, in the month of July, 1833, the 1st number of a monthly publication, entitled, **THE**

**BOOK OF NATURE,**  
Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN FROM EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED QUARTO COPPER PLATES,

on various departments of Natural History, each to contain from four to ten distinct figures, ranging from 50 to 100 figures in each number. With a view to diversify the publication as much as possible, a selection of one plate from each of the following subjects will illustrate each number:

- QUADRUPEDS,
- BIRDS,
- AMPHIBIA,
- FISHES,
- CRUSTACEA,
- INSECTS,
- SHELLS,
- 8. VERMES & ZOO-PHYTES,
- 9. BOTANY,
- 10. VEGETABLE ANATOMY,
- 11. GEOLOGY,
- 12. MINERALOGY.

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but satisfactory description of every subject & figure it contains, so written as to convey a good idea of the subject, without being either of tiresome length, or technically written, but that it may be read with pleasure. Every department of the great field of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and sublime beauties unfolded, and the thousand "charms of nature to her votary yields," by the power of the pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid before the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great works of a Divine Architect. No collection of engravings are so valuable, we may confidently promise, can for any years be offered to the public at so cheap a price. More than one hundred of these fine engravings will be given annually to the man of taste, they will furnish subjects which he can admire from year to year, and present with pleasure to his friends; while the juvenile portion of society will become acquainted with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the earth. Geography can be learned only from maps or from travel. "The Book of Nature," without taking farther than the book-shelf or the closet, will enable us to us the congregated curiosities of the whole earth. The increased taste for this study, which the public have of late years evinced, induces the publisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work, which necessarily involves great expenditure, and which will combine great interest, accuracy and beauty.

All the subjects embrace the whole range of Natural History, in order to make it as complete as possible. Several scientific gentlemen have been engaged at a great expense to conduct the work; their united researches, it is believed, will render this periodical extremely valuable. One great source of the patronage anticipated by the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the plates represented will be models of elegance and correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Student, and will be of inestimable advantage in the prosecution of their practice. In short, it will be adapted to the capacity and fitted for the use of every man in the community, from the erudite naturalist to the early beginner—for the use of a book of reference, and for all a source of pleasing study, amusement and instruction.

This work is not got up with a view to temporary popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in about which period it will certainly be completed: it will be the contrary, be so compiled as to be valuable as long as the plates last. After the term of two years, the price will be greatly enhanced, thus making the advantage on the side of those who now come forward to purchase an extensive and novel enterprise.

**TERMS.**  
"The Book of Nature," will appear near the first of every month, with from eight to ten fine engraved plates in each number, making about 100 engravings in each volume, which will contain from five hundred to one thousand separate figures. The price will be the dollars per annum. Agents or clubs remitting will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber will be received without payment in advance, or satisfactory reference. Single numbers 50 cents, to persons who wish to examine the work previous to subscribing. Address (always free of postage),  
**SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,** Philadelphia.  
No subscription received for a shorter period than one year or volume.  
May 25.

**\$100 REWARD.**

**RAN AWAY** on the 8th inst. from the subscriber, residing at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, state of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Man, twenty-two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself

**Horace Gibson.**

I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said Negro so that I get him again. If he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or state of Maryland, I will pay One Hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I get him, and will pay all reasonable travelling expenses if brought home to me.

**THOMAS SNOWDEN.**

The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick-Town, and Whig, Easton, will insert the above advertisement six times and forward their accounts to the office for payment.  
July 25.

**PRINTING**  
Neatly executed at this  
**OFFICE.**

## SIR WALTER SCOTT'S COMPLETE WORKS.

**SPLENDID,** complete and uniform set of all the works of this celebrated writer ever yet published, together with a biography of his life, his correspondence and miscellaneous writings never yet published in this country, is about to be issued in numbers by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, of New York. The whole work will be comprised in 48 numbers; each number will contain as much matter as two volumes, and will be furnished to subscribers at the unprecedented low price of 37 1/2 cents each, payable on delivery, which will be equal to only 18 1/2 cents a volume; an amount less by one half, it is believed, than they were ever sold, even at auction.

Persons owning part of the works will be furnished a sufficient number of these, if wished, to make them complete.

Considering the low price at which the work is furnished, and the means that have been taken to enable almost every family to be furnished with them, (which will be explained to any one,) the subscriber hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Specimens of the work can be seen at the Bookstores of W. H. Lucas, 110 Baltimore street, and at E. J. Coale and Co. Calvert street, opposite Barnum's Hotel. The undersigned can be seen every day from 2 to 3 o'clock, at his residence, Barnum's Hotel.

**R. K. MOULTON,**  
Agent for Scott's works.

N. B. Any person or persons who will procure ten subscribers, and forward the amount of subscription to the undersigned, free of postage, shall be entitled either to one set gratis, or the proportionable amount in cash. Four numbers are already published—each subscriber will therefore pay \$1 50 on subscribing, the balance on each number as delivered. All communications to the undersigned to be post paid.  
**R. K. M.**

## FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

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

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.  
Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, 82.50  
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50  
Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, 2.00  
Children under 12 years of age half price.  
**LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Master.**  
May 2,

## Anne-Arundel County, &c.

On application to the subscriber, a justice of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing, of William Willigman, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Willigman having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided a year within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said William Willigman having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed James Hunter his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said William Willigman a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said William Willigman be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne Arundel county, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Willigman should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

**GIDEON WHITE,** Jm.  
May 23

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

**100 LIKELY NEGROES,**

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands, also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at William's Hotel, Annapolis.  
**RICHARD WILLIAMS.**  
October 4, 1832.

## ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SCT.

WHEREAS Israel Davidson, late 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 years 1830 and 1831, and on which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit:

Names of Persons Assessed.	Names of Lands.	Amount of Tax due 1830.	1831.
Anderson, John	Providence,		2 42
Anderson, Andrew	Part of Howard's Resolution and part of Second Discovery,		3 45
Brahears, Robert	Name unknown,	1 51	1 61
Barnes, Elisha	Part of Invasions,	1 55	1 48
Brewer, Hannah	Smith's Forest,		40
Barber, Aquila	Part of Hanover,		56
Brown, Valentine's heirs	Part of Brown's Forest and part of Felicity,		4 88
Barrett, Joseph A.	House and Lot in Annapolis,		2 85
Cole, William	Beaver Dams,	38	42
Court, William	Lot at Pig Point,	50	75
Childs, William of Wm's. heirs	Name unknown,		2 30
Cromwell, Randolph	Part of Cromwell's Inheritance,		1 56
Cromwell, Giles	Part of Cromwell's Inheritance,		1 56
Dowell, William	Lot at Pig Point,	56	61
Dorsey, John of John	Name unknown,	2 13	
Duval, Mary	Part of First Discovery,		1 56
Dunn, James	House and Lot in Annapolis,		3 80
Elliott, Daniel	Name unknown,		1 41
Greedy, Henry	Part of Littleworth,		69
Hall, Warfield's heirs	Part of Hampton Court,	2 88	2 88
Hodges, Henry, Sen.	Part of Hammond's Retreat,		1 73
Hammond, Larkin	Part of Addition to Timber Neck, and part of Polecat Glade,		10 17
Hood, Joseph	Part of Finland,		69
Hughes, Christopher	Hall's Palace,	3 18	3 45
Hancock, John	House and Lot in Annapolis,		1 03
Johnson, Elizabeth	Part of Whortleberry Forest,		1 27
Jones, Isaac	House and Lot in Annapolis,		2 30
Johnson, Zachariah	Part of Young's Locust Plains and Henderson's Meadows,		1 50
Kelly, Copies			3 22
Lucas, Ruth	Part of Holland's Chance,		80
McDaniel, Thomas	Lot at Pig Point,	56	61
McKinsey, William	Part of Hopkins' Choice, McKinsey's Hills, and McKinsey's Pleasure,	4 04	4 42
McDonald & Ridgely	Part of September 14th, 1754, I, John Hammond son of John, was born,		5 73
McKim, Alexander	Part of Hanover,		2 99
Medford, James	House and Lot in Annapolis,		3 80
Morgan, Thomas	House and Lot in Annapolis,		95
Murlock, Gilbert's heirs	House and Lot in Annapolis,		1 90
Owings, Joshua	Part of Fredericksburgh,	21	29
Phelps, Matthew	Part of Portland Manor,		8 74
Pennington, Welthy	Part of Mountville,		83
Peaco, James	Part of Walker's Inheritance,		5 87
Robinson, John	George's Luck,	1 47	1 61
Rigby, Aseneth	House and Lot in Annapolis,		1 27
Smith, Capt. William	Lot at Pig Point,	56	61
Stanger, John	Part of St. James' Park,	42	46
Stanger, George V.	Name unknown,	3 13	3 43
Stowden, Gerard H.	Part of Trusty Friend and Mount Vernon,		11 39
Stowden, William's heirs	Name unknown,		50
Trout, Henry	Soldier's Delight,		2 42
Uram, James	Name unknown,		2 30
V. Hillie, Jeremiah	Name unknown,		51
Wood, Henry	Part of Beaver Range,		2 30
Waters, Edward	Part of Hammond Gist,		2 30

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That unless the County charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said Lands, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state."

By order,  
**R. J. COWMAN, Ck.**  
Comm'rs. A. A. Co'ly.

July 25. R. 4w  
The Editors of the American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for four weeks.

## IN CHANCERY.

8 July, 1833. A BY-LAW to provide for the Graduating and Paving North East and Hanover streets.  
Passed June 10, 1833.

**CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.**  
BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the City Commissioners be, and they are hereby authorized, empowered and directed, as soon as may be practicable, to cause such parts of North East and Hanover streets, as in their discretion may be most convenient to the property holders in said streets, to be properly graduated, to fix and establish the breadth of the footways, and to cause Kirb stones to be laid on the outside thereof.

And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the sum of five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid by the Treasurer to the order of a majority of the said commissioners, out of any unappropriated funds of the Corporation.

And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of each and every proprietor of a lot or part of a lot fronting on said streets, to cause the footway so far as the same shall bind on his said lot, to be paved with good red paving brick, and each and every person who shall neglect to pave the same for the space of thirty days after being notified by the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every week thereafter that the same may remain unpaved.  
July 18—3w. D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

## PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 17th day of August next, the Farm upon which he at present resides. The qualities of this land it is deemed unnecessary to recommend, being too well known to need it. There is in the tract

**295 ACRES.**

It has upon it a comfortable DWELLING, Two TOBACCO HOUSES, and every other necessary building. It has advantages as to location, being situated, adjoining Gifford Factory, owned by Mr. James Owens, and immediately between the farms of Mr. John G. Proud and Dr. Charles G. Worthington, two and a half miles above the Savage Factory on the Washington Turnpike Road. It is also well watered by fine springs. It will be sold if desired at private sale. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises.  
**EDWARD DORSEY,** of Rich'd.  
July 25.

## NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the third day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the Assessors under the act of December session 1832, chapter 139.  
By order,  
**B. J. COWMAN, Ck.**  
July 25.

## THE JOURNAL

### OF BELLES LETTRES.

A NEW AND STRIKING CHARACTER ADDED TO **WALDIE'S**

### CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE Proprietor of this work, anxious to gratify his readers to as great an extent as his means will allow, respectfully announces to the public that the very liberal patronage he has received has enabled him to add a new feature to this periodical, which he believes cannot fail to prove interesting and valuable.

THE JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES, embracing three to four pages of additional new matter, will be given every week as an accompaniment to the Circulating Library, and will contain:

1. Early reprints of the reviews and notices of new books, from the weekly and monthly periodical press of London, &c. These reviews will be carefully selected with reference both to imparting correct information respecting such new books as are reprinted in America; and to convey literary intelligence in regard to works which rarely find their way across the Atlantic. As great exertions will be used to make this department instructive and entertaining, the proprietor is confident that it will be considered an important addition, by means of which his numerous subscribers will frequently avoid the expense of purchasing such books as are printed on the calculation that their titles or the reputation of their authors will sell the edition. This part of the Journal will embrace a considerable amount of extracts from new books of travels, memoirs, biography, novels, and in fact present a bird's eye view of new publications, early diffused through the Union, by means of the facilities of mail transportation.

The London Literary Gazette will be culled for this purpose, while the "Critical Notices," of the London Metropolitan, the Monthly, New Monthly, the Gentleman's, Blackwood's, Tait's, Edinburgh, Fraser's, and other Magazines, already regularly received by the editor, will be freely used.

2. Varieties, embracing literary anecdotes, new discoveries in science and the arts, sketches of society and manners abroad, literary and learned transactions, short notices of new books, and every species of information interesting to lovers of reading, with occasional specimens of the humorous departments of the London press, which are within the bounds of good taste, and are now published in no other journal in America.

3. A regular list of the new books published and in progress in London and America

4. Occasional original notices of new American publications, with extracts embracing their prominent features of excellence or defect.

No additional charge will be made for this great increase of reading matter. It will be contained on the pages of the cover of the Library, and therefore subject subscribers who receive their numbers by mail to no additional expense of postage.

**A. WALDIE.**

Several applications having been made to ascertain the manner in which the original department of notices of new books will be conducted, we take the present early opportunity of stating that, at least they shall most unequivocally be—UNBOUGHT. The presentation of a copy by the publisher shall not be a passport to praise, when the merits of the work do not warrant it; so that our readers may be assured of two things: First—books shall not be noticed the next day after they are received; and, secondly, they shall not be reviewed before they have been read. We have no royal road to puffing, and will be the less likely, therefore, to fall into the error of an unlucky wight, who, in his anxiety to be the first to blow the bellows of criticism, read the preface only of a duodecimo, and gravely entered his approbation of two chapters which, unfortunately for his critical acumen, had been omitted, while the preface reference to them had been, by mistake, retained! This predicament was worse than that of the London editor, who criticised some passages of Cook's acting, and found when he rose next morning, and his paper was all over London, that the play had been postponed.

For the rest, time must develop our course and our capabilities; in cases where the usual courtesy of the trade is not extended to this journal, unlike most of our contemporaries, we shall buy what books we want, and give to such as deserve it a careful perusal.

The prospectus, and some technical difficulties always attending the first issue of a new journal, make the present number but a partial specimen of its future promise.

July 4.

## \$100 REWARD.

**RAN AWAY** from the farm of Mr. John T. Hodges, in Prince George's county, near Upper Marlborough, on Saturday evening 25th inst. a negro man named TOM, the property of the late William I. Hall, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county; about 26 years of age, five feet ten inches high, of a dark complexion, and a little round shouldered. The above reward will be given so that the subscribers get him again.  
**MARGARET HALL,** Adm'rs. of SPBING BARWOOD, & W. L. Hall.  
June 6

## NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the third day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the Assessors under the act of December session 1832, chapter 139.  
By order,  
**B. J. COWMAN, Ck.**  
July 25.

The Executive Council will meet on Monday the 10th inst.

THO. CULBRETH, Clk.

We publish on the last page in this day's paper, a Letter addressed to a Lady in New York by the celebrated Thomas Paine, on her marriage (some fifty years since). We are led to believe, it was never before in print. The Lady is still living, and is one of the most respectable in that city.

It affords us pleasure to announce to our political friends in Anne-Arundel county, that Messrs. JOHN S. SELLMAN, of the First Election District, and THOMAS SNOWDEN, Junior, of the Fourth Election District, have consented to be Candidates for seats in the next Legislature of Maryland. Mr. Sellman has formerly represented the county with credit to himself, and usefulness to his constituents. Mr. Snowden has never been in public life, yet his intelligence, public spirit, and attachment to the constitution of his native State, qualifies him for the duties of the office for which he is a candidate.

From the best information we can obtain from the county, we are induced to believe, that with proper exertion, a full ticket of the friends of the present administration of the General Government may be elected, and we hope to see in a few days two other gentlemen associated with those now announced.

We are authorized to state, that JOHN S. SELLMAN of the First District, is a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county, in the next House of Delegates.

Mr. GREEN.—You are requested to announce in your next paper, that THOMAS SNOWDEN, Junr. has consented to be a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next House of Delegates, and will be supported by

MANY VOTERS.

Roderick Dorsey has been nominated by the friends of the administration, as a candidate for Congress in the district composed of Montgomery and a part of Frederick counties.

At an Election held on Monday last at the Banking House, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the Farmers Bank of Maryland, for the ensuing year: FOR ANNAPOLIS AND ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Henry Maynard, Richard Harwood, of Thom., Somerville Pinkney, Alexander Randall, William S. Green, Bruce J. Worthington.

Joseph Harris, St. Mary's County. Nicholas Stonestreet, Charles County. Thomas H. Wilkinson, Calvert County. Henry Howard, of Jno. Montgomery County. Joseph L. Smith, Freeview County. Frisby Tilghman, Washington County. William M. Mahon, Allegany County. Samuel Moore, Baltimore County. Henry Dorsey, Harford County. DIRECTORS FOR THE BRANCH BANK AT FREDERICK-TOWN.

William Ross, John Tyler, George Biltzell, Richard Potts, Daniel Hughes, John Brien, Henry Kemp, Horatio M. Pherson, and Lewis Medart.

ANNAPOLIS, August 2d, 1833.

The Committee of Vigilance and Inspection met, pursuant to adjournment.

On motion, Somerville Pinkney, was appointed chairman pro tem.

Reports were received, from the sub-committees of wards No. 2, 5, 8, 9, & 11, which were read and referred to the consideration of the Corporation.

On motion, it was ordered, that the proceedings of the Committee be published every week.

SOM. PINKNEY, Ch'n.

JOHN H. WELLS, Sec'y.

The Eastern Gazette of the 3d instant says of the Crops in that section of the state:—

Upon threshing, the wheat crop is found to be very short indeed, and the weight light—from loss in weight and diminution in quantity of grain by scab and various disasters, the wheat crop of this year is put to its greatest extent at a calculation of between one half and two thirds of an ordinary crop.

The corn crop is promising and is in a fair way to be completely made. It matters not when the corn is planted whether what is called early or late, all depend upon August lull-rains, without them there is no good crop—and fine as the crops appear now, if there was to be a drought of four weeks only from this time, it would blast the prospects of farmers most cruelly. On the contrary, two or three more beneficial and abundant rains in the course of the coming fortnight will give us a most abundant crop, of that richest and most enriching of all crops, Indian Corn.

From the Balt. Republican. THE NOMINATION.

The correspondent of the Chronicle, who undertook to induce the public to believe that but three districts in Anne-Arundel county were represented in the Convention which nominated Mr. McKim as a candidate for Congress, and they but partially, asks why the names of the delegates were not published, and asserts that our bare denial will never satisfy the people of Anne-Arundel that they had not been tricked. It is our business, and not his, to decide whether or not it was

necessary to published the names of the delegates; our denial will, perhaps, go as far as the assertions of an anonymous scribbler, who admitted that he had been anxious to see the proceedings of the Convention published, in order that he might understand how the nomination was made; and when he alleges that "the little great men" of our party are anxious to make a show for effect in the public papers, he judges us by the conduct and feelings of his own party.

He alleges that the Convention which met on Monday week, in the fourth district, although they did not make a nomination, in their proceedings published the names of all the Delegates at full length. It is true; but he will find also that in the publication of the proceedings at which the delegates did not appear, the names of the delegates did not appear. Consequently his reference to the proceedings in that district making nothing in his favour.

In answer to his enquiry why the "required information" respecting the names of the delegates from Anne-Arundel county are not published, we have only to remark, that our political friends are satisfied, and we are not in the habit of complying with the requirements of our opponents in relation to matters in which they have no concern. He says, "as to the fact, that in the primary meeting of the Convention, two districts voted on the first ballot for Mr. Sellman, this has been admitted since the publication of my communication, by a member of the Baltimore delegation." As we were a member of the Convention, and know of no meeting which took place prior to the regular meeting; as but one vote was taken upon the nomination, and as that first vote was unanimous in favour of Mr. McKim, it is certain that no member of the Baltimore delegation could have made any such admission as is asserted. Mr. Sellman did not place the condition of his declining upon the ground of Mr. McKim's being preferred. He acted with much more wisdom, and from much higher motives. It was not known, previous to the reading of his letter, even to the delegates from Baltimore, that they would all prefer Mr. McKim, and certainly could not have been known to the delegates from the county.

We do not, like our antagonists in this controversy, undertake to assert positively what passed in the Convention of our opponents, but we do assert that we were informed that Col. Stewart's nomination was procured by false representations; and we know, from the statements of the gentlemen themselves, that some of the members of his party in Annapolis, were too who stand high in their party, to support him.

It is not we are told that "the name of Col. Stewart was proposed and seconded from that quarter, and the nomination adopted without a single dissenting voice;" and this is given as conclusive evidence that all was fair, and that all are satisfied with what was done. So Mr. McKim's name was proposed and seconded from that quarter, and the nomination adopted without a single dissenting voice; and what was fair and is satisfactory in one case, is, we think, likely to be so in another. Besides the letter of Mr. Sellman, who has withdrawn his name, from high and honourable considerations, is before the public, while we have seen no letter from Mr. Stewart, of Anne-Arundel county, and are not likely to see any.

The truth of the matter is, that our opponents are shockingly discomposed at a view of the prospects before them; and are resorting to every expedient in their power to produce distraction in our ranks, and to heal the differences among themselves by representing us to be as much divided as they are. It will avail them nothing. We shall move in a solid column, the first Monday in October next will prove the fact. The hubbly is altogether out of time, and at the next election the strings will be broken.

From the National Intelligencer.

A large and very respectable meeting of the planters of the forest of Prince George's county was convened at the Franklin school house, on Friday evening the 19th ult. to take into consideration the propriety of memorializing or otherwise bringing to the notice of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, the views and sentiments of the people of this section of country, in relation to the adoption of a route for the proposed rail road from Baltimore to Washington. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Robert Howie, who, after making some prefatory remarks in explanation of the object of the meeting, discoursed for some moments upon the mutual benefits that would result to the planters of the forest, as well as to the rail road company itself, by the adoption of the "lower route," commonly so called; and in continuation, he pointed out the many and great advantages that this route would have over any other that had as yet been surveyed. He remarked upon the importance of a public manifestation of the interest that is felt by all in this neighbourhood upon the subject which now engrossed the attention of those present, and concluded by moving that Mr. Ogle be requested to act as chairman of this meeting. Whereupon, Benjamin Ogle, Esq. was called to the chair; and on motion of Mr. Basil D. Mullikin, Walter W. W. Bowie was appointed secretary. The meeting being now duly organized, on motion of Mr. Robert Howie, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to draft such resolutions as in their opinion shall be considered expressive of the sense of this meeting upon the subject for which it was called, and such other resolutions as shall by them be thought expedient and necessary to carry fully into effect the object of this meeting. Hereupon the chair appointed Messrs. Robert Howie, Eilson Peach, William B. Bowie, Basil D. Mullikin, and Dr. Charles Duvall, as the committee. Leave being granted, the committee retired, and after a short absence they re-

turned and presented through their chairman, the following report and resolutions:

Your committee beg leave to report, that they have duly considered the objects of the meeting, and in their humble opinion deem it expedient for the more fully carrying into operation its views, that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, and respectfully submit for their consideration the following resolutions, which we, your committee, now humbly present:

Resolved, That this meeting deeply regret to learn that the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company have been erroneously informed of the views and wishes of the planters of this neighbourhood in reference to the location of the route of the lateral road to the city of Washington.

Resolved, That we are not hostile to the adoption of the lower route by the rail road company, but on the contrary cherish the fondest hopes that the best interests of the company may direct its adoption.

Resolved, That in the candid opinion of this meeting, there cannot be annually transported on the road, from and to this section of the country, less than five thousand hogheads of tobacco, one hundred thousand bushels of grain, such as wheat, rye, oats and corn, much wood and lumber; besides the returns of great quantities of plaster, clover seed, fish, salt, iron, and groceries of every description, implements of husbandry, and in fact almost every necessary of life, the major part of which would be lost by the selection of the upper route.

Resolved, That this meeting highly appreciate the wisdom and integrity of the President and Directors of the company, and confidently believe that in the selection of the route, they will have reference to the great interests of the community.

The above report and resolutions were received and adopted by the meeting.

Dr. Duvall now moved that the committee of three, as recommended by the report, be forthwith appointed by the Chair—the Chair including itself as chairman of said committee. Whereupon, Benjamin Ogle, Basil Duvall, and Robert Bowie, Esqrs. were selected as the committee.

BENJ. OGLE, Chairman. WALTER W. W. BOWIE, Sec'y.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM.—We rejoice to learn that there is a reduction of one, from the catalogue of crimes in our country, which it falls to our lot to record. It will be recollected that this young gentleman, who was a member of the Oneida Institute, disappeared suddenly from his boarding-house in Utica, last April, and that an impression very generally prevailed that he had been murdered. The evidence of the fact of murder we always deemed to be inconclusive. A committee of investigation, however, was raised, two malefactors were arrested, and one of them implicated a tavern keeper; but all of them were ultimately discharged. Although the excitement was not so great as that which prevailed on a recent occasion in the east, yet it was sufficiently powerful to pervert the faculty of judgment, and give to doubtful circumstances an undue weight and bearing. It now appears by the following letter, addressed by the young man to his parents, that his departure was owing to mental alienation, and that on the 27th May, he was safe in England.—N. Y. Adv.

Atlantic Ocean, 12 May 1833. About 500 miles E. of Newfoundland Banks

MY DEAR PARENTS:—What can you have thought of my sudden disappearance? Many conjectures must have passed through your minds, all ending where they commenced, in dark and anxious uncertainty. But the God of Heaven has been my protector through unknown dangers, and now on the unfathomed ocean, in health and safety, I hasten to explain the perplexing mystery.

While at the institute, having nothing else to do, and wishing to get ahead, I applied myself closely to study, (particularly the Latin Grammars) leaving off only when absolutely necessary. You recollect arrived during vacation, before the regular course of labour had commenced, and thinking I should have plenty of it in a few days, contented myself with taking very little exercise. The effects of this close application from sunrise till nine in the evening, I soon perceived, and several times was sensible that my thoughts for a moment or two were rather wandering. Yet I did not feel at all anxious or discouraged, reasoning with myself that so sudden a change of pursuit must necessarily cause me at first to feel rather unwell, and that after a few days my mind would recover its wonted tone. After the 5th or 6th of April, the little momentary aberrations became more frequent, and how I spent much of the time intervening between that date and the 8th, I am wholly unable to say. Some things which I do recollect distinctly, and others only as we recall the vagaries of a dream. But after the 8th every thing is wrapt in confusion—"shadows, clouds and darkness rest upon it." I have a vague, dim recollection of feeling somewhat as if standing near a mountain when a volcano burst from its side. To escape the fiery deluge I travelled by sea and land—but onward it seemed to move and ever to rear itself a wall of living fire. Only one thing I can recollect clearly. Finding myself in a strange street near a large stone building, I inquired of a soldier the name of the place, and was answered Montreal. For a moment I wondered what could have brought me there, but then came confusion over my mind again, and not an idea or incident can I recollect until yesterday, about 10 A. M. when I found myself in the steerage of a ship bound from Quebec to Liverpool. I immediately communicated every thing to my fellow passengers (a young man and wife) and from them learnt the following particulars. They first met with me on the 18th April in a steamboat on its trip from Montreal to Quebec. Landed in

Quebec about 3 o'clock, P. M. I then followed them to a public house close at hand, and they told me they were about to take passage in a ship for Liverpool. On their inquiring of me, if I remained in Quebec, I replied—"No, no; I am going with you." They then told me they were glad of it, as the vessel lay at Condro Island, 72 miles down the river, and there was no way of getting to it but by hiring a small boat with a pilot, which would be expensive, but sharing the expense between us we could do very well. (The ship sailed from Quebec last fall, but being blocked up by ice was obliged to lie at the Island until spring) I then went with him to engage a boat, after which he went to a broker's to get his notes changed for gold. On his asking if I had any, I replied "Yes," and got mine changed also. (I remember getting the amount of that check [70] at the Utica bank, Saturday afternoon, 5th April.) We then returned to the houses, remained there during the night, and early the next morning set sail for the ship—The wind being unfavourable we should not have gone but for the fact that the vessel was ready for sea, and only waiting a fair wind. We sailed till about 4, P. M. when we stopped at a small rocky island to wait for the next tide, (it being impossible to stem the coming tide with a fair wind.) We then kindled a fire, for the weather was intensely cold, and at 10 P. M. without a moon or star to light the way, again embarked in our little skiff. The next afternoon (Sunday) commenced a tremendous snowstorm—and the sea running very high (the river at that place is about 25 miles wide) obliged us to retrace our course 15 miles to find a safe harbour—for the shore is generally rocky and dangerous. Landed about sunset, and then walked two miles through the pathless woods, the snow averaging 18 inches in depth.

The next morning tide found us again on the water, and we tacked to and fro till the next morning, when the excessive cold compelled us to cast anchor and wade through water knee deep to the shore, and from there to travel half a mile to a hut occupied by a French family, who understood not a word of English. The next afternoon arrived in safety to the ship, and sailed next morning (Wednesday, 24th.) While in the Gulf we were detained five days by the ice, and afterwards were in great danger from icebergs, some of which were two or three hundred feet in thickness and several miles in circuit.

The captain informed me that I engaged as a cabin passenger, but as he found I had only a small amount of money, I was obliged to take passage in the steerage. Such passengers must find their own bedding and provisions, but as I had none he sold me or lent me every thing necessary. I was taken sea-sick as soon as we had a very high sea, and was just able to get upon deck after a week's confinement, day before yesterday morning, and had just come down into the hold, when my mind in an instant was as clear and as rational as ever.

The captain remarked that he had sometimes suspected me to be a little deranged, and my fellow passengers thought my appearance very odd at Quebec, but as I was frequently engaged on board in reading, they concluded it was owing to "absence of mind, and a natural eccentric character." They could hardly believe when I first made known to them my utter ignorance of every transaction since the time I met with them on the St. Lawrence. They told me I had been uniformly courteous and cheerful, and that when we walked from the shore to a house during the storm, I carried her in my arms about half the way, she being too cold and wearied to walk. They were well wrapped up in blankets, but I had nothing but my cloak, and got two of my fingers frozen. You can better conceive than I can express how strangely I felt when reason first told me that I was in the cabin of a vessel, and when I knew from the pitching and tossing that that vessel was on the ocean. I am in hopes of meeting with some vessel bound homeward, and if I cannot return in her, to send this letter. If I speak no vessel in which I can return, I shall probably take passage immediately after arriving in Liverpool. Till then I leave all other incidents connected with this almost incredible loss of reason. I do not doubt that study was the cause, and thus are all my hopes of going through college blasted—for I should not dare to make a second attempt. But I think ought of that—I am lost in wonder that such a journey would be performed in safety in such a singular absence of mind—and to think too that I even went through all without even losing my money, is most strange. My preservation appears indeed miraculous; but I know not what to say. How thankful I should be to the Great Being who has guided and directed my wanderings—"thankful!" 'tis too tame a word—all words cannot express my feelings, and I leave all—for the contemplation almost overwhelms me.

Ever your affectionate Son, JOSEPH.

Liverpool, May 27th.—Arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning. Spoke several vessels during the passage, but was bound to my port nearer home than St. Johns and New Orleans. We had, on the whole, a pleasant passage. My health of body and mind was never better than now. I have been on shore and have now returned to the ship, where I am writing.

If my life is spared you may expect either to hear from me or see me in 2 or 3 weeks after you receive this; but if it should be longer, you must impute the delay to the packet or vessel, as possibly it may be detained by contrary winds.

THE CHOLERA.

From the Hagerstown (Md.) Torch Light, August 1.

One death of Cholera, occurred in town, on Sunday—a woman—from the line of the canal. This is the third, and only the third death, that has occurred, in town during the season. There has not been a single case a-

mong our citizens, who continue in good health.

The committee appointed to examine into the health of the citizens of Hagerstown, have leave to submit the following report. That after full inquiry and careful investigation, they find that from the spring of the present year, down to this date, the citizens of the town have, under Providence, enjoyed an unusual amount of good health, and no case of epidemic cholera has been ascertained in the town during this entire season. Your committee will not conceal the fact that three deaths from cholera have occurred within the corporate bounds, but they were all brought from the line of canal, where disease had been contracted. We would further remark, that so far as our enquiries have extended, the citizens of the county have, we believe, been blessed with unusually good health, except on a few sections of the canal, where the cholera raged with considerable violence, which we believe is mainly to be attributed to the shameful intemperance and extreme filthiness of the labourers. The committee feel pleasure in saying that the present state of cleanliness of the town, does great credit to the exertions of the corporate authorities and the cheerful co-operation of the citizens. To the public we would give the solemn assurance that there exists not a shadow of cause for alarm as no disease of an epidemic character known to exist in the town.

G. W. Barstler, William Hammon, R. W. Davis, Frederick Dorsey, John Reynolds, Charles Maegill, John C. Dorsey, T. B. Duckett, James Buchanan, Joseph Martin.

July 29, 1833. From the Pittsburg Gazette, July 30.

It is pretty good evidence that all alarm about the cholera, has disappeared here, as we entirely forgot to mention the subject in our last paper. In the Gazette, of Tuesday, the 23d inst, we gave an account of cases of cholera, up to 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 21st inst. Since that time, it appears by the report made by the Board of Consulting Physicians, at ten o'clock this morning, that no deaths had occurred in this city, and that the whole number of deaths, by cholera, since the 11th June, is fifty.

They declare that the city is now as healthy as it generally is, at this season of the year. From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 29.

INTERMENTS IN THE SEVERAL BURYING GROUNDS OF CINCINNATI ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY. July 27th 10. July 28th 9.

From the Cincinnati Republican. ABATEMENT OF THE CHOLERA.

It is quite certain that the cholera has been abating for several days. Whether it is about to disappear from the city, or will revive it has more than once, during the summer, remains to be seen. Meanwhile, all should regulate themselves as if the disease prevailed with malignity.

USE OF ICE.

Many persons are uncertain as to the safety of using ice. Some even have a prejudice against meddling with it at all. Ice, in summer, is undoubtedly, not less salutary, than it is pleasant, and may be used in all our drinks. That large draughts of excessively cold ice water are sometimes pernicious, is an objection to the prudent and regulated use of that article. Ice creams, also, are safe and beneficial. They should always, however, be dissolved in the mouth. It is a mistake that ice, ice drinks, and ice creams should not be taken when the body is surrounded with cold atmosphere. Then is the proper time. If taken when a person is inclined to chillness, they are more injurious. It should always be collected, however, that such things ought to be used in moderation, and swallowed gradually.

MAIT LIQUORS.

Experience seems to have shown that mait liquors do not invite attacks of Cholera. The consumption of mait liquors in London is very great, compared with that of Paris, and the deaths from Cholera were correspondingly small. I have not met with a single fatality in this city, that went against the use of mait liquors. Indeed, when of a good quality, I am convinced they are healthier, at the present time, than the distilled spirits, with which so many of our young gentlemen keep off the Cholera phobia, that is to say, they themselves from being afraid that they will die; and never drink any more grog, juleps, or mint slings.

EARLY INTERMENTS.

Early interments have certainly led to the burying of those who were only in a state of suspended animation. Both in Europe and America, the people have been inclined to bury their friends, who have had the Cholera, at an earlier period than is customary. This is altogether wrong. If a person in good health die from Cholera, after an illness of 14 or 24 hours, it might be presumed that he is but apparently dead, and his body should be kept in a cool place, exposed to a current of air for 24 or 48 hours. There is no danger of contagion either before or after death, and the corpse is found to undergo putrefaction more slowly, after death from Cholera, than almost any other disease.—There is, then, no reason or excuse, for having the funeral on the same day with the death, as has taken place in several instances this summer.

DANIEL DRAKE, M. D. July 30, afternoon.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle. CLOUGH.

This unfortunate and miserable man, whose life was so recently an offering to off-shouldered justice, pursued, unchecked a career of evil



MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London Literary Gazette. THE LOST SHIP.

By L. E. L. Deep in the silent waters, A thousand fathoms low, A gallant ship lies perishing— She foundered long ago.

From the New York Mirror. WEST POINT.

Suggested by the attendance on public worship of the cadets. BY GEORGE D. S. RONG. Bogle upon the wind! Hushed voices in the air—

HERE, the purest of modern bards, inspired by the spirits, that touched Isaiah's hollow'd lips with fire, sung in strains of which every line teems with scriptural imagery, and with a true Hebrew soul.

Lo! the lilies of the field, How their leaves instruction yield! Hark to nature's lesson given By the blessed birds of heaven!

Barns her hoarded grain have we, Yet we eadily starve! Mortal, fly from doubt and sorrow! God provideth for the morrow!

COMMUNICATED FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE. Extract from a letter of Mr. Thomas Paine to a Lady on her Marriage.

[Not before published.] I very affectionately congratulate Mr. and Mrs. — on their happy marriage, and every branch of the families allied by that connexion; and I request my fair correspondent to present me to her partner, and to say that he has obtained one of the highest prizes in the wheel; besides the pleasure which your letter gives me to hear you are all well and happy, it relieves me from a sensation not easy to be dismissed; and if you will excuse a few dull thoughts for obtruding themselves in a congratulatory letter, I will tell you what it is.

When I see my female friends drop off by matrimony, I am sensible of something, that afflicts me like a loss, in spite of all appearances of joy; I cannot help mixing the sincere compliment of regret with that of congratulation. It appears as if I had outlived or lost a friend; it seems to me as if the original was no more, and that which she is changed to, forsakes the circle, and forgets the scenes of former society.

Thrice blessed and glorious Sea Monster! thou art like—but now we think of it, no body can tell what thou art like. We must therefore endeavour to describe thee by similes of dissimilitude, after the manner of many of our inspired bards. Thou art not like a Doctor, for thou receivest, instead of paying visits, thou art not like a Parson, or thou wouldst not have taken the likeness of his arch enemy, thou art not like a lawyer, or thou wouldst have sued these interlopers for trespass on the case; thou art not like the Editor of a Newspaper, for so far as we know, thou meddlest with no body's business but thine own; and thou art still less like a good Fisherman, for thou catchest nothing but gudgeons.

A thousand years hence (for I must indulge a few thoughts) perhaps in less, America may be what England now is! the innocence of her character that won the hearts of all nations in her favour, may sound like a romance, and her inimitable virtue, as if it had never been. The ruins of that liberty which thousands bled for, or suffered to obtain, may just furnish materials for a village tale, or extort a sigh from rustic sensibility, while the fashions of that day enveloped in dissipation, shall deride the principle and deny the fact.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer. EULOGIUM ON THE SEA SERPENT.

Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! Within this place, is to be seen A wondrous fish—God bless the Queen! No sea horse which can trot or puce, Or swim false gallop, post or race.

here, and amid the melancholy dearth of news—when no man, except he holds an office, knows to what party he belongs, and militant editors scarcely find a peg to hang a quarrel upon, unless they are as cross-grained as an English tourist, the conductors of newspapers are almost as badly off as doctors and grave diggers in time of great public health.

Holstein (we are indebted to the National Gazette for this sprinkling of scholarship,) Holstein wrote an Eulogium on the north wind; Heinsius on an ass; Menage commemorated the transmigration of a pedant into a parrot; Pierius Valerianus indited a panegyric on birds; a French writer an Eloge de Perruquet; Synesius on Baldness; and Erasmus on Folly. Now we have great itching, a sort of Scottish fiddle, to chime in among these illustrious wags, but we despise the north, and most distinctly and emphatically, the north east wind; we respect the parrot too sincerely to class him with the pedant; we abstain from meddling with the ass, lest some of our contemporaries should prick up their long ears; we wear no periwinkles, thank the great inventor of Maccassar oil, our beard has luxuriated into an exuberance of whiskers; and as for folly, who ever heard of an editor having anything to do with such a jade?

In this predicament, there is nothing left us but the Sea Serpent, and the spirit moveth us to panegyric; that egregious explicable monster incontinently. Come then, O thou tenth Muse of the Literary Emporium! thou who sharpenest thy wits on blocks of granite, and improvest thy eloquence by feasting on dumb fish! Appear, O Muse! and assist on this trying occasion to elevate our fancy, in the scales of inspiration, and give to this illustrious fish the finishing touches of ichthyological immortality!

Sometimes, indeed, O most inscrutable fish—that is, if thou beest a fish—sometimes thou art said to resemble a black snake; sometimes a seal, at the head of a great shoal of Ale-wives; sometimes the main-boom of a sloop of eighty-five tons; sometimes thou lookest like a string of buoys; sometimes like a horse mackerel; sometimes thou art forty-five, sometimes sixty, sometimes an hundred feet long; sometimes fifteen inches in diameter; and sometimes six feet in circumference. Incomprehensible Fish! hundreds of people have seen thy head, but never one thy tail! Thou art like Polonius' cloud, like every thing, and like nothing; and thou art every thing, or nothing.

And yet O Fish of all Fishes! that art not like a Bonny Scot, or thou wouldst not thus exclusively affect the society of these cunning Yankees; thou art not like a Frenchman, else wouldst thou be more polite than to make thyself invisible to people who come so far to visit thee; thou art not like a John Bull, or thou wouldst long before this have indited a Book of Travels, in which all the dumb fish, the shad, the herrings, tologs, lobsters, clams, muscles, and periwinkles, not forgetting the little minnows, would have been as it were hauled over the coals, till they were well roasted; and still less art thou like a Jolly Irishman, or thou wouldst have kicked up a little bit of a row among the fishes, only to pass the time.

What then art thou, O most incomprehensible monster! with reverence be it spoken, and what thy mysterious purpose in these thy annual visits? Dost thou come to try the faith of the unbelieving Unitarian sinners of the Literary Emporium, and see whether they will be wrought upon to believe in thee, if nothing else? Or dost thou appear in the likeness of a serpent once more, to tempt some little Yankee girl to listen to thy undistinguishable voice, to fall in love with thy invisible charms and to be wrought upon to descend with thee into the depths of the ocean, there to be finished? Or lastly, dost thou come with a charitable intent of giving this our stagnant world, something to talk, and we, bereaved and disconsolate editors, something to write about?

Cape Cod and Montauk Point, and along Long Island, until thou wriggled thy tail even of Sandy Hook, that we lucky lads of New-York, may be able to swear most lustily to thy unparalleled existence. May the little progeny of sea serpents thou has brought with thee, increase and multiply until they become common as eels, and all mankind be converted to the faith of the serpent. Most amiable, judicious, and considerate monster, we tender thee a tin in token of our belief in thy existence, and shall shortly take a swim to make thy agreeable acquaintance. Glory to the Great Sea Serpent! glory to the Literary Emporium! may all its geese be swans, and all its codfish, salmon!

From the Military and Naval Magazine. A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CONTINENTAL FRIGATE ALLIANCE.

The following sketch has been communicated by an officer of the Navy who was personally intimate with Commodore Barry, and who has had other opportunities to become acquainted with the facts narrated. The continental frigate Alliance was built at Salisbury, on the river Merrimack, in Massachusetts.

The Alliance with France, in 1778, induced our government to give her the name she bore. When the Trumbull frigate was captured, in 1771, the Alliance and Dean frigates composed our whole naval force of that class of ships.

The Alliance was commanded by many of the most distinguished officers of the continental navy—Barry, Jones, Nicholson, and others. Commodore Dale served in her, as first lieutenant under Jones. The history of this ship furnishes many pleasant anecdotes illustrative of great gallantry and good humour, many of them occurring at periods of time when it would be supposed that the minds of responsible characters were naturally otherwise engaged.

In one of the encounters of the Alliance frigate and a British sloop, a shot entered the Alliance's counter, and made its way into a locker, where all the china, belonging to the captain was kept: an African servant of the commodore's, a great favourite, ran up to the quarter deck and called out, "Massa, dat dam Ingressman broke all the china!" "You rascal," said the Commodore, "why did you not stop the ball?" "Sha, massa, cannon ball must hab a room."

At the close of the war the Alliance was sold by the government, and purchased by Robert Morris; and Captain Green, with Commodore Dale in the capacity of chief mate, made the first voyage from Philadelphia to China, that ever was attempted out of that port; and little did they suppose, at the time they started, that a small craft from Salem, was on her way before them; but such was the fact, for on their arrival in the Indian ocean, they fell in with a Yankee schooner, and on hailing her, answered from Salem Captain Green enquired what chart they had; the answer was, none, for there was none to be had; but we had Guthrie's grammar. This passage was performed out of season, and it is believed to have been the first ever made out of New Holland, by an American.

Com. Barry while commanding the Alliance was chased by the Chatham, sixty-four, off from the entrance of the Delaware bay, and it has been said, that on that occasion the ship sailed fifteen knots, and run down the Speedwell, British sloop of war, the commander of which attempted to prevent the escape of the Alliance.

The Alliance, after all her wonderful escapes from the enemy, and long and perilous voyages, died a natural death in the port of Philadelphia, and laid her bones on Pellet's Island opposite that city. In the year 1802, an officer attached to Commodore Dale's squadron, met with Captain Vashon of the British navy, at Gibraltar, who then commanded the Dreadnaught, ninety eight, and was informed by him, that he commanded the English sloop of war before spoken of. Captain Vashon made the most respectful inquiries after commodore Barry, and stated the facts, as they had been related before, by the Commodore himself, and in the magnanimous terms accorded to that gallant officer a full portion of his approbation, for the masterly maneuvering of the Alliance, on that occasion. Captain Vashon stood high in the British navy, as a distinguished seaman, and observed that the commander of the seventy-four, who was then admiral, spoke often to him, on the subject of their pursuit of the frigate Alliance; always giving the Commodore great credit for his conduct. Commodore Barry, on this, as on all other occasions, evinced his love of justice, and spoke of captain Vashon's conduct, bravery, and ability, in terms of the highest commendation.

SPECIMENS OF NEW EDITION OF JOHNSON.

Abduction. The method of wooing an heiress. A crime to which no one will plead guilty, even on promise of pardon: a quality

rich uncles, and port wine, and books. Anagram. That which could mean the an angel. Austerity. That which effects the or what ice does to puddle and the ing either its shallowness or its depth the crust of frigidity.

Avotirdupois. A term which is no longer weight in society. Like Bonaparte's last own dignity when it assumed an imperial weight for making a noise—the forerunner of modern journals,—being filled with and women's heads, by making them their heels.

Balloon. A silk bag, with gas in it, and an ass at its tail. Bamboozle. To address compliments to jury, a plain woman, or rich fool. Bending. The "first position" in the march of promotion.

Cat. An animal old maids love,—because it gives out sparks when it is rubbed. Deserts. What fortune does it merit, seldom what she gives. Dividend. That fraction of the amount that of which folly, roguery, or misfortune robbed you—which these choose to let have back as the price of permission to again.

Dun. A more accurate time-keeper than ever Halley made. Face. Not only the title-page of a book but often, too, the table of contents. Imagination. That power which can create without substance, paint without color, and kill without crime.

Note. The seat of one sense, which makes us gratify at the expense of the other—and common-sense besides.—The tell-tale of conviviality, which will accompany you to his cups, and yet be the first to blink and blab about the matter. Quack. A title which the faculty assume the power of conferring on all who kill out their permission.

Quick. To the snail, the pace of a worm to the worm, the stride of a man—to measure the speed of time between the hour of receiving a favour and the day of returning it. Tavern. An independent territory, where a shilling makes you a sovereign.—A place where dinners are more cheaply bought than elsewhere by compliance. Yawn. An enjoyment never to be indulged in the presence of a sweetheart or a patron. A thing impossible to do in reading our lectures.

Zenith. A point at which reputation tumbles over a very small stone.—Classical. Lord Byron's daughter, "Miss Ann Byron." "Sole daughter of his house and best" was presented at the Queen's drawing-room 9th May. It may be interesting to the admirers of the noble poet to learn how his daughter was dressed, that they might imitate her better than some of our sex have her better. Ecce! hear, read, and outwardly digest!

Hon. Miss Ada Byron.—White enlaced tulle dress over rich satin; corsage of pointe drape, with cecus, mantille, and a ruffle rich blonde white satin train, trimmed with blonde. Head dress, feathers, blonde lappets, diamonds and pearls.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. AND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. July 12th 1833.

The Agent for Paying Pensions. SIR: In order to remove all misconceptions that may arise relative to the 4th section of the 1st chapter of the instructions issued from this Office 10th June, 1833, I have thought proper to furnish the Agents with a form for the Clerk's certificate therein mentioned, which is to be filed by the Agent, who will refer thereto as often as may be necessary to ascertain the correctness of the papers certified by the magistrate named therein. On such certificate being filed with the Agent, the Clerk's certificate at foot of form B. may be dispensed with.

Respectfully, Sir, your Ob't. Serv't. J. B. THORNTON, Second Comptroller.

Signature of the Magistrate. ( Jus. Pac. ) STATE OF COUNTY. I, Clerk of the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that is a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, duly commissioned and qualified; that his commission expires on the day of 18 and that his signature above written is given under my hand, and the seal of said County, this of said County, 18.

N. B.—Editors of papers throughout the United States will confer a favour on the anxious pensioners of the government by inserting the above in their respective papers. July 18.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.

The Steam boat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore for Annapolis every Sunday morning, starting at nine o'clock from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her place of starting, and return in the afternoon leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock. Passage from Annapolis \$1. Children under 10 years of age, half price. N. B. All baggage at the owners risk. LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.





FOREIGN

LATE FROM EUROPE

The ships Constitution, from Liverpool, Montreal, from London, Pacific from Liverpool, and Havana, from Havre, have arrived at New York...

GREAT BRITAIN

The East India Question.—In the House of Lords on the 5th of July, the Marquis of Lansdowne brought forward the resolutions on the East India charter...

A confident belief is entertained that the act, the principles of which are enlightened and liberal, calculated to extend commerce, and elevate the moral character and condition of the subject...

Irish Church Temporalities Bill.—In the Commons, on the 5th of July, the remaining clauses, with some amendments, of the church temporalities (Irish) bill were agreed to...

West India Slavery.—On the same night (July 5th) Mr. Stanley brought forward 'A Bill for the Abolishment of Slavery in the West Indies.'

Mr. Barron then brought forward his resolutions declaring that the tithes system in Ireland had been the fruitful source of misery and crime, and that a land tax ought to be substituted...

PORTUGAL

The latest previous advices from Oporto represented that an armament was fitting out by Don Pedro, whose destination, though not known, was conjectured to be Lisbon...

Algarves is at the southern extremity of the kingdom, and the people are understood to be generally well affected to the Constitutional cause...

This movement excited not a little sensation at Lisbon; and a letter from that place, dated 25th of June, says:

The fleet of Don Miguel, from all we learn, is certainly to sail to-morrow morning. The Duke de Cadaval paid an official visit to the two large ships this morning...

The British vessels of war have been riding at single anchor since Saturday, to go up the river out of the way of the batteries on the approach of Don Pedro's party...

You are with much respect, (Signed) EDWARD C. BARNARD.

the capital. The officers continue to ravage. Many persons among the better classes have been expelled within these few days...

It is stated that these propositions were discussed in Don Pedro's council: viz.—1st. That an army of 4000 men commanded by the Regent in person, should make a descent on Lisbon...

The friends of the constitutional cause are much dispirited, in consequence of the landing of Don Pedro's troops at Lagos, so great a distance from their original point of destination...

At the latest dates the Miguelite fleet continued in the Tagus. The Duke de Cadaval inspected them on the morning of the 25th; on the occasion the yards were manned...

SPAIN

The Cortes of Spain assembled on the 18th of June for the purpose of taking the jurament of fidelity to the young Princess of Asturias, according to the mode in which it has been usual to acknowledge the next branch in succession...

FRANCE

The Moniteur of the 1st July contains a Royal Ordinance, dividing the sinking fund among the different stocks, in proportion to their respective amounts...

The Mission of Prince Frederick to Berlin, the object of which is understood to have been to solicit the support of the Russian Cabinet, is said to have completely failed...

Brussels papers state that the Austrian and Prussian Governments had at length come to the determination of sending accredited Ambassadors to the court of Leopold...

The German papers continue the report of actual or threatened disturbances in different parts of Germany and Italy, by persons disaffected to the governments...

NAPLES

Accounts from Naples, represent the conspiracy against the life of the King, lately discovered, as one of extraordinary atrocity. The plot having been fortunately detected, the four brothers, sons of the late Gen. Rossario, and a conspirator of the name of Romano, were arrested...

GRECE

A letter from Aegina, dated June 21, says: 'The account of the dreadful catastrophe at Arta is confirmed, and was even more horrible than has been stated. The Greek papers, or bishops, and the English consul have been carried into the mountains as hostages, and what may be their ultimate fate no one can tell.'

The account of the dreadful catastrophe at Arta is confirmed, and was even more horrible than has been stated. The Greek papers, or bishops, and the English consul have been carried into the mountains as hostages...

Greece and Bavarian troops to keep the straits open on the frontier.

The British papers of June 20th contain accounts of the King of Greece's intention to send a force of 5,000 men, on his territories, for the service of his son, the King of Greece...

According to the latest accounts from Constantinople, Ibrahim Pacha was continuing his retrograde march from Asia Minor over Mount Taurus...

It is expected that the first accounts from Constantinople will bring news of the departure of the Russian troops and squadron. Accounts received in London from St. Petersburg confirm this anticipation...

It is also said that all their useless horses had been ordered to be sold, and fifteen transports have been taken up for the use of the Russian Commissariat...

Died, on Monday morning last, at his late residence on South River, JACOB WATKINS, Esq. of Anne Arundel county.

We are authorized to state, that JOHN S. SELLMAN of the First District, is a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next House of Delegates.

Mr. GRAY.—You are requested to announce in your next paper, that THOMAS SNOWDEN, Junr, has consented to be a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next House of Delegates...

We are authorized to announce to the Voters of Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that ROBERT WELCH of Ben. is a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty.

\$20,000 FOR \$5.—LOWEST \$6.

STATE LOTTERY. CLASS NO. 16, for 1833. Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners. To be drawn at Baltimore, On SATURDAY, the 17th of August. AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Balls.

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. Includes 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, 2184 prizes of 13, 15400 prizes of 6.

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

Tickets and shares for sale at DUBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, (Opposite the Post Office.) August 15.

PUBLIC SALE. THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 17th day of August next, the Farm upon which he at present resides. The qualities of this land it is deemed unnecessary to recommend, being too well known to need it. There is in the tract 295 ACRES.

It has upon it a comfortable DWELLING, Two TOBACCO HOUSES, and every other necessary building. It has advantages as to location, being situated, adjoining Gilford Factory, owned by Mr. James Owens, and immediately between the farms of Mr. John G. Proud and Dr. Charles G. Worthington, two and a half miles above the Savage Factory on the Washington Turnpike Road. It is also well watered by fine springs. It will be sold if desired at private sale. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises. EDWARD DORSEY, of Rich'd. July 25.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, EVERY SUNDAY MORNING. The Steam boat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore for Annapolis, every Sunday morning, starting at nine o'clock from the lower end of the wharf, her usual place of starting, and return in the afternoon, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock. Passage to or from Annapolis \$1. Children under 12 years of age, half price. N. B. All baggage at the owners risk. J. E. TAYLOR, Master. May 2.

MEMORABLES.

The following spirited lines from the 'The Fall of Paris,' and other poems. Mr. Watson is a country gentleman in the south of England.

Oh! Italy! I've braved thy skies,
And wandered by thy streams,
And dream'd in boyhood's ecstasies,
It's foolish fervid drests.

called in military aid from the garrison, but even this was of but little avail. In these circumstances we were detained four days at the levee. In New Orleans, the cholera raging the while in all the neighbourhood, until at length we were embarked on board a steam-boat bound up the river. The space allotted to one 150 men, was that usually reserved for deck passengers, about the engine, below. They were of course much crowded, condemned to breathe an atmosphere of mingled steam and oil and noxious exhalations, with no convenience for cooking but a huge stove set in the midst, which so increased the heat that the thermometer ranged usually from 85 to 100. And all this lack of ordinary comforts and conveniences, was allowed by the Quarter Master's Deputy for the sake of the low price of \$4 per head. Not only was here a lamentable sacrifice of comfort to a mistaken economy, but, as the sequel will show, of human life also. Two days after we left New Orleans, the cholera broke out among the troops, and scenes followed, too terrible for description. Every day the disease increased, and at every landing for wood, we buried one or more of our victims. There was scarcely an individual on board, but seemed more or less affected. Lt. M. was obliged to quit us at Natchez. Capt. H. and Dr. N. were taken down, all but myself, and I walked unscathed amidst death in its most horrid forms. I called in the aid of religion, and philosophy as her handmaid, in this season of peril, more trying and solemn than I had ever conceived, much less, experienced, and fixing myself firmly in a full reliance on Divine Providence, I was able to keep myself in buoyant spirits, and endeavoured to be useful to all around me. I conceived it to be a duty to encourage the men and women, (of whom we had two), and went freely among them at all times. I quote here a passage from my diary as a faint picture of one scene I witnessed.

Friday, 11th May.—Went below before breakfast. Steam of the engine and cooking stove made the air hot and damp. But little wind, and the weather very warm. Walked round near the wheel-guard, at every step passed some sick soldier. About was the hospital for such as were dangerously ill. One man was gasping, his eyes half closed and fixed, skin black as if bruised, his body emaciated, his long bony hands grasping at nothing; others were around him, in states of more or less misery. One had crawled from his bed and lay on the bare floor. One begged for milk, another begged for tobacco. This was about the time for issuing morning rations, and in the midst of the scene above described was heard the noisy strife of those in comparative health. Here was a woman, seated on a coffin containing a corpse, smoking her pipe and cursing some of the men. Her husband was sick beside her, the eldest boy lying near him, and her infant at her breast. This evening, buried a soldier at midnight, when we stopped to wood, &c. In this state of things, it required all my efforts to prevent desertion. Some, to escape the pestilence, jumped overboard, and all seemed to have lost the morale which belongs to most men in circumstances of ordinary tranquility. Conceive, then, the difficulty of my task.

I had all along cherished the hope that on reaching Jefferson Barracks our troubles would end, but on our arrival there, what was our surprise to learn that the Commandant refused to receive our sick in the hospital, and ourselves into the barracks, but left us, the sick and the dying, to wait on the shore until a log-house or a hospital some two miles off, might be prepared for the sick and tents for the healthy. We remained encamped ten days, and buried many men who under favourable treatment might have been saved.

I have thus detailed to you some of the incidents of our voyage that were disagreeable and even appalling. Yet on the whole I have enjoyed much in the new scenes, manners and customs that have been presented to my eye.

While in camp here, we are frequently visited by the Indians. To day a band of Winnebagoes landed near us from four canoes. The sight of them paddling up the stream, naked above the loins and very dark skinned, was to me quite novel, and but for the settlement of our late difficulties, would have been alarming. The Chief was a very old man—the rest, all of middle age. They were accompanied by their families, squaws, papooses, dogs, &c. and seemed so much pleased with the little hospitality we have been able to show them that they have pitched their tents near us, on the opposite bank of the river.

I have just returned from a visit to their wigwams. They greeted me with much cordiality, each one shaking me by the hand, and then seated themselves in a circle round me, lighted a pipe, and we smoked the calumet of peace. To day they sent to our camp a lot of remarkable fine fish, and this reminds me of some trout that I caught in a small stream of the Valley of the grand Gre, that empties into the Ouisconsin, about 7 miles E. of Prairie du Chien. I am thus particular because it has been generally asserted and believed that trout are not to be found west of the Alleghanies. These were the ordinary speckled brook trout, the largest weighing 1 1/2 lbs.

In this region, we have, of course, game in the greatest abundance. Some days since we were highly entertained by a wolf hunt, but the description of this I must omit for the present. We are in hourly expectation of the steam-boat which is to take our detachment up to St. Peters, where the scenery is still more savage and picturesque than this, from there you shall hear from me again.

THE ANONYMOUS LETTER.

To write an anonymous letter is ungentlemanly; of that there can be no doubt—may more, it is mean—dastardly—shaking—depraved!—But what could I do? Col. Plinth was about to marry his cook—

To write an anonymous letter, is degrading, to say the least; it would require the skill of a Sophist to render it justifiable—perhaps not yet when Col. Plinth was going to marry his cook.

A wizen—a perfect Baruch of a woman behind his back, and he a man of nice habits—who had gained golden laurels at Serapentum—an aide-camp to Sir David Baird—my friend!—The intelligence had come like a thunderbolt.

To write an anonymous letter, except under the most imperative circumstances, is unquestionably atrocious. I felt, that, even posted as I was, with most benevolent intentions—conscience—my conscience, as a gentleman and an officer, would hesitate to approve of it. I paused—I determined to weigh the matter well; but the conviction fell upon me like an avalanche that not a moment was to be lost!—Col. Plinth was on the eve of marrying his cook—

Rebecca Moggs! and he my brother-in-law—the widowed husband of my sainted sister—a K. C. B. a wearer of four medals, two crosses, and the order of the golden fleece—a man who had received the thanks of Parliament—the written approbation of His Lordship—two freedoms in gold boxes! a man who, had he nobly fell on the ramparts of Tip-poo's capital would have been taken home in rum, and buried in St. Paul's.

His fragment—his living remains—(for he possessed only one organ of a sort)—having lost a leg, an arm, an eye and nostril—having resolved on what I consider a sort of de-jure-mortem match, with—what?

A blowy, underling scoundrel, whose only merit consisted in cooking mulligatawny, and rubbing with a soft fat pulpy palm the wounded ankle of his partially efficient leg; the offspring of a Sepoy pioneer, whom my lovely and accomplished sister had taken from the breast of her dead mother, (the woman, a camp follower, received an iron ball in her brain from one of the Tip-poo's guerilla troops in the jungle) one whom Evadne had brought up, with maternal care, in her kitchen, a scullion!—And such a one to be Col. Plinth's wife—to take the place of Evadne! Good God!

To write an anonymous letter is rather revolting, much may be said against it; it is one's dernier resort still it has its advantages; and why neglect them? Had Col. Plinth not been what he was; were he but a casual acquaintance or a mere friend; then indeed

But he was my brother-in-law, my brother in arms; in a word, Col. Plinth. Had he been a man who would listen to reason; who was open to conviction; to whom one might venture to speak, why really—

But as he was as hot as curry; yet not deficient in sense; but dreadfully opiated; tetchy, easily susceptible of feeling himself insulted, careful as to keeping his pistol in such a state as to be ready at a moment's notice; a being-inflamed in body, soul, and complexion, by the spices and sun of the burning east.

To remonstrance with him would have been absurd, he would have cut me down with his cut-throat; he had amassed three thousand a year.

Under such circumstances—conscious of his infatuation, I ceased to waver; the end sanctified the means; and I wrote him an anonymous letter.

She, of course, would make a point of having children, and then where were my expectations?

Evadne, my sister, had never been a mother: the colonel was the only Plinth in the universe; and, posited as I was—Evadne being the link—I naturally had expectations.

To say nothing of his being nine years my senior, he was a wreck—a fiery wreck, full of combustibles, burning gradually to the water's edge.

The sun of his happiness would, as I felt, set forever, the moment he married such a creature as Moggs—innately vulgar—repulsive—double chained—tumid—protuberant—Social festivity was every thing to Colonel Plinth, but who would dine with him, if his cleaveit cook was to carve? Evadne's adopted—Larry the trumpeter's love!—I could not.

It was stony—pale—implacable; he was evidently white-hot with wrath. His eyes—usually mild—were that of the Cyclops at the forge—was cold—icy—his look froze me—had seen him thus before—in the breach at Seringapatam.

His salute was alarmingly courteous; to be good leave to introduce a friend—Baron Cahooz; a noble Swede in the Prussian service. Never before had I beheld such a martinet—where could Plinth have picked him up?

The Baron, in very good English, expressed his concern at making so valuable an acquaintance as Major Moccasin under such infelicitous circumstances. Col. Plinth had been insulted; but as I had so long been his most valuable friend—we had fought and bled on the same fields—as those arms (his right and my left) which had been so often linked together, were moulderling, side by side, in one grave—as I was his brother-in-law Col. Plinth would accept of the amplest possible apology; with any other, man than Major Moccasin, the Colonel would have gone to extremities at once.

I was petrified during his speech; but at the conclusion some sort of an inquiry staggered from my lips.

Baron Cahooz did not understand. I declared myself to be in the same predicament: would he be so good as to explain. In reply, the Baron hinted that I must be conscious of having written Col. Plinth a letter.

Fearing that Plinth's suspicions had been aroused, and that this was a race to wrap me in a confession—remember, my precautions—and feeling that nothing could, by any possibility, be brought home to me, unless I turned traitor to myself—I denied the imputation point blank! Indeed what else could I do?

Col. Plinth uttered an exclamation of bitter contempt and hobbled towards the door. Baron Cahooz handed me his card—nothing farther could be done—he hoped the friend whom I might honour on the occasion would see him as early as possible in order to expedite the necessary arrangements.

I made a last effort. Advancing towards the door where Plinth stood, I begged to protest that I was mystified—that he was labouring under a mistake.

'A mistake!' shouted he in that tremendous tone which once appalled the tiger hearted Tip-poo—'A mistake, Major Moccasin!' There's no mistake, sirrah! Will you deny your own hand writing!

So saying, he threw the letter in my face and retired, followed by Cahooz. In another moment the veil was torn asunder. Having never before attempted an anonymous letter, and acting under the influence of confirmed habit, I concluded the fatal epistle without disguise, in my customary terms: 'Your's ever,

JAMES MOCCASIN.'

NOTE. The foregoing paper was drawn up and sent to his cousin in Kentucky by Major Moccasin, a few hours after Col. Plinth and Baron Cahooz had quitted him. On the inside of the envelope appears the following—'Tis now midnight—Rear Admiral Jenkinson has settled every thing with the Baron to their mutual satisfaction; we are to be on the ground by six in the morning. If I fall—'

After considerable research, we have discovered two announcements in the public prints which from valuable appendages to Major Moccasin's document. The first extract is from a London Journal published in 1819, the second from a Bath paper of two years' later date.

No. 1. Yesterday, at his residence in Wimpole-street, by special license, Colonel Plinth, K. C. B. to Rebecca Louisa Moggs, a native of Musilipatam.

The gallant Colonel went through the ceremony with his only remaining arm in a sling—having a few hours before exchanged shots—both of which took effect—with Major Moccasin.

No. 2. The busy tongue of fame reports that a gallant Major, who served with distinction, and lost an arm, under Sir David Baird in the East Indies, is about to lead to the altar the dashing relict and sole legatee of a brave and affluet brother officer who recently died at Cheltenham. A mutual attachment is supposed to have been long in existence; for the bride-groom elect fought a duel on the lady's account with her husband, on the very morning of the marriage. Pecuniary motives may perhaps have influenced the fair one in giving her hand on that occasion to the gallant Major's more fortunate rival.

DANGERS OF MISTAKEN SYMPATHY. A fellow who lately murdered his wife without the least provocation, being asked what could induce him to commit such an outrage, made the following remarkable reply: 'Why, the fact is, I am a very ambitious man; and having no opportunity of gaining fame by fair means, I thought I would take this method, for I saw how the moment a man committed a murder, he became an object of public attention; the newspapers were full of him; his appearance and dress, the colour of his eyes and hair, and the most insignificant particulars, were described, just as if he was a great hero and had saved his country. Then the ladies all ran after him; attended his trial, shed tears, and fainted away, so that he had all the attentions and sympathy of a martyr. Besides all this he was pretty sure of being converted at last, and dying a good Christian, which he very likely would not have done had he been a moral man and a peaceable citizen. Thus you see that murder is the shortest cut to glory in this world, and salvation in the next.'

It was stony—pale—implacable; he was evidently white-hot with wrath. His eyes—usually mild—were that of the Cyclops at the forge—was cold—icy—his look froze me—had seen him thus before—in the breach at Seringapatam. His salute was alarmingly courteous; to be good leave to introduce a friend—Baron Cahooz; a noble Swede in the Prussian service. Never before had I beheld such a martinet—where could Plinth have picked him up? The Baron, in very good English, expressed his concern at making so valuable an acquaintance as Major Moccasin under such infelicitous circumstances. Col. Plinth had been insulted; but as I had so long been his most valuable friend—we had fought and bled on the same fields—as those arms (his right and my left) which had been so often linked together, were moulderling, side by side, in one grave—as I was his brother-in-law Col. Plinth would accept of the amplest possible apology; with any other, man than Major Moccasin, the Colonel would have gone to extremities at once. I was petrified during his speech; but at the conclusion some sort of an inquiry staggered from my lips. Baron Cahooz did not understand. I declared myself to be in the same predicament: would he be so good as to explain. In reply, the Baron hinted that I must be conscious of having written Col. Plinth a letter. Fearing that Plinth's suspicions had been aroused, and that this was a race to wrap me in a confession—remember, my precautions—and feeling that nothing could, by any possibility, be brought home to me, unless I turned traitor to myself—I denied the imputation point blank! Indeed what else could I do? Col. Plinth uttered an exclamation of bitter contempt and hobbled towards the door. Baron Cahooz handed me his card—nothing farther could be done—he hoped the friend whom I might honour on the occasion would see him as early as possible in order to expedite the necessary arrangements. I made a last effort. Advancing towards the door where Plinth stood, I begged to protest that I was mystified—that he was labouring under a mistake. 'A mistake!' shouted he in that tremendous tone which once appalled the tiger hearted Tip-poo—'A mistake, Major Moccasin!' There's no mistake, sirrah! Will you deny your own hand writing! So saying, he threw the letter in my face and retired, followed by Cahooz. In another moment the veil was torn asunder. Having never before attempted an anonymous letter, and acting under the influence of confirmed habit, I concluded the fatal epistle without disguise, in my customary terms: 'Your's ever, JAMES MOCCASIN.'

ANECDOTE OF A SAILOR.

During the prevalence of the cholera in year in this Borough, a sailor of decent appearance called at Mr. W. S. Lacoste's wig house, and frankly told him that he was adrift at the mercy of the elements, without a harbour-head, or a shot in the locker, if perchance he should be boarded by the cholera, why, he must founder in the street, he supposed. Lacoste who was never known to be backward in extending relief to a fellow creature in distress, and who perceived a warrant for the poor fellow's honesty in his countenance, readily tendered him a bed and a seat at his table, until it should be better than with him, which friendly offer Jack accepted with much joy. Not readily meeting with a vessel to slip on board of; however, on his becoming impatient, and after making a suitable acknowledgment of his gratitude to his kind and generous host, and promising to the score as soon as it was in his power, he left his house and embarked for New York. Twelve months had rolled on, and the sailor had entirely escaped from L's memory, when one day last week a seaman, very neatly dressed and of a prepossessing countenance, called at his house and without any preface, thus addressed him: 'Here are \$200, I wish you to take as much of it as you want to pay yourself for your generosity to me, and keep the balance till I see for it. I am just off to sea, and if I should go to Old Davy, why, you see, I had rather you should have it than any body I know.'

'Why, who are you, and what claim have you to my money?' 'Oh, then you have forgot the poor sailor you took out of the street last year and treated so kindly but he has not forgot you.' So saying, he forced the money upon his benefactor, adding—'I know if I get back to my home, I shall find the money safe, and if I don't, you'll keep it and welcome. And here (pointing to a lottery ticket from his pocket) here, take it, and if it draws a prize keep that too.' Then giving Mr. L. a cordial shake of the hand he left him and went on board his vessel, which in an hour after was under way for a foreign port.

In less than 24 hours, after his departure, Mr. L. called at a Lottery Office to enquire the fate of Jack's ticket, when he had the satisfaction to learn that its numbers had drawn the handsome sum of \$1000—Jack's share of the prize money being \$250.

The Cincinnati Journal gives an account of a Manual Labour Seminary recently established in Maury county, Tenn. The Trustees have purchased over 300 acres of good land—erected good and convenient buildings—sufficient to give ample accommodations to the students of the department, an elementary school and 100 students. The school, although it has been begun but a few weeks, is filling. The plan is to have every student labour two hours each day, and pay \$30 per year for board, room rent, fuel, washing, &c. in addition to this labour, and pay \$25 for tuition. The features of this institution appear plausible and practicable.

A friend of ours, whose premises had suffered by some nightly depredators, posted the following curious notice:—'Those persons who have been in the habit of stealing my fence for a considerable time past, are respectfully informed, if equally agreeable to them, it will be more convenient to me if they steal my wood, and leave the fence for the present, as it may be some little inconvenience getting over the palings, the gate is left open for their accommodation.'—Boston Courier.

A miller of A—last his neighbour arrested, under the charge of stealing wheat from his mill. But being unable to substantiate the charge by proof, the court adjudged that the miller should make acknowledgment to the accused. 'Will you please to say to me, I have you arrested for stealing my wheat—I can't prove it—and am sorry for it.'

A Sinner's Justice and a Sworn Marriage. The Lyon Record relates a laughable anecdote of a Justice of the Peace, who, in the year 1833, was called on to try a case of adultery. The accused was a woman named Mrs. M., who was charged with having committed adultery with a man named J. The Justice, in the course of his examination, asked Mrs. M. if she was married to J. She answered that she was. The Justice then asked her if she was sworn to be true to J. She answered that she was. The Justice then asked her if she was sworn to be true to J. She answered that she was. The Justice then asked her if she was sworn to be true to J. She answered that she was.

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JONAS
Church-Street
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SAMUEL C
PROPOSES TO
Saturday Evening
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We are authorised to announce WESLEY LINTHICUM as a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next House of Delegates.

Mr. GREEN You are authorised to announce SPRIGG HARWOOD, Esquire, as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE. The Annual Commencement of Washington College was held at Hartford, on the 1st inst. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rt. Rev. GEORGE W. DOANE, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New Jersey, and on the Rev. HECTOR HUMPHREYS, President of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. A Convention of Delegates from the several Temperance Associations in Anne-Arundel county, will be held in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 20th of September next. The officers of the State Temperance Society and its Auxiliaries, the Rev. Clergy and the Physicians of the county generally, are respectfully invited to attend as Members of the Convention.

The U. S. ship Delaware went to sea from New York on Wednesday. The Commercial Advertiser states she is ordered to Cherbourg. The Hon. Edward Livingston, who goes out in her as Minister to France, is accompanied by his lady and servants, William P. Barton, Secretary of Legation, lady and servants, and Smith T. Van Buren, son of the Vice President, an attaché of the mission.

QUAKER FRIAL. To the Editors of the Philadelphia Gazette. The case which has occupied the Court of Appeals during the last month, is now closed; and the decision was given this afternoon at half past four o'clock. With this, we send you the opinion, which was recorded in short hand, as delivered by Governor Seely.

The friends of Temperance in this and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, are invited to attend the meeting of the Convention. The Convention will meet in the Hall of the House of Delegates at 11 o'clock A. M. It is expected that on the evening of that day an address will be delivered.

From the Maryland Republican. TEMPERANCE CONVENTION IN ANNE ARUNDEL. The friends of temperance must be gratified at the efforts which are now being made throughout our country to advance its influence.

The evils of Intemperance are now admitted to be beyond exaggeration—no man can number them. The efficiency of these Societies, even their few opposers, now holding back their support, expressly admit, though they refuse their cooperation on various pretexts.

In this county especially has much been done; and we are gratified to say we hail this contemplated convention for this county as an event likely to establish on a firm basis Temperance among us.

Heretofore the meetings of the County Temperance Society have taken place during the sessions of the county court when most persons who came to town were engaged, and when in point of fact we all know little has been done.

From Tennessee, we learn of the re-election of Messrs. Bell, Blair, Johnson, Polk, Standifer, and the election of new members Dickinson, Payton, Lea and Bunch. Nine in number. Four to be heard from.

From Kentucky, we learn the re-election of C. Allen, Richard M. Johnson, Thomas A. Marshall, and R. Letcher, and the election of Messrs. Davis and Pope, six in number. Seven to be heard from.

In North Carolina, all the districts are heard from except Mr. Carson's. All the late members are re-elected except Mr. Be-thune, who is beaten by Mr. Deberry, and Mr. Branch, whose place is supplied by J. A. Bynum.

From Indiana, we learn that Messrs. Carr and McCarty and probably Boon members of the late Congress have been re-elected—and Messrs. Lane and Kinnard, new members. The State had three representatives in the last congress, and is entitled to seven in the next.

placed next to "the Friends" in their efforts to promote Temperance by the discipline of their church. These conferences have made the disease of ardent spirits a condition of membership. Soon will the other conferences confirm this act, and then will the discipline of that church be restored in this important particular to its ancient parity.

We do therefore expect that the Ministers and members of these two churches will fulfil the expectations of the public in the active support of a cause in which their churches have taken such interest, and especially aid with their presence and support the efforts of this convention—of course we do not intend to insinuate anything unfavourable to other denominations of christians in relation to this subject.

Let us conclude by inviting our friends of all denominations and parties to lay aside their differences, and to meet as men and citizens of these United States in this convention, and by one joint effort, put forth their united strength for the happiness of their fellow-creatures, and the preservation of their country.

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From Kentucky, the returns give, in addition to those mentioned yesterday (Johnson, Allen, and Marshall re-elected, and Messrs. Davis and Pope new members)—the names of Chittendon Lyon, re-elected,—and Tho-

mas Chilton, John White, Benjamin Harden, new members. Accounts are contradictory from the districts lately represented by Judge Tompkins, A. G. Hawes, and Robt. Letcher, who were all candidates. From Dr. Gaither's district there are no returns. These are all the remaining districts.

Those from Tennessee are now completed by intelligence of the election of Messrs. Dunlop and Crockett in the remaining districts, the latter in the place of Mr. Fitzgerald, the late member. The delegation from Tennessee in the next House of Representatives, consists of Messrs. Bell, Blair, Johnson, Polk, Standifer, Foster, Inge, Dickinson, Payton, Lea, Bunch, Dunlop and Crockett, thirteen in number of whom the eight last named are new members.

From Kentucky—the returns are also complete. The representatives elected to the next House of Representatives from Kentucky are Johnson, Allen, Letcher, Tompkins, Lynn, Marshall (re-elected) and Pope, Chilton, White, Hardin Thompson, Davis, and—over Dr. Gaither the late member.

From North Carolina the returns are also complete, sufficient intelligence having been received from the district lately represented by Mr. S. P. Carson, to make his defeat certain. We learn that J. Graham is the successful competitor by a majority of about 811. The North Carolina Delegation in the next House of Representatives, therefore, consists of Speight, Hall, McKar, Rencher, Conn or Barringer, Hawkins, Williams, Shepard, Deberry, Byham, and Graham—thirteen in number, of whom the last three are new members.

From Indiana, we learn the re-election of Carr, McCarty and Boon, late representatives—and the election of Lane, Keunard and Hannegan—new members,—one district to be heard from.

Alabama and Missouri returns yet to be received. The Maine Elections for Congress take place September, and those of Maryland in October.

Young Mr. Frithingham has arrived in safety at New York. The following letter to his parents we copy from the Essex Register of Tuesday.—Neither it nor the one recently published, were intended for the public eye; but taking into view the extraordinary circumstances of the case, and the curiosity of the public to learn the whole history of it, it has been thought advisable to give their publicity.

New York, Aug. 7th, 1833. Dear Parents:—This afternoon I landed on the shores of our own blessed country. You recollect I wrote you from Liverpool on the day of my arrival. I was then in a most awkward situation—destitute of funds, of references. I was indeed a stranger in a strange land. I soon found that I must give up all thoughts of going beyond Liverpool, and all my aim was to secure a passage home. I found it impossible to get a passage to Boston, and after considerable difficulty to get a passage on board the British ship, Tar, for New York—the agents taking my word and cloak as security for payment. She was advertised to sail June 5th, but did not leave the river till the 15th. We first steered S. but the wind changing, we turned about and entered the North Channel—had a good view of the Scotch Highlands. Contrary winds prevailed during the whole passage, and the voyage was to me about as unpleasant as you can conceive.

The passengers were sent to the City this afternoon, on board a schooner. I lost my hat overboard some days before we arrived, and landed in New York, with an old woollen cap. Stopped at a public house near the wharf, and immediately sent a note to Arnold and Hearn. In about half an hour, two of the clerks came with a coach, and drove to my old lodgings, at Mr. Hearn's. I have been kindly furnished with such clothes as my immediate necessities required by a brother of Mr. H. and Messrs. A and H. have generously offered to lend me money to any amount, and I shall immediately furnish myself with every thing necessary. I have thought best to tarry in the city till I hear from you.

As soon as I receive funds to settle my affairs here, I shall return home without a moment's delay. Have been blessed with sound health of body and mind, ever since I arrived at Liverpool—have not perceived the slightest recurrence of mental alienation. I feel exceedingly unpleasant at having been the subject of so much excitement, but the matter cannot be helped. Have not time to write more, but hope to see you and tell you every thing in about a week.

Your affectionate son, JOSEPH.

CURABILITY OF INSANITY. The Worcester Spy states that within a few days past six persons have been discharged cured, from the Lunatic Hospital. This is a gratifying fact. There is no department, perhaps, of the healing profession in which so much reform remains to be made, and to be supported by the public, as in the treatment of the insane. How much may be done for a class who are but too frequently considered as hopelessly done with the world when their derangement commences, and consequently treated in a manner rather adapted to aggravate or create the very evil it takes for granted, is shown by the records of Asylums in the Appendix of Spurzheim's Insanity.—It appears that in England, the average proportion of those among the occupants of twelve hospitals, for a long period of years, was 37 per cent. In France, cured among fourteen Institutions, it was 44.9-11. In this country it was 41.3-10. In five Institutions,

in the New York Asylum for 26 years, it was 44.19; in the Connecticut Retreat, for 5 years 50-10. The last is the most signal instance of success. Generally it would seem that the management in the French hospitals exceeds that in any other part of the world.—Boston Transcript.

From the London Courier Journal. THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE. Although it is usual to hear that Royalty is daily becoming less agreeable to the people of this and other countries, it is worthy of remark that at no period, during the last century, has there been so many sovereigns, whether absolute or constitutional, anxious by their conduct to conciliate the good will and secure the affections of their subjects. To begin with our own monarch. Was there ever a King of England less distinguished by unworthy hauteur, or more familiar with the habits of his people—less despotic in his character, or more desirous of honourable popularity. In the early part of his life, William the Fourth mixed with the people as one of themselves, after he came to the throne, he went among them freely until he found, by sad experience, that in the present state of national education, the lower orders are not so well informed but that the old adage, of 'too much familiarity breeds contempt,' is verified in every act of intercourse between them and their superiors.

In France, Louis Philippe, who had for some time before his accession to the throne been regarded as l'ami du peuple came to the throne as le Roi Citoyen, and has ever since maintained the character. He has neglected no opportunity of studying the wants of his people; and, in proof that he considered himself above his subjects only in virtue of his high office, he allowed the heir to the throne to carry a musket in the National Guards, and perform all the duties of a private, regardless of his birth and of the near relationship to the sovereign. Louis Philippe does not, it is true, make a parade of his condescension, as Napoleon did, in receiving petitions from the hands of his subjects, which are destined never to be answered, but he inquires into their condition, and relieves those who are necessitous. In his personal expenditure he is economical, to a degree which led to a belief that he is parsimonious; but the enormous sums which he has distributed among the manufacturers ought to cause his economy to be regarded as a virtue.

Leopold, King of Belgium, is the next Sovereign on the list of those who aim at popularity; and it cannot be denied that he does so worthily. On coming to the throne of Belgium, he selected for his immediate attendants and the officers of his household, those Belgians who appeared to stand in most esteem with their fellow countrymen, preferring to give handsome pensions from his own purse, to those who had faithfully served him, to giving grounds for dissatisfaction by the employment of any other than natives. On being solicited by one of his former confidential attendants to bestow upon him a vacant place in his household at Brussels, he said, that merit with him would always meet with attention, and that no man could be more meritorious than the candidate in question; but that like the King of England, he made it a rule not to employ foreigners, if men of equal merit in the same station were to be found in the country. Although of a different religion from that professed by the majority of his subjects, Leopold has acquired the esteem of Catholics as well as Protestants. This has been the result of a wise course of toleration, appreciated as it deserved to be by all parties.

The peculiar situation of Belgium, as regards the dispute with Holland, has thrown much power into the hands of the King, which was not foreseen by the Constitutional Charter, but he has exercised it with mildness and discretion.

We come next to the Emperor of Austria and here we tread on dangerous ground, for it is very difficult to remove the prejudices which a free people, like the English, entertain against a despotic sovereign. We shall not, however, speak of the Emperor of Austria otherwise than as regards his relations with his own subjects. Our object is not to show that he is just such a King as the English would choose for themselves, but that he is a sovereign who is anxious to promote the happiness and obtain the esteem of his own people. We believe that all who know this sovereign will admit that he is an amiable man. His character has rather a melancholy turn; but he is neither morose nor passionate. His affection for his grandson, Napoleon, considering the injuries which he had received from the father, proved that he did not allow political prejudices to interfere with the feelings of nature. In his personal habits, the Emperor of Austria is unostentatious. The writer of these remarks has seen him repeatedly walking in front of his palace, and conversing with persons, casually passing by, with the same freedom as he would have shown to one of his own family. Although from the nature of his connexion with the King of Prussia and the Emperor Nicholas, the Emperor of Austria is compelled to adopt much of their policy as regards Poland; it is well known, that he is personally anxious for the regeneration of that unhappy country. 'If,' said he, not many months ago, to an English gentleman who had an audience of the Emperor at Vienna, 'I could be sure that the Poles would establish a constitution which should compel the aristocracy to respect the rights of the people, so far as regards their comfort and the security of their property, I should be glad to see the treaty of Vienna enforced; and I would cheerfully surrender that portion of the Polish territory which has fallen to my share. I question, however, whether what the Poles call freedom would convey any advantages except to the aristocracy. The Poles, as a people, are, I fear, better off in their state of subjection to foreign Powers than they would be if their national independence were to be recognised.' Such, we are assured, are

the sentiments of the Austrian Emperor respecting the Poles. Whether he really thinks the establishment of a free constitution practicable in Poland, we do not attempt to decide; but we believe that if one were established he would cheerfully emancipate the Poles under his dominion.

Of the King of Prussia we will briefly say that he is regarded with great affection by his subjects who have access to him, and the nation at large express a desire for the prolongation of his existence, he cannot be bad sovereign. He is mild in his demeanour, and humane in all the acts of his government as regards his own subjects; but, we regret to say, that, until lately, he has treated the Poles with as little humanity as the Emperor of Russia has done. In his domestic habits, the King of Prussia is still more simple than the Emperor of Austria. He sleeps upon a hard mattress, rises early, and when in health, takes much exercise before breakfast, never partakes but of the plainest descriptions of food, and never in excess, and is moderate in his beverage. Of late years, however, he has been much troubled with indigestion, and has been occasionally troubled with symptoms of water on the chest; so that his usual pursuits of business and recreation, have been interrupted. He entertains great respect for the English character, and has been exceedingly attentive and condescending to distinguished English travellers as far as access to him during their stay in Prussia.

The Emperor Nicholas is the next and last sovereign whom we shall at present notice. He is not a favourite out of Russia; but, perhaps, there never was a sovereign who has greater pains to become popular in his own country. Affable and condescending to all classes, and liberal in rewarding military and naval services of a distinguished kind, he is generous to those who appear to possess personal attachment for him, it is not surprising that he is loved by an immense number of persons. As regards his conduct to the Poles we regret to say that his persecution of the unhappy nation is popular with almost all classes of the Russians. It is but fair, however, to the Emperor to say, that he has been recently shown great repugnance to sign the ukases against Poland, which have been submitted to him by his Ministers. Lord Durham, who had good opportunities of studying the character of the Russian Emperor, speaks of him with respect, although he is disgusted with the system of policy of which he is the head. None but persons ignorant of the state of public opinion in Russia would, indeed, speak of the Emperor Nicholas as an unpopular sovereign.

From the Chinese Courier, March 30. PUNISHMENT IN CHINA. Perhaps the most dreadful punishments inflicted upon criminals in the "Celestial Empire," and crimes are probably here committed more frequently than in any other country.

For the murder of a parent or near relation, or for rebellion, the prisoner is made to undergo a punishment called Lin-che, which is performed by cutting him to pieces, piecemeal, commencing at the feet or hands, if he has any relative who can bribe the executioner, the torture may be abridged, his sufferings lessened by piercing the heart times this may be done for a small sum. Another punishment for the same offence is following:—

The culprit is fastened with his back to a large cross, placed in the ground with his hands and feet so tied that he cannot stir an inch in any direction.—An incision is made across the forehead, and the skin is pulled over his eyes and face; then the hands, legs, arms and head are successively cut off from the trunk, which is fastened to the heart.—Beheading is a punishment for adultery, murder, &c. The prisoner is made to kneel (in some public place, not exposed on a scaffold,) towards the image of the "Son of Heaven," and as if returning thanks for the punishment about to be received, he bows, and while raising his head, struck off by one blow of the sword; he is then put into a cage, sent to the place where the crime was committed and hung at the top of a pole or against a wall. The men employed in this service are very expert, strong, and go to their work with as much composure as a butcher to the slaughter; sons are often after being confined in a hot iron, so that they will be known when they go. For stealing; the perpetrator of crime is dragged through the streets by a string of soldiers who alternately lash him with a thong of plaited rattans on the bare back, then a large gong to give the people notice they may witness the punishment. In cases the knees and ankles are compressed in iron machines made for the purpose; extremely painful. There is no punishment more common or unmercifully executed, than that of whipping. Smuggling salt from the country from which powder may be fabricated is punished by decapitation. Smuggling is also a very common punishment. Criminals are tied to a strong upright stake, his hands and feet fastened, a stout cord is then put round his neck, and passed through a hole pierced in the stake. A stick of 1 1/2 inch in diameter is attached to the end of the executioner standing behind, and as it rounds. The eyes soon start from sockets, and the tongue is seen issuing from the mouth which foams and bleeds externally. Finally the neck is cut through by the executioner of any kind is placed over the face of the executioner.

The following crimes which should be well under the cognizance of the law are leniently punished. A grandfather or grandmother killing a grandchild, a father or mother killing a child, a son or daughter killing a parent, or a mistress putting to death a domestic are only punished with 60 or 70 blows.

Our town, too, has had the death of a child. Mrs. Griggs, of the last, at 1 o'clock, same evening. I heard of this, and yet it is not a case amongst us, and be prepared to do so.

Dear Sir—I have, officially, to report the few cases we have of cholera, since white and three whites are—Eden, David Clinch, Blacks: Hann Daniel, slave; be estate.

We have had not to have been shut, wife of Mr. S. wife of Mr. S. this place; and he.

If any new case between this and your paper, I will be glad to hear of it.

This disease different points At Lebanon deaths during times in that neighborhood. Mr. J. S. Davy At Columbus whole number including those there have been At Clayton has given 99 there.

At New places on the ranges. South of the its gradual decline. There was a day in the city may be regarded, however, who related to ex-

The cholera has, Ohio, a day, having to days. It has been at Cincinnati the 8th inst. which 55 of the city, and during there had been among adults. A part of them, who were only punished with 60 or 70 blows.

...they wish to lay the murder falsely on  
...other person, the punishment is but 80  
...and three years transportation.  
...Tax Holy Bible in Chinese.—A second  
...of the Bible has recently been pub-  
...at the Anglo-Chinese College, Malacca,  
...it is a large and beautiful octavo, in 21  
...and has been printed with new  
...plates. Had the college been the means of  
...locks. Had the college been the means of  
...accomplishing nothing more than the publica-  
...of this and a former edition of the Bible,  
...as of this and its founder and contributors  
...should think its founder and contributors  
...to be known from good authority, that many of  
...the students, who have been educated in the  
...colleges, are now filling respectable stations,  
...of commercial, in the Straits; and that  
...of them are teaching the English lan-  
...age in Pegu and Cochinchina. And above  
...all, we rejoice to know that some have there  
...received, the gospel in the love of its obey its  
...teachings, enjoy its consolations, and assist  
...in China itself, in diffusing a knowledge  
...of its righteous requisitions and its glorious  
...promises.

**SINGULAR PHENOMENON.**  
We learn that from some cause unknown,  
the fish in the ponds at Southwick, Mass.,  
are in a diseased state, and vast numbers of  
them are already dead, and the remainder  
apparently in a dying condition. It is said  
that loads of large pickerel and perch may  
be picked up, or taken with the hand near  
the shore. The very low water in the ponds  
is supposed by some to be the cause of this  
mortality. Our correspondent adds, that a  
similar occurrence took place some 50 or 40  
years since.—U. S. Gaz.

**THE CHOLERA.**  
From the Hagerstown Torch Light, Aug. 15.  
Since our last report on the health of the  
town, there have been four deaths in Hager-  
stown, from a disease resembling the cholera,  
three whites and one coloured person. We  
have no epidemic among us; unusually good  
health, for this season of the year, prevails  
throughout the country.

From the Charlestown (Va.) Press, Aug. 15.  
By the supposed letter from Col. Harper,  
Mayor of Shepherdstown, it will be seen that  
the cholera, after lingering for some time past  
on the Maryland shore, in the vicinity of that  
place, has at length made its appearance on  
the Virginia side. The alarm, although great  
for a few days, we are pleased to learn has  
nearly subsided, no new case having occur-  
red for the last two days. The general health  
of the town is good, and it is confidently hop-  
ed and believed the incomprehensible but  
dreadful visitor has already changed his abode.

Our town, too, has received a warning, by  
the death of a colored boy, the property of  
Mrs. Griggs. He was attacked on Friday  
last, at 1 o'clock, p. m. and died at 9, the  
same evening. This is the only case we have  
heard of, this season, in our immediate vicin-  
ity, yet it is enough to convince us that the  
case is amongst us.—Let us guard against  
and be prepared to meet the effects!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREE PRESS.  
Shepherdstown, Aug. 13, 1833.  
Dear Sir—I have been requested to inform  
you, officially, that there had not been a case  
of cholera reported since yesterday morning.  
The few cases yet remaining are all on the  
main. We have had seven deaths in town,  
of cholera, since last Friday morning,—four  
whites and three blacks. The names of the  
whites are:—Ed. Bennett, Daniel Markle,  
sen., David Cline, Samuel Blast.

Blacks: Hannah Hogan, free; Wally, free;  
Daniel, slave; belonging to Captain Glenn's  
estate.  
We have had three deaths which are said  
not to have been cases of cholera, viz: Mrs.  
Shutt, wife of Mr. Philip Shutt; Mrs. Tur-  
ner, wife of N. E. Turner, merchant of  
this place; and a child of Mr. Joseph Ent-  
ler.

If any new cases of cholera should occur,  
between this date and the time of issuing  
your paper, I will, if possible, give you no-  
tice thereof.

**CHARLES HARPER, Mayor.**  
Cincinnati, Aug. 12, 1833.

**THE CHOLERA.**  
This disease continues its fearful visits at  
different points in Ohio.

At Lebanon there have been a number of  
deaths during the last week. Among its vic-  
tims that in neighbourhood we regret to notice  
Mr. J. S. Davall of Mill Grove.

At Columbus it has nearly disappeared, the  
whole number of deaths there being about 30,  
including those in the Penitentiary.

There have been a number of cases in Chi-  
licothe, perhaps not exceeding 20.

At Dayton cases occasionally occur, but it  
has never assumed an epidemic character  
there.

At New Richmond, Ripley, and other  
places on the Ohio, it has been severe in its  
ravages.

South of the Ohio the papers all represent  
its gradual decline.

There was but one case reported on Satur-  
day in the city, and we think that the disease  
may be regarded as having left us. This,  
however, should not induce indulgences cal-  
culated to excite the disease.

The cholera was on the decline, at Colum-  
bia, Ohio, on the 10th instant, six deaths on-  
ly having taken place in the preceding ten  
days. It had totally disappeared from the  
penitentiary.

At Cincinnati, during the week ending on  
the 8th instant, there were 71 deaths, of  
which 55 were by cholera. The general health  
of the city was said to be rapidly improving,  
and during the three days preceding the 9th,  
there had been but one death from cholera, a-  
mong adults.

A part of Missouri has been severely vi-  
sited. The latest accounts are truly melan-  
choly.

St. CHARLES, Missouri, July 30, 1833.  
July 1833, has been to St. Charles a dis-  
tressing month. Till then the cholera delay-  
ed its approach, but only delayed to strike  
more heavily; nor has it come alone. Its com-  
panion, if possible, more stubborn and fatal  
than itself. It is the congestive fever. How  
many have been attacked no one can tell.  
There is scarce a single family in the village,  
or three miles around it, which is at present  
exempt from disease. It is an ordinary oc-  
currence to see every member of the family  
stretched upon the floor in one room sick. A  
number have died for want of medical aid.—  
Had it not been for the providential arrival  
of several physicians from other places, the  
distress would have been incalculable. It will  
be several years, I fear, before we can recov-  
er from the shock. We have lost many, among  
whom were our best inhabitants. The num-  
ber of deaths within four weeks past is up-  
wards of 60. The temperate, the cleanly,  
and the excellent, have been taken away.—  
The intemperate have scarce been touched.  
At present our village is nearly deserted—  
it is difficult to get any thing to eat—nothing  
is doing, except dealing in medicine. We  
have no idea when the scourge will be remov-  
ed. Soon, however, there will be none left  
upon whom to spend its fury. In the Catho-  
lic burying ground there are between 40 and  
50 new graves—Protestant, about 20. It is  
perhaps remarkable, that only two negroes  
have died during the whole month. I do not  
pretend to give you half the names. In the  
town alone 12 families are completely broken  
up. On Sunday last there were four burials  
in the Catholic burying ground. The atmos-  
phere is so strongly impregnated with dis-  
ease, that you may literally smell death in the  
streets.

A letter from Campeachy, dated 29th June,  
states that the cholera, thus far, had confined  
its ravages chiefly to the poorer class of the  
population. The writer adds—"Dr. Perrine  
(the American Consul at Campeachy) has dis-  
tinguished himself, and is certainly deserving  
the thanks of the community, for his constant  
attendance on every class of people."

**FOREIGN.**

**LATER FROM ENGLAND.**  
The packet ship Ontario, at New York,  
brings London papers to the evening of the  
9th July, inclusive. We extract the follow-  
ing intelligence from the Commercial Adver-  
tiser, and a proof slip from the Standard of-  
fice.

**PORTUGAL.**  
The cause of Donna Maria is brightening.  
By the annexed letter from our London cor-  
respondent, dated in the evening of July 9th,  
we have a confirmation of the troops having  
landed, one corps at Lagos, a second at Faro,  
and a third at Trarico, without any opposition  
from the inhabitants. A small vessel of war  
and three or four gun boats had been captur-  
ed at the mouth of the Guadiana without any  
resistance. Indeed, it appears that there was  
no force in that part of the country capable  
of any resistance. The Constitutionalists ex-  
perienced some resistance at Faro, but they  
were successful with the capture of forty pic-  
ces of cannon, £4000, and 400 men; and the  
inhabitants seemed to be generally espousing  
the cause of the Queen.

From our Correspondent.  
London, (Thursday Evening) July 9th.  
Half-past 7 o'clock.

The news received to-day from Portugal,  
is of a very cheering description for the con-  
stitutional cause. It is brought by the City  
of Waterford steam vessel, one of the five  
which accompanied the expedition of Captain  
Napier from Oporto; it comes down to the 1st  
instant, on which day the vessel in question  
left Para, the chief town in the kingdom of  
Algarves, in which place a regency has been  
established for the young Queen, consisting  
of the Marquis Palmella, as President, Coun-  
til: Villa Real, and Captain Napier. The follow-  
ing is an extract from an official letter receiv-  
ed on this occasion:

"FARO, 28th June.—It is with the greatest  
pleasure I write to you, dating my letter from  
hence. The multiplicity of affairs prevents  
my being very minute, and I must refer you  
to the bearer for all details. All the cities,  
towns and villages, forming the kingdom of  
Algarves, from Villa Real to Lagos and Sag-  
ras, that is to say, the whole line of the sea  
coast, obey already the government of the  
Queen. Those of the interior, as Laule, do  
the same also. In two or three, as Olpas, Al-  
bufeira, Villa Nova, the people spontaneously  
proclaimed the Queen, even before the arrival  
of our troops, and in the presence almost of  
the Miguelites.

The Governor, Viscount Molleboro, is on a  
precipitate retreat to Alentejo, with diminished  
and disorganized troops, by dispersion and  
desertion. Eight officers, and upwards of 200  
soldiers of artillery, great numbers of soldiers  
of the regular army and militia, and all the  
officers of the navy, with the ships of war  
protecting the coast of Algarves, have joined  
us. In fact, hitherto our success exceeds my  
most sanguine expectations. The only oppo-  
sition we encountered was a few shots from  
the batteries on landing, and a small skirmish  
in entering Tavira. The Duke of Terceira  
is following up the enemy, and enters Alen-  
tejo. The government remains at Faro, or-  
ganizing the battalions of volunteers, militia,  
&c. Our cavalry is already mounted. We  
have found excellent trains of artillery, the  
military chest, with about £6000, left behind  
by the governor in his hurry to run away.—  
The squadron goes to-morrow to blockade the  
Tagus, and intend, with the ships we here  
found, to act in concert with the Duke of  
Terceira, and probably my next will an-  
nounce to you equal if not more agreeable  
tidings."

These are the principal facts stated, upon  
which from the quarter through which they  
were received, perfect reliance may be plac-  
ed. Some private accounts add, that the en-  
thusiasm of the people in favour of the Queen

was so great, that in Ohas they put to death  
one of the magistrates who interfered to pre-  
vent her being proclaimed there, and this oc-  
curred previous to the arrival of any part of  
the invading force. The Bishop of Faro had  
also sent in his adhesion. It was Captain Na-  
pier's intention to proceed immediately to  
blockade the Tagus, and his force was believ-  
ed to be quite equal to the contest of Mig-  
uel's squadron, in the event of his falling in  
with it.

It is said that when the City of Waterford  
arrived at Falmouth with the news, another  
vessel, George the IV, was going out of port  
with Marshal Bourmont, destined to the com-  
mand of Miguel's troops before Oporto. The  
latter vessel was hailed, and the intelligence  
brought by the Waterford, communicated. It  
is rather a remarkable coincidence if what  
was mentioned on the subject is true, that  
both these vessels engaged in employments  
politically speaking of so totally opposite a  
nature, belong to the same owners!

The decisive blow, however, still remains  
to be struck. The Lisbonians are disappoint-  
ed at Admiral Napier's non-appearance with  
the troops in the Tagus, as they believe that  
the war would have been terminated almost  
without loss of blood in favour of the Lib-  
erals.

The Miguelite fleet continued in the Ta-  
gus. The Duke de Dalvoal inspected them  
on the morning of the 25th; on the occasion  
the yards were manned. Several of the offi-  
cers continue to desert. Every exertion is  
making to get the fleet to sea, but the pre-  
vailing opinion is, that the crews will not  
fight. The Government of Lisbon had been  
made acquainted by telegraph of a militia re-  
giment having boldly deserted from Malra,  
but no certain information had been received  
as to where they had gone.

The following intelligence from Portugal is  
less favourable to the cause of the Constitu-  
tionalists than the advices contained in the  
preceding letter. It comes however, from the  
friends of Don Miguel, and allowances are to  
be made on that account. We copy it from  
the Private Paris Correspondence of the Lon-  
don Standard, under date of Paris, July 7:—

**AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.**

The intelligence from Portugal, which does  
not arrive through England, is most scanty;  
but I have a short letter from Villa Nova of  
the 28th ult, in which is the following para-  
graph:—

"Do not feel any uneasiness respecting Na-  
pier's expedition which has gone to the Algar-  
ves. If they remain in the South, they will  
do no harm—if they advance towards Lisbon  
they will be cut to pieces. If they remain in  
Algarves they will soon be exterminated by  
the royal navy of Portugal, and by the volun-  
teers of the country—and if they should ad-  
vance they will be hemmed in on all sides  
and destroyed. We are now preparing for a  
general assault of Oporto. As soon as Mar-  
shal Bourmont shall arrive, this measure will  
be undertaken, and the fleet will advance at  
the same time. I shall soon have to write you  
from within the city of Oporto."

A letter from Fernando Po states that ac-  
cording to accounts received there the expedi-  
tion of the Niger was in great distress—  
that the natives of the mouth of the river had  
refused provisions to the crew of the brig left  
there, with supplies for the steam vessels, and  
that the brig had been plundered, and that the  
engineer of the steamboat and one of the cap-  
tains had died.

**GERMANY.**

Letters from all parts of Germany are a-  
greeing upon the fact, that the commission of  
Mayence of 1819, is to be re-established.  
This central commission will be charged to  
watch over the progress of democracy, and  
take all the measures necessary to prevent the  
spread of liberalism. The government of  
Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden  
and Darmstadt, have already named their  
members of this commission.

We hear from Lausanne, that Solere has  
refused to adhere to the new fundamental  
pact, but that Zurich, Berne, Fribourg, Basle,  
St. Gall and Thurgovie, have adhered. A cir-  
cular letter of the Directory, dated 22d June,  
states, that the French government finally op-  
poses the return of the Poles into France, but  
will sustain a portion of the expenses of re-  
moving them from Switzerland.

We learn from Berlin, that the German u-  
niversities are to be all remodelled, and all  
political associations in them effectually ex-  
cluded!

The Germanic confederation has come to  
the resolution not to allow one inch of Lux-  
embourg to be granted to Belgium.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10.**

The retreat of the Egyptian army proceeds  
regularly, Ibrahim Pacha had arrived on the  
8th of June at Ak-Schehr (30 leagues from  
Kiathia.) On the 11th he was to have his  
head quarters at Kornah, 27 leagues from Ak-  
Schehr. On account of the badness of the  
roads, the march of the Egyptians proceeds  
slowly, and they can hardly go more than four  
leagues a day with all the heavy baggage, &c.  
These statements are confirmed by the Rus-  
sian aid de camp Baron Von Lieven, who was  
sent by Count Orloff to Asia Minor to wit-  
ness the retreat of the Egyptians. Under  
these circumstances the Russian fleet is mak-  
ing every preparation to withdraw the sup-  
plies from Odessa and Sebastopol have long  
since been stopped, and a quantity of stores  
already been sent back from the Bosphorus to  
the Russian ports. The whole fleet will de-  
part as soon as news arrives that the Egyp-  
tians have reached Mount Taurus. There is  
every reason to suppose that this will be a-  
bout the middle of July.

**OBITUARY.**

Died in this county, on Monday the 12th  
of August, Col. JACOB WATERS. The  
deceased was a man of a kind and benevolent  
disposition; he displayed his generosity to the  
indigent, and was ever ready to relieve the  
necessities of those around him. He was a

man; whose veracity and honesty were sur-  
passed by none. This tribute to his memory  
is from one who admired his character, and  
deeply laments his death.

Died, on Sunday night last, at Patuxent  
Forge, HENRY ELLIOTT, Esq. aged 56 years,  
a member of the Legislature.

We are authorized to state, that JOHN S.  
SELLMAN of the First District, is a Can-  
didate to represent Anne-Arundel county in  
the next House of Delegates.

Mr. GANN.—You are requested to an-  
nounce in your next paper, that THOMAS  
SNOWDEN, Jun'r, has consented to be a  
Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county  
in the next House of Delegates, and will  
be supported by

**MANY VOTERS.**

We are authorized to announce to the Voters  
of Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county,  
that ROBERT WELCH of Ben. is a Can-  
didate for the next Sheriffalty.

**TAXES! TAXES!!**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the city and  
school Taxes for 1833; and county Tax  
for 1832, are now due and payable. The de-  
mands upon the respective funds to which these  
Taxes are applicable, are such, as to make it  
the imperative duty of the undersigned, to use  
all diligence in completing his collections as  
early as possible. To those persons who are  
in arrears for Taxes, he gives this notice, that  
no longer indulgence can be given, as he is  
compelled, of necessity, to resort to the means  
placed in his hands by law, to enforce payment  
from all delinquents.

RICI' RD RIDGELY, Collector.  
CITY AND COUNTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,  
Next door to Mr. J. Hughes' Printing of-  
fice

R R having received a commission as Jus-  
tice of the Peace, offers his services to the pub-  
lic, for drawing of DREDS, taking ACK-  
NOWLEDGMENTS, and will attend to  
other business appertaining to his office.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

THE subscriber is authorized and will offer  
at Public Sale on the premises, on Friday  
the 30th inst, at 12 M. the Lot in the city of  
Annapolis, formerly owned by Mr. Henry  
Hobbs. Terms will be made known on the  
day of sale. An indisputable title will be gi-  
ven to the purchaser.

Aug. 22. SOM. PINKNEY.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from  
the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county,  
in Maryland, letters of administration De  
Bonis Non, on the personal estate of Thomas  
Vankiswick, late of said county deceased. All  
persons having claims against the said de-  
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same,  
with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or  
before the second day of July next, or they may  
otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit  
of said estate. Given under my hand this  
eighth day of August eighteen hundred and  
thirty three.

JO: SPALDING, Adm'r. D. B. N.  
August 22. 4w.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from  
the Orphans court of St. Mary's county,  
in Maryland, letters of administration on the  
personal estate of Robert Hulton, 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 11th day of  
June next, they may otherwise by law be ex-  
cluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 8th day of August  
1833.

ROBT. HOLTON, Adm'r.  
August 22. 4w.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from  
the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in  
Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal  
estate of Mary Dyer, late of St. Mary's county,  
deceased. All persons having claims a-  
gainst the said deceased, are hereby warned to  
exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to  
the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of  
February 1834, they may otherwise by law be  
excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 15th day of August  
1833.

WILLIAM B. SAUNDERS, Ex'r.  
August 22. 4w.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from  
the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county,  
in Maryland, letters testamentary on the per-  
sonal estate of Margaret Blacoe, 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 13th day of  
February 1834, they may otherwise by law be  
excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 13th August 1833.

MORDECAI C. JONES, Ex'r.  
August 22. 4w.

**Anne-Arundel County, to wit:**

I HEREBY certify, that William H. Smith  
of A. A. county, brought before me, the sub-  
scriber, one of the Justices of the peace in and  
for the said county, this 29th day of July, in  
the year 1833, as a stray trespassing on the  
enclosures of the subscriber, A  
BLACK HORSE, about 12 years  
old, fifteen and a half hands high,  
no shoes on, and badly foundered,  
and has been used in gear.—The owner is  
requested to come forward, prove property,  
pay charges, and take him away. Given under  
my hand,

ANTHONY SMITH.  
August 22.

**TRUSTEES' SALE.**

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of  
Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber au-  
thorized, will sell at Public Sale, in the court  
house door in the city of Annapolis, at twelve  
o'clock, on TUESDAY 17th September next, a  
valuable Three Story Brick House  
and Lot, situated on Church street  
in said city, now occupied by  
Gideon White, Esquire; and which  
was purchased by him of William T. T. Ha-  
son and Anne his wife, and is particularly  
described in their deed to him, duly recorded  
in the Land Records of Anne Arundel county.  
The lower story of the house is fitted up  
for a store, and is among the best and most  
valuable for such a purpose in the city. The  
Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree,  
are, cash on the day of sale, or on its ratifica-  
tion by the Chancellor.

JAMES MURRAY, Trustee.  
August 22.

**IN CHANCERY.**

18 August, 1833.  
Charles Salmos

Edmund Clagett, Richard H. Clagett, Samuel  
A. Clagett, Thomas Clagett, Mary Clagett,  
William Clagett, and John W. Clagett.

THE object of the bill in this cause is to  
revive a certain suit and proceedings which  
were abated by the death of Elizabeth Cla-  
gett.

The bill states, that the complainant on the  
28th day of April 1831, filed his original bill  
of complaint against Elizabeth Clagett, Ed-  
mund Clagett, Richard H. Clagett, Samuel A.  
Clagett, Thomas Clagett, John W. Clagett,  
Mary Clagett, and William Clagett, and  
Charles Roe, executor of Henry Roe, Junior,  
and also, on the 2nd day of July 1831, his a-  
mended bill against the same parties, praying  
relief as by said bill will now fully appear.—  
That said defendants filed their answer to said  
bill, and the complainant having filed a gen-  
eral replication to the said answers, commis-  
sions to take testimony were issued to several  
persons named in the bill, which still remain  
in the hands of the commissioners.—That on  
the 17th day of December 1832, the said  
Charles Roe filed a disclaimer, and withdrew  
the answer which he had filed to said bill.—  
That the said Elizabeth Clagett hath died,  
leaving the other defendants; her children,  
and heirs at law.—That no administration hath  
been granted on the estate of the said Eliza-  
beth Clagett, and none hath been granted on  
the estate of William Clagett, deceased since  
the death of Elizabeth Clagett, who in her life-  
time was administratrix of the said William  
Clagett's estate.

The bill further states, that the said John  
W. Clagett resides in the city of Washington,  
in the District of Columbia, or in some other  
place out of the state of Maryland, and prays  
that the suit and proceedings so abated may  
be revived.

It is therefore, this 13th day of August 1833,  
by Theodorick Bland, Chancellor, ordered,  
that the complainant by causing a copy of this  
order to be published once in each of three  
successive weeks before the 15th day of Sep-  
tember next, in one of the newspapers pub-  
lished in the city of Annapolis, give notice to  
the absent defendants of the substance and object  
of this bill, and warning him to be and appear  
in this court in person or by a solicitor, on or  
before the 16th day of December next, to an-  
swer the premises, and shew cause, if any he  
has, why the said suit and proceedings should  
not stand and be revived, and be in the same  
plight and condition they were in at the time  
of the said abatement.

True copy. Test,  
RAMSAY WATERS,  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
August 22. 3w.

More Splendid than the last week,  
"\$20,000 & \$10,000 FOR ONLY \$5."

**UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PENNSYLVANIA.**

CLASS, No 17, FOR 1833.  
To be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on  
Saturday next, the 24th August, 1833.

Sixty-six Number Lottery Ten Drawn Ballots.

**SCHEME.**

1 prize of	20,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	6,000
1 prize of	4,000
1 prize of	3,000
1 prize of	2,500
7 prizes of	1,000
7 prizes of	500
10 prizes of	400
10 prizes of	300
20 prizes of	200
60 prizes of	100
168 prizes of	50
112 prizes of	20
224 prizes of	10
15,400 prizes of	5

18,040 Prizes, amounting to \$183,040

Tickets 25—Halves 22 50—Quarters 21 25.

Tickets and shares for sale at  
**DUBOIS'**

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,  
(Opposite the Post Office.)

**FOR ANNAPOLIS, EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.**

The Steam boat MA-  
RYLAND, will leave  
Baltimore for Annapolis,  
every Sunday morning,  
starting at nine o'clock  
from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual  
place of starting, and return in the afternoon,  
leaving Annapolis at 3 o'clock. Passage to  
or from Annapolis \$1. Children under 12  
years of age, half price. No B. All baggage  
at the owners risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Tall's Magazine.

INVOCATION OF THE EARTH TO MORNING.

Wake from thy azure ocean-bed,
Oh! beautiful sister, Day!
Uplift thy gentle head,
And in thy vestal robes arrayed,
Bid twilight's gloom give way!

From the Rail Road Journal.

TO PROMOTE FRUITFULNESS IN TREES.

A correspondent to the Genesee Farmer,
under the signature of Ulmas, recommends
a vigorous growth to young trees, that they
may acquire size and strength, and not ex-

tail an affecting tale of patient suffering un-

Zachariah Hodgdon was not naturally an
ill-natured man. It was a want of reflection,
more than a corrupt and ungenerous heart,

One day as Zachariah was going to his daily
avocation after breakfast, he purchased a
fine large cod-fish, and sent it home with di-

Well, wife, did you get the fish I bought?
Yes, my dear.
I should like to know how you have cooked

You did not think any such thing. You
knew better—I never loved fried fish.—Why
didn't you boil it?

My dear, the last time we had fresh fish
you know I boiled it, and you said you liked
it better fried. I did it merely to please you.

Why dear, said his wife, in a kind, en-
treaty tone, I hope you will at length be
able to make a dinner.

Zachariah could not stand this. His surly
mood was finally overcome, and he burst out
into a hearty laugh. He acknowledged that

Extract of a letter, dated
GUILFORD POINT, (Ct.) July 16.

The wreck of a small schooner, on a reef
two miles from, and in full view of this place,
enabled me to judge of the painful nature of

Mr. Stedman, a respectable merchant at
Hartford, who came here this morning, with
his family, has just related a thrilling incident

A GENTLE REPROOF.
There is no sound which grates more harshly
on the ear of a man of a feeling, generous
disposition, than to hear a brutal husband

roads from the shore. At this crisis, the rock
entirely covered with water, and the waves
dashing against his legs, when "hope itself

A valuable Salt Spring has been discovered
by boring, near Pittsburg, on the opposite
side of the Monongahela river. The depth

In boring they struck the first rock, a kind
of slate, at the depth of thirty-three feet which
contained for eighty eight feet, variegated in

Found gas at every vein of coal, except the
first, which continued to discharge three or
four weeks from each vein. Mr. Murray

At 133 feet struck a vein 10 inches thick.
280 do 51 feet thick.
440 do 51 do
480 do 34 do
580 do 51 do
602 do 4 inches

THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA.
From Sketches of France, Italy and Switzerland,
by an American Painter.—On Monday

This was a common expression of his, and
had been anticipated by his wife, who, as soon
as the preference was expressed, uncovered

There has been much speculation on the con-
struction of this celebrated tower, some affirm-
ing that it was originally designed to be a

From the Norwich (Conn.) Courier,
UNCAS.
As a monument is about to be erected in
this city, over the grave of Uncas, the chief

Uncas was a Pequot by birth, and his an-
cestry, both on the paternal and maternal
side, was royal. His wife was Tatobam, the

The friendship of Uncas was of immense
benefit to the inhabitants of this state, and
especially to the first settlers of this town.—

We last heard of Uncas in 1680. He was
then very old, and probably died in obscuri-
ty. He was buried in a pleasant grove near

For beauty, wit, for sterling sense,
For temper mild, for eloquence,
For courage bold, for things warlikegen,
He was the glory of Mohegan.

The Indian character, however bold and o-
riginal it is, has seldom exhibited such a sin-
gular combination as that of Uncas. He was

We rejoice that a monument is to be erected
to his memory, right in the midst of the
scenes of his achievements. His canoe has

\*The Mohegan term for good; or, all is well.

GOMEZ—The Mexican Robber.

This famous robber, with four hundred as-
sociates, inhabited the extensive forest of Pi-
nal in Mexico, and committed the most atro-

"And who told you that?" said his fellow
pedestrian; "common report," said the travel-
ler, "and I know for certainty that he murders

"Here," said Gomez to some of his gang,
"bring that large chest here." It was brought.
"Now get in here," he continued to the trem-

(From the National Intelligencer.)

PUBLIC SPIRIT.—STEAM MILL.
Leonardtown, Md. July 17, 1833.

Yesterday, a large number of planters and
farmers, and other citizens in the vicinity of
this place, attended to witness the starting of

Maryland, or on the waters of the
river, below the District of Columbia, at
three o'clock, P. M. the hour appointed for

This manufactory is destined to be of in-
calculable benefit to the surrounding country,
either on the Maryland or Virginia shore of

Thus an opportunity will be offered to the
planters and farmers of supplying themselves
with fresh flour, meal and plaster, of unad-

When the mill had been in operation a suf-
ficient time for all present to examine the ma-
chinery, the work done, &c. the company (a

laudable curiosity had induced them to grace
the mill with their presence, which prompted
innumerable applications, from the backsliders

A MARVELLOUS STORY.

I was bred up in the dislike of the mar-
vellous, or the stupid wonderful, as my uncle
called it. I must relate an anecdote in point.

"I was once," said he, "engaged in a shir-
mishing party in America; I advanced too far,
and was separated from my friends, and saw two

"I was forced to give up; for on looking back,
I saw one of my pursuers far before the other.
I waited for him, recovering my almost ex-

Here the gentleman, who had related the
wonderful stories at first, grew impatient; past
his endurance; he called out, "Well, sir, and

A candidate for office in Missouri, in an
electioneering paper says:—"By nature and by
habit, I am temperate and retiring; my con-

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including various notices and advertisements.

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

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

**SAMUEL C. ATKINSON**  
Proprietor of the office of the  
Saturday Evening Post, in the month of  
1853, the 1st number of a monthly pub-  
lication, entitled, **THE**

**BOOK OF NATURE,**  
issued by an Association of Scientific Gentle-  
men of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN  
EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED  
QUARTO COPPER PLATES,

each representing a different subject, each  
to contain from four to ten distinct figures,  
and from 50 to 100 figures in each number. With  
a view to diversify the publication as much as pos-  
sible, the subjects of the plates from each of the follow-  
ing subjects will illustrate each number:

- 1. VERMES & ZOO-  
PHYTES,
- 2. BOTANY,
- 3. VEGETABLE AN-  
ATOMY,
- 4. GEOLOGY,
- 5. MINERALOGY.

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but  
clear description of every subject or figure it  
contains, so written as to convey a good idea of  
the subject, without being either tiresome length,  
or technically written, but that all may be read  
with ease. Every department of the great field  
of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and  
sublimities unfolded, and the thousand "charms  
of heretofore hidden by the power of  
the pencil, and the press, will be laid  
before the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great  
works of a Divine Architect. No collection of engrav-  
ings is so valuable, we may confidently promise, com-  
parable to any offered to the public as our cheap  
series. More than one hundred of these fine engrav-  
ings will be given annually, to the man of taste, they  
furnish subjects which he can admire from year  
to year, and present with pleasure to his friends, the  
juvenile portion of society will become acquainted  
with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the  
earth. Geographical facts can be learned only from maps or  
charts, but the book-shelf of the closet, will un-  
derstand the congregated curiosities of the whole  
earth. The increased taste for this study, which the  
public have of late evinced, induces the pub-  
lisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work,  
which necessarily involves great expenditure, and  
which will combine great interest, accuracy and  
utility.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Nat-  
ural History, in order to make it as complete as pos-  
sible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged  
at great expense to conduct the work; their united  
labors, it is believed, will render this periodical  
extremely valuable.

One great source of the patronage anticipated by  
the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the  
series represented will be models of elegance and  
correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation  
the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Stu-  
dent, and will be of inestimable advantage in the  
execution of their practice. In short, it will be  
found to the capacity and added for the use of every  
individual in the community, from the erudite naturalist  
to the early beginner; from the one's book of reference,  
to the other's source of pleasing study, amusement  
and instruction.

This work is not got up with a view to temporary  
popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in about  
which period it will certainly be completed; it will  
be a permanent, be so compiled as to be valuable as  
long as the plates last. After the term of two years,  
the price will be greatly enhanced, thus making the  
advantage on the side of those who now come forward  
to purchase an extensive and novel enterprise.

**TERMS.**  
The "Book of Nature," will appear near the first  
of every month, with from eight to ten fine engraved  
plates in each number, making above 100 engravings  
each volume, which will contain from five hundred  
one thousand separate figures. The price will be  
one dollar per annum. Agents or clubs remitting  
will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber  
will be required without payment in advance, or  
reference. Single numbers 50 cents, to  
those who wish to examine the work previous to sub-  
scribing. Address (always free of postage),  
SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia.

No subscription received for a shorter period  
than one year or volume.

**\$100 REWARD.**  
DAN AWAY on the 8th inst. from the  
subscriber, residing at the head of South  
Street, in Anne Arundel county, state of Mary-  
land, about eight miles from the city of An-  
napolis, a young Negro Man,  
twenty-two years of age,  
dark complexion, about 5 feet  
4 or 5 inches in height, of stout  
frame, who calls himself

**Horace Gibson.**  
I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who  
will apprehend said Negro so that I get him a  
return. If he is taken out of the District of  
Columbia, or state of Maryland, I will pay One  
hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I get  
him, and will pay all reasonable travelling ex-  
penses if brought home to me.

**THOMAS SNOWDEN.**  
The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick-  
town, and Whig, in Annapolis, will insert the  
above advertisement six times and forward  
their advertisements to the office for payment.  
July 22.

**PRINTING**  
Neatly executed at this  
OFFICE.

### SIR WALTER SCOTT'S COM- PLETE WORKS.

**SPLENDID,** complete and uniform set of  
all the works of this celebrated writer ever  
yet published, together with a biography of his  
life, his correspondence and miscellaneous  
writings never yet published in this country, is  
about to be issued in numbers by Messrs. Con-  
ner and Ogoke, of New York. The whole  
work will be comprised in 48 numbers; each  
number will contain as much matter as two  
volumes, and will be furnished to subscribers  
at the unprecedented, low price of 57 1/2 cents  
each, payable on delivery, which will be equal  
to only 18 1/2 cents a volume; an amount less by  
one half, it is believed, than they were ever  
sold, even at auction.

Persons owning part of the works will be fur-  
nished a sufficient number of these, if wished,  
to make them complete.

Considering the low price at which the work  
is furnished, and the means that have been tak-  
en to enable almost every family to be furnis-  
hed with them, (which will be explained to any  
one), the subscriber hopes to receive a liberal  
share of patronage.

Specimens of the work can be seen at the  
Bookstore of W. L. Lucas, 110 Baltimore  
Street, and at E. J. Coale and Co. Calvert street,  
opposite Barnum's Hotel. The undersigned  
can be seen every day from 2 to 5 o'clock, at  
his residence, Barnum's Hotel.

**R. K. MOULTON,**  
Agent for Scott's works.

N. B. Any person or persons who will pro-  
cure ten subscribers, and forward the amount of  
subscription to the undersigned, free of post-  
age, shall be entitled either to one set gratis,  
or the proportionable amount in cash. Four  
numbers are already published—each subscri-  
ber will therefore pay \$1.50 on subscribing,  
the balance on each number as delivered. All  
communications to the undersigned to be post  
paid.

### FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

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

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.  
Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, 82,50  
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1,50  
Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, 2,00  
Childred under 12 years of age half price,  
LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2,

### Anne-Arundel County, Et.

ON application to the subscriber, a justice of the  
Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, by pe-  
tition in writing of William Willigman, of Anne-  
Arundel county, stating that he is now in act of the  
General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for  
the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at De-  
cember session 1852, and the several supplements  
thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule  
of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath,  
so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to  
his petition, and the said William Willigman having  
satisfied me by competent testimony that he has re-  
sided two years within the state of Maryland im-  
mediately preceding the time of his application, and  
the said William Willigman having taken the oath by  
the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property  
and given sufficient security for his personal appear-  
ance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to  
answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be  
made against him, and having appointed James Hun-  
ter his trustee, who has given bond as such, and re-  
ceived from said William Willigman a conveyance  
and possession of all his personal, real, and mixed,  
I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said  
William Willigman be discharged from imprisonment,  
and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a  
copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper  
published in Anne Arundel county, once a week for  
three months, before the fourth Monday in October  
next, to appear before the said county court at the  
court house of said county, at ten o'clock of the  
forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommend-  
ing a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if  
any they have, why the said William Willigman should  
not have the benefit of the said act and supplements,  
as prayed. Given under my hand this twenty-second  
day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hun-  
dred and thirty-three.

GIDEON WHITE, J.

### CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE  
**100 LIKELY NEGROES,**

Of both sexes,  
from 13 to 25  
years of age,  
field hands,  
also, mechanics  
of every de-  
scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do well  
to give me a call, as I am determined to give  
**HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES,** than any  
purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this  
market. Any communication in writing will  
be promptly attended to. I can at all times  
be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

**RICHARD WILLIAMS,**  
October 4, 1832.

### TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of  
Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber as  
trustee, will sell at Public Sale, at the court  
house door in the city of Annapolis, at twelve  
o'clock, on **TUESDAY** 17th September next,  
a valuable Three Story Brick House  
and Lot, situated on Church street  
and said city, now occupied by  
Gideon White, Esquire, and which  
was purchased by him of William T. F. Ma-  
son and Anne his wife, and is particularly  
described in their deed to him, duly recorded in  
the Land Records of Anne Arundel county.  
The lower story of the house is fitted up  
for a store, and is among the best and most  
valuable for such a purpose in the city. The  
Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree,  
are, cash on the day of sale, or on its ratifica-  
tion by the Chancellor.

**JAMES MURRAY, Trustee.**  
August 22.

### PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber is authorized, and will offer  
at Public Sale on the premises, on **Friday**  
the 30th inst. at 10 A. M. the Lot in the city of  
Annapolis, formerly owned by Mr. Henry  
Hobbs. Terms will be made known on the  
day of sale. An indisputable title will be  
given to the purchaser.

**SOM. PENNEY.**  
Aug 22.

### CIRCULAR.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**  
2nd COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.  
July 12th 1853.  
The Agent for Paying Pensions }

**SIR:** In order to remove all misconceptions  
that may arise relative to the 4th section  
of the 1st chapter of the instructions issued  
from this Office 10th June, 1853, I have thought  
proper to furnish the Agents with a form for  
the Clerk's certificate therein mentioned, which  
is to be filed by the Agent, who will refer  
thereto as often as may be necessary to ascer-  
tain the correctness of the papers certified by  
the magistrate being filed with the Agent, the Clerk's  
certificate at foot of form B. may be dispensed  
with.

Respectfully, Sir, your Obedt. Servt.  
**J. B. THORNTON,**  
Second Comptroller.

Signature of the Magistrate. ( Jus. Peace.  
STATE OF )  
COUNTY ) Sst.

I, Clerk of the Court, of  
the County and State aforesaid, do hereby cer-  
tify that \_\_\_\_\_ is a Justice of the  
Peace in and for said County, duly commis-  
sioned and qualified; that his commission was  
dated on the day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_,  
and will expire on the day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_,  
and that his signature above written is genuine.

Given under my hand, and the seal  
of said County, this \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_.  
Clerk.

N. B.—Editors of papers throughout the U-  
nited States will confer a favour on the nume-  
rous pensioners of the government by insert-  
ing the above in their respective papers.  
July 13.

### CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

A BY-LAW to provide for the Grading and  
Paving North East and Hanover streets.  
Passed June 10, 1853.

**BE it established and ordained by the Mayor,  
Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council,  
of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority  
of the same, That the City Commissioners be,  
and they are hereby authorised, empowered  
and directed, as soon as may be practicable,  
to cause such parts of North East and Hanover  
streets, as in their discretion may be most con-  
venient to the property holders in said streets,  
to be properly graded, to fix and establish  
the breadth of the footways, and to cause Kirb  
stones to be laid on the outside thereof.**

**And be it established and ordained by the au-  
thority aforesaid, That the sum of five hun-  
dred dollars is hereby appropriated for that  
purpose, to be paid by the Treasurer to the or-  
der of any unappropriated funds of the Cor-  
poration.**

**And be it established and ordained by the au-  
thority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of  
each and every proprietor of a lot or part of a  
lot fronting on said streets, to cause the foot-  
way so far as the same shall bind on his said  
lot, to be paved with good paving brick,  
and each and every person who shall neglect  
to pave the same for the space of thirty days  
after being notified by the said Commis-  
sioners, or a majority of them, shall forfeit and  
pay the sum of twenty dollars for every week  
thereafter that the same may remain unpav-  
ed.**

July 18—3w.

### NOTICE.

**THE** Commissioners for Anne-Arundel  
county will meet at the Court House in  
the city of Annapolis, on **TUESDAY,**  
the third day of September next, for the purpose of  
receiving the returns of the Assessors under  
the act of December session 1852, chapter  
159.

By order,  
**R. J. COWMAN, Clk.**  
June 27.

### IN CHANCERY.

Charles Salmon  
vs.  
Edmund Claggett, Richard H. Claggett, Samuel  
A. Claggett, Thomas Claggett, Mary Claggett,  
William Claggett, and John W. Claggett.

**THE** subject of the bill in this cause is to  
revive a certain suit and proceedings  
which abated by the death of Elizabeth Clag-  
gett.

The bill states, that the complainant on the  
28th day of April 1851, filed his original bill  
of complaint against Elizabeth Claggett, Ed-  
mund Claggett, Richard H. Claggett, Samuel A.  
Claggett, Thomas Claggett, John W. Claggett,  
Mary Claggett, and William Claggett, and  
Charles Roe, executor of Henry Roe, Junior,  
and also, on the 2nd day of July 1851, his  
amended bill against the same parties, praying  
relief by said bill will now fully appear—  
That said defendants filed their answer to said  
bill, and the complainant having filed a general  
replication to the said answers, commis-  
sions to take testimony were issued to several  
persons named in the bill, which bill remain  
in the hands of the commissioners—That on  
the 17th day of December 1852, the said  
Charles Roe filed a disclaimer, and withdrew  
the answer which he had filed to said bill—  
That the said Elizabeth Claggett had died,  
leaving the other defendants, her children,  
and heirs at law—That no administration hath  
been granted on the estate of the said Eliza-  
beth Claggett, and none hath been granted on  
the estate of William Claggett, deceased, since  
the death of Elizabeth Claggett, who in her life  
time was administratrix of the said William  
Claggett's estate.

The bill further states, that the said John  
W. Claggett resides in the city of Washington,  
in the District of Columbia, or in some other  
place out of the state of Maryland, and prays  
that the suit and proceedings so abated may  
be revived.

It is therefore, this 13th day of August 1853,  
by Theodorick Bland, Chancellor, ordered,  
that the complainant by causing a copy of this  
order to be published once in each of three  
successive weeks before the 15th day of Sep-  
tember next, in one of the newspapers publish-  
ed in the city of Annapolis, give notice to the  
absent defendants of the substance and object  
of this bill, and warning him to be and appear  
in this court in person or by a solicitor, on or  
before the 16th day of December next, to an-  
swer the premises, and shew cause, if any he  
has, why the said suit and proceedings should  
not stand and be revived, and be in the same  
 plight and condition they were in at the time  
of the said abatement.

True copy, Test,  
**RAMSAY WATERS,**  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
August 22

### Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

**I HEREBY** certify, that William H. Smith  
of A. A. county, brought before me, the sub-  
scriber, one of the Justices of the peace in and  
of the said county, this 29th day of July, in  
the year 1853, as a stray trespassing on the  
enclosures of the subscriber, A  
**BLACK HORSE,** about 12 years  
old, fifteen and a half hands high,  
no shoes on, and badly foundered,  
and has been used in gear.—The owner is  
requested to come forward, prove property,  
pay charges, and take him away. Given under  
my hand,  
**ANTHONY SMITH.**  
August 22.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

**THAT** the subscriber hath obtained from  
the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in  
Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal  
estate of Mary Dyer, late of St. Mary's county,  
deceased. All persons having claims  
against the said deceased, are hereby warned to  
exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof,  
to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of  
February 1854; they may otherwise by law be  
excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 13th day of August  
1853.

**WILLIAM B. SAUNDERS, Ex'r.**  
August 22.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

**THAT** the subscriber hath obtained from  
the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county,  
in Maryland, letters testamentary on the per-  
sonal estate of Margaret Biscue, 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 11th day of  
June next, they may otherwise by law be ex-  
cluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 13th day of August  
1853.

**MORDECAI C. JONES, Ex'r.**  
August 22.

### 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 Robert Holton, 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 11th day of  
June next, they may otherwise by law be ex-  
cluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 8th day of August  
1853.

**ROBT. HOLTON, Adm'r.**  
August 22.

### THE JOURNAL

### BELLES LETTRES.

A NEW AND STRIKING CHARACTER ADDED TO  
**WALDIE'S**  
**CIRCULATING LIBRARY.**

**THE** Proprietor of this work, anxious to gra-  
tify his readers to as great an extent as his  
means will allow, respectfully announces to the  
public that the very liberal patronage he has  
received has enabled him to add a new feature  
to this periodical, which he believes cannot fail  
to prove interesting and valuable.

**THE JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES,** embracing  
three to four pages of additional new mat-  
ter, will be given every week as an accom-  
paniment to the Circulating Library, and will  
contain:

1. Early reprints of the reviews and notices  
of new books, from the weekly and monthly  
periodical press of London, &c. These reviews  
will be carefully selected, with reference both  
to imparting correct information respecting  
such new books as are reprinted in America,  
and to convey literary intelligence in regard to  
works which rarely find their way across the  
Atlantic. As great exertions will be used to  
make this department instructive and enter-  
taining, the proprietor is confident that it will  
be considered an important addition, by means  
of which his numerous subscribers will fre-  
quently avoid the expense of purchasing such  
books as are printed on the calculation that  
their titles or the reputation of their authors  
will sell the edition. This part of the Journal  
will embrace a considerable amount of extracts  
from new books of travels, memoirs, biography,  
novels, and in fact present a bird's eye view  
of new publications, early diffused through the  
Union, by means of the facilities of mail trans-  
portation.

The London Literary Gazette will be col-  
lected for this purpose, while the "Critical Notices,"  
of the London Metropolitan, the Monthly,  
New Monthly, the Gentleman's, Blackwood's,  
Tait's, Edinburgh, Fraser's, and other Maga-  
zines, already regularly received by the editor,  
will be freely used.

2. Varieties, embracing literary anecdotes,  
new discoveries in science and the arts, sketches  
of society and manners abroad, literary and  
learned transactions, short notices of new books,  
and every species of information interesting  
to lovers of reading, with occasional speci-  
mens of the humorous departments of the  
London press, which are within the bounds of  
good taste, and are now published in no other  
journal in America.

3. A regular list of the new books published  
and in progress in London and America

4. Occasional original notices of new Ameri-  
can publications, with extracts embracing  
their prominent features of excellence or de-  
fect.

No additional charge will be made for  
this great increase of reading matter. It will  
be contained on the pages of the cover of the  
Library, and therefore subject subscribers who  
receive their numbers by mail to no additional  
expense of postage.

### A. WALDIE.

Several applications having been made to  
ascertain the manner in which the original de-  
partment of notices of new books will be con-  
ducted, we take the present early opportunity  
of stating that, at least they shall most un-  
equivocally be—**UNBOUGHT.** The presenta-  
tion of a copy by the publisher shall not be a  
passport to praise, when the merits of the work  
do not warrant it; so that our readers may be  
assured of two things: First—books shall not  
be noticed the next day after they are received;  
and, secondly, they shall not be reviewed be-  
fore they have been read. We have no royal  
road to puffing, and will be the less likely,  
therefore, to fall into the error of an unlucky  
wright, who, in his anxiety to be the first to blow  
the bellows of criticism, read the preface only  
of a duodecimo, and gravely entered his ap-  
probation of two chapters which, unfortunately  
for his critical acumen, had been omitted, while  
the prefatory reference to them had been, by  
mistake, retained! This predicament was  
worse than that of the London editor, who  
criticised some passages of Cooke's acting, and  
found when he rose next morning, and his pa-  
per was all over London, that the play had  
been postponed.

For the rest, time must develop our course  
and our capabilities; in cases where the usual  
courtesy of the trade is not extended to this  
journal, unlike most of our contemporaries, we  
shall buy what books we want, and give to such  
as deserve it a careful perusal.

The prospectus, and some technical difficul-  
ties always attending the first issue of a new  
journal, make the present number but a partial  
specimen of its future promise.  
July 4.

### \$100 REWARD.

**RAN AWAY** from the farm of Mr. John  
T. Hodges, in Prince-Georges county,  
near Upper Marlborough, on Saturday evening  
15th inst. a negro man named  
**TOM,** the property of the late  
William I. Hall, deceased, of  
Anne-Arundel county; about  
26 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches  
high, of a dark complexion,  
and a little round shoul-  
dered. The above reward will be given so  
that the subscribers get him again.

**MARGARET HALL, Adm'r. of**  
**SPRIGG HARWOOD'S W. I. Hall.**  
June 6

Mr. GARR... You are authorized to announce SPRIGG HARWOOD, Esq., as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce WESLEY LINTHICUM as a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next House of Delegates.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES D. WARFIELD as a Candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A Convention of Delegates from the several Temperance Associations in Anne-Arundel county, will be held in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 20th of September next. The officers of the State Temperance Society and its Auxiliaries, the Rev. Clergy and the Physicians of the county generally, are respectfully invited to attend as Members of the Convention.

The Convention will meet in the Hall of the House of Delegates at 11 o'clock A. M. It is expected that on the evening of that day an address will be delivered.

The Bel-Air Citizen states that a rattlesnake, with eleven rattles, was killed last week at Deer Creek.

Antoine Le Blanc, whose trial has been going on for these few days past at Morristown, for the murder of Samuel Sayre, wife and servant, was found Guilty on Wednesday evening. Immediately after sentence was pronounced, Le Blanc confessed his guilt.

BLACK HAWK AND HIS PARTY AT HOME.

The editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have been favoured with the following letter from an intelligent correspondent, dated

Fort Armstrong, (Upper Mississippi,) August 5th, 1833.

The whole suite arrived here a few days since loaded with assumed dignity and costly presents.

Keokuck's band speedily followed to welcome their brothers—a grand council assembled, among whom was myself, to witness the deliverance of the Hawk to his nation.

The council opened with the address of the President to Black Hawk, in which he is informed that in future he was to yield supremacy to his inferior Keokuck, the white man's friend.

The old chief rose in violent agitation, denied that the President had told him so, and that he would not be advised by any body, that he wanted what he said to be told to the President, and that he in person would have said so in Washington, but that his interpreter could not sufficiently make known his views.

The Colonel made to him a speech, stating that by his own treaty neither him or his people could for the future head a band, and that by that treaty, Keokuck was placed head of the Sac Nation, &c. Keokuck with benevolent looks spoke while to the Hawk, then addressed the council, begged nothing might be remembered of what the Hawk said, that he was too old to say any thing good, and that he was answerable for his good behaviour; the poor old chief recalled his words, and I do not know that my sympathies were ever more excited than in witnessing his expiring struggle for freedom—nothing but his advanced age and want of military power will prevent him from making another effort.

Keokuck's band gave us a splendid dance; but the Hawk's party were either too dejected or too sullen to participate in the festivities.

You may tell the good citizens of New York, these Indians would willingly get up another war, in order to make another visit to the east, and return loaded with presents and almost satiated with attention.

From the New York Courier.

MR. YOUNG AND HIS HYMENEALS. Most of our readers probably saw the piece of scandal, to which the following refers, while going the rounds of our journals, but which we did not think proper for republication.

From the Providence City Gazette, of Monday evening.

Yesterday's Steamboat mail furnished us the following letter. We copy it for the benefit of the individual whose name is attached to it.

New York, Aug. 16, 1833, No. 151, Canal st.

Sourabaya, Esq.—Sir—Charles Young, Esq. has placed in my hands, a copy of the paper published by you, which contains a very base and malicious li-

bel, and concurrently with this letter an action is instituted against you.

Mr. Young requests me to state, that every allegation contained in the article alluded to is true, except the fact of the marriage.

The parties were engaged to each other several days previous to the marriage, which took place on the 5th July. The Rev. Dr. Bayard Rector of St. Clements Church, performed the marriage ceremony according to the rights and ceremonies of the Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. Levina, according to the rights of the Catholic Church in St. Patrick's Cathedral on the 9th of same month.

The former marriage was performed in the presence of Col. Cole of this city, and the latter in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Hillson. Mrs. Young (the late Mrs. Duff) did not leave this city until the 18th July. She then was accompanied by Mrs. Ewing of Philadelphia to that city, having a daughter (Eliza) connected with that lady as a partner in a fancy store, in Fourth street. Mr. Young and his lady for several weeks previous to the marriage, and up to the time of Mrs. Young's departure, were on the most friendly footing.

So wanton an attack upon a gentleman who in the same breath you call your personal friend, and at the same time accuse of 'poisoned spells' and 'witchcraft', will not in this enlightened country of laws go unpunished. I am, sir, yours very respectfully,

JOSEPH J. PERSSON, Counsellor at Law.

Having read the letter, we forwarded to its author the following reply:—Sir,—By this day's steamboat mail, I received your letter of the 16th, and in reply to it have simply to remark, that if you have any further correspondence to make to me, you will please have the justice and decency to pay the postage. I shall write to Mr. Young in relation to the matter to which your letter refers. I am, &c.

S. S. SOUTH WORTH, Counsellor at Law, No. 4, Market-st. Providence.

To JOSEPH J. PERSSON, Counsellor at Law, No. 151, Canal-st. N. Y. As for the marriage of Mr. Charles Young to Mrs. Mary Duff, all we know about it has been derived from the newspapers of the day, and from other sources of intelligence. The facts on which the article which we published, were founded, were derived from Thomas A. Cooper, Esq. the celebrated tragedian, through the hands of Capt. Josiah Jones, and were laid before us by the latter gentleman.

CONFESSIONS OF MINER. Rumours are in circulation in Hebron, that Amos Miner, the person under sentence of death at Providence, has confessed his knowledge and agency in the perpetration of two murders, one in that town, and the other in Columbia. The first is said to have been committed twelve or fifteen years ago, on the body of a stranger who was peddling in Columbia with a horse and wagon. He states that the murder was committed at a coal pit, in a retired place in the west part of the town, known by the name of Wells Woods.

That the coal pit was taken down, and the body put in and consumed with the pit. In this transaction he says he was assisted by two men of bad character, then living in Hebron. It is said that a pedlar of that description was travelling in Hebron about the time he refers to, and that he suddenly disappeared under circumstances to excite suspicion that he had been murdered.

The other he says was committed on a trunk pedlar, about six or eight years since, on or near the well known John Tom Hill, in the north west part of Hebron about thirteen miles from this city. He further says he was present at the time, but had nothing to do with the affair—that the pedlar was murdered by two men whom he designates by name, both of some property and character, still living in that region. He describes the place where the body was buried; he says, if he was brought to Hebron, under keepers, would point it out, and that the bones may still be found. It is also said in Hebron, that a pedlar of that description was missing about the time he states, and that previous to his mysterious disappearance he carried a piece of cloth to a clothier in Glasterbury, which has not been called for.

Hartford Review.

A letter published in the New-York Gazette mentions that the present has been an uncommonly disastrous season among the fishermen belonging to Newfoundland, and that above 300 of them were lost, with about thirty five of their vessels, whilst engaged in fishing for seals among the floating ice in the spring.

FOREIGN.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. DEFEAT AND CAPTURE OF DON MIGUEL'S FLEET.

The packet ship Europe, at New-York, brings London papers to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th July inclusive. They contain the intelligence confirmatory to the report received by the way of Gibraltar, of the destruction of Don Miguel's fleet by Admiral Napier, the particulars of which will be found below.

It will also be seen that Pedro's cause on land was advancing successfully.

IMPORTANT FROM PORTUGAL. The Liverpool Times of the 16th July contains positive accounts, and ample confirmation, of the news recently received via Gibraltar, of the defeat of Don Miguel's fleet—the capture of the most important part of it, and the dispersion of the remainder,—by Captain Napier, in command of Don Pedro's squadron. There is other cheering news from Portugal. The whole of the kingdom of Al-

garves has declared for the young Queen, with it is said, from six to seven thousand soldiers; and the army of the usurper has been totally repulsed in a desperate attack on Oporto. These advantages, if followed up with the same energy with which they have been achieved, are likely to put a speedy close to this destructive and vexatious contest. The capture of the fleet is especially important, as it gives the constitutionalists the undisputed possession of the sea, and will enable them to attack Lisbon by forcing the mouth of the Tagus, at the same time that Villa Flor approaches it with his army from the south. If this army has really been increased to any thing like 10,000 men, by the defection of the troops sent to oppose it, the contest must by this time have been decided.

The vessel which brought this intelligence to Falmouth, met with Marshal Bourmont on his passage outwards. The news must have been very satisfactory to him. As for Captain Elliott, who was sent out by the English Conservatives to take command of the fleet, he would just arrive in time to hear of its capture. It was lucky for him that he was not on board.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM PORTUGAL. CAPTURE OF DON MIGUEL'S FLEET BY REAR ADMIRAL NAPIER'S SQUADRON.

The Birmingham Steamer arrived here last night, from which Senhor Mendizabal landed with despatches from Portugal, with which he immediately departed for London. The bearer of the despatches observed the strictest secrecy as to the character of his news. We have, however, obtained the substance of his despatches, which we have much pleasure in communicating to our readers.

It appears that Rear-Admiral Napier, with his squadron, consisting of three frigates—the Rainha da Portugal (flag), Don Pedro, and Donna Maria, a corvette, a brig and a schooner, sailed from Lagos on the 2d inst. and on the 4th came in sight of Don Miguel's fleet, consisting of nine ships, but there being no wind, the admiral was not able to bring the enemy to action, upon which he called on the steamers to tow his ships towards the enemy, which they declined, unless the value of the steamers was secured to the owners. On Friday the 5th instant, however, a breeze sprung up, when Rear-Admiral Napier bore down on the enemy and commenced the action about three o'clock in the afternoon by attacking the Da Rainha, mounting 74 guns, which he carried in gallant style. The Don John, alarmed at the capture of her consort, made all sail to escape a similar fate—Admiral Napier, having secured the Da Rainha, immediately pursued the flying ship, and after a long chase, during which the Don John kept up an incessant fire from her stern chasers, came up with the enemy, who at once struck his colours.

The Princess Real, 50 guns, was captured by the Donna Maria of 38 guns, after a short but smart engagement of twenty minutes, in which we regret to say Captain Goblet, commander of the latter ship, was killed. A store ship after a desperate conflict with the Don Pedro, likewise surrendered, as did two of the smaller ships. The remainder of the enemy's fleet effected their escape. Thus terminated an action which proved the destruction of Don Miguel's naval force, and which, in its results is of the utmost importance to the cause of the legitimate sovereign of Portugal. Besides the loss of Capt. Goblet, the constitutionalists have to deplore the loss of Capt. George and Lieutenant Woolridge, flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Napier, and several other officers, also a considerable number of officers and men wounded. Among the latter is the son of Rear-Admiral Napier. On the return of the squadron with their prizes to Lagos, the corporate body presented Admiral Napier with a crown formed of laurel.

The whole of the province of Algarves has declared for the young Queen, and the constitutionalists now feel certain of establishing Donna Maria on the throne of her ancestors.

The Birmingham called off Oporto with despatches for Don Pedro on the 14th, and communicated with the Transport off the Bay, the commander of which came on board the steamer, and stated that an attack had been made on Oporto by Don Miguel's forces on Saturday last, which was repelled with great loss to the enemy. During the voyage home, the Birmingham fell in with the George the Fourth steamer, which sailed hence for Lisbon last week with Marshal Bourmont on board and communicated the intelligence of the capture of the fleet.

The following additional particulars have been brought by private letters:—FALMOUTH, 13th July, 1833.

"Presuming it may be interesting to you, we beg to inform you that the Birmingham steamer arrived here last evening, with despatches from Lagos and off Oporto. She sailed from the former place on the 6th and the latter on the 8th. Capt. Beazley reports that a severe engagement took place on the 5th between Don Pedro and Don Miguel's fleets, which lasted about an hour. The result was, Capt. Napier captured the Don John and Da Rainha, of 74 guns and 750 men each; a large store ship, of 58 guns and 640 men; Princess Real, frigate of 48 guns; and Princess Real, corvette, all of which he took into Lagos.—Three brigs and a schr. escaped. Many officers and men were killed on each side. The Marquis Palmella and Count Villa Flor were proceeding rapidly towards Lisbon. It is stated by the master of the steamer that 3000 men had joined them, and their army now amounts to about 7000 men.

FALMOUTH, 13th July. The Birmingham steamer Captain Beazley, arrived here last evening having on board M. Mendizabal, who brought despatches from Lagos, and set off immediately for London. She brings intelligence that the squadron under the command of Admiral Napier, three frigates and a corvette, a brig and a schooner sailed from Lagos Bay 2d inst. and the fol-

lowing day came in sight of the Miguelite fleet, 21 sail, then calm. On Friday, a breeze springing up, bore down upon them, and after a severe action, succeeded in capturing the Admiral's ship Don John, 74 guns; the Da Rainha, 74; a large store ship 52 guns; the Princess Real, frigate and a corvette, which was all carried into Lagos, where they are immediately to be refitted, for the service of her Majesty, Donna Maria. Officers killed—Captain George of the Pedro, Admiral's flag-ship; Captain Goblet of the Donna Maria; Lieutenant Miller, marines; the master of the Rainha da Portugal, and Lieutenant Woodbridge, flag-lieutenant, severely wounded, since dead. Wounded—Captain Napier, Jr., Captain Reeves, Lieutenant Edmonds, and Capt. Vancello, of marines, all severely. The loss on the part of the Miguelites was very great.

The Tagus is blockaded. The number of troops which had declared for the Queen of Algarves, is from 6000 to 7000 men, and makes the force now under Comte Villa Flor about 10,000.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS. The Bill for renewing the East India Company's Charter, was read a second time on the 10th of July.—On the following day the House went into committee upon the Bill, and during that and the succeeding day, rapid progress was made in the details.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. On the 11th Mr. H. L. Bulwer, previous to proceeding with his promised motion for papers respecting the measures pursued by Russia in her late interference with the state of Turkey, inquired whether a Government existed in this country. (Lord Althorp: Here we are.)—It did not follow that because they were there, that they constituted a Government.—He then adverted to the recent interference of Russia in the affairs of Turkey, and expressed his astonishment that England appeared to have taken no share in these important transactions. He hoped the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs would afford some satisfactory explanation. It appeared to him impossible that any person who had watched the conduct of Russia could doubt that the object which she aimed at was to reduce Turkey under her dominion. This country however, could not tamely look on and see her carry that object into effect. In order to afford the noble Lord an opportunity of explaining what had been the course of policy pursued by England, he would move that an address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to lay before the House copies of papers respecting the measures pursued by Russia in her interference with the state of Turkey.

Lord Palmerston replied that compliance with the motion would be productive of great inconvenience, that there was proceeding a correspondence on the subject, that he doubted not Russia would keep faith on this subject; and that he believed at the time he was speaking, the Russians were withdrawing. He only asked that confidence might be reposed in the Government on this subject for a very short time.

After some conversation, Mr. Bulwer, in consequence of Lord Palmerston's statement, withdrew his motion.

In the House of Commons nearly all the early sitting and considerable part of the late, was occupied with the details in committee of the East India Company's Charter Bill; the committee proceeded as far as the 40th clause, with only one division, on an amendment of Mr. Home, to the effect that instead of "twenty" years, as proposed to be the period of the renewal it should be "ten," with two years notice to the company, should parliament deem it advisable. The amendment was lost by a Majority of 57. The bill is to be re-committed on Monday, and proceed *de die in diem* until disposal of.

Sir John Wrottesley gave notice of a call of the house for Thursday next, in contemplation, as it is understood, of the vote of the House of Lords on the second reading of the Irish Church Bill, which is now fixed for Wednesday.

WEST INDIES AFFAIRS. At an adjourned meeting of West India proprietors, at the Thatched House Tavern the Earl of Harewood in the chair, resolutions were passed, declaring—"That the meeting were anxious to adopt the principle of the resolutions of Mr. Stanley that they had always been ready to offer to his Majesty's Government their local knowledge and practical experience; that the proposed bill mediated an unnecessary interference with the rights and privileges of the Colonial Legislatures; and that a committee consisting of the agents of the Islands, and other gentlemen, should be appointed to examine into the details of the bill, and report hereafter upon it.

Dublin papers announce the death of Dr. Laffan, Roman Catholic arch-bishop of Cashel, and brother of Sir Courcy de Laffan, Baronet.

RUSSIA. Despatches from St. Petersburg, as also the St. Petersburg Gazette, received in London on the 14th of July, mention a plot against the life of the Emperor of Russia, on the part of some Polish exiles, who left Paris a short time ago, and bound themselves by an oath to effect his assassination. It was first made public by a journal which gave an account of the reception of a deputation which waited upon the Emperor in Finland to congratulate him on the frustration of the conspiracy. It seems that the Russian authorities did not wish the matter made public, but on this account appearing, deemed it right to allude to it in the Gazette. The sensation created throughout Russia is very great, and all sorts of precautions are employed to protect the Emperor in his various visits to the frontier towers.

TURKEY. The St. Petersburg Journal of July 3d, announces advices from Constantinople of the continued retreat of the Egyptians. Ibrahim Pacha's vanguard was on the other side of Keniah. Captain Baran, Van Lieven and Colonel Haffz, who went as commissioners to

Brussels, came to witness the execution of the late Emperor. All French troops were drawn up by the Emperor's side. A convention was formed, and the Emperor's army was drawn up by the Emperor's side. The Emperor's army was drawn up by the Emperor's side.

Belgian papers state that the independence of the Kingdom of Holland is a subject of great importance to the Emperor's army. The Emperor's army is drawn up by the Emperor's side.

The Neapolitan and Sardinian governments have communicated to the court of their protest against the alterations made in the Spanish government in the law for regulating the succession to the Crown of Spain.

LATE FROM ENGLAND. The packet ship George Washington, New York, brings London papers to the 20th and Liverpool to the 23th July, inclusive. The accounts from Portugal confirmatory to the report received by the way of Gibraltar, of the destruction of Don Miguel's fleet by Admiral Napier, who has declared the ports of Don Miguel to be under blockade. Two more of Miguel's vessels, a schooner and a brig, have gone over to the enemy. The latest intelligence will be found below.

The English ministry are still in the sea. The Irish church temporalities bill the House of Lords passed on the 11th Friday, July 19th, to a second reading, by a majority of 59, with reserve of a full discussion on the subject of its details in Committee. In the course of the last day, the Bishop of London avowed himself in favour of a reform in England to a limited extent, and supported the second reading of the bill on the ground that the circumstances of the Irish church required legislative interference, but subjected to the several details of the measure. The Earl of Winesborough inquired whether the Bishop had received a communication from the King calculated to influence their votes on the Irish Church Reform Bill, to which the Bishop of London gave no direct answer. The bill was opposed by the Earl of Eldon and the Archbishop of Canterbury as destructive to the Protestant church establishment in Ireland. The Archbishop of Dublin supported the general principles of the bill. The Duke of Wellington condemned the temporizing measure of the Government. It had been the means of placing the Government of Ireland in their present difficulties, and had rendered some measure of Church Reform in that country a matter of necessity. He should vote for the second reading of the bill; but he alluded to many of its essential provisions as being highly objectionable, and which he should oppose when the bill went to committee.

Viseount Melbourne and the Lord Chancellor defended the measure as calculated to strengthen the interests of the Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland, whilst they contended that there was not the least foundation for the charge of its being a measure of spoliation.

The second reading of the bill was supported by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Bishop of Hereford, Lord Graham, the Earl of Harrowby, who, however, expressed themselves dissatisfied with some of its provisions. The Earl of Longford, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Cumberland, and Lord Wynford opposed the second reading of the bill as they conceived it calculated to overthrow the Protestant Church.

The Duke of Sussex expressed his hearty concurrence in the principle of the bill. Earl Grey replied at considerable length to the arguments against the bill.

The house then divided, when the great numbers were, including proxies—

For the second reading 117  
Against it 59  
Majority for the second reading 58

The bill was then ordered to be committed on Monday following.

As for the prospect of a war in Europe, it has been stated by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, that it is the manifest necessity of England to remain in a state of peace at every cost, except that of national honour, and that there is no prospect of war so long as France and England shall continue in alliance.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, in commenting upon this, observes that

The alliance between England and France is in its nature such an alliance and confederacy, as in common prudence must lead, and almost compel, Austria, Russia, and Prussia to enter into a like confederacy for their mutual security and defence. It must also lead to two other important results; viz: the accession of the United States of America to this Austrian, Russian and Prussian confederacy,—and must also conduce to the utter extinction of Turkey in a very short period of time.

The Colonial Slavery Bill was read a second time on the 22d. It seems to have been determined, by common consent, to postpone any opposition to the bill till a subsequent stage of its progress.

The East India Company's Charter Bill after some unimportant amendments, was ordered to be read a third time on the 24th.

A motion in the House of Commons to leave to be brought in a bill to shorten the duration of Parliaments, was lost by a majority of 49.

The Thellusson Estate bill was ordered to a third reading in the House of Lords on the 22nd, by a vote of 87 to 20.

A conflict took place on the 13th at Colerain, Ireland, between a party of Orangemen and their opponents, in which four of the latter were killed, and a number on both sides wounded.

There is nothing important from France. The state of the country was generally quiet. German papers received to the 19th inst. contain an article dated Constantinople, July 20, which states that the preparations for the embarkation of the Russian troops proceed-

great rapidity; the Emperor's army was drawn up by the Emperor's side. A convention was formed, and the Emperor's army was drawn up by the Emperor's side. The Emperor's army was drawn up by the Emperor's side.

great rapidity; the main body was shortly... All French officers are to be disarmed... from the Sultan's service... principal... in their stead... the intended... the execution of the intended... A convention between the Sultan and... forming a kind of Alliance... and insuring mutual aid in case... and internal disturbances... drawn up by the Sultan.

**CHOLERA AGAIN IN LONDON.**  
The Morning Herald of the 22d says: "We have no doubt but that cholera has again appeared in the metropolis... though not as yet we believe, to any extent."

**PORTUGAL.**  
LONDON, July 24 (receiving).—The latest intelligence from Oporto is to the effect that no attack had been made on the town... it is expected that on the 25th Marshal Miguel will have had time to make his arrangements and commence active operations... the next arrival from Oporto... will be the intelligence of the French attack on the town by the French... in the South the last advices left the Duke of Palmella at Lagos on the 23d inst. They... that he was occupied in the judicial and administrative organization of the province... the whole of that part of the Algarve... is represented as being... inclined to the Queen; but the... troops have not yet entered Beja... their next point for occupation... of the highest interest from... from the South of Portugal may... expected within the next three days.

At a late hour last night... 13th, and... from our correspondent to the 15th... attack had been attempted on Oporto by Miguelite force.

Don Pedro has given Captain Napier the... of Viscount of Cape St. Vincent, and... him Admiral of the Royal Armada Portugal.

**OFFICES OF THE EXPEDITIONAL DIVISION.**  
Oporto, July 13.  
After the glorious occurrences which took place between the 24th and 28th of the past month, the Duke of Terceira still remaining at Beja, learnt that the feeble rebel forces, composed chiefly of volunteers and militia, under the command of the Baron de Moleiro, were precipitate flight in the direction of St. Barthelemy de Messines.

He thereupon gave orders to the 2nd brigade to march in pursuit of the fugitives by the road to Loule and he departed himself at midnight at the head of the first brigade in the direct route upon Quarteira, in order to form a junction of both in Nora, and thus beat and disperse the enemy.

The Duke having arrived at Quarteira, learnt that the garrison of Silves, increased by a few soldiers from the east of Algarve, having abandoned the city at mid-day, had taken the road to St. Barthelemy. Upon receiving this news, uniting his forces upon the beach, he caused a small body to advance as far as possible, with the object of cutting off or occupying the attention of the enemy. They, however, kept far a head, and fearing that our troops were close upon them, abandoned their field pieces and disappeared.

As in consequence of the rapid march, the rebels had left much baggage and ammunition in the rear, they halted in St. Barthelemy on the 1st of this month, awaiting the arrival from Faro and other districts. In the evening of the same the Duke sent a detachment of Cazadores upon the country plains of St. Marcos, whence the enemy had precipitately retired.

At this time Colonel de Mello Breyner, commanding a party of French and national volunteers of Villa Real, possessed themselves of the town of Alcoutim, and thence proceeded to the Mertola, where they received official information of the rising in the towns of Moura and Moura, and that the city of Beja was awaiting the arrival of the troops of the Queen.

The rebel forces continuing their flight, appeared inclined either to take the direction of Faro or that of Beja; to follow them more closely and cut off the last direction, the Duke decided to march upon Almodovar, with the view of making his entrance by that town directly into the centre of the Almetojo, all the country beyond the Guadiana having spontaneously declared in favour of the Queen, as well as all the coast as far as Santiago de Cacem, and the town of Odemira having already not a detachment to the Duke.

On the 7th instant when marching upon Almodovar, he was made acquainted with the glorious victory gained by Admiral Viscount of St. Vincent over the rebel squadron which is now in our power, with the exception of two of the smaller vessels, of which the destination is not yet known.

This news retarded his march, from the necessity of sending a detachment to Lagos to take charge of more than 5,000 prisoners of the captured squadron, the major part of whom, shortly after, prayed to be admitted into the service of the Queen, which would enable the Duke to freely continue his operations in the Almetojo, which he would do on the 8th, having already the news that some constitutional corps have moved into that province.

The Duke of Palmella writes from Lagos on the 8th announcing that he has already concluded the judicial and administrative organization of the whole of Algarve, and that the Queen and the charter are proclaimed throughout the province; nor is there the most important place there in which the legitimate government is not recognized.

National battalions are organized in the most considerable cities and towns, and some of these, scarcely formed, have marched to unite themselves to the expeditionary division, and, engaged with these reinforcements, and the men daily uniting themselves to it, is

in circumstances to undertake decisive operations against the enemy.  
The month of the operations is occupied by a hostile movement of the brigades Villa Flor and Avila, and some other, all of which, with the exception of the first, belonged to the expeditionary division.

Oporto, July 24.—It is asserted that the enemy is making preparations upon an extensive scale, to attack the city. The result of the last essay on the 25th did not please them; Brigadier Guadalupe, who commanded upon the occasion, got into disgrace, and Sir John Campbell, who likewise had a finger in the pie, is under a cloud. The Bourmonts, father and son, have arrived out, and appeared at Don Miguel's headquarters on Thursday last, accompanied by Barrios Clausel and Ferrer, Viscount Duchesne, Baron Brassquet, and a great number of other officers with hard names, composing I am told, nearly all the flag and battalion of French Royalism in existence.

Since the naval action, a corvette and a brig of the Miguelite squadron have delivered themselves up to the Admiral at Lagos.  
His Majesty's steamer Confidence arrived yesterday with despatches from government, containing, it is said, orders for his Majesty's ships Nimrod and Savage to enter the Dooor, with or without the consent of his Miguelite Majesty; the title will not permit their entrance for a couple of days. It is reported that the little brig is to be sent in first, and if the batteries should charitably abstain from sinking her, she is to be followed by the frigate of war, as it would be rather easy upon John Bull to risk the loss of two vessels of war, in deciding a question of this nature.

In the mean time the situation of those British merchants who were holders of wine in Villa Nova is particularly hard. The government of Don Miguel will not permit them to remove their wine, (although it is constantly exposed to loss from the plunder of one, and the fire of both the contending parties), nor will it consent to be responsible for the damage it may sustain by remaining where it now is. All that the merchants desire the English Government to obtain for them is, permission to remove their wine to a place of safety.

FALMOUTH, July 19.—By his Majesty's steamer Flamar, which arrived here on Thursday evening from Malta, &c. we learn that on the 15th instant, she fell in with the fleet of Admiral Napier, which had just come out of Lagos. They were too far off to have any communication, but the Admiral's flag was flying at the mast head of the Don John. Off Cape St. Vincent the Flamar fell in with the Donna Maria, which was steering towards the Tagus, for the purpose of commencing the blockade of Lisbon. The captain of the Donna Maria stated that the most flattering success attended the army, who were fast approaching towards Lisbon, and the inhabitants were rising en masse in favour of the constitutional cause. As the Flamar passed Senna, that town was brilliantly illuminated.

Lisbon, July 3.—Since the landing in Algarve was known, repeated applications for troops have arrived here; but there are none to send. A formidable warfare by guerillas against Miguel has been organized. A large party of them, composed of wealthy respectable farmers, labourers, &c., entered Thomar a few days ago, broke open the prisons, liberated the prisoners, seized the Government money, and ammunition, with a large quantity of arms.

They subsequently destroyed the telegraphs in order to prevent the transmission of intelligence to Lisbon, proclaimed Maria II., killed all who offered any opposition to them, and carried off with them a large party of Royalist Volunteers. They then crossed the Tagus near to Santarem, where they halted and were joined by great numbers.

They were said to amount in all to between 30,000 and 40,000, mostly all mounted and well armed. A battalion of Royalist Volunteers was sent from hence to prevent others from joining, but they were fallen in with by the main body, and only three escaped.

**Blockade of the Coast of Portugal.**  
Extract of a letter from Oporto, dated June 29:—  
"An official document has been this day published by Don Pedro, declaring all the ports in Portugal and the Algarves which are still subject to the intrusive Government in a state of rigorous blockade by the squadron of Her Faithful Majesty, against the vessels of all nations except ships of war of friendly Powers, and packets."

The cholera is said to have re-appeared at Sunderland and Newcastle.  
LONDON, July 24.—It was confidently stated in the city that a treaty of alliance has been entered into between Lord Palmerston and the Duke of Broglie to recognize Queen Donna Maria immediately the constitutional troops take possession of Lisbon, and that the Ambassadors of her Majesty will be received officially by both governments.

Donna Maria is expected in London from Paris in the course of this week on her way to Portugal.  
Two opulent bankers of Paris and London have contracted a loan to a considerable amount, part of which will be directly forwarded to Oporto, to pay up the arrears of pay due to the troops and sailors.

Mr. O'CONNELL.—There is a report in circulation that the ministry have again made overtures to Mr. O'Connell to take office under it. We have taken some pains to ascertain how far this rumour is well founded, and can state that although it is not true that any offer has been made, a gentleman connected with the Government last week requested a member of the House of Commons, who has great influence on the liberal side, to ascertain how Mr. O'Connell felt as to taking office, provided he could be satisfied of the sincerity of the professions made by the liberal portion of the cabinet with regard to Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell's answer has not transpired, but it is said by his friends that there ought not to be a doubt of his willingness to forego opposition of the government, or even his readiness to join it, with the view of giving it strength against the Tory faction, provided he could receive such pledges as to Ireland as would enable him to take office without exposing him to a reproach of having betrayed the interests of his country.—[Hans.]

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**STEEPS LATER FROM ENGLAND.**  
The pocket ship Canada has arrived at St. John's, bringing London papers to the 31st July. The Liverpool dates are to the 29th. The London evening 2d edition, at 1 o'clock the 31st, says:—Marshal Bourmont attacked Oporto, and was beaten off; the result was decided by a vote of the Constitutionalists. On this news the Portuguese bonds rose rapidly.

Admiral Napier, with his whole fleet, had arrived in the Tagus, within six miles of Lisbon, and landed their forces, taken St. Uben, and were to join Villa Flor.  
The Irish Temperance Church Bill had passed the House of Lords by a large majority.

The Negro emancipation Bill was still under discussion.  
From our Correspondent.  
London, Wednesday evening, July 24th. Half past 7 o'clock.

The exchange has been in a ferment all the morning, respecting intelligence from Portugal which having been confined for the greater part of the day to one channel only, was necessarily subjected to much doubt and anxious inquiry. The facts on which alone perfect reliance can be placed at present are, that Capt. Napier's fleet was seen on the 22d, six miles from the entrance of the Tagus, and that preparations were making at Lisbon to oppose him. Miguel's flag was still flying on the forts, and there were no indications, up to that time, of any movement in favour of Don Pedro. The most important part of the intelligence circulated to-day, however, is that an attack was made on Oporto on the 25th by the Miguelite troops under the command of Marshal Bourmont, in which he was repulsed with great loss, and had in fact sustained a total defeat.

This, if true to the full extent, would leave little, if any doubt remaining, as to the issue of the contest. But there are other accounts in town which claim the advantage in this case for the Miguelites, or at least, that there was no important advantage gained by the party of Don Pedro, and affirm that the attack was to be renewed on the following day. It cannot be said, therefore, that during the hours of business in the city, any thing positive was ascertained on this very anxious and interesting subject. The hope, however, prevails, that a decisive victory will turn out to have been gained by the constitutionalists at Oporto.

Notices from York, Sussex, Somerset, Cumberland, and other counties, represent the crops of fruits the present year to be flourishing and abundant.  
The friends of humanity will regret to learn the death of the Hon WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, in the 74th year of his age—"a name," says a London paper "with which is probably associated more of love, and veneration than ever fell to the lot of any single individual throughout the civilized globe."

The cholera has re-appeared with considerable violence in both Flanders and Holland.  
**PORTUGAL.**  
LONDON, July 31.—City Twelve o'clock.—Lisbon Gazette to the 22d instant inclusive, were received this morning at the North and South American Coffee House. Much anxiety was immediately manifested to ascertain by what vessel they had come, and on examination of the post letters at Lloyd's, no arrival having been notified by their Agents, and no letters to private persons having been received, a degree of mystery was attached to them.

They contain the official announcement of the nomination of Marshal Bourmont to the command of the Miguelite army, but make no mention of the fleet of Napier, or of the action off Cape St. Vincent. The fact of no attack having been made on Lisbon up to the 22d, and the absence of any news from Oporto, produced a feeling of uneasiness, and a decline in the Portuguese Securities, the Bonds having been 74 5/8, and the Regency Scrip at 104 pm.

It is, however, now positively stated that the African steamer has arrived with accounts from Oporto to the 20th, that on the 15th, a general attack was made by Marshal Bourmont upon that city, the result of which was of a most decidedly favourable nature to the Constitutional cause, and that he was repulsed with considerable loss. Upon this being generally reported a sudden and considerable rise took place.

**OBITUARY.**  
Departed this life on Saturday morning 24th August 1833, at the residence of Doctor B. F. Steuart, Westmoreland county, Virginia, WESLEY BOND, son of the Rev. Richard Brown of Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, aged four years, ten months, and fourteen days.

During his illness of 37 days in which his sufferings were almost unparalleled, he bore his affliction with patience rare to his age, manifesting a disposition always to obey the instructions of his physicians, and others in attendance upon him, whose services he had to a large amount, and of the most valuable kind, and for which he often gave such expressions of gratitude as to excite the astonishment and admiration of his attendants.

If a promise of future usefulness, (agreeable to human calculations,) could have affected his probation in this life, Wesley Bond Brown would long have lived, to enjoy the smiles of society. But God's Providence has ordered it otherwise. Therefore we will say—"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away—Blessed be the name of the Lord."

We are authorized to state, that JOHN S. SHELMAN of the First District, is a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next House of Delegates.

Mr. GAMES is requested to announce in your next paper, that THOMAS SNOWDEN, Janr., has consented to be a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next House of Delegates, and will be supported by  
**MANY VOTERS.**

We are authorized to announce to the Voters of Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that ROBERT WELCH of Ben is a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the stock of the Corporation will attend at the City Hall on the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of September next, from the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of renewing the Licenses to owners of Carriages of pleasure and business, in compliance with the By-Laws of the city.  
By order,  
J. H. WELLS, Clk.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT an Election will be held at the Assembly Room, in the city of Annapolis, on the 1st Monday of October next, (being the 7th day of the month) for the purpose of electing two Delegates to represent the city of Annapolis at the next General Assembly of Maryland (also a Sheriff for Anne-Arundel county, and a Representative to the Congress of the United States, for the 5th Congressional District of Maryland.) Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M. and closed at 6 P. M.  
By order,  
JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.

**LUMBER FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced a Lumber Yard on the N. E. side of the Dock, where he is now receiving a lot of superior Lumber; and intends keeping an assortment of  
**SCANTLING AND PLANK,** to suit the demand, which he will sell at Baltimore prices and terms. His country friends will find it to their advantage to call on him or Mr. DAVID S. CALDWELL, his agent, at the yard, and examine the lumber and prices—being two good lumber yards now in the city, holds out an inducement to give our city a call, as there are boats running from this place to the different landings on the river, it may be always delivered at a moderate expense—Examine for yourselves.  
JAS. IGLEHART.

**LOST CHILD.**  
Five Hundred Dollars Reward.  
A LITTLE GIRL, five years old, fair skin, blue eyes, light hair, and a remarkably pleasant countenance, named CAROLINE HAWKINS BULLOCK, who can read very well, was lost on the 17th ult. six miles east of Courtland, near the road leading to Decatur. Hundreds of men have searched in every direction throughout the neighbourhood, and no trace of her can be found. The above reward will be given for her delivery, and any information respecting her, whether dead or alive, thankfully received.  
JOHN BULLOCK.  
Ohio, April 20, 1833.

Diligent search has been made, and as no trace of the above child can be found, the distressed parents have been induced to believe she has been stolen. Editors will confer a favor on the deeply distressed, by giving the above an insertion in their respective papers.  
Aug 29 J. B.

**Saint-Mary's County Court, acting as a Court of Equity.**  
August Term, 1833.  
John Leigh vs. George Beall, Wife and others, heirs of Thomas L. Hall, and James Hopewell, and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Loker, Adm'r. Thomas L. Hall.

**ORDERED BY THE COURT,** That the sale made and reported by Gerard N. Cassin, trustee under a decree of this court passed in the above case, be ratified and confirmed on the first Monday of November next, unless good cause be shown to the contrary on or before that day, provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed in the state of Maryland, on or before the 30th day of September next. The report states the land sold for two thousand and fifty five dollars.  
C. DORSEY.

**Saint-Mary's County Court, acting as a Court of Equity.**  
August Term, 1833.  
Joseph Stone, Adm'r. of William Williams vs. William T. Mattingley, James C. Mattingley, Richard H. Miles, Adm'r. of Clement Mattingley, and Priscilla Mattingley.

**ORDERED BY THE COURT,** That the sale made and reported by Gerard N. Cassin, trustee under a decree of this court passed in the above case, be ratified and confirmed on the first Monday of November next, unless good cause be shown to the contrary on or before that day, provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed in the state of Maryland, on or before the 30th day of September next. The report states the land sold for one thousand and one dollar.  
O. DORSEY.

**FOR ANNAPOLIS, EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.**  
The Steam boat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore for Annapolis every Sunday morning, starting at nine o'clock from the lower end Degan's wharf, her usual place of starting, and return in the afternoon, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock. Passage to or from Annapolis \$1. Children under 12 years of age, half price. N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.  
LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT an Election will be held at the Assembly Room, in the city of Annapolis, on the 1st Monday of October next, (being the 7th day of the month) for the purpose of electing two Delegates to represent the city of Annapolis at the next General Assembly of Maryland (also a Sheriff for Anne-Arundel county, and a Representative to the Congress of the United States, for the 5th Congressional District of Maryland.) Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M. and closed at 6 P. M.  
By order,  
JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.

**ANOTHER OFFER OF \$20,000 FOR ONLY \$2.**  
Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery—Extra Class No. 9.  
To draw at Wilmington (Del.) THIS DAY.

75 Number Lottery—11 drawn Ballots.  
**SCHEME.**  
1 prize of 10,000  
1 prize of 5,000  
1 prize of 1,000  
2 prizes of 1,000  
5 prizes of 500  
10 prizes of 200  
20 prizes of 150  
30 prizes of 125  
100 prizes of 100  
128 prizes of 20  
128 prizes of 15  
256 prizes of 10  
3008 prizes of 4  
22,176 prizes of 2

25,861 Prizes, amounting to \$101,287 1/2  
Tickets \$2—Halves \$1—Quarters 50 cts.

**STATE LOTTERY.**  
CLASS NO. 17, for 1833.  
Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.  
To be drawn at Baltimore.  
On SATURDAY, the 31st of August, AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballots.  
**SCHEME.**  
1 prize of \$15,000  
1 prize of 5,000  
1 prize of 2,000  
1 prize of 1,300  
1 prize of 1,100  
5 prizes of 1,000  
10 prizes of 500  
10 prizes of 300  
10 prizes of 200  
20 prizes of 150  
20 prizes of 120  
40 prizes of 100  
56 prizes of 50  
56 prizes of 40  
56 prizes of 30  
112 prizes of 20  
2240 prizes of 8  
13400 prizes of 4

18,010 Prizes, } 45,760 Tickets.  
27,720 Blanks, }  
Tickets \$4—Halves \$2 00—Quarters \$1 00.

Tickets and shares for sale at  
**DUBOIS'**  
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,  
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)  
Aug. 29.

**TAXES! TAXES!!**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the city and school Taxes for 1833; and county Tax for 1832, are now due and payable. The demands upon the respective funds to which these Taxes are applicable, are such, as to make it the imperative duty of the undersigned, to use all diligence in completing his collections as early as possible. To those persons who are in arrears for Taxes, he gives this notice, that no longer indulgence can be given, as he is compelled, of necessity, to resort to the means placed in his hands by law, to enforce payment from all delinquents.

**RICHARD RIDGELY, Collector.**  
CITY AND COUNTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,  
Next door to Mr. J. Hughes' Printing office.

R. R. having received a commission as Justice of the Peace, offers his services to the public, for drawing of DREDS, taking ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, and will attend to other business pertaining to his office.  
August 22.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration De Bonis Non, on the personal estate of Thomas Vankiswick, 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 second day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this eighth day of August eighteen hundred and thirty three.  
JOE SPALDING, Adm'r. D. B. N.  
August 22. 4w.

**FOR ANNAPOLIS, EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.**  
The Steam boat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore for Annapolis every Sunday morning, starting at nine o'clock from the lower end Degan's wharf, her usual place of starting, and return in the afternoon, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock. Passage to or from Annapolis \$1. Children under 12 years of age, half price. N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.  
LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

THE NEW VOICE

A voice from the North... A voice from the South... A voice from the East... A voice from the West...

COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE

The Salem Gazette contains the following succinct but interesting biography of the late gallant officer whose exploits have contributed so largely to the establishment of the elevated character enjoyed by our Navy...

In the month of July, 1798, he received, without any application on his part, an offer of the command of the United States schooner Retaliation, of 14 guns, to be employed against France...

When he returned to the United States, he received a captain's commission, and was appointed to the command of the frigate George Washington, in which he shortly afterwards sailed for Algiers...

They sailed from Algiers on the 10th of October, and the frigate anchored at Constantinople in 53 days from her departure...

Bainbridge sailed from Algiers about the last of January, and arrived at Philadelphia in the month of April 1801. Before his return, the cessation of hostilities with France had caused a reduction of the navy...

He returned to New-York in July, 1802, and in May, 1803, was appointed to the command of the Philadelphia. In July he sailed in her to join the Mediterranean squadron...

The frigate was plundered of every thing that could be got at, when the Tripolitans went on board. They took from Capt. Bainbridge his watch and epaulettes...

A treaty of peace between the U. States and Tripoli was concluded in 1805, and on the 3d of June the prisoners were liberated...

From 1806 to 1812, he occupied himself part of the time in the merchant service, and the remainder of the time was employed in various naval duties. In 1812, he was appointed to the command of the Navy Yard at Charlestown...

About one o'clock, having reached what he considered a proper distance from the shore, he hoisted his ensign and pendant, which was answered by English colours...

On boarding her, it was found that captain Lambert had been mortally wounded, and that the Java was so much injured, that it would be impossible to bring her to the U. States...

On board the Constitution, 9 were killed, and twenty-five wounded; among whom was the Commodore himself. This victory was scarcely less honourable to Commodore Bainbridge...

The decayed state of the Constitution and other circumstances combining to interfere with the original plan of the cruise, Com. B. now left the Hornet to blockade a superior British force at St. Salvador...

This was the only action in which Com. Bainbridge was engaged during the war. After the peace of 1813, having superintended in building of the Independence 74, he had the honour of waving his flag on board the first line of battle ship belonging to the United States that ever floated...

VICTIM

At the close of a tranquil day in Autumn 18—, I ascended the gentle eminence which overlooks the pleasant village of W—, situated in one of the most delightful regions of Pennsylvania...

The little village beneath our feet was surpassingly neat and beautiful. Pretty white dwellings, with pleasant enclosures, were scattered along the broad street...

Before we had retired to rest at night, we had arranged our plan for a stay of two months in the delightful borough of W—.

One afternoon I had been busy myself with a pen, and interesting work, and had half neglected, until quite a late hour, my usual visit to the artist's room.

Two short years after leaving W., during which time the pleasant remembrance of its residents had often come across my memory, it fell to my lot again, to take it into my route to the valley of the Wyoming.

Grey begged to be excused, as he passed with tattering steps from the room. I referred to former times—their change of residence &c. The poor, abused wife told me in a few words, with what an awful calamity that devoted family had been visited.

At the close of a tranquil day in Autumn 18—, I ascended the gentle eminence which overlooks the pleasant village of W—, situated in one of the most delightful regions of Pennsylvania.

The little village beneath our feet was surpassingly neat and beautiful. Pretty white dwellings, with pleasant enclosures, were scattered along the broad street...

LATE EXPEDITION TO THE ALLEGHANY COAL REGION.

We were pleased to notice the return, within a day or two past, of Professor Dacatel and the gentlemen who accompanied him on the late Expedition to the Alleghany Coal Region.

The coal region which has been examined, on the Western slope of Derry Mountain, this mountain may be seen on the Map as a Ridge, beginning about a mile S. W. of Cumberland...

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been made at a distance in a direct line about 5 or six miles from the Frostburg mine, and surveys for Rail Roads were extended along the valleys of Jennings's Run and Braddock's Run...

At Westport on the Potomac—will become a sort of depot for the whole of Dan's mountain, the Canal is to pass a mile from the mines...

Upon this matter of the Coal deposit, as I have no room for speaking of other interesting matters, which will, we suppose, be embraced in the Report to be made this week to the Legislature...

COURTING BELOW.

A Kitchen Scene.—Sally, the house maid, is peeling apples in the corner. Enter Obadiah, who seats himself in the corner opposite to Sally, without saying a word for fifteen minutes...

Sally.—You are? Our folks are suspecting company all day to-morrow. Obadiah.—I spose the'll have insatiate time on't I should be indefinitely happy if it would disgrace me with your company...

Advertisements and notices on the right margin, including 'VOL. LXX', 'PRINTED AT JONA Church-S...', 'SAMUEL PROPOSES TO...', 'BOOK...', 'QUARTO CC...', 'The Editor Town, and have advert their account July 25.', 'I will give will appreciate...', 'The Editor Town, and have advert their account July 25.', 'I will give will appreciate...'